

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
PLANNING COMMISSION**

**DETAILED
ANNUAL PLAN
1993-94**

**ISLAMABAD
OCTOBER, 1993**

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INTRODUCTION

The Planning & Development Division released the Annual Plan 1993-94 in June, 1993. The Plan presented the projected economic framework and main features of the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) for 1993-94. It also highlighted sectoral priorities and programmes to be implemented during the year.

2. This Detailed Annual Plan 1993-94 is an elaboration of the earlier version of the Annual Plan. It provides a detailed review of the financial and physical progress during 1992-93 in various sectors and sets out the plan programmes and projects for 1993-94.

3. The document is for official use but is neither classified nor confidential.

OVERVIEW

I

MACRO ECONOMY

Growth and Output

The Annual Plan for 1993-94 is characterised by three features namely (a) high growth, (b) macro-economic stability and (c) expansion in physical and social infrastructure. The Plan is supported by a policy package envisaging fiscal and monetary discipline, improved national savings and investment; restoration of external balance; price stability; and greater market orientation of the economy.

2. The Plan projects 7.5 percent growth in the GDP (fc) supported by a growth rate of 9.4 percent in agriculture, 8.2 percent in manufacturing and 6.4 percent in other sectors. This high growth rate is premised on recovery in agriculture sector from the negative growth of 3.9 percent last year and coming into stream of additional capacity and better utilization of existing ones in the manufacturing and other sectors. The achievement of the growth targets is to be facilitated by ensuring macro economic stability through reduction in the budget deficit, containment of monetary expansion, rationalization of tariffs, adjustment in exchange rate, promotion of exports and higher investment in physical and human capital.

3. It may be recalled that 1993-94 is preceded by a year which received certain set backs. In the earlier months of 1992-93 (July-September) the economy suffered by devastating rains and floods and in the later half by political and other developments. World recession also had an adverse effect on the economy. Most of the targets and projections for the year were not met. GDP(fc) growth came down from 7.7% in 1992-93 to 3.0% with negative growth in agriculture and slower growth in manufacturing sector. Overall Budget deficit at 7% of GDP was higher than the budget estimate of 5.5 percent of GDP. Monetary expansion remained at high level of 16% and Consumer Price Index rose by 9.3%. The balance of payments and reserve position deteriorated due to fall in exports and increase in imports and payments.

Resources and their use

4. A quantitative and qualitative improvement in overall resource generation is projected for 1993-94. Total resources are estimated to increase by 12.5 percent. While there will be a quantum jump in national resource generation from 12.0 percent last year to 16.1 percent this year, the dependence on external resources will be reduced by fifty percent.

5. The total investment for 1993-94 has been projected at 16.7 percent higher (or 20.5% of GDP) than the last year. Fixed investment is estimated at Rs 299 billion (18.9% of GDP) of which Rs 158.5 billion (10% of GDP) will be in the private sector and Rs 140.5 billion (8.9% of GDP) in the public. National savings are forecast to improve from 14.6 percent of

GDP to 18.0 percent of GDP. The various fiscal, monetary, investment and trade reforms introduced by the Government along with the proposed high economic growth, are expected to contribute in realising the said investment and savings targets.

Prices

6. One of the macro-economic objectives of the Plan is to moderate the inflationary pressures through ensuring a balance between demand and supply. Thus the inflation rate (as measured by CPI) is targetted to be reduced from 9.3 percent in 1992-93 to 8.0 percent in 1993-94. This forecast is based on 7.5 percent growth in GDP (agriculture 9.4% and manufacturing 8.2%), 1.5 percent in imports, 15.4 percent in exports, 14 percent in money supply and suitable adjustment in value of Pak Rupee.

Fiscal & Monetary Situation

7. The budget for 1993-94 envisages an improvement in the overall fiscal deficit from 7.0 percent of GDP in 1992-93 to 5.5 percent of GDP. This is based on projected increase of 17.7 percent in tax and non-tax revenue, 6.9 percent in development outlay and 10.5 percent in current expenditure over the previous year. A qualitative improvement in financing the deficit is expected as bank borrowing for budgetary support will be reduced substantially (i.e from Rs 45.2 billion in 1992-93 to Rs 20 billion in 1993-94). New taxes and the expected improvement in tax management by the Federal Government provide for additional resources of Rs 21.65 billion during the year 1993-94.

8. Measures taken by the Interim Government under the Economic and Social Reforms announced in August, 1993 are expected not only to help contain expenditure but also to result in mobilisation of additional resources through introduction of tax on agricultural income and wealth, an upward adjustment in prices of petroleum products and vegetable ghee, and increase in tariff rates for electricity and gas. These measures provide a basis for substantial improvement in the fiscal position.

9. A qualitative and quantitative improvement is planned on the monetary front with the objectives to achieve accelerated growth and price stabilization and removal of credit ceilings. It envisages reduction in public sector borrowing from the banking system, greater financial discipline and macroeconomic balance. To bring about the required improvement, the monetary expansion for 1993-94 is targeted at 14 percent and domestic credit at 9.8 percent. The bank borrowing for budgetary support will be restricted to Rs 20 billion (25 percent of total expansion) while credit for private sector is proposed at Rs 37.5 billion (47 percent of the monetary expansion).

10. The policy of managing the money supply and in particular credit to the private sector through indirect mechanism will continue and further strengthened. Greater autonomy is being given to the State Bank in monetary and financial matters.

Balance of Payments

11. The Annual Plan 1992-93 had envisaged improvement in the balance of payments position with growth in exports estimated at 15 per cent and restrained expansion in imports at 5 percent. Unfavourable developments during the year both on domestic and external fronts thwarted the realization of the stipulated goals. Heavy flood in September 1992 caused exports particularly of cotton, rice, and cotton based manufactures to fall substantially. Besides, world prices of major exports remained depressed in the international market in the wake of increased competition from some competing countries. On the other hand, imports increased significantly partly due to covering up of flood damages to food items like edible oils and wheat and partly increase in automotive vehicles (under the Transport Scheme). As a consequence, as revealed by the provisional data, exports declined by about 1 % imports increased by 7.3% and current account rose to \$ 3020 million (or 5.8% of GDP) against the projection level of \$ 1908 million (or 3.6% of GDP).

12. The dismal performance of trade during 1992-93 necessitated, inter alia, adjustment in exchange rate and in July 1993 rupee against US dollar was depreciated by 9.6%. Based on the expected recovery in domestic output and positive result anticipated from devaluation, the balance of payments situation for 1993-94 is expected to improve substantially. Exports (fob) in 1993-94 are projected to grow by 22.2 percent, while imports (fob) to decline by 4.2 percent in nominal dollar terms. Recovery in cotton and rice crops is expected in 1993-94 which would provide adequate surplus for export. On the import side, due to increased domestic availability of wheat, edible oils, fertilizer and POL, the imports of these commodities would be substantially curtailed. Besides, strong demand management by the monetary authorities tend to constrain domestic consumption in general. The remittances are projected to increase by 2.4 percent.

13. As a combined outcome of improved trade balance and trends in the invisibles as spelled out in Chapter 6, the current account deficit is expected to come down to 2.5 percent of GDP in 1993-94 compared to 5.8 percent of GDP in 1992-93.

14. The projections for 1993-94 and performance in earlier two years in respect of key macro economic areas are shown in Table-I.

Table - I

Macro Economic Indicators

	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u> <u>Prov.</u>	<u>1993-94</u> <u>Proj.</u>
<u>Growth Rates</u>			
GDP	7.7	3.0	7.5
Agriculture	9.7	-3.9	9.4
Manufacturing	8.3	5.6	8.2
Other Sectors	6.6	5.4	6.4
<u>Fixed Investment</u>			
(Billion Rs)	<u>224.3</u>	<u>256.1</u>	<u>299.0</u>
(Public)	105.7	122.2	140.5
(Private)	118.6	133.9	158.5
<u>Total Investment</u>			
(Rs Bln)	243.0	277.2	323.5
Foreign Savings	37.3	74.8	55.1
National Savings	205.7	202.4	268.4
<u>External Sector</u>			
Exports (fob)			
(% increase)	14.57	-0.87	22.15
Imports (fob)			
(% increase)	7.31	7.29	-4.18
<u>Current Accounts</u>			
Balance (Mill. \$)	-1499	-3020	-1286
(as % of GDP)	3.1	5.8	2.5
Inflation (CPI)	9.6	9.3	8.0

Public Sector Development Programme

15. The Public Sector Development Programme for 1993-94 has been formulated in the background of the measures taken by the Government for liberalization of the economy and social uplift as well as the Eighth Plan priorities. The PSDP lays emphasis on the development of physical and social infrastructure in view of the enlarged role assigned to private sector in the production sectors. With a view to improve primary and providing basic health and civic amenities to the masses, the PSDP for the current year envisages substantial public sector investment in the Social Action Plan (SAP).

16. The Programme consists of three parts relating to (a) Federal Ministries and attached departments (b) Provinces and (c) Federal Corporations. Federal Agencies and Provinces are entirely dependent on budgetary resources while corporations are financed from rupee allocations and foreign assistance channelled to them through the budget and partly from their own resources and equity and loans raised domestically and abroad.

17. The total size of the Budgetary Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) for 1993-94 has been placed at Rs 76.8 billion which is 1.9 percent higher than the allocations for 1992-93. The PSDP contains an allocation of Rs 30.9 billion for Federal Ministries/Divisions, Rs 23.8 billion for provincial programme (including Provincial own Contribution of Rs 2.0 billion) and Rs 22.1 billion as budgetary portion of Corporations Programme. The Federal Ministries Programme for 1993-94 has been increased by 6.6 percent over the previous years' allocation. This increase is mainly attributed to the water and transport sectors programmes. The provincial programme shows a decrease of 3.3 percent which is mainly due to lower provincial contribution from own resources. However, the Federal funding shows an increase of 22.5 percent over previous year's level.

18. In the budgetary PSDP 1993-94 highest priority has been accorded to Transport & Communications sector which has been provided 26.9% of the total PSDP. Energy Sector claims second place with a share of 18.9% followed by Water and Agriculture 18.6%, Rural Development 9.2%, Physical Planning & Housing 7.7%, Education 6.3% and Health 4.6%.

19. During 1993-94 the Corporations Programme is of the size of Rs 82.5 billion compared to Rs 81.4 billion during 1992-93 showing an increase of 1.4%. As only a small fraction of the corporations programme would be financed from the budgetary resources the Programme is purely indicative. It would largely depend on their ability to raise resources through self financing and domestic and foreign borrowing.

II

PRODUCTION AND PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Agriculture

20. The growth target for the agriculture sector for 1993-94 is set at 9.3 percent. The output of major crops is forecast to go up by 14.0 percent, and minor crops by 6.1 percent and that of livestock, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors by 5.6 percent, 3.8 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively. The target for wheat production has been fixed at 16.5 million tonnes, rice at 3.4 million tonnes, sugarcane at 38.8 million tonnes and cotton production at 12.0 million bales. Concerted effort will be made to control leaf curl virus disease of cotton through preventive and curative measures in order to achieve the target. A fertilizer offtake target is 2175 thousand nutrient tonnes compared to actual consumption of 2148 thousand nutrient tonnes in 1992-93. The target for distribution of improved seed of major crops for 1993-94 has been fixed at 156.6 thousand tonnes, showing an increase of 77.6 percent over the actual achievement of 88.2 thousand tonnes in 1992-93. The induction of 28,000 tractors has been envisaged raising the total strength of operational tractors to 227,800.

21. It is estimated that 18.0 million tonnes of milk, 887 thousand tonnes of beef, 817 thousand tonnes of mutton, 210 thousand tonnes of poultry meat, 51.8 thousand tonnes of wool and 6.1 billion eggs will be produced during 1993-94. About 11,575 commercial poultry farms will rear 18 million layers and produce 125 million broilers. One hundred and forty million day old chicks will be produced by 225 hatcheries as compared to 131 million chicks in 1992-93.

The sera/vaccines produced by veterinary research institutes were 160 million doses during 1992-93 and a target of 170 million doses has been fixed for 1993-94. About 300 million trees are expected to be planted. The implementation of the Second Aquaculture Development Project in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP will be continued. Development of fisheries will be undertaken in reservoirs and ponds attached to Balloki and Trimun Head Works.

Manufacturing

22. The growth target for manufacturing sector has been projected at 8.2 percent. The growth momentum of this sector will be maintained and further strengthened through providing better infrastructure facilities and more concessions/incentives. Production in industries like cotton yarn, cloth, vegetable ghee/cooking oil, cement, fertilizer and sugar will be improved through better capacity utilization. Enhanced private industrial investment under new incentives and favourable industrial atmosphere will add new production capacity in the coming years. The policy of privatization, deregulation and relaxation of investment controls, simplification of sanctioning procedures and improvement in the investment climate will continue.

23. The growth and investment in this sector will mainly emanate from the private sector. The major projects in Public Sector Development Programme for 1993-94 include Heavy Electrical Complex, Modernization of CTL, Karachi/Lahore and other research/training oriented projects of Ministry of Industries. Heavy Electrical Complex and some of the research oriented projects are envisaged to be completed during 1993-94.

Minerals

24. Growth rate in the mining and quarrying sector is projected at 9.1 percent. Pakistan possesses tremendous untapped minerals wealth but due to resource constraint limited funds are allocated to this sector. Private sector's participation is encouraged by government but response so far has not been encouraging. During 1993-94 the major projects to be implemented through GSP, RDC, PMDC, AKMIDC etc., include Exploration and Evaluation of Iron ore in Chiniot, Duddar leadzinc pre-feasibility study in District Lassbela and Saindak Copper Gold Project.

Energy

25. Main sources of Energy in Pakistan consist of Power (both Hydel and Thermal), Oil, Gas and Coal.

26. During 1993-94, an addition of 2119 MW comprising of 2x432 MW Tarbela Unit 13-14, 2x100 MW Mangla units 9-10, 420 MW Muzaffargarh units 1&2, 3x50 MW fluidized bed at Lakhra, 405 MW Additional Gas Turbine and combined cycle at Guddu unit 7-9 and 2x40 MW combined cycle at Kotri and Faisalabad is envisaged. Accordingly, the total installed capacity is expected to increase from 9768 MW to 11872 MW. The energy generation is targeted to be 55089 GWH as compared to 48639 GWH during 1992-93 showing an increase of 13.2%.

27. A total of 573500 new consumers are proposed to be added both in WAPDA & KESC system besides electrification of 2768 villages.

28. Consumption level of POL is envisaged to reach 13.5 million metric tons in 1993-94 from 12.4 million metric tons in 1992-93 showing a growth rate of 8.9%. Domestic production is estimated at 59400 BPD). Some fields are showing decline in production, mainly due to the geological characteristic of the field and therefore, at this stage, it is being estimated that new discoveries would enable to off set this decline. The amount of crude projected to be processed by refineries will be 6.12 million metric tonnes. It is planned to drill 47 wells in both public and private sectors during 1993-94.

29. The production of natural gas is projected to increase to 1700 MMCFD in 1993-94 with an envisaged growth rate of 6.4%. Bulk of increase is expected to be contributed by Pirko, Sadqal and Badin fields.

30. Consumption of gas in the SSGC system is projected to increase from 502 MMCFD in 1992-93 to 575 MMCFD in 1993-94 whereas in SNGPL system it is envisaged to increase from 486 MMCFD in 1992-93 to 664 MMCFD in 1993-94. About 239,419 new gas connections would be provided.

Water Resources Development

31. Pakistan has a wide spread irrigation network. The main emphasis of the development programme during 1993-94 will continue to be on better utilization of this network and also to tackle the menace of Waterlogging and Salinity. The water availability would be increased from 15.43 MCM in 1992-93 to 15.79 MCM in 1993-94. Out of the total 15.79 MCM, about 9.94 MCM would be available in the form of surface water supplies through watercourse improvement, canal remodelling and small irrigation schemes and 5.85 MCM from ground water the bulk of which will come from private tubewells.

32. During the year drilling of 209 SCARP tubewells, transition of 1297 public tubewells to private sector, excavation of 20.34 MCM of earthwork for open drains and laying tile drains in an area of 6452 hectares will be undertaken. This in turn will, hopefully, protect an affected area of 0.09 MHA. Further about 4011 watercourses are expected to be improved and 15792 hectares of land precisely levelled.

Transport & Communications

33. The transport network in Pakistan consists of railways, roads and air-transport. Main programmes to be executed in this sector comprises of the following:-

34. *Railways:* Work on procurement of Spares, fitment of roller bearing, track circuiting of stations, recommissioning of 46 DE. locomotives, rehabilitation of track, manufacture of Passenger coaches, rehabilitation of traction motors and signalling works will be continued.

35. *Ports & Shipping:* Work on Gwadar Fish Harbor, Port Qasim Phase-I and construction of Jinnah Bridge Phase-II will be accelerated.

36. *National Highways & Bridges:* The on-going projects will be speeded up. These include construction of Lahore-Islamabad Motorway, dualisation of National Highways N-5 under World Bank financing, Indus Highway project, dualisation of Kharian-Rawalpindi Section of N-5 (awarded to NLC), improvement Hassanabdal-Abbottabad Road project. Besides funds have been earmarked for improvement of various reaches of National Highway in Balochistan.

37. *Telecommunication:* Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation will achieve the following targets:

a) Telephone Exchanges lines	445000	70,000
	(New)	(Replacement)
b) Establishment of Optic Fibre Link between Rawalpindi-Peshawar.		100%
c) Public Call Offices		2,000
d) NWD Facilities		267

Physical Planning & Housing

38. In the sector emphasis will be continued to be laid on the following:

- i) Housing for low income government employees and expansion of ownership basis schemes through Housing Foundation.
- ii) Development of 3-Marla and 7-Marla plots in urban and rural areas respectively, to meet housing needs of the poor.
- iii) Regularization/Improvement of katchi abadis;
- iv) Provision of safe water supply and sanitation with special emphasis on the rural areas, where it is proposed to increase the coverage of water supply and sanitation facilities from 61 to 64 percent and 26 to 28 percent respectively in the next two years (i.e. by 1995), through provision of substantial increased allocation under Social Action Programme(SAP) started in 1992-93.

39. The PSDP allocations will be utilised for the following major ongoing and new projects.

- i) Continuation of work on buildings of national importance in Islamabad e.g. Supreme Court, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Parliamentary Lodges for Members of the Parliament. Election Commission, Ombudsman Secretariat, C.B.R. House, F.P.S.C. Offices, etc.
- ii) Completion of schemes relating to Prime Minister's Residence and ancillary buildings in Islamabad and Government Servants Housing at various places in the country.
- iii) Continuation of work on schemes of provision of residential/non-residential accommodation for Civil Armed Forces in the province of Balochistan, NWFP, Sindh and Punjab.

III

HUMAN RESOURCE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Social Action Programme

40. Social Action Programme aims at improving the living conditions and raising the socio-economic uplift of the masses. It concentrates in the fields of basic education, primary health, rural water supply and sanitation and family planning. In order to achieve the desired objectives the focus of the programme will be on two aspects (i) to integrate social sector policies for improving the delivery of social sectors and (ii) to mitigate the institutional rigidities and overcome procedural inadequacies that impede efficient execution of SAP. Implementation of the programmes mainly would be the responsibility of the provinces.

41. Major sector specific targets of SAP for the year 1993-94 are presented below:

Primary school enrolment (% of age group)	
Total	72.1
Male	86.8
Female	58.2
Adult literacy (%)	40
Infant mortality rate	85
Immunization (000)	3,918
(per cent of age group 0-1)	(82)
Maternal mortality rate	
(per 100,000 live births)	290
Low birth weight babies (%)	23
Contraceptive prevalence rate	14.9
Access to safe drinking water	
(% population covered)	51
Access to sanitation (% population covered)	16

Education

42. Major programmes to be executed during 1993-94 include establishment of 5232 primary and 976 Mosque schools, improvement of about 3788 primary schools, and addition of 2877 class room in existing schools. In addition 834 Mosque schools will be converted as primary school and buildings of 1447 existing shelterless primary schools will be re-constructed Under the project for "Eradication of Illiteracy from Islamabad District" about 20,000 adult illiterates will be made literate by establishing about 700 literacy centres. In secondary education 716 primary and 369 middle schools will be upgraded. Building of 82 existing middle and high schools will be re-constructed while 699 class rooms will be added in existing over crowded in middle and high schools,

43. Other major programmes will include completion of Science Education Project with its revised targets. Recently completed building of the Institute for Promotion of Science Education and Training, will properly be equipped and utilized for training of master trainers

and for research in science education. Model text books for classes IX and X will be developed. Ministry of Education will arrange delivery of 9000 Science Kits to the project schools throughout the country. A country wide Teacher Training Project assisted by ADP, will be launched. About 200 scholars will be sent abroad for higher studies in various fields. For expansion and development of University Education Rs 283.98 million (including foreign Aid of Rs 51.319 million) will be spent on expansion and development of universities. The total PSDP allocation during 1993-94 is Rs 425.627 million which includes foreign aid of Rs 80.620 million.

Health & Nutrition

44. Health Sector Programme will continue to place emphasis on provision of primary health care and improve effectiveness of health care programmes by addressing the issues of under utilization of rural health facilities and continuing problems of mal-nutrition and preventable diseases. In addition to the existing system of providing primary health care at BHUs and RHCs, a programme of Community health workers will be introduced to disseminate primary health care to the community. CHWs will act as a bridge between the community and the health units which at the moment appear isolated from their catchment populations. Priority will continue on protection of children against six preventable diseases of childhood by immunization; availability and use of Oral Rehydration Salts for treatment of diarrheal diseases; treatment of acute respiratory infections among children; anaemia in adolescent females and expectant and lactating mothers; and control of iodine deficiency disorders. Training of non-doctor health manpower including nurses and lady health visitors will be intensified and programmes for in service training of all categories of health manpower will be carried out as a part of continuing education.

45. The physical targets for 1993-94 include the new construction of 21 RHCs and 102 BHUs, upgradation of 105 RHCs and 220 BHUs, construction of 6 urban health centres; and addition of 2286 hospital beds, 928 in the rural health facilities and 1278 in the hospital sub-sector. Expected manpower production targets are graduation of 3426 doctors, 250 dentists, 1890 nurses, 4900 paramedics, and 6800 TBAs/CHWs. Immunization programme has plans to protect 3.962 million children (above 70 percent of new births), while management of diarrhoea through ORS will be supported by provision of 13 million ORS packets.

Population Welfare

46. The emphasis of the programme during 1993-94 will remain on lowering the rate of population growth and voluntary birth intervals. A new initiative entitled "Village Based Family Planning Workers" will be extended in all the provinces. The information, education and communication (IEC) programme will further be strengthened.

Manpower and Employment

47. One of the major objectives of Annual Plan 1993-94 is to generate additional employment opportunities by expanding productive avenues particularly through private initiatives and provision of facilities for self-employment. On the basis of historical relationship

between output and employment, the level of investment and the production structure envisaged in the Plan are expected to create 0.84 million jobs internally. In addition the overseas employment opportunities will be explored and utilized affectively. It is hoped that Pakistan's overseas employment promotion efforts will create at least 0.2 million jobs abroad as compared to 0.196 million jobs opportunities availed in 1992-93.

Women Development

48. PSDP allocation's would be spent on regular programmes of the Ministry of Women Development and on Special Women Action Programme (SWAP). The project will consist of community /welfare centres, dispensaries, ey units, gyne wards, day care centres, women hostels, industrial homes, training centres, water supply schemes, women cooperatives, darul falah/amans, legal aid centres, credit schemes, literacy/education centres, libraries, strengthening of female educational/technical institutions, grant-in-aid for women programmes and for the NGOs.

Science & Technology

49. 493 scholars already studying abroad will be supported. Split Ph.D programme will be encouraged in which reputable Pakistani universities and R&D institutes will be involved. National Technology Policy and Technology Action Plan will be finalized and approved. Under the S&T Package of Services, three microhydel plants at D.G. Khan and Lahore will be put on trial operation and two community centre in Sindh will be completed.

50. The existing capability of the environment Centre will be upgraded. Buildings laboratories, and workshops of the Institute of Industrial Electronics Engineering will be expanded and equipped to cater for the four years degree programme in electronics Engineering.

51. The Institute of Pakistan Meteorological and Geophysics will be upgraded and strengthened to form a nucleus for meteorological research, with the assistance of UNDP/WMO in form of equipment, consultancy and training of staff.

Social Welfare

52. PSDP allocation's would be utilized for the development of Social Welfare, Special Education and Rehabilitation services. Programme for 1993-94 aims at development of 173 welfare institutions under the public sector and expansion and standardisation of 970 welfare institutions in the private sector. The major programme includes strengthening of 59 on-going institutions for rehabilitation of all categories of disabled and gearing up of construction work for completion of 9 buildings to house Special Education and Welfare Centres.

53. To meet the deficit of trained teachers a crash training programme of short-term Special Education courses will be organised under the auspices of the National Institute of Special Education at Islamabad and Provincial Training Institutes of Special Education at Lahore and Jamshoro. Other Social Welfare Programmes during 1993 include the establishment, strengthening and expansion of a variety of social welfare institutions such as orphanages, day-

care centres for children, socio-economic centres for women, Darul Amans, medical social work units in hospitals, school social work units in schools, urban community and staff welfare institutions.

Rural Development

54. Major projects under this programme include improvement/ rehabilitation and construction of farm-to-market/rural roads, matching grants to District Councils, grant-in-aid to local councils and small village level schemes. Among main Federal programmes, programme of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development relates to the construction / rehabilitation of rural roads under Asian Development Bank Assisted Farm-to-Market Roads Phase-I and Phase-II project and USAID Road Resources Management Project. It is estimated that about 300 kilometers of rural/farm-to-market roads would be rehabilitated/constructed under these projects during the year. Narcotics Control Division will undertake projects in Mohmand, Bajaur and Khyber agencies to eliminate poppy cultivation by improving socio-economic conditions by providing means to the poppy growers to increase alternative agricultural output in those areas.

55. Provincial programmes aim at the reduction of under-employment and unemployment, increase the density of services, improve infrastructure, provide social amenities to target groups and create an institutional framework for ensuring community participation in the implementation of the development programme.

Environment

56. The programme envisages the implementation of environment projects both at Federal and Provincial levels mainly focusing on the maintenance of natural and cultural resources and efficiency in the use of critical renewables and non renewables. It comprises all approved projects of Federal and Provincial Governments. Main emphasis is on strengthening the Institutional capabilities of Federal and Provincial Environmental Agencies, environmental awareness at grass root level as well as execution of environment development projects throughout the country.

Mass Media

57. PBC will concentrate on-going schemes, including 10 KWMW transmitter each at Loralai and Zhob, and 100 KWMW transmitter at Rawalpindi. Similarly funds will go to 100 KWMW transmitter at Karachi, for purchase and installation of various equipment. Work on 100 KWMW transmitter and Broadcasting House, Mirpur Azad Kashmir, will also be initiated. Schemes of PTV, mostly in Baluchistan, NWFP and Northern Areas will be implemented and PTV, will go a step further in providing maximum TV coverage to remote areas of the country, by installation of Re-broadcast and video playback centres. APP will continue the construction of its headquarter building at Islamabad and purchase of high news printers.

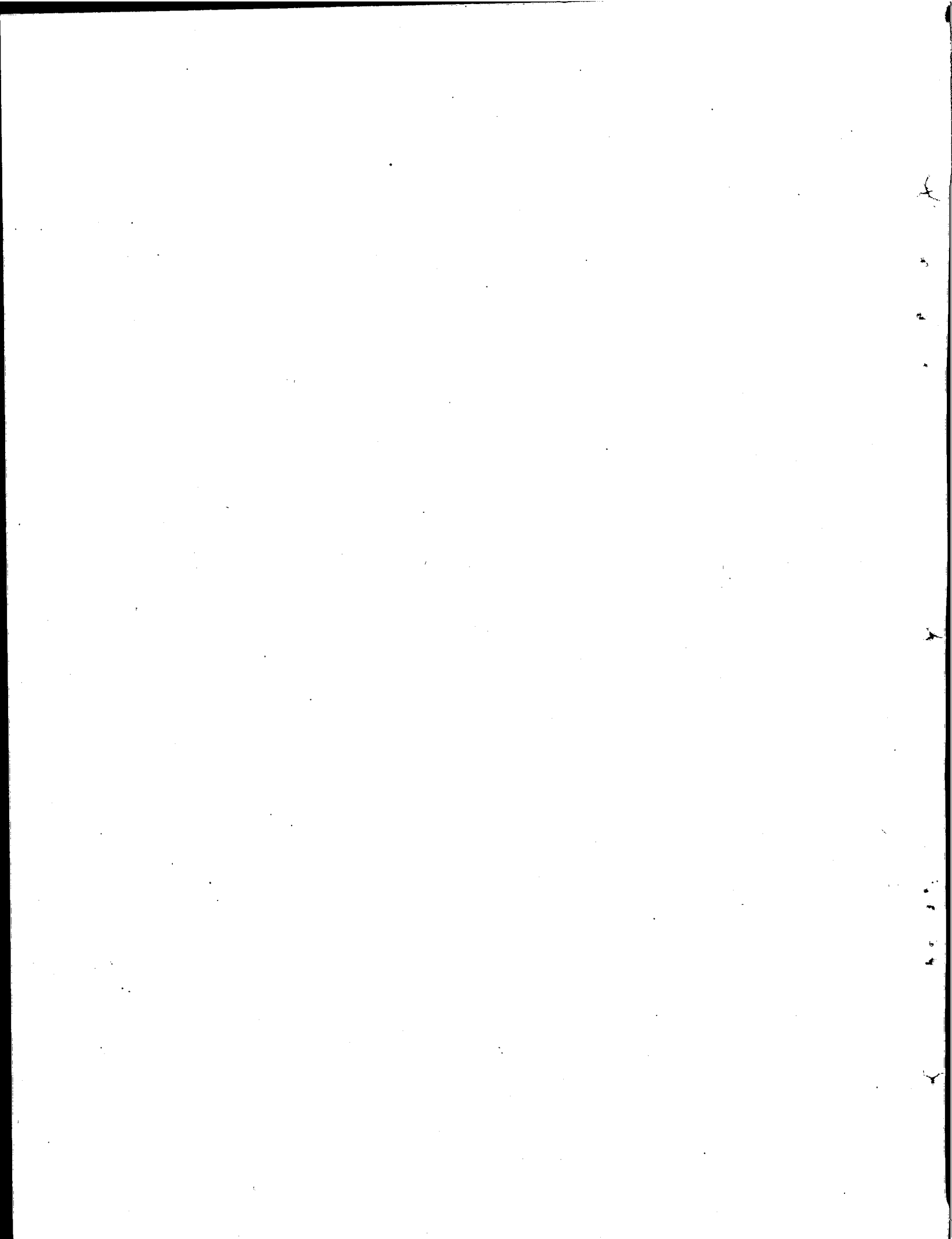
Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth

58. Major on-going schemes in the Tourism sector are Malam Jabba Skiing-cum-Summer Resort at Swat, Motels and Road-side facilities at various places throughout the country and extension of K2 Motel at Skardu. The thrust of the programme will be on development of Tourism in Northern Areas. Six chair lifts at Swat, Kaghan, Chitral, Quetta, Karachi and Islamabad will be installed. A sizeable amount will be spent on purchase of medium size coaches for Tourists. A Programme of purchasing luxury buses for comfortably tourist transportation is also included in the programme.

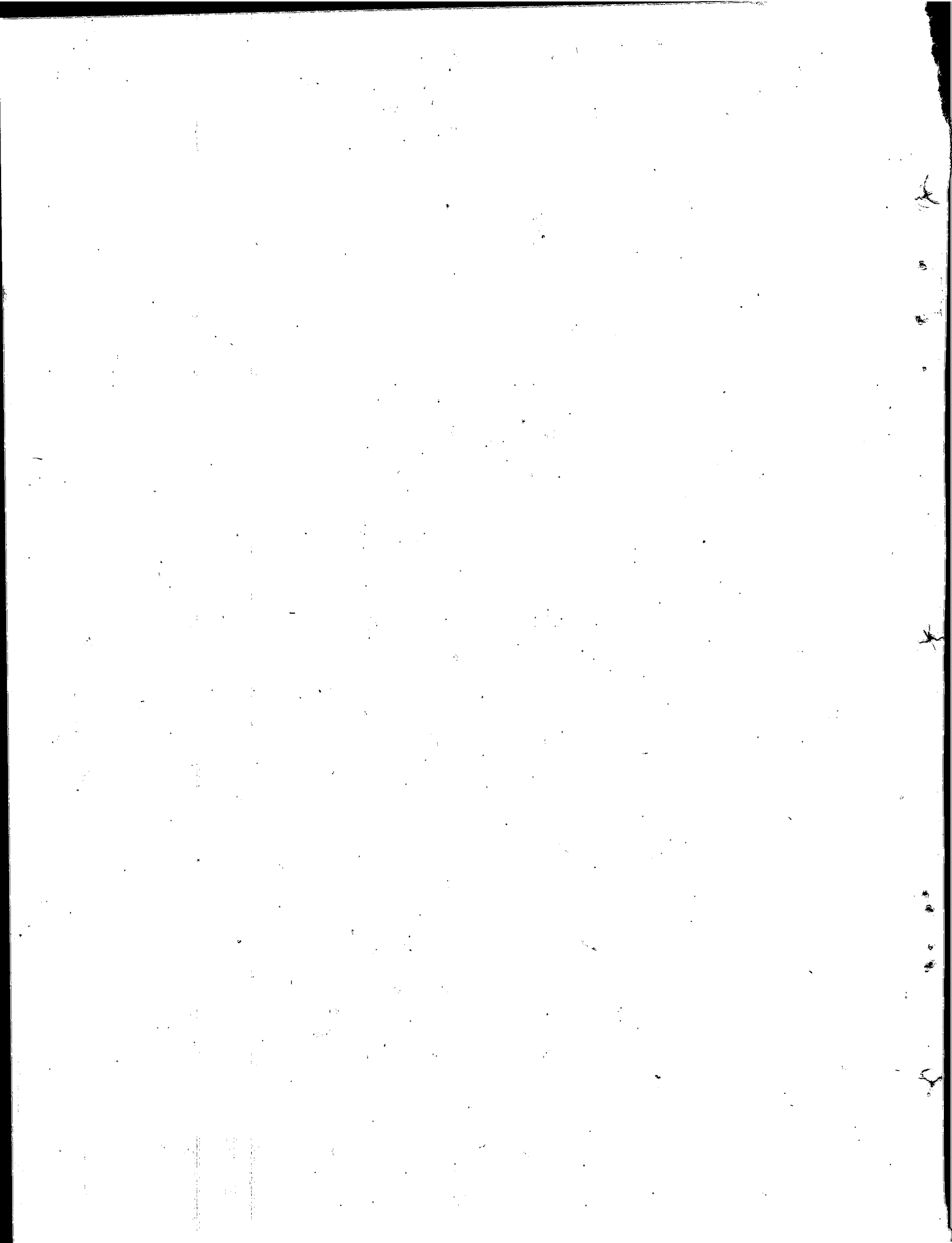
59. During the year the major programmes will include the National Archives of Pakistan, Islamabad, International support for preservation of Moen-jo-Daro monuments preservation of Harappa and conservation and preservation of historical monuments. Work on Jahangir's Tomb, Shalimar Garden, Lahore Fort will continue.

60. Allocation have been made for sports stadia at Sibbi, Muzaffarabad, D.I.Khan and Kohat. Synthetic track at Karachi will be leveled during the year.

61. Detailed sectoral discussions are contained in the respective chapters of the document.



Part-I
ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK
(1—2)



CHAPTER-I

GROWTH IN OUTPUT AND INVESTMENT

REVIEW OF 1992-93

OVERVIEW

The Annual Plan 1992-93 announced in June 1992, envisaged a GDP growth rate of 6.2 percent. This growth rate was based on 8.5 percent increase in the output of manufacturing, 5.0 percent of agriculture and 6.0 percent of other sectors. The Plan projected total fixed investment of Rs 237.8 billion, with Rs 133.5 billion and Rs 104.3 billion in the private and public sectors respectively. About 81 percent of the total investment was to be generated from national sources and 19 percent from external sources.

1.2 The Annual Plan envisaged the continuation of the policies of economic reforms such as privatization, deregulation and liberalization of economy and other adjustments for ensuring macro-economic stability. Besides this, the Social Action Programme (SAP) was also launched to cater the needs of the social sectors such as basic health, primary education, population welfare, sanitation and water supply.

1.3 The economy received a serious setback from the very beginning of the year due to heavy rains in southern parts of the country in July, 1992, followed by wide spread heavy rains and flood in September, 1992 causing extensive damage to standing crops, live-stock, public buildings, houses and transport and communications network and irrigation system. Although the impact of heavy rains and flood losses was widely felt across all the sectors of economy, the worst affected sector was agriculture which, due to floods, virus attack and some other factors, experienced a negative growth rate of 3.9 percent over 1991-92. This also had an adverse impact on manufacturing (in particular cotton ginning and processing), trade and other sectors. The setback to agriculture with consequential effects on other sectors have had a serious impact on the overall performance of economy as the growth rate of GDP (FC) was pushed down to about 3 percent. However, despite negative growth in agriculture and lower growth rate in large scale manufacturing sector, other sectors recorded robust growth i.e. electricity & gas (10%), transport and communications (8.5%), construction (6.1%) and services (6.5%).

1.4 It may be mentioned that the growth target of 6.2 percent in 1992-93 was based on the benchmark growth of 6.4 percent in 1991-92. Since the growth of 7.7 percent recorded in 1991-92 was much higher than the benchmark, the growth of 3 percent in 1992-93 looks less (on the earlier benchmark of 1991-92, the growth rate works out at 4.2 percent). The output and growth of major sectors are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-1.3.

1.5 Prices came under pressure both as a result of supply constraints resulting from the effect of floods and increased demand due to monetary expansion. The rate of inflation as

measured by change in Consumer Price Index (CPI) at 9.3 percent, though slightly lower than the previous year, was higher than the projection of 8.0 percent.

SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

1.6 **Agriculture:** The target for growth in agriculture sector was set at 5.0 percent. Major crops which include wheat, rice, cotton, sugar-cane, maize and gram were projected to grow by 5.0 percent; minor crops by 4.0 percent; and live stock by 5.8 percent in 1992-93. In order to achieve these targets, the use of various inputs such as fertilizer, improved seeds, irrigation water and pesticides was to be made more effective and efficient beside provision of additional credit to farmers for purchase of these inputs. It also assumed upward adjustment in the support/procurement prices of agricultural crops with a view to provide incentive to the grower. These measures were expected to yield positive results in the farming sector by raising yield per hectare of crop as well as bringing more area under cultivation.

1.7 During 1992-93, cotton, rice, sugarcane, maize and wheat were cultivated at 2805 thousand hectares, 1925 thousand hectares, 852 thousand hectares, 744 hectares, and 8258 thousand hectares, respectively. The procurement/support prices of wheat, paddy, seed cotton and sugarcane were raised upward. The offtake of fertilizer was 2065 thousand nutrient tonnes as compared to 1885 thousand nutrient tonnes of offtake last year. Water availability was estimated at 124.62 MAF compared to 122 MAF last year and credit disbursement stood at Rs 16 billion as against Rs 13.8 billion last year.

1.8 The Government announced a package worth Rs 4 billion for agriculturalists specially for those who were hit by floods and rains. The package included subsidised seeds and fertilizer, cheaper and speedier disbursement of agricultural loans for the poor farmers, purchase of tractors on easier terms and some other fiscal concessions to boost agricultural productivity in the country. Price of Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) fertilizer was reduced by Rs 8 per bag and a reduction of Rs 25 per bag was given on the price of urea. Limit for loan to purchase fertilizer, seeds and pesticides was enhanced from Rs 1600 to Rs 2000 per acre.

1.9 Fiscal concessions were granted for livestock, dairy farming, fishery and poultry sub-sectors of agriculture to improve production in these sectors.

1.10 Although there was increase in the use of inputs and positive response of the farmers, the output of kharif crops (in particular cotton, rice and sugarcane) was badly affected by heavy rains and floods. Cotton crop was hit by virus also. In rabi crops, gram was affected by blight a typical disease. Due to these adverse factors a negative growth rate of 12.4 percent was recorded by major crops whereas minor crops had 3.2 percent growth rate. The agricultural sector as a whole recorded a negative growth of 3.9 percent. The output of cotton declined by (27.2%), gram (26.5%), rice, (4.9%), maize (2.0 %). However, barley and wheat production increased by (8.6%) and (4.5%) respectively. The output of agriculture is given in Statistical Appendix Table-1.1.

1.11 Minor crops were able to sustain their historical growth of over 3 percent due to increase in the output of lentil (12.2 %), potato (7.4%), onion (3.0%) and garlic (2.9%)

respectively. However, the output of mash and mung declined by 23.4 and 5.3 percent respectively compared to last year.

1.12 The livestock sub-sector despite losses due to floods maintained its historical growth rate of around 6.0 percent.

1.13 **Mining and Quarrying:** A growth rate of 8.0 percent was projected in mining and quarrying sub-sector for 1992-93 compared to 3.0 percent achieved in 1991-92. However, a growth rate of 2.3 percent was estimated to have been achieved in this sector. The low growth rate was due to decline in extraction of crude oil which contributes over 30 percent in value added in mining and quarrying sub-sector and also lower production of minerals such as ball clay, calcite, salt lake and emerald. The crude oil production declined by 0.8 percent in 1992-93 over last year. The decline resulted due to non availability of processing capacity and export constraints due to reduced demand in oil market. However, the extraction of natural gas was up by 4.2 percent compared to last year. The minerals which recorded positive growth include iron ore, sulphur, calcite, feldspar, fluorite, millstone and coal.

1.14 **Manufacturing:** The value added in manufacturing sector was forecast to grow by 8.5 percent in 1992-93, large scale industries (8.6%) and small scale industries (8.4%). The value added in this sector was, however, estimated at 5.6 percent, large scale sector growing by 4.5 percent and small scale manufacturing by 8.4 percent. There are many reasons for deceleration in industrial growth. While the slow growth in the output of export oriented industries reflects the impact of global recession, the output of industries serving the domestic market was constrained by weak domestic demand in the aftermath of zero growth in the per capita income. Industry-wise, the decline of over 27 percent in cotton output affected the cotton ginning by same percentage. The negative growth in the production of phosphatic fertilizer, petroleum products, basic chemicals attributed to slow growth in large scale manufacturing.

1.15 The items which registered significant increase of over 10 percent included air conditioners (169.4%), tractors (139.8%), paper and board (56.5%), diesel engines (46.1%), bicycles (18.2%), cigarettes (13.3%), and nitrogenous fertilizer (13%). The items which experienced decline included cotton ginning, petroleum products, phosphatic fertilizer, chipboard, writing paper, glass sheet and caustic soda. Production and targets of industrial production are given in Statistical Appendix Table-1.2.

1.16 **Electricity and Gas:** The value added in electricity and gas distribution grew by 10.0 percent against the target of 8.5 percent. The electricity generation capacity increased to 10056 MW with actual sale going up to 38967 MKWH from 34759 MKWH in 1991-92 an increase of 12.1 percent. As a result of this increase in generation and distribution capacities resulting through reduction in system losses, renovation of distribution network, installation of energy efficient combined cycle plants and reduction in peak demand through load shedding, the sector achieved a healthy growth rate of 10 percent against the target of 8.5 percent. During the year 540 thousand new electrical connections have been provided and 2581 villages were electrified. Gas distribution also increased by 4.0 percent in 1992-93 over the preceding year.

1.17 **Construction:** The output in the construction sector in 1992-93 grew by 6.1 percent against the target of 7.2 percent and 6.0 percent growth in 1991-92. The hectic post floods reconstruction and rehabilitation activities during October onward helped in maintaining a growth rate of this sector over 6 percent.

1.18 **Transport & Communications:** The output of transport and communications grew by 8.5 percent against the target of 6.6 percent and 8.6 percent growth in 1991-92. The major contribution came from the growth emanating from railways, telecommunication and air transport services. Following the conversion of Telephone and Telegraph Department (T & T) into a Corporation, there has been a remarkable improvement in its performance both in physical as well as financial terms. However, the contribution of shipping, ports, postal and broadcasting services was negative even in nominal terms.

1.19 **Trade:** The trading activities were also affected adversely by the dislocation of rail and road net works in flood affected areas. As the trade is the third largest sector of Pakistan's economy in terms of value added, its performance has a significant impact on GDP growth. The impact of set back to the agriculture and deceleration in industrial growth was felt across all the sectors including the trade sector where the output was pushed down to 2.9 percent from 7.5 percent in the previous year.

1.20 **Banking and Insurance:** Value-added in Banking and Insurance sector in 1992-93 increased by 5.5 percent as compared to the projection of 4.8 percent and 4.1 percent in 1991-92. The improvement in 1992-93 was the result of the activities of the newly opened banks during the year.

INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS

1.21 The Annual Plan had estimated the total resources at Rs 1438 billion; [the share of national resources being 96.6 percent (Rs 1388.4 billion) and that of external resources 3.4 percent]. It was also estimated that 82 percent of these resources (i.e. Rs 1179.2 billion) would be put to consumption and 18 percent (or Rs 258.8 billion) to investment. The provisional estimates placed the total resources slightly higher at Rs 1441.2 billion in which the share of national resources declined to Rs 1362.8 billion and that of external resources increased to Rs 78.4 billion. This, on the one hand, reflects the slow growth of the economy and on the other, deterioration in the balance of payments resulting in increased reliance on external resources.

1.22 The total investment and fixed investment as percentage of GDP improved from 20.1 and 18.5 percent in 1991-92 to 20.4 percent and 18.8 percent in 1992-93 respectively. Both private and public sectors had a share in this improvement - public sector investment as percentage of GDP increased from 8.7 percent in 1991-92 to 9.0 percent in 1992-93 and that of private sector from 9.8 to 9.9 percent. However, dependence on external resources increased (from 3.1% of GDP in 1991-92 to 5.8% in 1992-93) and the national savings declined (from 17% of GDP in 1991-92 to 14.6% in 1992-93).

PRICES

1.23 Concerted efforts were made to contain the rate of inflation below two digit level through improvement in the supply position in particular, of essential commodities. As a result, the prices indices except for SPI improved slightly during the year. Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), was estimated at 9.3 percent compared to 9.6 percent last year. Major contribution to this increase in CPI came from food items, house rent and items relating to cleaning, laundry etc. Prices came under pressure both from supply and demand sides. Supply side was affected as the national output (GNP) recorded an increase of only 3 percent as against the target of 6.2 percent. However, the supply position was somewhat eased as growth in imports estimated at 8.6 percent was higher than the projection of 5 percent while export declined by 1.7 percent as against the projected increase of 15 percent.

1.24 On demand side, the money supply during the year increased by 16 percent as against the original Credit Plan of 11 percent and previous year's expansion of 20.5 percent.

TARGETS AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1993-94

1.25 The following broad objectives have been visualized for the year 1993-94 within the medium term perspective:

- a) recovery in the rate of economic growth from the depressed growth in 1992-93,
- b) ensuring macro-economic stability through improvements in Budgetary and Current Account deficits and containing monetary expansion,
- c) continued priority to social and physical infrastructure in the public sector development programme, and
- d) restoring business confidence to ensure active participation of the private investors both from within and outside the country through explicit announcements of policy and actions aimed at macro economic stability.

GROWTH AND OUTPUT

1.26 The growth rate in GDP (fc) in 1993-94 is forecast at 7.5 percent. The projected growth rate will be attained through recovery in the production of crops, additional manufacturing capacity which will come on the stream, better utilization of productive capacity through liberal availability of inputs and the revival of domestic and external demand in anticipation of recovery in domestic as well as in global economy.

1.27 The agriculture sector is expected to recover from the negative growth rate of 3.9 percent in 1992-93, to achieve a growth rate of 9.4 percent in 1993-94. The major crops are expected to contribute about 68 percent to the postulated growth in agriculture. The increase in the output of major kharif crops is attributed to recovery from a depressed level in 1992-93, otherwise the projected output of major crops is 0.6 percent higher over 1991-92. The output

of minor crops is forecast to increase by 6.1 percent, livestock by 5.6 percent and fishing and forestry together by 3.5 percent. Among major crops, wheat production target has been fixed at 16.5 million tonnes, rice at 3.38 million tonnes, sugarcane at 38.8 million tonnes and cotton at 12.0 million bales.

1.28 To facilitate the attainment of this growth rate, an input package comprising 2.2 million nutrient (N) tonnes of fertilizer, 157 thousand tonnes of improved seeds, 128 MAF of water availability, aerial spray on about 650 thousand hectares and Rs 20.5 billion as agriculture credit to the farmers will be ensured. In addition, necessary adjustment in support prices will also be made to provide incentive to the growers. For the control of leaf cure and virus on cotton, the disease-prone varieties will be replaced with disease-resistant varieties.

1.29 Cropwise projections and production are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-1.1.

1.30 The growth forecast for the **mining** sector is placed at 9.1 percent. The projected growth rate is mainly premised on 5.8 percent and 8.5 percent increases in the extraction of crude and natural gas respectively. The entire extra oil is expected to come from OGDC's fields in Southern Sindh. Similarly over 74 percent of increases in gas production is expected from three fields namely Mari, Pirkoh and Dhodak. In anticipation of additional demand from the two units of 50 MW each in Lakhra fluidized bed, the extraction of coal is placed 15 percent higher over the last year's level. For other minerals a growth rate of about 5 percent has been projected in line with the trends envisaged in the production of mineral based industries. The overall growth rate of mining sector is thus projected at 9.1 percent.

1.31 The **large-scale manufacturing** sector which experienced a slow growth rate of 4.5 percent in 1992-93 is forecast to recover, partly in response to the recovery anticipated in the agriculture sector but largely on account of additional capacity and revival of domestic and external demand in 1993-94. A number of large and medium industrial projects are expected to come on stream. These are in the fields of fertilizer, cement, basic chemicals, automobile, sugar, textiles, pharmaceuticals, paper and board, vegetable ghee, laundry soap, footwear, leather tanning, heavy electrical machinery, locomotives and light engineering. The additional output from new capacities together with recovery anticipated in the output of raw cotton, should enable the large scale manufacturing sector to push up its growth to 8.1 percent. Major boost to industrial growth is also expected from about 29 percent increase in the output of ginneries, 27 percent in the output of fertilizer followed by the increases in the production of motor cars (14.6 %), diesel engine (15.7%), sugar (8.1%) and new products like power transformers and locomotives.

1.32 Item-wise production and projections are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-1.2.

1.33 The output of **construction** sector is forecast to go up by 6.5 percent. Besides normal programmes, the additional impetus to growth is likely to emanate from the construction of highways and rehabilitation of bridges and other infrastructure washed out by floods in September, 1992. The work on most of the projects is in progress.

1.34 In the electricity and gas distribution sector, about 8 new plants with a combined capacity of 995 MW (including 200 MW hydel) are expected to be commissioned at different points of time during the year. The generation of electricity is forecast to increase by 6.7 percent from 50522 GWH to 53889 GWH. The distribution of gas, on the other hand, is projected to increase from 9383 mcm to 11237 mcm. Major portion of increases is intended for supply to new towns and to two new fertilizer factories. Value added, however, is forecast to grow by 8.5 percent. Besides contribution to GDP, the projected increase of about 21 percent in gas distribution is likely to be associated with substantial increase in employment.

1.35 The transport and communication sector is forecast to grow by 4.1 percent. The contribution will come from road transport and air services followed by telecommunications, postal services railways, and broadcasting and telecasting. Compared to output, the employment prospects of this sector appear to be much promising. Total employment from the transport and communication services is expected to increase by over 35 thousand (5% increase) partly in response to the Public transport self employment programme.

1.36 Anticipating recovery in the output of agriculture and manufacturing sectors, the trade sector is forecast to grow by 8.5 percent. The major contribution to this growth is expected from the sale of locally manufactured goods followed by agriculture products and imported goods.

1.37 Though the banking and insurance sector accounted for only 2 percent of GDP it plays an important role in mobilization of resources and promotion of investment and production activities. On the basis of data supplied by financial institutions (accounting for about 30 percent of the sector) the growth during 1993-94 is projected at 6.6 percent.

1.38 The projection of GDP and its main components are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-1.3.

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

1.39 A quantitative and qualitative improvement in overall resource generation is projected for the year. Total resources are estimated to increase by 12.5 percent. While there will be a quantum jump in national resource generation from 12.0 percent last year to 16.1 percent this year, the dependence on external resources will be reduced by fifty percent.

1.40 The total investment for 1993-94 has been projected at 16.7 percent higher (or 20.5% of GDP) than the last year. Fixed investment is estimated at Rs 299 billion (18.9% of GDP) of which Rs 158.5 billion (10% of GDP) will be in the private sector and Rs 140.5 billion (8.9% of GDP) in the public. National savings are forecast to improve from 14.6 percent of GDP to 18.0 percent of GDP. The various fiscal, monetary, investment and trade reforms introduced by the Government along with the proposed high economic growth, are expected to contribute in realising the said investment and savings targets.

1.41 Details of Macro-Economic projections are given at Statistical Appendix Table-1.4.

PRICES

1.42 One of the macroeconomic objectives of the Plan is to moderate the inflationary pressures through ensuring a balance between demand and supply. Thus it is targetted to reduce the inflation rate (as measured by CPI) from 9.3 percent in 1992-93 to 8.0 percent in 1993-94. This forecast is based on 7.5 percent growth in GDP (agriculture 9.4% and manufacturing 8.2%), 1.5 percent in imports, 15.4 percent in exports, 14 percent in money supply and suitable adjustment in value of Pak Rupee.

CHAPTER-2**PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME 1993-94**

The Public Sector Development Programme for 1993-94 has been formulated in the background of the measures taken by the Government for liberalization of the economy and social uplift as well as the Eighth Plan priorities. The PSDP lays emphasis on the development of physical and social infrastructure in view of the enlarged role assigned to private sector in the production sectors. With an objective to improve the literacy rate and providing basic health and civic amenities to the masses, the PSDP for the current year envisages substantial public sector investment in the Social Action Plan (SAP).

2.2 The Public Sector Development Programme consists of three parts:-

- I. Development Programme of Federal Ministries and attached departments.
- II. Provincial Development Programme.
- III. Investment programmes of Federal Corporations.

2.3 Parts I & II above are entirely dependent on budgetary resources. Part-III is partly financed from rupee allocations and foreign assistance channelled to the Corporations through the budget and partly from their own resources and equity and loans raised domestically and abroad. Budgetary development programme includes only the financial assistance provided to the Corporations for their programmes from the budget.

REVIEW OF BUDGETARY PSDP 1992-93

2.4 During the year 1992-93, Rs 75.4 billion were provided for the budgetary PSDP against which Rs 73.5 billion were utilized. The sectoral details are shown in Statistical Appendix Table 2.1. The agency-wise allocation and utilization is summarized in Table-2.1.

Table 2.1
Implementation of Budgetary PSDP during 1992-93

(Billion Rs)			
Agency	Allocation	Utilization	% Utilization
1. Federal Programme	29.0 *	28.8	99.3
2. Provincial Programme	24.6	21.3	86.6
3. Corporations Budgetary Programme (WAPDA, NHA, PTC & OGDC)	21.8	23.4	107.3
Total PSDP (Budgetary)	75.4	73.5	97.5

*Includes Rs 6.8 billion budgeted by the Provinces from own resources.

Source: Public Sector Development Programme 1993-94
Public Sector Development Programme 1992-93
Detailed Annual Plan 1992-93
Provincial ADP's 1993-94

FEDERAL BUDGETARY PROGRAMME

2.5 During 1992-93, an allocation of Rs 29.0 billion was made for the development programme of the Federal Ministries/Division. Actual expenditure during the year has, however, been estimated at Rs 28.8 billion showing utilization of 99.3 per cent. The allocation and utilization is shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2
Implementation of Federal Budgetary PSDP during 1992-93

(Billion Rs)			
Agency	Allocation	Utilization	% Utilization
1. Federal Ministries/Divisions Programme	23.9	25.2	105.4
2. Rehab. of Afghan Refugees	0.2	0.2	100.0
3. Tameer-e-Watan Programme	2.9	2.9	100.0
4. Tameer-e-Sindh Programme	2.0	0.5	25.0
Total (Ministries)	29.0	28.8	99.3

Source: Public Sector Development Programme 1992-93
Finance Division

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

2.6 The Development Expenditure in the provinces was estimated at Rs 21.3 billion against Rs 24.6 billion allocated during 1992-93. The break-up of the expenditure shows that Education & Training got the highest priority with an expenditure of Rs 4.7 billion followed by Rural Development (Rs 4.6 billion), Physical Planning & Housing (Rs 4.0 billion) and Water (Rs 1.9 billion) respectively.

CORPORATIONS PROGRAMME

2.7 The Public Sector Corporations were allocated Rs 81.4 billion during 1992-93 against which the reported expenditure is Rs 69.8 billion showing a utilization of 85.7 per cent. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-2.3.

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1993-94

2.8 The total size of the Budgetary Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) for 1993-94 has been placed at Rs 76.8 billion which is 1.9 per cent higher than the allocations for 1992-93. The PSDP contains an allocation of Rs 30.9 billion for Federal Ministries/Divisions, Rs 23.8 billion for provincial programme (including Provincial own Contribution of Rs 2.0 billion) and Rs 22.1 billion as budgetary portion of Corporations Programme. The Federal Ministries Programme for 1993-94 has been increased by 6.6 per cent over the previous years' allocation. This increase can be mainly attributed to the water and transport sectors programmes. The provincial programme shows a decrease of 3.3 per cent which is mainly due to lower provincial contribution from own resources. However, the Federal funding at Rs 21.8 billion for 1993-94 shows an increase of 22.5 percent over previous year's level i.e. at Rs 17.8 billion. The sectoral details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-2.2 and the agency-wise details are shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3

Budgetary Public Sector Development Programme 1993-94

Agency	Allocation for				% increase/ decrease
	1992-93		1993-94		
	Total	F.Aid	Total	F.Aid	
1. Federal Ministries/Divisions Programme	<u>29.0</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>30.9</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>6.6</u>
i) Federal Ministries/Division	23.9	9.3	28.5	11.8	
ii) Tameer-i-Watan Programme	2.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	
iii) Tameer-i-Sindh Programme	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	
iv) Rehabilitation of Areas adversely affected by Afghan Refugees	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	
	*		**		
2. Provincial Programme	<u>24.6</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>(-3.3)</u>
3. Corporations Programme(BDP) (WAPDA,NHA,PTC & OGDC)	<u>21.8</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Total PSDP	<u>75.4</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>76.8</u>	<u>30.9</u>	

*Includes Rs 6.8 billion budgeted by the provinces from own resources.

**Including Rs 2.0 billion budgeted by the provinces from own resources.

Source: Public Sector Development Programme 1993-94

Public Development Programme 1992-93

2.9 Sectoral allocations for budgetary PSDP 1993-94 indicates that highest priority has been accorded to Transport & Communications sector which has been provided 26.9% in the total PSDP. Energy Sector claims second place with a share of 18.9% followed by Water and Agriculture 18.6%, Rural Development 9.2%, Physical Planning & Housing 7.7%, Education 6.3% and Health 4.6%.

FEDERAL PROGRAMME

2.10 Federal Programme for the year 1993-94 has been put at Rs 53.0 billion. Of the total programme Rs 28.5 billion is for the Federal Ministries/Divisions, Rs 0.7 billion for Tameer-i-Watan Programme, Rs 1.5 billion for Tameer-i-Sindh Programme and Rs 0.2 billion for the Rehabilitation of areas affected by Afghan Refugees. The Federal Programme also includes allocation for Special areas amounting to Rs 2.7 billion i.e. 1.3 billion for Azad Kashmir Rs 0.6 billion for Northern Areas and Rs 0.8 billion for FATA & FATA-DC. Federal Programme also includes budgetary Programme of Corporations i.e. Rs 22.1 billion. Total programme of corporations which includes budgetary programme and self financing of the corporations has been discussed separately. The Federal Programme has been kept at the previous year's level.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

2.11 For 1993-94, the federal funding for the Provincial Programme amounts to Rs 21.8 billion as compared to Rs 17.8 billion in 1992-93 showing an increase of 22.5 per cent. Due to lower contribution by the provincial governments from own resources towards the PSDP during the current financial year as compared to the previous financial year, the total allocation of Rs 23.8 billion shows a decline of 3.3% over the last year's allocation of Rs 24.6 billion.

2.12 Province-wise allocation/utilization during 1992-93 and allocation during 1993-94 is shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4

Provincial PSDP Utilization during 1992-93 and Allocation for 1993-94

		(Billion Rs)	
S.No.	Province	Allocation for 1992-93	Utilization during 1992-93
1.	Punjab	12.0	11.4
2.	Sindh	5.0	4.1
3.	NWFP	4.5	3.2
4.	Balochistan	3.1	2.6
Total		24.6	21.3
			Allocation for 1993-94
			9.9
			5.5
			4.7
			3.7
			23.8

Source: Public Sector Development Programme 1992-93 & 1993-94

2.13 Sectoral allocations in the total Provincial Programme for 1993-94 show that highest priority has been accorded to Rural Development sector with allocation of Rs 6.1 billion. Next priority has been given to Physical Planning & Housing sector with an allocation of Rs 4.6 billion followed by Education with an allocation of Rs 4.1 billion.

CORPORATIONS PROGRAMME

2.14 During 1993-94 the Corporations Programme is of the size of Rs 82.5 billion compared to Rs 81.4 billion during 1992-93 and shows increase of 1.4%. As only a small fraction of the corporations programme would be financed from the budgetary resources the Programme is purely indicative. For it would largely depend on their ability to raise resources through self

financing and domestic and foreign borrowing, the programme of the corporations for 1993-94 is given in Statistical Appendix Table-2.3.

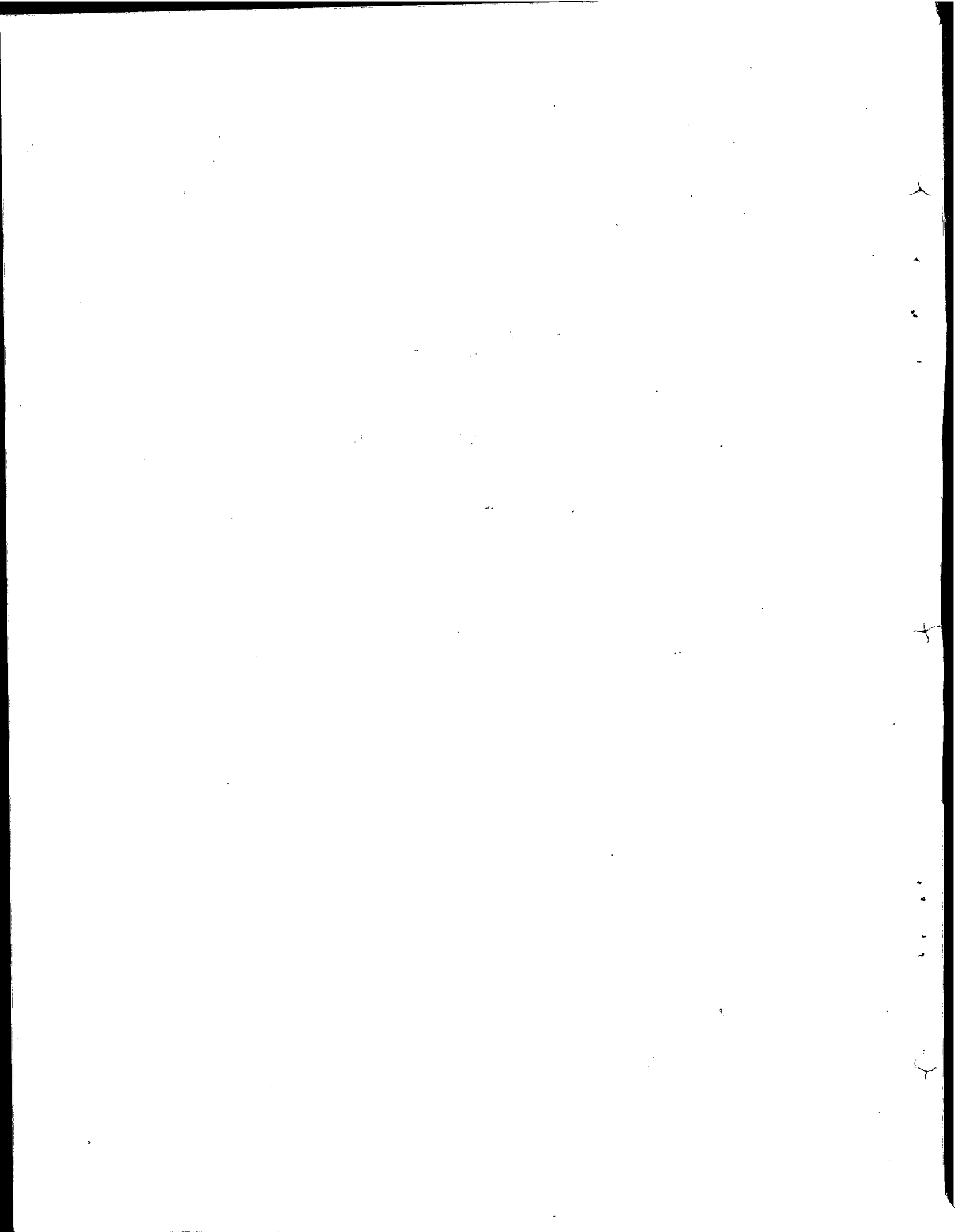
SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMME

2.15 An allocation of Rs 2.7 billion has been made for the Special Areas (Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas, FATA & FATA Development Corporation) in the PSDP for 1993-94. These areas were allocated Rs 2.5 billion during 1992-93 which were fully utilized. The area-wise allocation and utilization is shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5
Special Areas Programme
1992-93 & 1993-94

(Million Rs)				
S.No	Agency/Area	Allocation for 1992-93	Utilization during 1992-93	Allocation for 1993-94
1.	Azad Kashmir	1151.0	946.2	1326.6
2.	Northern Areas	542.0	741.7	593.1
3.	FATA	688.0	681.7	699.0
4.	FATA/DC	80.0	80.0	100.0
	Total	2461.0	2449.6	2718.7

Source: ADPs of Special Areas 1993-94.



CHAPTER-3
PUBLIC FINANCE
REVIEW OF 1992-93

OVERALL FISCAL SITUATION

Fiscal management during 1992-93 was aimed at reduction in the overall fiscal deficit in general and inflationary financing in particular. The budget for 1992-93 envisaged specific measures including structural and procedural reforms in taxation, mobilization of additional resources and control of current as well development expenditure. On the revenue side it proposed raising the tax GDP ratio from 13.9 per cent in 1991-92 to 19.8 per cent in 1992-93. The current and development expenditures were proposed to decline from 19.2 per cent and 6.9 per cent of GDP in 1991-92 to 18.6 per cent and 5.2 per cent of GDP respectively. As a consequence of these revenue and expenditure measures, the overall fiscal deficit was expected to decline from 6.5 per cent in 1991-92 to 4.7 per cent in 1992-93. The dependence on external borrowing was expected to decline from 1.8 per cent in 1991-92 to 1.2 per cent in 1992-93 and bank borrowings to contribute 1.5 per cent of GDP in 1992-93 against 4.7 per cent of GDP in 1991-92. In overall terms, the fiscal performance during 1992-93 was expected to show substantial improvement over the previous year.

3.2 The budgetary situation however came under pressure from the beginning of the year, mostly due to floods. The revenue collections fell short of the targets and expenditures in many cases, exceeded the budget estimates. The major contributing factors to deterioration in fiscal performance were devastating floods in September 1992, political instability and world recession. These developments, in combination with a sharp rise in debt servicing liability mainly emanating from financial sector reforms caused to enhance the budget deficit. This necessitated mobilization of additional resources through taxation, adjustment in prices of utilities and re-arrangement of expenditures to arrest further slippage.

3.3 The overall budgetary position in respect of the consolidated budget 1992-93 is shown in Table 3.1 (with details given in Statistical Appendix Table-3.1).

Table 3.1

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET, 1992-93
(Federal and Provincial Governments)

(At Current Billion Rs)

	1991-92 Provincial Actuals	1992-93 Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Percentage Change FY 93/FY 92
1. Government Revenues	237.0	265.1	241.5	1.9
2. Govt. Expenditures	315.6	329.7	336.5	6.6
(i) Current	232.4	257.3	266.6	14.7
(ii) Development	83.2	72.4	69.9	-16.0
3. Overall Deficit	78.6	64.6	95.0	20.8
(1-2)				
Financed by:	78.6	64.6	95.0	20.8
(i) Non-Bank Borrowing	-0.6	26.2	25.4	4201.6
(ii) Bank Borrowing	57.4	21.3	45.2	-21.4
(iii) External (Net)	21.8	17.1	24.4	11.8

3.4 The revenues increased by 1.9 per cent during 1992-93 over the level in 1991-92 and expenditure by 6.6 per cent resulting in fiscal deterioration and raising the budget deficit to Rs 95 billion. A notable feature of the budget was that while development expenditure was reduced by 16 per cent, the current expenditure increased by 14.7 per cent over the previous year. Another aspect worth noting is that over fifty per cent of the deficit was met by bank borrowing which led to monetary expansion and consequently inflationary pressures. External borrowings were also higher than the budget estimates. These revised estimates of public sector borrowings thus show large deviations from the budget estimates.

REVIEW OF FEDERAL BUDGET 1992-93

3.5 The overall performance reviewed in the preceding paragraphs is largely explained by fiscal performance of the Federal Government during the year 1992-93. The position is summarised in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2

**Federal Government Revenues
And Expenditures**

(At current Billion Rs)

	1991-92 Provincial Actuals	1992-93 Budget Estimates	1992-93 Revised Estimates	Percent change FY93/FY92
1. Government Revenues (Gross)	216.6	261.0	249.9	15.4
(i) Taxes	156.6	193.7	174.5	11.4
(a) Direct	28.9	34.2	36.0	24.6
(b) Indirect	127.7	159.5	138.5	8.5
(ii) Non-tax Receipts	60.0	67.3	75.4	25.7
2. Less: Transfer to Provinces	58.0	64.9	65.1	12.2
3. Government Revenues (Net) (1-2)	158.6	196.1	184.8	16.5
4. Current Expenditures	196.5	218.8	235.2	19.7
(i) Government Administration	14.8	15.1	15.4	4.1
(ii) Defence	75.8	82.2	87.4	15.3
(iii) Debt Servicing	78.8	93.2	101.6	28.9
(iv) Non-obligatory grants to Local Bodies	7.4	9.2	10.3	39.2
(v) Others	19.7	19.1	20.5	4.1

3.6 The gross revenue receipts of the Federal Government increased by 15.4 per cent in 1992-93 and net revenues excluding the provincial share in taxes increased by 16.5 per cent. The major share in this increase came from income tax and non-tax receipts.

3.7 The current expenditure of the Federal Government in 1992-93 was 19.7 per cent higher over the provisional actual expenditure in 1991-92. This was mainly due to substantial increase in debt servicing (which increased by 28.9%) followed by defence expenditure (which increased by 15.3 per cent), Government expenditure on administration increased by 4.1 per cent only. Higher debt servicing was caused by larger domestic borrowing at market related rates under the financial sector reforms.

BUDGET FOR 1993-94

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 1993-94

3.8 Summary position of the consolidated budget for 1993-94 is indicated in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3
Consolidated Budget For 1993-94
(Federal and Provincial Governments)

(At Current Billion Rs)

	1991-92 (Provi- sional Actuals	1992-93 Revised Estimates	1993 -94		Percent Change FY 93/ FY 92
			Budget without New Measures	Estimates with New Measures	
1. Government Revenues	237.0	241.5	262.6	284.2	17.7
2. Government Expenditure	315.6	336.5	369.2	369.2	9.7
i) Current Expenditure	232.4	266.6	234.5	294.5	10.5
ii) Development Expenditure	83.2	69.9	74.7	74.7	6.9
3. Overall Deficit	78.6	95.0	106.7	85.0	(-)10.5
Financed by:					
i) Non-bank borrowing	-0.6	25.4	42.0	42.0	65.4
ii) Bank borrowing	57.4	45.2	41.7	20.0	(-)55.8
iii) External Borrowing (Net)	21.8	24.4	23.0	23.0	(-)5.7

3.9 Salient features of the budget for 1993-94 are discussed below:

- i) The budget for 1993-94 envisages an improvement in the fiscal position with the overall deficit expected to fall from 7.0 per cent of GDP in 1992-93 to 5.5 per cent of GDP during 1993-94. This improvement is promised on a bold taxation effort combined with firm restraints on government spending, particularly current spending.

- ii) Government revenues, (including the financing for Social Action Plan) are estimated to increase by 17.7 per cent over the previous year. As a proportion of GDP, government revenues are estimated at 18.3 per cent in 1993-94 compared to 17.8 per cent in 1992-93. This increase in government revenue is contributed both by tax and non-tax receipts. Tax revenues are estimated to increase by 17.7 per cent whereas non-tax receipts are projected to rise by 15.8 per cent over the last year.
- iii) The budget provides for an increase of 6.9 per cent in development outlay and 10.5 per cent in current expenditure which is mainly on account of higher provision for debt servicing, community and social services.
- iv) In the budget an attempt has been made to reduce dependence on bank borrowing for budgetary support. As a proportion of GDP, the non-inflationary domestic resources (i.e. revenue surplus, financing for Social Action Plan (SAP) and non-bank borrowings) work out to be 2.2 per cent, external (net) resources 1.5 per cent and bank borrowing 1.3 per cent. Details of revenues and expenditures are given in Statistical Appendix Table-3.2.

3.10 The Interim Government have also reviewed the budgetary position and have taken a number of measures under the programme of Economic and Social Reforms announced on August 19, 1993. These measures are expected to result in mobilization of additional resources (estimated at over 1 per cent of GDP) and help contain expenditure. For the first time the Government has introduced tax on agricultural income and wealth and made documentation compulsory for transactions. Besides an upward adjustment in prices of petroleum products and vegetable ghee, tariff rates for electricity and gas have also been raised. The current expenditure is also being contained by trimming the size of the Government and reducing subsidies. Receipts from privatization of Public Sector Enterprises would be used to offset the outstanding national debt, thereby reducing the interest payments liability. A Debt Retirement Fund has been set up for this purpose.

FEDERAL BUDGET 1993-94

3.11 The summary position of the Federal budget for 1993-94 is brought out in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4

**Federal Government Revenues
And Expenditures**

(At Current Billion Rupees)

	1992-93 Revised Estimates	1993-94 Budget Estimates	Percentage Change FY 94/FY 93
1. Government Revenues(Gross)	249.9	288.7	15.6
i) Tax	174.5	210.5	20.6
a) Direct	36.0	42.3	17.6
b) Indirect	138.5	168.2	21.4
ii) Non-tax Revenue	75.4	78.2	3.8
2. Transfer to Provinces	65.1	71.9	10.5
3. Revenue Receipts (Net) (1-2)	184.8	216.8	17.3
4. Current Expenditure	235.2	257.8	9.6
i) Government Administration	15.4	17.2	11.6
ii) Defence	87.4	89.1	1.9
iii) Debt Servicing	101.6	121.4	19.5
iv) Non-obligatory Grants to Local Bodies	10.3	9.5	-7.5
v) Others	20.5	20.6	0.5
5. Revenue surplus (3-4)	(-)50.4	(-)41.0	(-)18.7

3.12 The above Budget estimates for 1993-94 include new taxes. Broad details of the additional resource mobilization effort through levy of the new taxes and improvement in tax management expected to yield Rs. 21.65 billion presented in the budget for 1993-94 are given in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5

New Fiscal Measures, 1993-94

(Billion Rupees)

	Net Effect
I. New Tax Measures	
1. Income tax	0.56
2. Wealth tax & Capital Value tax	0.22
3. Customs	4.11
4. Excise	0.60
5. Sales tax	4.53
6. Surcharges	7.63
II. Improvement in Tax Management	4.00
Total:	21.65

3.13 Main features of the Federal Budget for 1993-94 presented are discussed as follows:

- i) Without new tax measures, the increase in tax revenue (15.6 per cent on gross basis and 17.7 per cent on net basis i.e. net of assignments to provinces) is largely explained by increase in direct taxes (17.6 per cent) and indirect taxes (21.4 per cent).
- ii) With new tax measures of Rs 21.65 billion, the tax revenues are projected to grow by 20.6 per cent. This would increase the tax GDP ratio from 13.3 per cent in 1992-93 to 13.7 per cent in 1993-94.
- iii) The share of direct taxes in tax revenues will be 20.1 per cent in 1993-94 compared to 18.2 per cent in 1991-92 and 20.6 per cent in 1992-93. This shows a healthy shift in tax structure.
- iv) Major contribution to tax revenue is expected from the surcharges (Rs. 7.0 billion), import duties (Rs 6.7 billion), income tax (Rs 3.5 billion) and federal excise of Rs 4.7 billion over 1992-93. Details are given at Statistical Appendix-3.1.
- v) Projections for Federal Government's current expenditures for 1993-94 indicate an increase of 9.6 per cent over 1992-93 revised estimates with increase of 1.9 per cent in defence expenditure, 19.5 per cent in debt servicing and 11.6 per cent in Government Administration.

- vi) The Budgetary Public Sector Development Programme for 1993-94 is estimated at Rs 74.7 billion. The Federal Ministries and Divisions would have a share of 32.5 per cent in the total Public Sector Development Programme, followed by budgetary support for Public Corporations (32.2 per cent), budgetary support for Provinces (29.1 per cent) and allocations for Special Programmes (6.2 per cent).

3.14 The budget for 1993-94 and the measures subsequently taken by the Caretaker Government provide a basis for substantial improvement in the fiscal position. It is necessary that all steps should be taken to ensure financial discipline, improve tax collection and keep expenditure under control. Slippages, as have been experienced in the past, should be avoided so that fiscal position is kept under control.

CHAPTER-4

PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND ITS FINANCING

REVIEW OF 1992-93

The Annual Plan 1992-93 estimated the level of private investment at Rs 133.5 billion. According to provisional estimates the private investment at Rs 133.9 billion was slightly higher than projection. Although in aggregate term this was in line with projections, the sectoral performance has been mixed. The provisional estimates show a shortfall of 32 per cent in energy sector followed by 4.7 percent in large-scale manufacturing, 3.3 percent in agriculture and 2.9 per cent in small scale-manufacturing sector. However, the shortfall experienced in these sectors was more than offset by ownership of dwellings and services sectors. Sector-wise investment is presented in Table 4.1.

Table - 4.1

Private Investment

(Billion Rs)

Sector	1992-93	
	Projection	Provisional Estimates
Agriculture	18.0	17.4
Manufacturing	59.7	57.0
Large-scale	(52.7)	(50.2)
Small-scale	(7.0)	(6.8)
Energy	5.0	3.4
Transport and Communications	12.0	12.0
Ownership of dwellings	24.0	25.6
Services/ Others	14.8	18.5
Total	133.5	133.9

4.2 Helped by 7 percent increase in the import of agricultural machinery, 77 percent increase in the production of tractors and 97 percent increase in long term loans disbursed by the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan, the agriculture sector was able to attain 96.7 percent of its investment projection. As in the past investment in the manufacturing sector remained concentrated in textile, food & beverages, fertilizers, chemicals, pharmaceuticals,

cements and transport industry. The investment projections in the transport and communication sector were fully met. Besides substantial increase in the domestic production of trucks, buses and L.C.Vs, the imports of road motor vehicles almost doubled. The investment level in the ownership of dwellings exceeded the target by 6.7 percent. About 430 thousand new housing units were constructed in the private sector, 40 per cent in the urban areas and 60 per cent in rural areas. The programme of 7 marla and 3 marla continued.

PRIVATIZATION

4.3 The process of privatization and disinvestment remained slow in the second half of the year due to political uncertainty. During 1992-93, only 22 industrial units pertaining to automobiles, cement, engineering, chemicals and vegetable ghee were sold to the private sector against the advertisement of 53 units. However, no progress was made towards the privatization in any other field except the induction of a large multi-national organization like Alcatel in the field of communications. The private investment flourished during the last two years with renewed confidence in the policies/incentives of the government.

PROJECTIONS FOR 1993-94

4.4 The Annual Plan 1993-94, provides for an investment of Rs 158.5 billion for private sector showing an increase of 18.4 per cent over 1992-93. The proposed size is indicative. Its achievement will depend on many factors including general economic condition, maintenance of law and order and political stability, physical and social infrastructure, and the policy and institutional environment. It is hoped that the package of economic reforms and the measures taken to deregulate and liberalise the economy will help in boosting private investment. The proposed macroeconomic stability will also help in encouraging private investment.

4.5 In the total private investment the share of manufacturing sector is estimated at 41 percent followed by the shares of the ownership of dwellings 17.4 percent, services 12.7 percent and agriculture sector 11.7 per cent. Comparative position of investment is given in Statistical Appendix Table-4.1.

SECTORAL ASSESSMENT

Agriculture

4.6 In 1993-94, the private sector is expected to invest Rs.18.5 billion for the modernization, replacement and addition of fixed capital assets in agriculture. A boost to investment is expected from the introduction of schemes like small tractors, distribution of land to the land-less, establishment of export farms, completion of irrigation and large number of other projects relating to rural electrification and farm-to-market roads and permission to registered export farms to import agricultural machinery and equipments (not locally manufactured) free of duty and sales tax.

4.7 For the promotion of investment in agriculture, the supply of tractors, machinery and implements will be ensured through encouraging the local production. The condition of standardization of assembly and manufacturing of tractors had already been dispensed with. In the credit plan for 1993-94 Rs 18.5 billion or 49.3 percent of the credit provision for the private sector has been earmarked for agriculture sector. It is hoped that about 28000 tractors and 5500 tubewells (inclusive of replacement demand) will be added in addition to improvement and expansion in other fixed assets.

Manufacturing

4.8 Following the privatization policy the development of large-scale manufacturing has virtually become the sole responsibility of the private sector. In 1992-93 about 96 percent of the total manufacturing's investment emanated in private sector, and within private investment, the manufacturing sector share was as high as 42.6 percent. In 1993-94, the private investment is expected to respond strongly to the government's economic policies and may reach Rs 65.0 billion or 41 percent of the total private investment.

4.9 The major thrust of the investment strategy in the manufacturing sector will be on early completion of on-going projects, diversion of investors interest to priority areas of investment specified in the 8th Plan, promotion of foreign direct investment and rural industrialization. Government has already given special concessions for the promotion of industries. Major portion of DFIs financed investment in ongoing projects pertains to sugar, vegetable ghee, Textiles, paper and board, fertilizer, pharmaceuticals, polyester, polythene, polypropylene, electric motors, re-rolling and agriculture implements. While the traditional industries may remain the priority areas, important new projects are expected to be initiated in the fields of cement, fertilizer, basic chemicals, motor cars and petroleum refining.

Ownership of dwellings

4.10 Housing is essential for welfare and economic development. Population growth and rising affluence has outstripped the physical and financial ability of the government to meet the shelter needs through the construction of houses. While the government will continue to ensure legal right to land, discourage illegal settlements, provide essential services and adjunct housing and environment policies, the focus of housing strategy for planning and development of residential township schemes and construction of houses will be on private initiatives. Already public authorities, commercial organisations, welfare trust and various professional associations have sponsored a number of township schemes all around the country. These planned schemes with all the facilities have been attracting investment beyond expectation. The number of such schemes is ever increasing. As in the past, these schemes are expected to attract handsome investment in the current year also. During 1993-94 about a little over half

million new housing units of varying size and structures (including replacements) are expected to be constructed. The scheme of 3-marla and 7-marla plots in urban and rural areas will continue. Keeping in view the importance of housing sector, an indicative provision of Rs 27.5 billion has been made as against the revised estimates of Rs 25.6 billion in 1992-93. Its share in the total private investment comes to 17.4 per cent which ranks second after large scale manufacturing. To supplement the financing efforts of HBFC, the CITI BANK has already introduced housing finance scheme on the basis of debt-equity ratio of 60:40. Other commercial banks will be encouraged to participate in similar house financing.

Transport and Communications

4.11 Except the road transport services, the development, operation and maintenance of other modes of transportation, communication and physical infrastructure hitherto has been the monopoly of the public sector. The role of private sector has remained confined to road transport only. However, efforts were made to induct the private sector in areas like telephone exchanges, and the construction of roads, airports, harbours on BOOT basis. The role of private sector in the development, maintenance and operation of transport & communication sector is expected to undergo considerable changes. Besides investment in the traditional modes of motor vehicles, some investment is expected in new fields like airways, shipping and physical infrastructure on BOOT basis.

4.12 The private sector has responded positively to the proposal to participate in the extension and improvement of port facilities. In this connection the work on the establishment of a port in Gawader, a Jetty at port Qasim, extension in the facilities at Karachi Harbour is expected to start in 1993-94. The three airlines, which became operative, have arranged planes on lease from foreign airlines with no worth mentioning tangible investment of their own. Similarly the shipping companies established in the private sector have not made any investment worth mentioning. On the other hand the Yellow cab schemes, which provided a big boost to private investment in 1992-93 has been suspended. However, the participation of the private sector in areas other than motor vehicles is expected to be much larger and diversified in 1993-94. For the transport and communications sector an indicative investment of Rs.14.7 billion, or 9.3 percent of the total private sector investment has been provided

Fuels and Power

4.13 To supplement the power generation capacity of WAPDA and KESC, the field of power generation was opened for the private sector. Although by now about 9 projects with aggregate capacity of 2812 MW have been identified and processed but only 3 with total capacity of 562 MW have started the construction. The total cost of power projects (Hub-1, Tawakkal and Kohinoor) likely to remain under construction in 1993-94

is Rs 20 billion, of which Rs 3 billion is expected to be spent in 1993-94. Besides power generation, the Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL) which is excluded from the public sector development programme in 1992-93, and oil & gas companies are expected to invest about Rs 9.6 billion.

4.14 While the precise level of private investment in fuel and power sector is difficult to forecast, the three projects under implementation, together with the investment programmes likely to be initiated by the SNGPL and private gas companies, an allocation of Rs 12.6 billion has been made in the current year plan.

Services / Others

4.15 The private sector plays an effective role in the provision of health, education and social services in the country. Apart from individual efforts spread all over the country, number of special organizations (NGOs) are also engaged in the provision of such services. In view of the expanding role of such organizations, the private sector is expected to play a greater role in the promotion and development of services in general, and health, education and social welfare in particular. Provision of utilities services and easy loan facility will be ensured to the organizations/individuals for the establishment of facilities in rural areas.

4.16 Generally these services are labour-intensive and are mostly rendered in rented premises and as such don't generate fixed capital formation directly. However, keeping in view the increasing demand for quality services, trend towards capital intensity and construction of own buildings, an investment of Rs 20.2 billion, or 12.7 per cent of the total private investment has been earmarked for the services sector. The existing policies to encourage the private sector to set up hospitals, clinics, and educational institutions and financial institutions will continue in 1993-94.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

4.17 The regulatory environment for foreign investment in Pakistan is now very favourable. In order to attract foreign investment, private foreign investment is completely deregulated and the foreign investors were placed at par with local investors. There is no ceiling on the share of foreign equity investment, foreign investors are free to invest in stocks of existing companies -- marketable securities or financial papers. Capital can now be freely invested, transferred or repatriated. There is no limit on the payment of royalties or technical fees. Expatriates can remit unlimited amounts abroad without restrictions.

4.18 The Government has established a high powered board of investment to promote direct foreign investment in the field of manufacturing, telecommunications, energy etc. The open economic policies together with a very attractive package of

incentives have yielded positive results and the level of foreign private investment long term (net) reached \$ 1080 million in 1992-93 and the level of foreign investment is forecast to amount to \$ 808 million in 1993-94.

FINANCING OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT

4.19 About 82 per cent of the private investment in 1993-94 is likely to be financed through domestic resources while the rest is expected to be financed through foreign equity and loans. The major contribution of the domestic resources (55.1%) will come through the sponsor's equity, whereas DFIs are expected to cover 44.9 per cent of the total credit requirement. Almost 71.5 per cent of the foreign resources (Rs 28.4 billion) are likely to flow into the large scale manufacturing industries. The rest will be used for energy sector (22.2%), transport and communications sector (4.9%) and services/others (1.4%). Based on these parameters, the proposed financing plan of private investment during 1993-94 is presented in the Statistical Appendix Table-4.2.

CHAPTER-5**MONETARY POLICY AND CREDIT PLAN****REVIEW OF 1992-93**

The original credit plan for 1992-93 approved by National Credit Consultative Council in July 1992 envisaged overall monetary expansion of 9.8 per cent¹. Domestic credit expansion target for the year was also pitched at 9.8 per cent. A major share (52.2 per cent) of the domestic credit expansion was earmarked for the Government Sector, mostly for budgetary support followed by private sector (36 per cent). The position was revised in July 1993. Taking into account the position of the first half of the year, the plan was revised and the new targets for monetary expansion and domestic credit were set at 13.9 per cent and 18.2 per cent respectively. This upward adjustment was made to provide for additional demand for credit mainly emanating from enhanced level of government budgetary support and increased private sector credit requirements.

5.2 The actual monetary expansion of Rs. 88.2 billion (18.2 per cent) and domestic credit of Rs. 120.6 billion (23.6 per cent) exceeded the revised credit plan targets by sizeable margin (Table 5.1). But for a decelerating impact of the foreign assets (- 32.3), the monetary expansion would have been much larger.

¹

Note: The credit plan target has been reduced from 11.0 per cent to 9.8 per cent due to the inclusion of foreign currency deposits as one of the components of monetary assets (M_2).

Table 5.1

Causative Factors of Changes in Monetary Assets

	Credit Plan 1992-93		Actuals	
	Original	Revised	End June 1993	End June 1992
I. Domestic Liquidity (M2) (II+III)	47.4 (9.78%)	67.65 (13.94%)	88.18 (18.17%)	74.3 (12.56)
II. Net Foreign Assets	(-)3.3	(-)24.8	-32.45	-0.84
III. Net Domestic Credit (I+II+III+IV)	50.8 (9.79%)	92.50 (18.16%)	120.63 (23.68%)	96.3 (23.63%)
i. Net Claims on Govt	26.5	59.0	71.88	74.3
a. Credit for Bud- getary support	25.0	56.0	63.22	71.4
b. Credit for commo- dity operations	2.0	2.0	7.33	4.00
c. Zakat fund deposit at SBP.	-0.5	1.0	1.33	- 1.1
ii. Credit to WAPDA, OGDC NFC and PTV	-	-	5.27	0.7
iii. Public Sector Enter- prises	0.5	0.5	- 1.62	0.4
iv. Private Sector and other items	23.8	33.0	45.1	22.5
a. Credit to Private Sector	26.8	36.0	59.15	26.5
b. Other items (net)	-3.0	-3.0	-14.05	-4.0

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

5.3 Government sector credit expansion target was exceeded largely due to budgetary support which expanded by Rs 63.2 billion against the original target of Rs 25.0 billion. This substantial increase in budgetary support was necessitated due to enhanced budgetary gap caused for various reasons discussed in Chapter 3 on Public Finance. In addition to the increase in budgetary gap, the pattern of financing the budgetary deficit also changed with substantial increase in domestic borrowing, which were largely contributed by bank borrowings.

5.4 Private credit expansion of Rs 59.2 billion (23.6 per cent) exceeded the target of Rs 36.0 billion (14.3 per cent). The trend of substantial expansion in credit to the private sector witnessed in the first half of the year was however arrested in the later half. The pressure from private sector is explained by changes in three factors: (a) credit policy and management with resultant abolition of credit ceilings, (b) credit advanced under the government sponsored schemes for self employment and public transport, and (c) low recovery of outstanding loans.

5.5 As a result of deterioration in the balance of payments and reserves, the net foreign assets witnessed a record decline of Rs 32.5 billion.

5.6 Changes in components of monetary assets indicate that expansion in money supply (M1) of Rs 41.47 billion during 1992-93 had been 3.5 per cent less than expansion of Rs 53.4 billion in 1991-92. Expansion of money supply (M1) of Rs 41.47 billion in 1992-93 accounts for 53 per cent of the total expansion of Rs 77.78 billion in monetary assets (M2) as given in Table 5.2.

Table-5.2

Changes in Components of Monetary Assets

(Billion Rs)

	Stock at End June, 1991	Stock at End June, 1992	Change in 1991-92	% increase	Stock at End June 1992	Stock at End June, 1993(P)	Change during 1992-93(P)	% increase
1. Currency in circulation	137.0	151.82	19.6	14.3	151.82	172.551	20.7	13.6
2. Demand Deposits	144.8	179.36	31.3	21.6	179.36	199.921	20.5	11.42
3. Other Deposits	3.1	3.32	2.5	80.6	3.32	3.506	0.18	0.0
4. Money Supply, (M1) (1+2+3)	0.0	334.50	53.4	18.7	334.50	375.978	41.47	12.39
5. Time Deposits	89.1	116.51	25.4	28.5	116.51	135.675	19.16	0.00
6. Foreign Currency Deposits	4.6	34.14	29.5	641.0	34.14	51.281	17.14	50.20
7. Money Supply, (M2) (4+5+6)	378.6	485.15	107.3	28.3	485.15	562.955	77.78*	16.03

Source:- State Bank of Pakistan

* Final figures not yet received.

5.7 The increase in currency in circulation during 1992-93 was Rs 20.7 billion against Rs 19.6 billion during 1991-92 while demand deposits increased by Rs 20.5 billion or 11.4 per cent, the time deposits expanded by Rs 19.2 billion or 16.4 per cent against an increase of Rs 25.4 billion in 1991-92. Deposit money including demand deposits expanded by about Rs 40 billion which accounted for 51 per cent of the total increase in monetary assets compared to an increase of 55 per cent in 1991-92.

5.8 The share of currency in circulation in end year stock of monetary assets (M2) fell from 31.2 per cent in 1991-92 to 30.6 per cent in 1992-93 while share of time deposits in monetary assets (M2) remained almost the same i.e. 24 per cent during 1992-93 and 1991-92. The combined share of currency in circulation and demand deposits as a ratio of M2 fell from 68.2 per cent in 1991-92 to 66.16 per cent in 1992-93 duly reflecting almost a constant share of demand deposits in monetary assets.

MONETARY POLICY AND CREDIT PLAN 1993-94

5.9 Qualitative and quantitative improvement on the monetary front is envisaged during the year. The monetary and fiscal policies will be more closely linked. The monetary policy will be guided by the objectives of accelerating growth and price stabilization. Domestic credit expansion will ensure meeting the needs of the private sector for productive and business purposes while public sector borrowing from the banking system will be reduced substantially. Consistent with these objectives of ensuring greater financial discipline and macroeconomic balance, the monetary expansion for 1993-94 is tentatively targeted at 14 per cent and domestic credit at 9.8 per cent. During the year, bank borrowing for budgetary support will be restricted to Rs 20 billion (about 25 per cent of the total expansion) while credit for private sector is proposed at Rs 37.5 billion i.e. 47 per cent of the monetary expansion.

5.10 As part of financial sector reforms, the State Bank of Pakistan has recently been assigned a more independent role in the management of monetary and financial affairs.

5.11 The State Bank of Pakistan have embarked on indirect economic management measures and made adjustments in the mark up rates. They would closely watch the behaviour of money multiplier and make appropriate changes in the level of reserve money whenever deemed necessary. Selective credit controls would also remain in vogue. During the year steps would be taken to move towards greater market oriented monetary and credit management by replacing direct and quantitative measures with indirect instruments of credit control. The credit plan this year is therefore an indicative credit plan rather than a mere instrument of distributing credit among various sectors.

5.12 Details of sectoral allocation for credit Plan 1993-94 together with details of 1992-93 is given in Table 5.3. The credit plan allocation of Rs. 20 billion for budgetary support from banking system assumes that financing of the balance of the fiscal deficit of Rs 85 billion will be from non-bank sources (Rs 42 billion) and external resources (Rs 23 billion). Any slippage in overall fiscal situation will affect the level of monetary expansion provided strict budgetary discipline is enforced during the year. A determined effort would be required on the part of the government to restrict budgetary support and remain within the target.

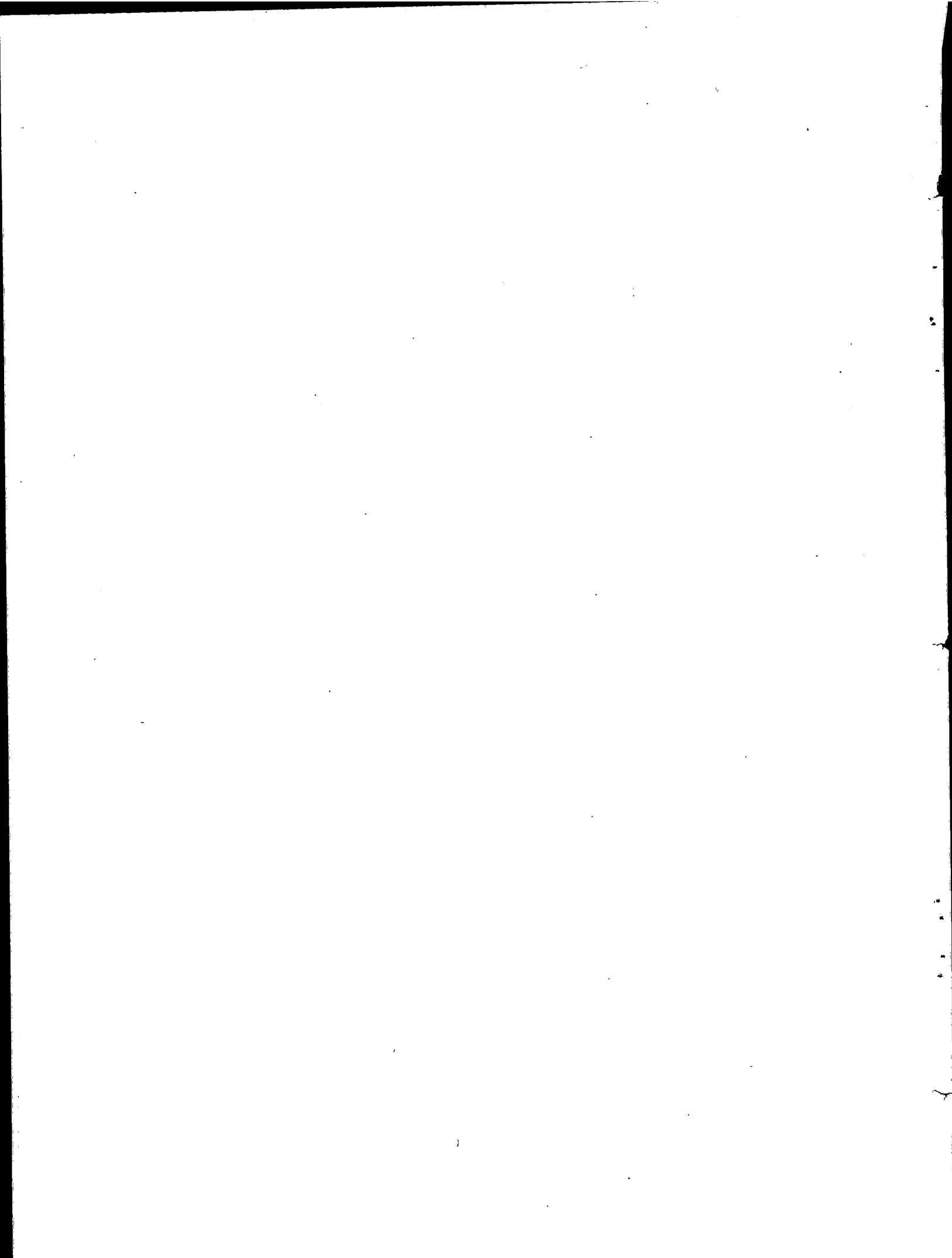
Table-5.3

Credit Plan, 1993-94 and Actuals, 1992-93.

	(Billion Rs)			
	Credit Plan 1993-94	Percent of Total	Actuals 1992-93	Percent of Total
I. Government Sector	20.0	25.2%	71.9	81.5%
(a) Budgetary Support	20.0	25.2%	63.22	71.6%
(b) Commodity Operations	-	-	7.34	8.3%
(c) Zakat Fund	-	-	1.33	1.5%
II. Credit to WAPDA, OGDC, NFC & PTV.	-	-	5.3	6.0%
III. Public Sector Enterprises	4.5	5.7%	(-)1.6	(-)1.8%
IV. Private Sector	37.5	47.2%	59.2	67.1%
V. Others	-	-	(-)14.1	(-)16.0%
VI. Domestic Credit Expansion	62.0	78.0%	120.7	136.8%
VII. Foreign Assets (net)	17.4	21.9%	(-)32.5	(-)36.8
VIII. Monetary Expansion	79.4 (14.03%)	100.0%	88.2 (14.0%)	100%

Figures in percentages indicate growth rates over stock data
Source:- State Bank of Pakistan

5.13 The credit plan is based on a premise that there will be substantial improvement in the foreign exchange reserve position. It therefore envisages an expansion of Rs 17.4 billion in net foreign assets as against a contraction of Rs 33 billion during previous year 1992-93. Any slippage in the external sector will affect the monetary situation.



CHAPTER-6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

REVIEW OF 1992-93

OVERVIEW

The Annual Plan 1992-93 had envisaged improvement in the balance of payments position under the influence of a strong export growth and an increase in the flow of workers' remittances. The provisional data for 1992-93 showed that mainly due to marginal decline in exports and higher growth in imports the current account deficit increased to \$ 3020 million compared with Plan projection of \$ 1908 million. Principal reasons for the setback in exports were the loss in cotton and rice production owing to floods of September, 1992, slower growth of domestic economy, continued weakening of export prices in the international markets and increased competition from some competing countries. On the import front, the higher than expected imports were automotive vehicles (under the Transport Scheme), POL, edible oils and wheat. Long-term capital flows declined significantly over the last year due to lesser disbursements of project and commodity aid. Allowing for other capital flows and receipts, the overall balance of payments recorded a deficit of \$ 470 million compared with a surplus of \$ 493 million of Plan projection and \$ 442 million during 1991-92. With net inflows from IMF of \$ 77 million and other transactions of the banking system, the year 1992-93 witnessed a drawdown of \$ 639 million in foreign exchange reserves.

EXPORTS

6.2 At the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan 1992-93, exports (fob) were projected to increase to \$ 7727 million showing a growth of 15 per cent over 1991-92. However, due to some unfavourable developments, the exports suffered a serious set back and declined marginally by about one per cent over last year. The main reason for this was the loss in cotton production owing to floods as well as weak prices for cotton, cotton yarn, leather and carpets in the international market. It may be noted that until February, 1993, exports had grown at the rate of 11.7 per cent but followed a declining trend afterwards. Consequently, cumulative exports during 1992-93 amounted to \$ 6703 million. With the exception of cotton cloth, textile made ups, fish and fish preparation, synthetic fabrics and 'other exports', all major exports showed substantial declines in value. Table-6.1 below gives composition of major exports in nominal dollar terms whereas details of volume, value and prices are given in Statistical Appendix Table-6.1.

Table-6.1

Composition of Merchandise Exports

(\$ Million)

	1991-92 (Actual)	1992-93 (Prov.)	% Change
Raw Cotton	518	271	-47.7
Yarn	1173	1122	-4.3
Fabrics	819	863	5.4
Garments	614	618	0.7
Text. Made Ups	534	616	15.4
Rice	415	317	-23.6
Leather	241	223	-7.5
Carpets	230	174	-24.3
Fish & Fish Prep.	115	182	58.3
All Others	2245	2427	8.1
Total (cif)	6904	6813	-1.3
Total (fob)	6762	6703	-0.9

IMPORTS

6.3 In the Annual Plan 1992-93, overall imports (fob) were projected to increase to \$ 9731 million showing a growth of 5 per cent over 1991-92. According to the provisional data, total imports (fob) rose to \$ 9654 million in 1992-93 as compared to the last year's level of \$ 8998 million. This increase in imports mainly occurred due to rise in imports of wheat, edible oils and POL products. Payments for wheat and POL products grew in value terms due to a substantial increase in the import quantum as their unit price showed a significant decline in 1992-93 compared with the preceding year. Imports of edible oils went up by 27.2 per cent in volume while imports in value terms increased by 44.9 per cent due to a sharp increase in unit price. Table 6.2 summarizes the position of imports and the details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-6.2.

Table 6.2

Composition of Merchandise Imports

(\$ Million)

	1991-92 (Actual)	1992-93 (Prov.)	% Change
Wheat	342	466	36.3
Tea	173	207	19.7
Edible Oils	403	584	44.9
Fertilizers	257	249	-3.1
POL	1384	1542	11.4
Capital Goods	3882	4188	7.9
All Others	3291	3250	-1.2
Total (cif)	9732	10486	7.7
Total (fob)	8998	9654	7.3

INVISIBLES

6.4 While formulating the projections for the Annual Plan 1992-93, it was anticipated that the invisibles balance would record a surplus of \$ 96 million (after adjustment for foreign currency accounts of residents) with workers' remittances projected at a level of \$ 1600 million. The actual flow of remittances aggregated \$ 1562 million in 1992-93 were lower than the Plan projections by 2.4 per cent but increased by 6.4 per cent over last year. With a rise in invisible payments and a decline in foreign currency deposits by Pakistani residents, the invisible account showed a deficit of \$ 69 million as against a surplus of \$ 737 million last year. Table-6.3 below gives the invisibles account.

Table 6.3

Invisibles Balance

(\$ Million)

	1991-92 (Actual)	1992-93 (Prov.)
<u>Invisibles Balance</u>	<u>737</u>	<u>-69</u>
Services (net)	-2242	-2509
Receipts	1603	1646
Payments	3845	4155
(Interest)	(713)	(732)
Private Transfers	2979	2440
(Remittances)	(1468)	(1562)
(FCA-residents)	(1165)	(627)

6.5 With trade deficit at \$ 2951 million and the invisibles deficit at \$ 69 million, the current account deficit on the balance of payments increased to \$ 3020 million (5.8% of GDP) compared with \$ 1499 million last year (3.1% of GDP).

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

6.6 Gross disbursements of foreign aid declined by 4.5 per cent to \$ 2359 million in 1992-93 over last year mainly because of a fall in project and commodity aid. Allowing for other capital flows and receipts, the overall balance of payments or net foreign assets ran into a deficit of \$ 470 million as against a surplus of \$ 442 million during 1991-92. However, after taking into account Pakistan's purchases and repurchase obligations with IMF, 1992-93 witnessed a drawdown of \$ 639 million in gross foreign exchange reserves.

OUTLOOK FOR 1993-94

6.7 The rising trade deficit in 1992-93 caused by a dismal export performance on the one hand and substantial increase in imports on the other also indicated the need for adjustment in exchange rate. The Government during July 1993 devalued Pak rupee by 9.6 per cent against US dollar in two consecutive strokes. This adjustment in exchange rate has been done to improve the competitive position of Pakistani exports against its competitors.

6.8 On the basis of a revival in domestic output and anticipating positive result from devaluation, exports (fob) in 1993-94 are projected to grow by 22.2 per cent while imports (fob) to decrease by 4.2 per cent in nominal dollar terms. On the invisibles side, a larger deficit is being anticipated. The remittances are forecast to increase by 2.4 per cent. As a combined outcome of improved trade balance and trends in the invisibles, the current account deficit is expected to come down to \$ 1286 million (2.5% of GDP) compared to \$ 3020 million (5.8% of GDP) in 1992-93.

Table 6.4
Summary on Balance of Payments

	1992-93 (Prov)	1993-94 (Proj)
Trade Balance	-2951	-1062
Exports (fob)	6703	8188
Imports (fob)	9654	9250
Invisibles Balance	-69	-224
(Remittances)	(1562)	(1600)
(Interest)	(732)	(770)
Current Account Balance	-3020	-1286
Long-term Capital (net)	2106	1699
Official Assistance & Debt Relief	444	433
IMF & Banking System	-169	30
Changes in Reserves	-639	876

EXPORTS

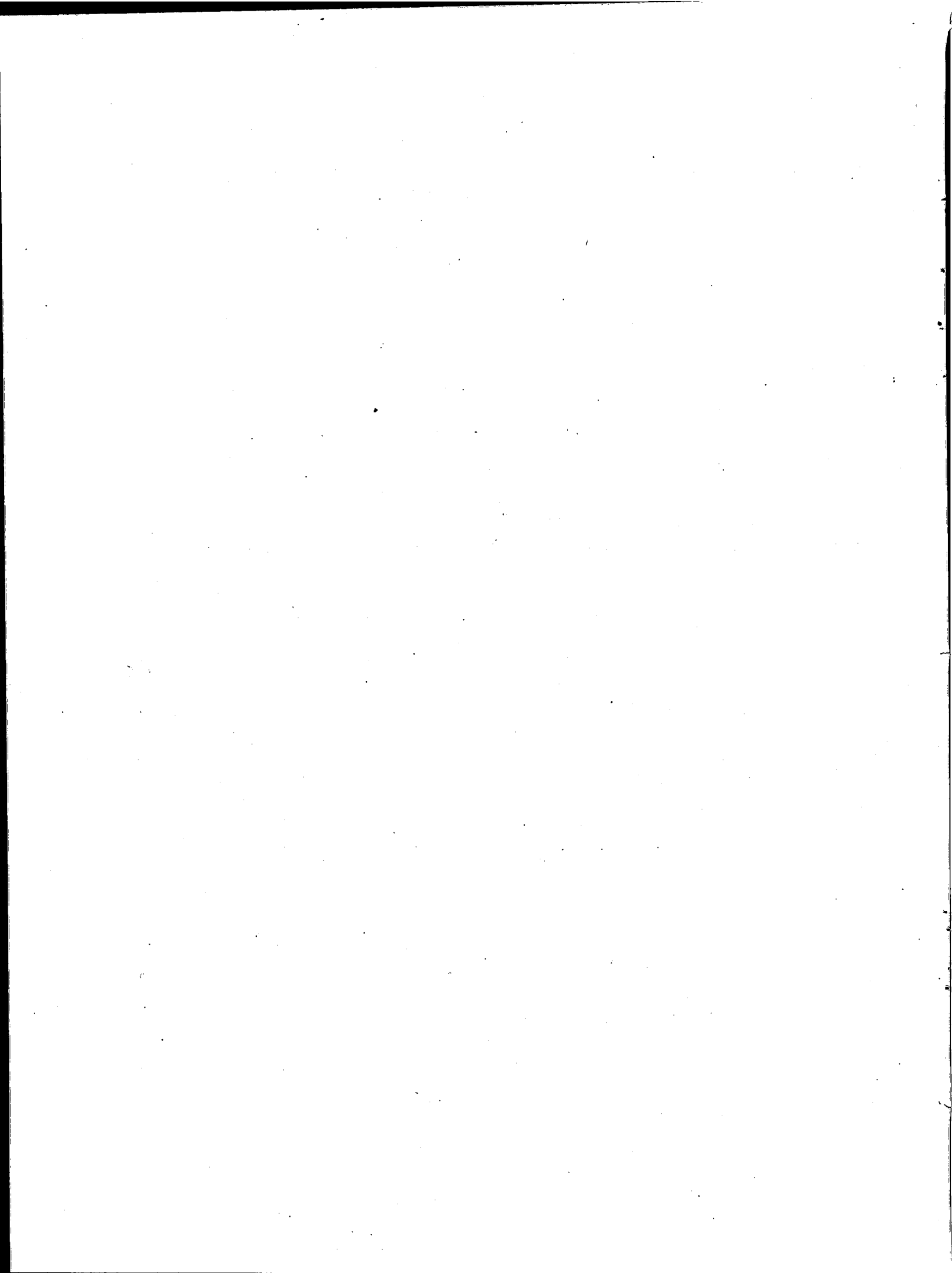
6.9 The export (fob) for 1993-94 are forecast at \$ 8188 million. The increase in export earnings is expected to be broad based with both volume and price increases making a contribution. Exports of two major primary commodities i.e. cotton and rice are anticipated to recover from their depressed levels in 1992-93 and will increase by 40 per cent. It is expected that cotton exports during 1993-94 will be around 2 million bales, fetching \$ 384 million on an average price of \$ 0.51/lb. In case of rice, it is estimated that export shipment of 1.42 million tonnes at an average price of \$ 310 per tonne would yield total revenues of \$ 440 million. Cotton based manufactures are expected to go up sharply by 25.6 per cent in value terms over the last year, in particular, cotton yarn, garments and tent & canvas which suffered a set back in 1992-93 are expected to recover and contribute substantially toward this appreciable growth. Non traditional exports are also expected to do well. Statistical Appendix Table-6.1 provides the details of the projections in terms of volume, price and value for 1993-94.

IMPORTS

6.10 Merchandise imports in nominal dollar terms have been projected to decline by 4.2 per cent to \$ 9250 million. Wheat import has been anticipated to fall sharply both in volume and value terms in view of the increased domestic production. Edible oil imports are forecast at \$ 563 million, 3.6 per cent lower than 1992-93 mainly because of decline in volume. In view of improved domestic supply, imports of crude oils are expected to decline. However, imports of POL products may increase at a substantial rate solely because of sharp rise in import volume. Fertilizer imports are expected to go down by about 19 per cent in dollar terms in view of enhanced domestic production. However, imports in the private sector may remain buoyant due to accelerated activities in this sector. Detailed volume and price assumptions are given in Statistical Appendix Table-6.2.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

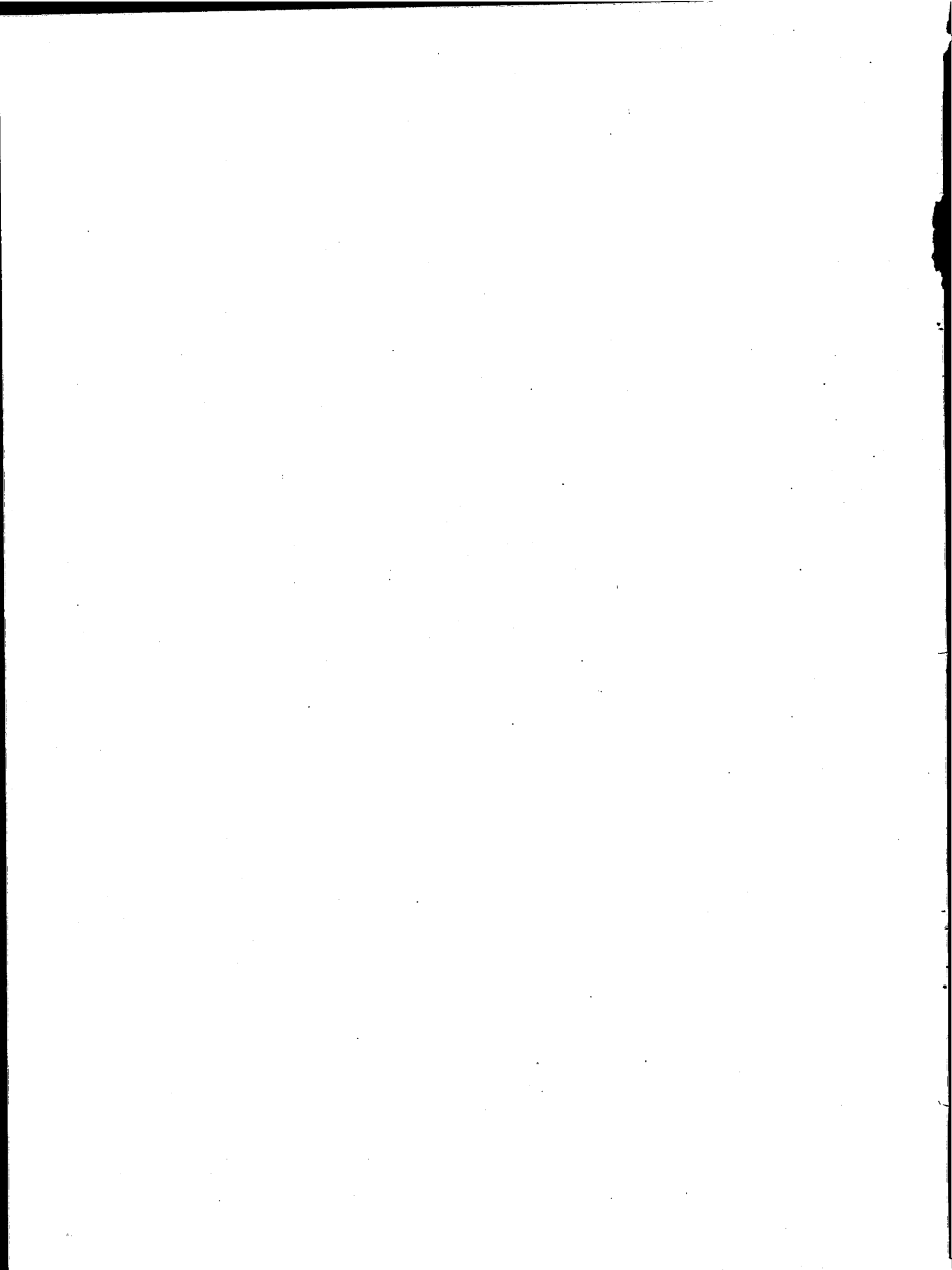
6.11 Gross disbursements of the development assistance are expected to decline by about one per cent to \$ 2336 million solely because of fall in disbursements of food aid. After allowing for other long-term and short-term capital movements, the overall balance of payments is expected to be surplus by \$ 846 million as against deficit of \$ 470 million last year. Taking into consideration Pakistan's net position with IMF and other transactions of the banking system, the year 1993-94 is likely to end up with a build up of \$ 876 million in foreign exchange reserves. Statistical Appendix Table-6.3 presents the consolidated balance of payments for 1991-92 to 1993-94.



Part-II

**PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES AND
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

(45—46)



CHAPTER-7

AGRICULTURE

REVIEW OF 1992-93

GROWTH AND OUTPUT

The production of Kharif crops was adversely affected by heavy rains and floods in general and cotton crop by leaf curl virus disease in particular. As a consequence, the agriculture sector experienced a negative growth rate of 3.9 per cent against the target of 5.0 per cent. The growth rate of major crops was (-) 12.4 per cent and minor crops 3.2 per cent. The livestock, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors registered a growth rate of 6.0 per cent, 3.9 per cent and (-) 3.1 per cent, respectively.

7.2 The production of wheat was 16.2 million tonnes against a target of 15.2 million tonnes, showing an increase of 6.6 per cent. The production of basmati rice of 1076 thousand tonnes was 3.7 per cent higher than the target of 1038 thousand tonnes. The production of Irri rice varieties was 2004 thousand tonnes against a target of 2442 thousand tonnes, showing a shortfall of 17.9 per cent. The production of other cereals was 586 thousand tonnes, which was close to the target. The cotton production declined to 9.1 million bales against a target of 12.6 million bales, showing a shortfall of 27.8 per cent. The production of maize was 1178 thousand tonnes against a target of 1279 thousand tonnes. The sugarcane production was 38.1 million tonnes against a target of 39.7 million tonnes. Attack of diseases on gram crop resulted in decline in production to 329 thousand tonnes against a target of 565 thousand tonnes.

7.3 The physical targets and achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.1.

PSDP ALLOCATION

7.4 An allocation of Rs 2754.9 million was made for the agriculture sector in the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) 1992-93, against which Rs 2650.9 million has been utilized, showing an achievement of 96.2 per cent. The agency wise details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.2.

7.5 An allocation of Rs 810.0 million was made for fertilizer subsidy, which has been fully utilized.

PROSPECTS AND PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

7.6 The overall growth rate in agriculture sector is projected at 9.4 per cent during 1993-94. It is expected to recover from the damages caused to major crops by rains, floods and diseases in 1992-93. The output of major crops is forecast to go up by 14.0 per cent, and minor

crops by 6.1 per cent and that of livestock, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors by 5.6 per cent, 3.8 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively.

7.7 The development programmes to be implemented, are essentially a continuation of ongoing projects. The Government will continue to provide effective support price policy for major crops, ensure availability of fertilizer, improved seed, credit and other inputs to the farmers. The research and extension facilities will be strengthened in order to increase agricultural productivity.

CROP PRODUCTION

7.8 The estimated production of different crops for 1992-93 and targets for 1993-94 are presented in Table 7.1. The production targets have been fixed keeping in view the objectives of self-reliance and availability of basic inputs and cultivable land.

Table 7.1

Production of major crops

Crop	(000 tonnes)		
	1992-93 Provisional	1993-94 Target	% change over 1992-93
Wheat	16157.0	16500.0	2.1
Rice	3080.0	3381.0	9.8
Basmati	1076.0	1150.0	6.9
Others	2004.0	2231.0	11.3
Maize	1178.0	1279.0	8.6
Other cereals	586.0	628.0	7.2
Gram	329.0	565.0	71.7
Sugarcane	38059.0	38800.0	2.0
Cotton (lint)*	9.1	12.0	31.9
Oilseeds :			
Rape and mustard	228.0	261.0	14.5
Cotton seed	3096.0	4082.0	31.8
Non-traditional oilseeds	73.0	108.0	47.9
Potato	987.0	1040.0	5.4
Onion	835.0	866.0	3.7

* Million bales of 375 lbs each.

Source : Food and Agriculture Division

7.9 The target for wheat production has been fixed at 16.5 million tonnes for 1993-94, which is 2.1 per cent higher than the estimated achievement for 1992-93. The rice production target has been set at 3.4 million tonnes which is 8.5 per cent higher than the achievement for 1992-93.

7.10 The production target of sugarcane has been fixed at 38.8 million tonnes, which is 2.0 per cent higher than the achievement for 1992-93. The target for cotton production has been set at 12.0 million bales keeping in view its performance during 1990-91 and 1991-92. Concerted effort will be made to control leaf curl virus disease of cotton through preventive and curative measures in order to achieve the target.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

7.11 The availability of adequate and timely credit to the farmers is an essential instrument for modernization of the agriculture sector and increasing crop and livestock productivity. It enables the farmers to purchase essential agricultural inputs and farm machinery. The total amount of credit disbursed to farmers during 1992-93 was Rs 15.4 billion against a target of Rs 20.6 billion, showing a shortfall of 25.2 per cent. However, the disbursement is 11.6 per cent higher as compared to the disbursement of Rs 13.8 billion in 1991-92. The increase is due to package of incentives for farmers announced by the Government during 1992-93. A target of Rs 24.4 billion has been fixed for 1993-94. The details are given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2

Disbursement of Agricultural Credit during 1992-93 and Target for 1993-94

Type	(Billion Rs)	
	1992-93 Disbursement	1993-94 Target
Production loan	10.0	16.3
Development loan	5.4	8.1
Total	15.4	24.4

Source : State Bank of Pakistan

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

7.12 A fertilizer offtake target of 2175 thousand nutrient tonnes has been fixed for 1993-94, showing an increase of 1.3 per cent over actual consumption of 2148 thousand nutrient tonnes in 1992-93. The nutrient wise details are given in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3
Fertilizer offtake during 1992-93
and target for 1993-94

(000 Nutrient Tonnes)			
Fertilizer	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 (Target)	% increase over 1992-93
N	1636	1650	0.9
P	487	475	(-) 2.5
K	25	50	100.0
Total	2148	2175	1.3

Source : Food and Agriculture Division

7.13 In order to reclaim saline sodic soils, about 308 thousand tonnes of gypsum was distributed to the farmers at subsidized rates under the Productivity Enhancement Programme, during 1992-93. It is estimated that about 48,270 hectares of saline sodic soil have been reclaimed through gypsum application. The supply of gypsum to the farmers will be continued during 1993-94. A new soil and water testing laboratory will be established at Naushero Feroz in Sindh during the year.

IMPROVED SEED

7.14 The use of improved good quality seed is essential to increase the productivity of crops. The target for distribution of improved seed of major crops for 1993-94 has been fixed at 156.6 thousand tonnes, showing an increase of 77.6 per cent over the actual achievement of 88.2 thousand tonnes in 1992-93. The cropwise details are given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4
Improved Seed Distribution

(000 tonnes)			
Crops	Seed distribution 1992-93	Target 1993-94	% increase over 1992-93
Wheat	57.5	89.0	54.8
Cotton	24.8	39.0	57.3
Paddy	1.8	5.2	188.9
Maize	2.0	7.2	260.0
Gram	-	5.4	-
Others	2.1	10.8	414.3
Total	88.2	156.6	77.6

Source : Food and Agriculture Division

7.15 The Government's policy to encourage the private sector in the production and distribution of improved seed will be continued. The setting-up of acid delinting cotton seed plants in the private sector is expected to be started in 1993-94. In the public sector, work on new projects like Vegetable Seed Production Project-II in Balochistan, Seed Industry Project in NWFP and Construction of Seed Processing Buildings for Paddy, Cotton and Wheat Seed Plants in Sindh, will be initiated during the year.

PLANT PROTECTION

7.16 Facilities for pest scouting and aerial spray under public sector will be continued during 1993-94. The indiscriminate use of chemicals to check pests and diseases will be discouraged in order to avoid environmental pollution and elimination of predators and other useful insects. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques will be promoted to control pests and diseases.

7.17 The cropwise details of plant protection coverage under aerial spray during 1992-93 and target for 1993-94 are given in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5

Estimated Plant Protection Coverage for 1992-93 and Target for 1993-94

(000 Hectares)

Crop	Estimated aerial spray 1992-93	Target for aerial spray 1993-94
Cotton	1.2	104.0
Paddy	342.4	469.6
Sugarcane	-	125.5
Orchards	12.2	8.1
Total	355.8	707.2

Source : Food and Agriculture Division

7.18 Efforts will be made to check the adulteration of pesticides and ensure quality control. Research and development activities will be continued for control of insects, pests and diseases. A Directorate of Pest Warning and Quality Control will be established in Sindh. An analytical laboratory for pesticides will be established in NWFP during the year.

MECHANIZATION

7.19 There has been an increasing trend in mechanization of farm operations. The use of tractor, farm machinery and equipments is essential for timely planting of crops and reducing post-harvest losses.

7.20 About 15,797 tractors were sold in 1992-93 against a target of 32,000. Although the offtake of tractors was below the target, it was 48 per cent higher than the sale of 10,684 tractors in 1991-92. The Eighth Plan envisages an offtake of 28,000 tractors during 1993-94, raising the total strength of operational tractors to 227,800.

7.21 The Government has launched a "Yellow Tractor Scheme" for the benefit of landless tenants and small farmers. These tractors will be provided to them through credit provided by the nationalized commercial banks at subsidized mark-up rate of 10 per cent on a maximum debt/equity ratio of 90:10. The maximum repayment period will be 10 years. It is expected that the scheme will help in promoting farm mechanization and enhancing agricultural productivity.

7.22. The provincial programmes for reclamation of culturable wasteland through the provision of bulldozers and allied machinery to farmers at subsidized rates will be continued. An area of 88.5 thousand hectares was developed/reclaimed during 1992-93. The fleet of bulldozers in the provinces of Punjab and Sindh will be further strengthened through replacement/re-conditioning, in order to bring more uncultivable area under the plough. An agricultural engineering workshop will be established at Naushero Feroz in Sindh. The standard of agricultural engineering workshop at Sibi will be upgraded from district to divisional level. A scheme for mechanization of farm practices will be initiated in NWFP during the year.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

7.23 The implementation of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Development Project will be continued in 1993-94. The project aims at construction of 12 wholesale markets (4 in the Punjab, 6 in Sindh and 1 each in NWFP and Balochistan), improvement of market information system, post-harvest technology and quality standards improvement.

PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAMME

7.24. With a view to providing economic incentives to growers, a support price policy for wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, gram, onion, potato and non-traditional oilseed crops is under implementation. Support prices of crops are reviewed annually keeping all factors in view and are generally announced before sowing time to enable growers to properly plan allocation of area and inputs for different crops. The details of support prices fixed are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.12.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

7.25 The Federal and Provincial Agricultural Research Institutes conducted research on development of new, high yielding and disease resistant varieties of crops. Ten new varieties of different crops were released for general cultivation in 1992-93. The details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.10.

7.26 The implementation of Agricultural Research Project (ARP-II) will be continued during 1993-94. It aims to strengthen research capabilities of the provinces and carry out

research in horticulture, soil science, livestock and integrated pest management. Certified potato seed production programme through tissue culture will be continued. Research on improvement of sheep and wool production will be continued.

7.27 The Pakistan Central Cotton Committee (PCCC) will continue implementation of the Pakistan Cotton Research and Development Project with major emphasis on improvement of yield and quality of lint. Research on development of high yielding, disease resistant, and drought tolerant varieties of cotton will be continued.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

7.28 The educational facilities for training technical manpower for the agriculture sector are being provided by three Agricultural Universities located at Faisalabad, Tandojam and Peshawar, a Faculty of Agriculture at Gomal University, D.I. Khan, Barani Agricultural College, Rawalpindi and Agricultural Colleges located at Multan, Quetta and Dokri. The admission and output of students in Agricultural Universities and Colleges for the year 1992-93 and target for 1993-94 are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.11.

7.29 During 1993-94, the teaching, research and laboratory facilities of Agricultural Universities at Peshawar, Faisalabad and Tandojam will be strengthened. The projects for establishment of Agricultural Colleges at Multan and Dokri will be continued.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

7.30 The aim of the agricultural extension programmes is to transfer the latest production technology to the farmers in order to improve the yield and production of crops. The "training and visit" (T&V) agricultural extension projects will continue to be implemented in Punjab, Sindh and selected districts of Balochistan. The extension activities on cotton crops will be carried out under the Pakistan Cotton Development Project. Improved package of cotton production technology will be transferred to the farmers through demonstration plots and onfarm trials. Training will be provided to cotton classers and graders at the Pakistan Cotton Standard Institute. The institute will provide lint standards for domestic/international trading.

7.31 The implementation of Gadoon Amazai Area Development Project and Dir Area Development Project will be continued, for substitution of poppy with agricultural crops and development of infrastructure facilities, in order to improve the living standard of the people of the area.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

7.32 In the livestock sector, emphasis has been given to the strengthening of research, extension and health care facilities in order to increase the production of milk, meat and other livestock products. The development of feed and fodder resources will be given priority to provide balanced and nutritious feed to livestock.

7.33 It is estimated that 18.0 million tonnes of milk, 887 thousand tonnes of beef, 817 thousand tonnes of mutton, 210 thousand tonnes of poultry meat, 51.8 thousand tonnes of wool and 6.1 billion eggs will be produced during 1993-94. The physical achievements of livestock products in 1992-93 and targets for 1993-94 are presented in Statistical Appendix Table-7.13. The institutional performance of the animal husbandry sub-sector is given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.14.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

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

7.35 In order to process milk, 18 Ultra Heat Treatment (UHT) plants were established in the private sector out of which 9 plants are operating and the rest are closed. The total installed capacity is 1.35 million liters of milk per day against which 400 thousand liters of milk per day is being processed. The data on dairy processing plants are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.14.

MEAT PRODUCTION

7.36 Implementation of the project on small ruminants production will be continued in Balochistan through consolidation of Balochistan Livestock Development Project. Beef production through calf fattening units will be continued in Balochistan. Integrated development projects for livestock will be implemented in Cholistan and barani areas of Punjab.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

7.37 During 1993-94, about 11,575 commercial poultry farms will rear 18 million layers and produce 125 million broilers. One hundred and forty million day old chicks will be produced by 225 hatcheries during 1993-94 as compared to 131 million chicks in 1992-93. Poultry disease diagnostic facilities will be expanded. Research on the control of poultry diseases will be continued.

ANIMAL HEALTH

7.38 Comprehensive disease control cover will be provided for foot and mouth disease, rinder pest and common bacterial diseases, through provision of vaccines and other prophylactic measures. The number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries is expected to increase from 650 to 670 and from 3,680 to 3,770, respectively during 1993-94. A vaccine production unit with central diagnostic laboratory, will be established in Hyderabad district. Programmes for privatization of animal health services will be initiated under the Pakistan Livestock Development Project. Efforts will be made for partial recovery of cost of veterinary drugs and vaccines. The sera/vaccines produced by veterinary research institutes were 160 million dozes during 1992-93 and a target of 170 million dozes has been fixed for 1993-94.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

7.39 A breed improvement programme comprising bull testing and artificial insemination for buffaloes and cattle will be started under the Pakistan Livestock Development Project. Establishment of semen production units will be continued at Quetta, Bahawalpur, Kallurkot and Rohri. Implementation of the project for camel improvement will be continued in Balochistan. A center for animal biotechnology will be established at Veterinary Research Institute, Peshawar. A research institute for physiology of animal reproduction will be set-up at Bhunikey, near Lahore. Livestock extension, through women workers will be initiated in NWFP. A Livestock Production Extension Service will be established under the Pakistan Livestock Development Project. Its primary task will be improvement of onfarm animal nutrition and management, and feed and fodder production. Slaughter houses and associated livestock market places will be rehabilitated in order to improve the hygiene and sanitation as well as the handling of meat, hides, skins and other by-products.

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

7.40 During 1993-94, about 300 million trees are expected to be planted. Compact plantation will be carried out on 48,000 hectares, linear plantation on 1,720 avenue kilometers and nurseries will be raised on 1,050 hectares. It is estimated that Government forests will produce 342 thousand cubic meters of timber and 560 thousand cubic meters of firewood during 1993-94. The details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.15.

7.41 The implementation of Sindh Forestry Development Project which aims at rehabilitation of government reserved riverain and inland forests, will be continued. Afforestation will be carried out on riverain lands through bela technique in various parts of Punjab and Sindh. Growing of eucalyptus trees for manufacture of pulp and paper will be continued in Punjab. Implementation of second phase of Social Forestry Project and Reclamation of Private Lands through Afforestation will be continued in Punjab. A pilot project for olive cultivation will be implemented in Balochistan. The implementation of third phase of Kaghan Intensive Forest Management Project and fourth phase of Kalam Integrated Development Project will be continued. Similarly, implementation of Phase-I of Siran Forest Development Project, Phase-II of Malakand Social Forestry Project and Kohistan Integrated Pilot Project will be continued. An environmental rehabilitation project will be taken up in Malakand Division. Dir Kohistan Upland Rehabilitation and Development Project will be implemented in NWFP. Agro-forestry practices will be improved in mountainous areas of NWFP.

7.42 The Pakistan Forestry Sector Master Plan was completed in 1993. Based on its recommendations, development projects will be prepared during 1993-94 for funding by the Asian Development Bank, World Bank and other donors.

7.43 A project for watershed planning and management will be implemented in Balochistan. Project for range management and forage production will be continued in forest lands of Ragistan and Kohistan tract of Sindh. A project for soil and water conservation will be implemented in arid and semi-arid areas of NWFP. Projects for intensification of soil conservation practices will be implemented in Lakki Marwat, Swabi and Mardan districts.

7.44 The development of a wildlife park at Loi Bher in Rawalpindi District, will be continued. A project on wildlife survey and management planning will be implemented in Punjab. Research on biological studies for distribution of wild angulates will be undertaken in Kirthar National Park. Transboundary Indus Delta wetland studies for migratory shore birds will be taken up in Sindh. Additional game reserves will be developed in Nowshera, Kohat and Haripur districts. A wildlife park will be developed in Mansehra district. Tourist facilities will be developed at Manglot wildlife park (Nowshera district) and Ayubia National Park, Abbottabad.

FISHERIES

7.45 The construction work on Korangi Fisheries Harbour Project has been substantially completed and it is expected to be put into operation in the last quarter of 1993. At present, there are no onshore facilities at the harbour. Efforts are being taken to attract the private sector to establish the onshore refrigeration facilities through the provision of various concessions and incentives. Training of skilled fishermen and skippers in modern fishing techniques and basic engine maintenance will be continued at Fisheries Training Centre, Karachi. Training of shore-based personnel will also be continued in fleet management, fish and shrimp processing, processing plant management, quality control and boat building. Marine diesel engines, plastic nets, and echo sounders will be supplied to fishermen on Sindh coast.

7.46 The implementation of the Second Aquaculture Development Project in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP will be continued. Development of fisheries will be undertaken in reservoirs and ponds attached to Balloki and Trimun Head Works. Integrated development of fisheries communities will be taken up in Punjab. Development work on the improvement of natural lakes in Muzaffargarh and Bahawal Nagar Districts will be continued. Studies will be conducted in Punjab on determination of water and soil quality criteria to optimize fish production. Ten existing fish nurseries will be improved in Punjab. A pilot project will be taken up in Sindh for culturing brackish water fisheries. Fish nurseries will be set-up in Kohat district. A project for cold water fish culture will be taken up in NWFP. Flood damaged Shinu trout hatchery will be reconstructed.

7.47 The data on fisheries sub-sector are presented in Statistical Appendix Table-7.16.

PSDP ALLOCATION

7.48 A provision of Rs 2017.0 million has been made for agriculture sector in PSDP 1993-94. The agency wise details are given in Table 7.6. The sub-sectoral details are given in Statistical Appendix Tables-7.3 to 7.9.

Table 7.6

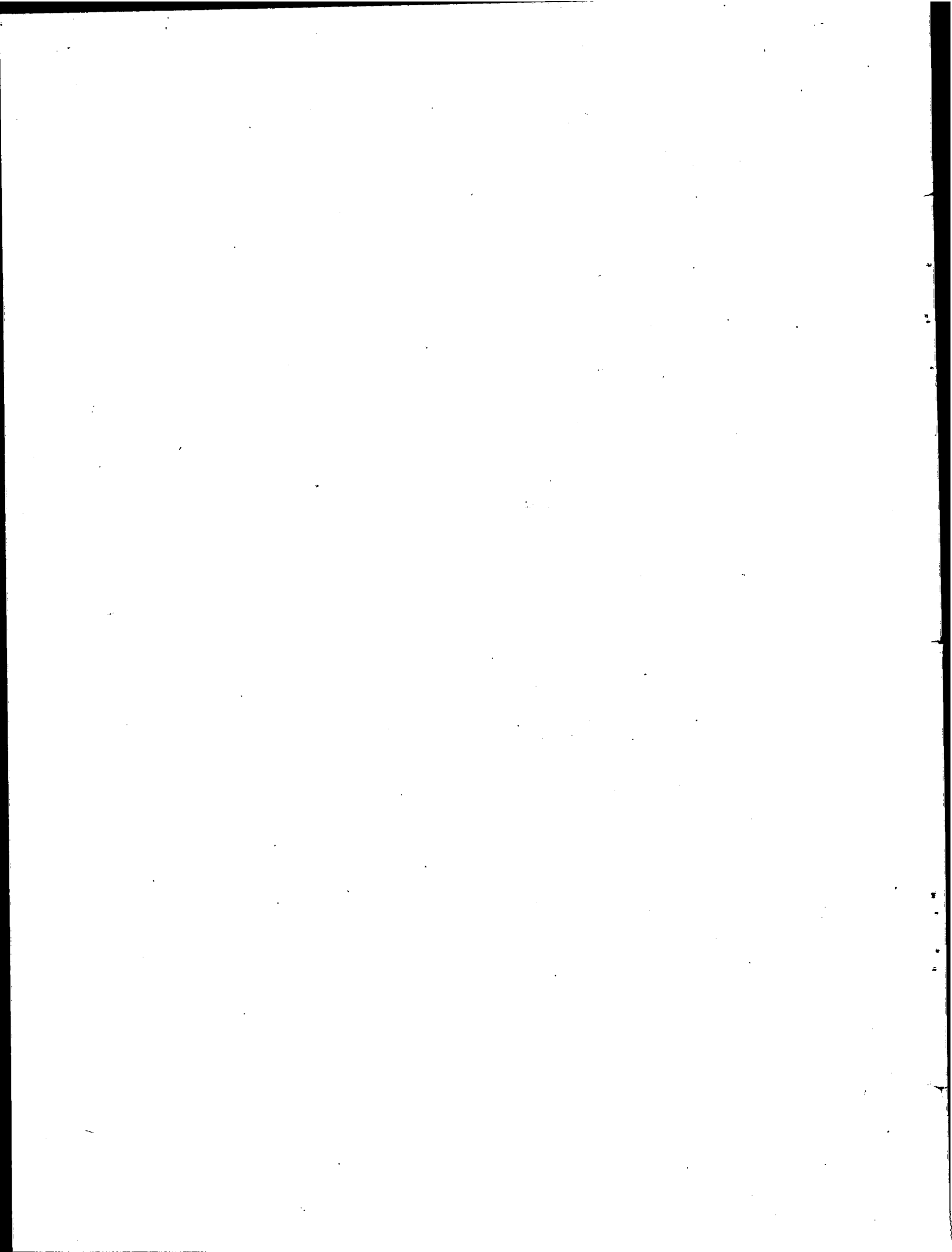
Financial allocation for 1993-94

(Million Rs)

Executing agency	Allocation 1992-93	Revised estimates 1992-93	Allocation 1993-94	% increase/decrease over revised estimates for 1992-93
Federal	1792.6	1713.7	957.9	(-) 44.1
Punjab	362.6	377.5	394.8*	4.6
Sindh	233.4	178.1	195.6	9.8
NWFP	219.3	187.9	352.4	87.5
Balochistan	147.0	193.7	116.3	(-) 40.0
Total	2754.9	2650.9	2017.0	(-) 23.9

* Projected for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP.

7.49 A sum of Rs 146.6 million has been provided for fertilizer subsidy during 1993-94. A policy of gradual phasing out of subsidy on phosphatic and potassic fertilizers is being followed by the Government. The subsidy on phosphatic fertilizers was almost negligible during 1992-93 due to depressed world market prices. However, it has re-emerged due to devaluation of the Rupee. It is expected that subsidy on phosphatic fertilizer will be totally eliminated during the current financial year and on potassic fertilizers by 1995.



CHAPTER-8

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Pakistan has a wide spread irrigation network. The main emphasis of the development programme during 1993-94 will continue to be on better utilization of this network and also to tackle the menace of Waterlogging and Salinity.

REVIEW OF 1992-93

8.2 During the year the overall water availability in the irrigation system at farm gate increased from 15.06 MHM in 1991-92 to 15.43 MHM (9.70 MHM surface and 5.73 MHM ground-water). Out of total water available during 1992-93, 9.06 MHM was available during Kharif and 6.37 MHM during Rabi.

8.3 Sub-Sector-wise physical targets and achievements are presented in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1

Physical Targets and Achievements During 1992-93

S.No.	Item	Unit	Targets 1992-93	Achievements 1992-93	Percent achievement
i)	Water availability	MHM	15.43	15.43	100
ii)	Area Protected	MHA	0.17	0.12	75
iii)	SCARP tubewells				
	a) Drilling	No	30	20	67
	b) Energization	No	89	13	15
iv)	Surface Drains	MCM	18.69	17.07	91
v)	Subsurface Drains	HA	22825	9670	42
vi)	Flood Control				
	- Earthwork	MCM	86.75	86.75	100
	- Stonework	MCM	20.11	20.11	100
vii)	On-farm Water Management				
	- W/C Improvement	No	3332	2790	84
	- P.L. Levelling	HA	12684	12730	100

Source:- WAPDA /Federal Flood Commission / Provincial Irrigation and Agriculture Departments.

8.4 Against financial allocation of Rs. 9613.497 million, an amount of Rs. 8537.876 million was utilized. Sub-sector-wise Federal and Provincial allocations and expenditures (revised estimates) are summarized in Table 8.2.

Table-8.2

Financial Allocation and Revised Estimates for 1992-93

(Rs. Million)

S.No	Sub-sector	Allocations 1992-93	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Percent Utiliz- ation
A-	Federal			
i)	Surface Development Schemes	1322.400	1013.385	77
ii)	Drainage & Reclamation	4485.220	3939.949	88
iii)	General Investigation	119.700	120.231	100
iv)	IBP/Tarbela	77.400	83.072	107
v)	Flood Control	301.500	614.500	204
vi)	Onfarm Water Management	521.536	521.536	100
vii)	Command Water Management Project	12.141	12.340	102
viii)	Canal Rehabilitation Project	404.550	280.481	69
ix)	Survey of Pakistan	0.648	0.800	123
x)	Federal Areas	79.272	93.720	118
Sub-Total: (A)		7324.367	6680.014	91
B-	Provincial			
i)	Punjab	583.949	468.957	80
ii)	Sindh	714.246	576.661	81
iii)	N.W.F.P	401.525	222.831	56
iv)	Balochistan	589.410	589.413	100
Sub-total: (B)		2289.130	1857.862	81
Total: (A+B)		9613.497	8537.876	89

Source :- Federal and Provincial ADPs, and WAPDA

8.5 Sub-sector-wise details of federal and provincial allocation and expenditure are given in Statistical Appendix Table-8.5 and Sub-sector wise break-up of Federal and Provincial revised estimates for 1992-93 is given in Table 8.3.

Table-8.3

Sub-Sector-wise Details of Expenditure for 1992-93
(Rs. Million)

Sr.No.	Sub-Sector	Federal	Provincial	Total
i)	IBP/Tarbela	83.072	-	83.072
ii)	Irrigation	1400.726	1283.573	2684.299
iii)	Drainage & Reclamation	3939.949	88.701	4028.650
iv)	Flood Control	614.500	194.366	808.866
v)	On-Farm Water Management	521.536	218.965	740.501
vi)	Survey, Investigation and research	120.231	72.257	192.488
Total:		6680.014	1857.862	8537.876

Source:- Federal and Provincial ADPs, and WAPDA.

FEDERAL PROGRAMME

8.6 Sub-Sector-wise brief review of the financial and physical progress is given in the following paragraphs:

8.7 The Council of Common Interest on March 16,1991, accorded approval to the apportionment of Indus Waters among the four provinces. In wake of the Accord the Indus River System Authority has been set-up to initiate follow-up actions.

8.8 Stage-I of Chashma Right Bank Canal was completed in December, 1986 and operated in February,1987 to irrigate an area of 10117 hectares. Stage-II of the project, except flood carrier channels and some other minor works, was completed in June, 1992. The remaining works are being undertaken and would be completed by December,1993. This Phase would provide irrigation water to 38041 hectares. Physical achievements during the currency of the year included excavation of 4.98 MCM of earth work for open drains and 0.023 MCM of concrete work. In addition initial work on Stage-III has also been taken-up. An amount of Rs.558.900 million was allocated for the above mentioned works which has been almost fully utilized.

8.9 Work on Pat Feeder canal project is in progress under several contracts. Remodelling work of Nasirabad distributary under contract No.1 has been completed upto the tune of 85

percent, whereas that of main Pat Feeder canal (RD 342-418) and six distributaries has been completed to the tune of 52 and one percent respectively. In addition construction of Bari Tail Escape and Waste-way has been completed. A sum of Rs.526.500 million was allocated during the year under review. Later on a supplementary grant of Rs.223.500 million was also provided which raised the overall allocation to Rs. 750. million. The financial utilization remained 64 percent because of late release of funds.

8.10 For Drainage and Reclamation works, an allocation of Rs. 4485.220 million was made, out of which Rs. 3939.949 million (88 percent) were utilized. Against the targets of drilling of 30 and energization of 89 tubewells, excavation of 18.69 MCM of earthwork for open drains and laying tile drains in an area of 22825 hectares, the achievements included drilling of 20 and energization of 13 tubewells, excavation of 17.07 MCM of earth-work while constructing open drains and installation of tile drains in an area of 9670 hectares.

8.11 Flood Sector Project and Normal Programme of flood protection were provided with an amount of Rs. 301.500 million against which Rs. 614.500 million (204%) were expended showing utilization of excess foreign aid. The target of 86.75 MCM of earthwork and 20.11 MCM of stonework has been fully achieved.

8.12 An amount of Rs 404.500 million was allocated to the Irrigation System Rehabilitation Programme but later on it was reduced to Rs. 283.330 million as Rs. 121.170 million were appropriated to other essential works. Against the curtailed allocation of Rs. 283.330 million, an amount of Rs.280.481 million (99 percent) were expended. The major works included remodelling of irrigation and drainage channels, strengthening of canal banks and improvement of irrigation control structures. Against the target of 7.41 MCM of earthwork, 0.034 MCM of concrete-work and 0.02 MCM of stone-work, about 8.06 MCM of earth-work, 0.155 MCM of concrete-work, and 0.042 MCM of stone-work were achieved.

8.13 Under the On-Farm Water Management programme about 0.05 MHM water was saved by improving, cleaning, remodelling and lining of 2790 watercourses and precision levelling of 12730 hectares of agricultural land against the target of 3332 watercourses and precision land levelling of 12684 hectares.

8.14 An amount of Rs 740.501 million was utilized on the On-Farm Water Management activities of which Rs 521.536 million were provided in the Federal and Rs 218.965 million in the Provincial ADPs. The province-wise physical targets and achievements are shown in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4

**On-Farm Water Management Programme
(1992-93)**

	Watercourses Improved		Precision Land Levelling	
	Target (No)	Achievement (No)	Target (HA)	Achievement (HA)
Punjab	2184	1924	6042	7121
Sindh	450	190	4500	3862
N.W.F.P	484	494	1542	1595
Balochistan	214	182	600	152
Total	3332	2790	12684	12730

Source:- Provincial On-Farm Water Management Programmes

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

8.15 About Rs 1857.862 million were spent on water resources projects in the provinces. The provincial programmes consisted mainly of improvement, re-conditioning, remodelling and extension of the existing irrigation system. The detailed physical achievements are given at Statistical Appendix Tables 1 to 4. A brief review of major works carried out in provinces is given in the following paragraphs.

Punjab

8.16 Punjab spent about Rs 468.957 million (80 percent) against an allocation of Rs. 583.949 million. Nearly 368 K.M. of canals were remodelled and 1296 K.M rehabilitated. These efforts resulted in providing irrigation water to new cropped area of 26710 hectares. Details of physical achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table-8.1.

Sindh

8.17 Against an allocation of Rs. 714.246 million, Rs. 576.661 million (81 percent) were utilized on remodelling/ rehabilitation of the irrigation network and other activities. The achievements included extension of 34 K.M, remodelling of 115 K.M, and rehabilitation of 243 K.M. of canals, construction and remodelling of 310 structures. Efforts made towards efficient and effective utilization of water resulted in benefitting 10433 hectares of existing as well as new cropped area. Details of achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table-8.2.

N.W.F.P.

8.18 Against an allocation of Rs 401.525 million an expenditure of Rs 222.831 million (56 percent) was incurred on remodelling and rehabilitation of canals and allied structures. The physical achievements included remodelling and rehabilitation of 97 K.M of irrigation channels and remodelling of 27 irrigation structures which in turn benefitted an irrigated cropped area by 51240 hectares. Detailed achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table-8.3.

Balochistan

8.19 The overall allocation of Rs 589.410 million, was utilized against various irrigation works including survey, investigation and remodelling/rehabilitation of irrigation channels and allied structures. About 131 K.M of canals were rehabilitated /extended, 75 structures constructed and 25 tubewells installed. The improvement measures benefitted 4459 hectares of cropped land. Accomplishment of various activities are given in Statistical Appendix Table-8.4.

Issues

8.20 The following major issues were mainly responsible for slow physical progress during the year under review.

- i) Problems with construction/contracts especially in projects like CRBC, LBOD, Drainage-IV, etc.
- ii) Law and order situation affected the progress of projects like LBOD and North Dadu Drainage.
- iii) Difficulties in acquisition of land for accomplishment of the anticipated targets of the projects like Chashma Command Area Development (CCAD), Punjnad Abbasia, etc.
- iv) Technical problems in projects like CCAD, Drainage-IV, etc.
- v) Shortage of funds which could not match the financial phasing of PC-Is.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

8.21 The Annual Plan 1993-94 has been prepared within the framework of the following mid-term objectives.

- i) Progressive addition to irrigation supply from new surface irrigation schemes and shifting of tubewells from public to private sector with proper management of aquifer.
- ii) Improvement and management of the existing irrigation system for conservation and efficient use of water while moving towards modernization of the irrigation system.
- iii) Protection of land and infrastructure from waterlogging, salinity and floods.

8.22 For realizing the afore-mentioned objectives an amount of Rs. 12293.122 million (Rs. 9804.062 million Federal and Rs.2489.060 million Provincial) has been allocated to the water resources development projects/programmes during the year 1993-94. Agency-wise and sub-sector-wise financial distribution is shown in Statistical Appendix Table-8.5.

8.23 The proposed annual programme envisages an increase of 0.36 MCM of water from 15.43 MCM in 1992-93 to 15.79 MCM in 1993-94. Of the total water of 15.79 MCM expected to be available by the end of 1993-94, about 9.94 MCM will be available from surface water sources such as watercourse improvement, canal remodelling and small irrigation schemes and 5.85 MCM from groundwater, the bulk of which will come from private tubewells. The physical targets include drilling of 209 SCARP tubewells, transition of 1297 public tubewells to private sector, excavation of 20.34 MCM of earthwork for open drains and laying tile drains in an area of 6452 hectares. This in turn will, hopefully, protect an affected area of 0.09 MHA. Further about 4011 watercourses are expected to be improved and 15792 hectares of land precisely levelled. Detail of physical work to be undertaken during the year is given in Statistical Appendix Table-8.6.

8.24 Some of the main programmes/projects to be implemented are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

8.25 As a follow up of Water Apportionment Accord, the Indus River System Authority has been established. All the irrigation projects to be implemented on the basis of this Accord will first be examined by the Authority to confirm availability of water out of the share of a particular province. Thereafter the projects will be processed through the normal channels for approval.

8.26 Stage-II of the ADB assisted Chashma Right Bank Canal project would be completed by December 1993. The 39 K.M. long canal with the capacity of 2780 - 3608 cusecs, in the entire length, would command 9713 hectares of agricultural land in D.I. Khan District of NWFP. The

survey and investigation of Stage-III, initiated in 1992-93, will be completed, detailed designing of canal and associated structures prepared and contracts for construction work awarded. It is expected that construction work in certain reaches of the canal would also be taken up. An amount of Rs 620 million has been allocated to the project for undertaking the aforementioned activities.

8.27 The work on the ADB assisted Pat Feeder Canal Rehabilitation project, started in 1988-89, will continue with greater momentum in 1993-94 for which a provision of Rs 1350 million has been made. The targets envisage excavation of 6.74 MCM of earthwork and remodelling of associated structures. The work will be carried out under the ongoing as well as new contracts to be awarded during the year.

8.28 The IDA and USAID assisted Irrigation System Rehabilitation Project is being implemented in phases. The project envisages rehabilitating and remodelling of irrigation channels in all the four provinces. Phase-I of the programme has been completed, and work on Phase-II is in progress. The physical works to be undertaken include 12.91 MCM of earthwork, 0.034 MCM of stone-work and 0.034 MCM of concrete-work. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 428.00 million has been allocated to the project during the current fiscal year.

8.29 Drainage and Reclamation will continue to receive bulk of the federal allocation for Water Sector. An amount of Rs.5029.497 million, which constitutes 53 percent of the total allocation, has been provided to WAPDA for this programme. During the year, 14 ongoing projects in Punjab, 3 in Sindh and 3 in NWFP will continue while no new project would be initiated under this sub-sector. The targets envisage drilling of 209 SCARP tubewells, excavation of 20.34 MCM of earthwork for construction of open drains, and installation of tile drainage network in an area of 6452 hectares. All these activities are expected to reclaim a disastrous area of 0.09 MHA.

8.30 On-Farm Water Management is an ongoing programme and is being assisted by World Bank (OFWM-III), Asian Development Bank (OFWM D.G.Khan) and Government of Japan (OFWM-III). The physical targets include improvement of about 4011 watercourses, Precision land levelling of 15792 hectares. An amount of Rs.662.000 million has been allocated for this programme in PSDP 1993-94.

8.31 To protect infrastructure, valuable agricultural land and life and property of people from recurring onslaught of floods, a block provision of Rs. 718.325 million has been made by the federal government to the Flood Sector Project and Normal Flood Programme to carry out 119.434 MCM of earthwork and 35.445 MCM of stone work while constructing spurs, dikes, bunds etc along the vulnerable/affected reaches of the rivers. In addition to the aforementioned ongoing programme, work on 1992 Flood/Rain Damages Restoration Project will be continued, in full swing, to restore public infrastructure of irrigation and power, communication and works, and education and health facilities at the provincial and federal level. For this purpose Rs. 800.000 million have been allocated in the PSDP 1993-94.

8.32 Survey, Investigation and Research is a continuing activity of WAPDA. During the year, work will continue on important projects such as Pakistan Snow and Ice Hydrology, International

Waterlogging and Salinity Research Institute, Investment Project Preparation in the Water Sector and Monitoring of SCARP Projects. An amount of Rs. 71.330 million has been allocated to this sub-sector.

Federal Areas

8.33 Federal areas include FATA, AJK, NA and ICT. A block allocation of Rs 98.522 million has been made in PSDP 1993-94 for these agencies. The water resources development programmes of the Federal Areas include construction/rehabilitation of small irrigation channels, and structures, installation of tubewells/dugwells and construction of small dams and flood control structures.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

Punjab

8.34 An amount of Rs 861.295 million has been allocated in the ADP 1993-94 for remodelling/rehabilitation of 1056 K.M of canals, construction of 12 new structures, remodelling of 30 existing structures and construction of 12 small dams . It is expected that with accomplishment of the aforementioned works a new cropped area of 21855 hectares would be provided with irrigation water.

Sindh

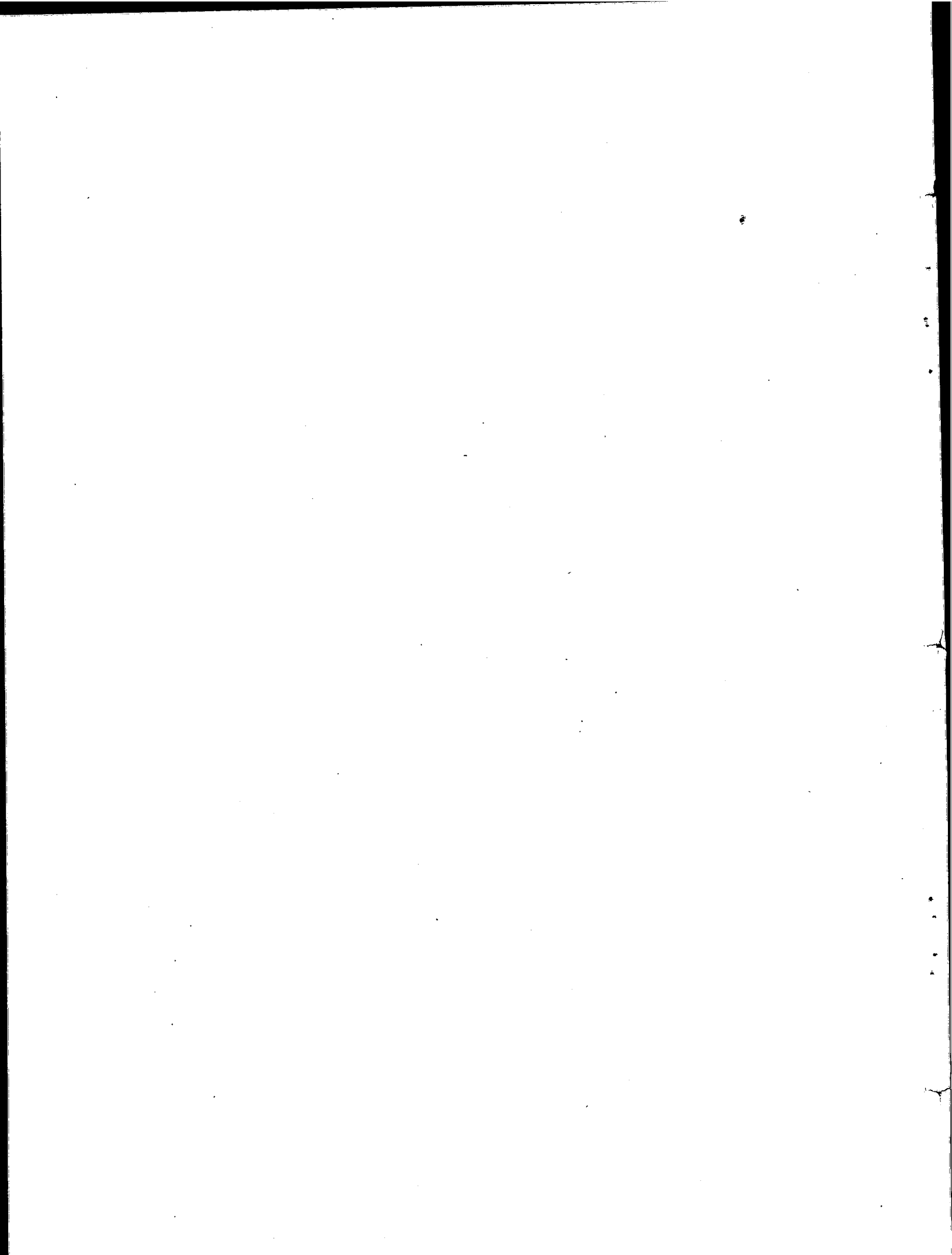
8.35 Rs. 678.720 million has been allocated in the provincial ADP 1993-94 to water resources development activities like remodelling/ rehabilitation of 540 K.M of canals, extension of 108 K.M of canals, construction of 178 new structures, remodelling of 12 existing structures and remodelling of 166 K.M of open drains. It, in turn, would benefit 23917 hectares of cropped area.

N.W.F.P

8.36 To strengthen the existing irrigation network and also to take -up new irrigation schemes, the NWFP Government has provided an amount of Rs. 352.917 million in its ADP 1993-94. The physical targets envisage rehabilitation/remodelling of 72 K.M of canals and 20 structures, construction of 6 new structures and installation of 100 tubewells. These measures would increase the cropped area by 6536 hectares.

Balochistan

8.37 A large number of small irrigation schemes like small dams, infiltration galleries, delay action dams, weirs, irrigation channels, tubewells and dug-wells is being implemented with the financial assistance of various international donor agencies. Some important projects include Balochistan Minor Irrigation and Agricultural Development Project, Kuwait funded Small Irrigation Schemes, Irrigation System Rehabilitation Programme and On-farm Water Management Project. An amount of Rs. 596.128 million has been allocated in the provincial ADP 1993-94. Some important physical targets include remodelling of 6 K.M of canals, construction of 45 new structures and installation of 15 tubewells. It in turn would benefit a cropped area of 3375 hectare.



CHAPTER-9

INDUSTRY

REVIEW OF 1992-93

During 1992-93, the manufacturing's value added grew by 5.6 percent against the target of 8.5 percent. The growth rate in the large-scale industries was 4.5 percent against the target of 8.6 percent while that of small-scale industries received 8.4 percent. The shortfall in achieving the targetted growth rate was mainly attributed to floods, political instability, general recession and capacity constraints. The decline in the cotton production due to pest attack in 1992-93 led to decline in the output of cotton yarn and cotton ginning. The slow or negative growth rate in the output of industries like phosphatic fertilizer, petroleum products and basic chemicals is attributed to capacity constraints. The slow growth in output of cotton cloth is caused by general recession in textile industry and that of cement by closure of some of the public sector units for optimization through expansion and BMR.

9.2 The industrial production for major items is given in Statistical Appendix Table-1.2.

PSDP Allocation

9.3 In the Public Sector Development Programme for 1992-93 an allocation of Rs 1986.124 million was made for Industrial Sector against which an expenditure of Rs 1444.848 million was incurred, indicating a utilization of 72.7 percent. The expenditure includes Rs 100.484 million funded from federal government budget, Rs 1119.764 million from public corporation programme and Rs 224.6 million from provincial budget showing 99.7 percent, 74.4 percent and 59.1 percent utilization respectively. Agency wise break up of allocations and utilizations is given in Statistical Appendix Table-9.1 and the description of the projects/programmes carried out during the year in the following paragraphs.

Federal PSDP

9.4 During the year under review, an expenditure of Rs 100.484 million was estimated from the federal public sector against the allocations of Rs 100.834 million reflecting 99.7 percent utilization. The budgetary expenditure was mainly incurred on Heavy Electrical Complex (HEC) (Rs 37.26 million), Modernization of CTL, Karachi and Lahore and other training/research oriented projects under administrative control of Ministry of Industries (Rs 27.736 million), Technical Assistance Credit Cell (TAC) project (Rs 11.52 million), BMR of PCP Presses (Rs 0.814 million) and Special Area's Programmes (Rs 23.154 million). HEC is nearing completion. The machinery has been installed and the project is expected to start commercial production in the next year. A number of industry promotional and training/research oriented projects were completed while the implementation was continued on the others. Under

TAC (III), some of the feasibility studies were completed and work continued on a number of other studies with an expenditure of Rs 11.52 million.

Public Corporations (Outside Budget)

9.5 As regards the public corporation programme (outside budget), Rs 1119.764 million were utilized against an allocation of Rs 1505.44 million showing a utilization of 74.4 percent. A summary of corporation wise allocation and utilization during the year under review is given in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1

Corporations		1992 - 93		Percentage Utilization
		Allocation	Utilization	
i.	State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (SCCP)	977.00	946.00	96.8
ii.	State Engineering Corporation (SEC)	72.50	80.42	110.9
iii.	National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC)	124.24	3.144	2.5
iv.	Pakistan Steel (PASMIC)	19.20	19.00	99.0
v.	Utilities Stores Corporation (USC)	20.60	20.60	100.0
vi.	Federal Chemical & Ceramics Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd. (FCCCL)	69.14	50.40	72.9
vii.	Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP)	222.76	0.00	0.00
Total Industry (Public Corporation)		1505.440	1119.764	74.4

9.6 The low utilization in public corporation programmes was mainly due to Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP) which did not utilize the allocated funds during 1992-93. RECP Planned to set up a Modern Rice Cleaning Plant at Karachi with a capital cost of Rs 222.76 million. However, the corporation did not indicate any progress in this regard and the whole allocation remained un-utilized. Satisfactory progress was made by SCCP and the utilization was reported to be 96.8 percent. SCCP carried out expansion and BMR of different public sector cement projects with loan and technical assistance provided by World Bank. The expansion of Associated Cement (A.C.) Wah is at an advanced stage of completion. More than

95 percent of main plant and equipment has been delivered and is under erection/installation. The project is expected to be completed by end March, 1994. Due to privatisation of cement industry in Pakistan, BMR has been reduced to Javedan and Mustehkam Cement Plants. The erection/installation of equipment/ plant has been 100 percent completed at Javedan Cement and Mustehkam Cement. The whole BMR programme is expected to be completed by December, 1993. The Cement Research and Development Institute (CR&DI) has already been housed in the new building and has started functioning. While utilization of 111 percent, 100 percent and 99 percent was reported by State Engineering Corporation (SEC), Utility Stores Corporation and Pakistan Steel respectively; NFC and FCCCL lagged behind the targets.

Special Areas

Azad Kashmir (AK)

9.7 In Azad Kashmir, a number of industrial estates and other small industry sector projects were implemented with an expenditure of Rs 22.654 million against an allocation of Rs 23.004 million indicating a utilization of 98.5 percent. During the year under review, work continued on Establishment of Industrial Estates at Rawalakot, Muzaffarabad, Kotli, Dedyal and Mirpur, Vocational Institutes at Kotli and Bagh and Integrated Development of Sericulture Industry in Azad Kashmir, Women Industrial Schools, Conversion of six Women Industrial Homes into Women's Industrial Schools, Setting up of Wool Working, Carving and Wool Weaving Centre and establishment of Training and Vocational Youth Centres in AK. Construction of building/workshop for Wood Working Training Cum Production Centre at Chilas was completed and machinery/ equipment for the centre was purchased. The expansion and modernization of existing Government Printing Press at Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir was also carried out. Azad Kashmir Small Industries Corporation (AKSIC) carried out survey for the establishment of small cottage industries and self employment schemes through credit assistance programme.

Northern Areas

9.8 Full utilization against the allocation of Rs 0.50 million was reported in the industry sector of Northern Areas. The utilization was made on the construction of building/workshop of Wood Working Training cum production centre at Chilas. Civil work at the project has been completed and the machinery/equipment has been purchased for the centre. The project is expected to start functioning during 1993-94.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

Punjab

9.9 The sub-sector wise budget allocation and utilization in the industry sector of Punjab province is summarized in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2

**Allocation and utilization
(Punjab)**

(Million Rs)

Sector/Sub-Sectors	1992 -93		Percentage Utilization
	Alloca- tion	Utiliza- tion	
(i) Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC).	256.63	137.38	53.5
(ii) Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development.	3.01	1.49	99.5
(iii) Printing and Stationery	7.12	1.98	27.8
Total Industries (Punjab)	266.76	140.85	52.8

9.10 The overall utilization in the industry sector of Punjab remained 52.8 percent. The Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC) which is mainly responsible for promotion of small industries in Punjab also carried out Rural Industrial Programme (RIP) and Self Employment Scheme (SES). The overall utilization of allocated funds in PSIC remained 53.5 percent. Under the supervision of PSIC, RIP/SES is being carried out for expanding industrial base in the rural areas by providing subsidy to the prospective investors in the rural areas through the Bank of Punjab and other commercial banks. The utilization of funds under RIP/SES programme was reported to be 52.3 percent. The less utilization was explained on account of substantial cut in the allocations by Government of Punjab. The utilization by Punjab Small Industries Corporation on handicrafts promotion and other industrial development centres was, however, reported to be 100 percent. Work continued on balancing and modernization of Light Engineering Service Centre (LESC) Gujranwala, Cutlery and Small Tools Services Centre, Nizamabad, and Agricultural Implements Manufacturing Industries, Mian Channu.

9.11 In addition, utilization under Printing and Stationery Department was reported to be Rs 1.98 million against the allocation of Rs 7.12 million reflection only 27.8 percent utilization. The less utilization was explained on account of postponement of purchase of a single contour sheet offset printing machine to the year 1993-94. The expenditure was made on purchase of two rolling machines, construction of new hall for rotary machine and construction of two additional rooms in the Government press, Lahore.

Sindh

9.12 Allocation and utilization during 1992-93 in the industry sector of Sindh province is given in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3

Allocation and Utilization
(Sindh)

(Million Rs)

Sector/Sub-Sector	1992 - 93		Percentage Utilization
	Alloca- tion	Utiliza- tion	
i. Sindh Small Industries Corporation. (SSIC)	14.50	13.25	91.4
ii. Directorate of Industries.	2.00	1.85	92.5
iii. Self Employment Scheme.	16.50	13.00	78.8
iv. Sindh Government Printing Press	9.44	9.44	100.0
Total: Industries (Sindh)	42.44	37.54	88.5

9.13 Sindh Small Industries Corporation (SSIC) is responsible to promote the development of cottage and small industries in the rural areas by providing infra-structural facilities and assistance in the field of traditional and non-traditional skills, marketing of products and supervisory credit facilities to the craftsmen. The Corporation prepares and implements development schemes of small industries, establishes and operates small industrial estates (SIEs) and provides training in both traditional (carpet weaving, embroidery, lacquer and duree making) and non-traditional (welding, radio/T.V, motorcycle/farm machinery repairing, electric wiring and winding, machine operation, wood working and product designing etc) skills

9.14 During 1992-93, an allocation of Rs 14.50 million was earmarked for 15 ongoing development schemes of SSIC against which Rs 13.25 million were spent upto June, 1993. Two schemes of SSIC namely Small Industrial Estates at Hala and Rohri were completed during the year under review, while the other schemes remained under implementation. In addition, Rs 13.003 million were sanctioned to the deserving entrepreneurs for setting up small industrial projects under self employment scheme in Sind. Under the Directorate of Industries, Rs 1.85 million were spent on 'Construction of Regional Directorate of Industries, Sukkar'. The Sind Government Printing Press also spent Rs 9.44 million on 'Establishment of Stationery and Form Office at Civic Centre, Hyderabad which is expected to be completed in 1993-94.

N.W.F.P.

9.15 A summary of industry sector allocation and utilization in NWFP during 1992-93 is given in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4**Allocation and Utilization
(NWFP)**

(Million Rs)

Sector/Sub-sectors	1992 - 93		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
i) Industrial Estates Sarhad Development Authority (SDA)	21.13	7.90	37.4
ii) Small Industries Development Board (SIDB)	25.71	14.50	56.4
iii) Other Programmes including Printing and Stationary.	2.44	2.44	100.0
Total Industries (NWFP)	49.28	24.84	50.4

9.16 During 1992-93, an expenditure of Rs 7.90 million was made by SDA. Regarding physical progress, two Industrial Estates (SIEs), D.I.Khan and Nowshera under SDA have been reported to be at an advanced stage of completion, while implementation on SIEs, Peshawar and Ghazi was continued. Regarding development of handicrafts and other small scale industries under SIDB, work continued at the Ceramic Development Centre, Akora Khattak, Electronic Development Centre Peshawar, Textile Training cum-Development Centre Urmer- Payan Peshawar, Leather Goods Service Centre (Phase-II), Bannu, Pak-Holland Metal Project Peshawar, Agricultural Light Engineering Programme (Phase-III) Mardan and 3 Wood Working Centres at Karak, Timergars and Chitral and two Small Industrial Estates at Chakdara (Dir) and Charsadda. The other programmes include an allocation of Rs 1.96 million for Printing Press Peshawar which has been reported to be fully utilized.

Baluchistan

9.17 A summary of budget allocation and utilization in the industry sector of Baluchistan province is given in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5

Sector/Sub-Sectors	1992 - 93		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
Industrial and Trading Estates.	21.37	21.37	100
Handicrafts Development and Other Centres	0.00	0.00	0.0
Total Industries (Baluchistan)	21.37	21.37	100

9.18 During 1992-93, full utilization of Rs 21.37 million has been reported on the implementation of Industrial Estates, Quetta and Dera Murad Jamali. The progress of physical work at Industrial and Trading Estate, Quetta and Industrial Estate, Dera Murad Jamali has been reported to be satisfactory. However, no progress for the promotion of handicrafts and the development of small scale industries has been made in the province during the year 1992-93.

Private Investment

9.19 Privatization, deregulation and decontrol policies of the Government paved the way for rapid industrialization in the country. All restrictions on the setting up of new industries except arms and ammunition, high explosives, radio active material, currency and security printing and alcoholic beverages were removed. Large scale provision of infrastructure was planned and financing through the financial institutions was facilitated. The condition of obtaining provincial government permission regarding location of industries except for specified areas was removed. Tax holidays granted for new industries for 3 years in urban industrial estates, 8 years in areas designated as "backward" and 5 years in other rural areas of the Punjab and Sindh was continued. Customs duty was reduced on imported plant and machinery. The reductions ranged from 50 per cent for the more developed areas of the Punjab and Sindh to 100 per cent for the less developed areas of the country. To facilitate the prospective entrepreneurs, the debt/equity ratio was raised from 60:40 to 70:30.

9.20 The private investors fully responded the incentives and facilitating policies of the government during the year and consequently, an investment of Rs 57 billion was estimated in the private manufacturing sector against the target of Rs 59.7 billion showing 95.5 percent achievement. Of the total investment of Rs 57 billion, Rs 50.2 billion is estimated to be in the large scale industries and Rs 6.8 billion in the small scale industries against their respective targets of Rs 52.7 billion and Rs 7 billion. The estimated investment of Rs 57 billion during 1992-93 compares with Rs 50.5 billion estimated in 1991-92 reflecting 13 percent increase.

Achieving targets to the extent of 96 percent indicates that the confidence of the private sector has been restored as a result of various incentives/concession and other facilities provided by the Government.

PROGRAMMES FOR 1993-94

Policy Guidelines

9.21 An overall growth rate of Rs 8.2 percent has been projected for the year 1993-94 for the manufacturing sector which includes 8.1 percent for the large scale sector and 8.4 percent in the small scale sector. On the whole, the growth momentum of manufacturing sector will be maintained and further strengthened through providing better infrastructure facilities and more concessions/ incentives. Production in industries like cotton yarn, cloth, vegetable ghee/cooking oil, cement, fertilizer and sugar will be improved through better capacity utilization. Enhanced private industrial investment under new incentives and favourable industrial atmosphere will add new production capacity in the coming years. A number of large and medium industrial projects are likely to come on production stream. Expansion and BMR of different Cement Projects has almost been completed. The industrial production is expected to contribute more favourably towards economic growth of the country during 1993-94. The projection of major items of industrial production is given in Statistical Appendix Table-1.2.

9.22 The policy of privatization, deregulation and relaxation of investment controls, simplification of sanctioning procedures and improvement in the investment climate will continue. Improvement in the law and order situation will also contribute in promoting the pace of investment and production. The policy of the government to boost up the private sector in order to shoulder the major responsibilities for future industrialization will be further strengthened. The care taker government, while announcing recent economic package has stressed on more involvement of the private sector to the country's economy. A new Privatisation Commission has recently been formulated under the Chairmanship of the former Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The new Commission is expected to speed up the privatisation process in the country and to encourage the private sector to play its vital role.

PSDP 1993-94

FEDERAL

9.23 In the Federal Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) Rs 179.3 million has been earmarked for the manufacturing sector for the year 1993-94 indicating an increase of 63.5 percent over the previous year. The increase in the budget allocations for 1993-94 is mainly attributable to enhanced allocation of Rs 114.084 million for completion of Heavy Electrical Complex (HEC) which is at an advanced stage of completion. The physical progress of the project by end July, 1993 stands as under:

- Land and Land development	81%
- Civil works	94%
- Mechanical equipment	95%

-	Design and technical services	33%
-	Housing colony	0.3%
-	Product design and Proto-type	86%

9.24 The project HEC other than housing colony, is expected to be completed by end 1993-94. Other budget allocations for 1993-94 include: Rs 10.295 million for modernization of CTL, Karachi and Lahore, Rs 9.135 million for other training/research oriented projects of Ministry of Industries, Rs 8.796 million for Technical Assistance Credit (TAC) Cell under Planning and Development Division and Rs 0.367 million for BMR of Printing Corporation of Pakistan (PCP) Press, Islamabad. In addition, Rs 22.23 million have been earmarked for Special Areas of Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and FATADC.

Public Corporation Programmes

9.25 The corporation wise detail of Public corporation programme alongwith source of financing during 1993-94 is given in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6

Public Corporation Programme 1993-94

(Million Rs)

Corporations	Total	Self Financing	Bank Borrowing	Local Equity	Foreign Loan/Equity
SEC	209.59	0.00	159.59	0.00	50.00
NFC	198.00	198.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S CCP	632.00	19.00	332.00	0.00	281.00
FCCCL	5.03	0.23	0.00	0.00	4.80
USC	83.74	0.00	83.74	0.00	0.00
PIDC	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Industry	1131.66	220.53	575.33	0.00	335.80

9.26 The Public Corporations will limit themselves to balancing, modernization and replacement (BMR) through self-financing, bank borrowing and foreign loan/equity. S CCP is implementing a World Bank aided cement industry modernization project which mainly consists of expansion of A.C., Wah and BMR of Javedan and Mustekham cement projects. The total foreign exchange component of the S CCP project will be provided by the World Bank. SEC Plans to obtain bank credit of Rs 159.59 million and foreign loans of Rs 50 million for the completion of its HEC project. National Fertilizer Corporation envisages to undertake PAFL Modernization and Expansion project, Daud Khel. The Utility Stores Corporation with a provision of Rs 83.74 million plans to expand and machinize its net work of utility stores and warehouses through out the country. FCCCL envisages to undertake a Synthetic Fibre Development and Application Centre, Karachi with UNDP assistance and PIDC Plans to undertake a feasibility study through self financing of Rs 3.30 million.

Special Areas Programme

9.27 An allocation of Rs 36.223 million has been earmarked for the industry sector of Special Areas as per details shown in Table 9.7.

Table 9.7

Development Out-Lays 1993-94 (Special Areas)

(Million Rs)

Areas	Revised Estimates for 1992-93	Allocation for 1993-94	%increase/Decrease) over actual in 1992-93
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	22.654	32.393	43.0
Northern Areas	0.50	1.50	200.0
FATADC	0.00	2.730	-
Total (Special Areas)	23.154	36.623	58.2

Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K)

9.28 The major industry sector projects to be carried out by AJ&K government during 1993-94 include: Establishment of Industrial Estates at Rawalakot, Dadyal, Muzaffarabad and Mirpur, Vocational Training Institute at Bagh, setting up of Ten Women Industrial Schools in Azad Kashmir, Development of New Industrial Area at Mirpur, Integrated Development of Sericulture, Conversion of six Women Industrial Homes into Schools, Establishment of Display Centre at Muzaffarabad and Establishment of Vocational Youth Centres in Azad Kashmir.

Northern Areas

9.29 In Northern Areas the only project of Wood Working Training Cum Production Centre at Chilas will be carried out, development posts will be filled in and the centre will be put on in operation.

FATADC

9.30 FATADC plans to initiate a number of projects/programmes during 1993-94 which include i) Investment Advisory Service Centre for Small and Cottage Industrialists, ii) Institute of Vocational/ Artisans Training ,iii) Entrepreneur Development Programme , iv) Financing/Arranging Credit Facilities for Private/Tribal Entrepreneurs, v) Cold Storage and Ice Factory and vi) Embroidery Training cum Production Centre.

Punjab

9.31 An allocation of Rs 177.43 million has been made for Punjab for the year 1993-94 as compared to the estimates of Rs 140.85 million during 1992-93. Sub-sector wise budget allocations for 1993-94 as compared with the estimates for 1992-93 are summarized in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8

**Development Out-Lays 1993-94
(Punjab)**

Sector/Sub-Sectors	Revised Estimates for 1992-93	Allocation for 1993-94	Percentage/ increase/ (Decrease) over RE 1992-93
(i) Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC).	137.38	166.26	21.0
(ii) Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development (Industry Sector)	1.49	1.59	6.7
(iii) Printing and Stationery	1.98	9.58	383.8
Total (Punjab)	140.85	177.43*	26.0

* Projected for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP.

9.32 Out of an allocation of Rs 166.26 million for PSIC, a major provision of Rs 150 million has been made for subsidy on Rural Industrial Programme (RIP) and Self Employment Scheme (SES) to be paid to Bank of Punjab and other Commercial Banks under LMM Scheme on account of difference of mark up. The remaining Rs 16.26 million have been allocated to Agricultural Implements Manufacturing Industries at Mian Channu, Cutlery and Small Tool Service Centre, Nizamabad, and acquisition of land for a multi-storied building. The programme of Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development, Punjab, includes grant of scholarship for industrial education to train 150 students in the field of textile woolen technology at Shahdara and Jhang Centres. Printing and Stationary Department also plans to spend Rs 9.58 million on the modernization of Government Press Lahore during 1993-94.

Sindh

9.33 An allocation of Rs 36.5 million has been made for 1993-94 for industry sector of Sindh. A summary of sector-wise allocations for 1993-94, alongwith revised estimates for 1992-93 are given in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9

Development Outlays (1993-94)
(Sindh)

(Million Rs)

Sector/Sub-Sectors	Revised Estimates for 1992-93	Allocation for 1993-94	Percentage/ increase/ (Decrease) over RE 1992-93
i. Sindh Small Industries Corporation.	13.25	24.73	86.6
ii. Directorate of Industries.	1.85	1.73	(6.5)
iii. Self Employment Scheme.	13.00	6.11	(53)
iv. Sindh Government Printing Press	9.44	3.55	(62.4)
v. Surveys and Studies	0.00	0.38	0.00
Total:- Sindh	37.54	36.50	(2.8)

9.34 An amount of Rs 24.73 million has been earmarked for 14 on-going projects and 16 new projects of Sindh Small Industries Corporation. The objective of the Corporation is to promote small industries, micro enterprises, preserve and promote handicrafts and traditional trades and provide required infrastructure, like skill development, technological know-how and innovations taking place locally as well as internationally. In the 14 Small Industries Estates set up in the Province by SSIC, 250 small industrial units are operating in 'Larkana, Sukkur and Hyderabad Divisions and about 80 units are under construction. Other main projects envisaged to be speeded up during 1993-94 include Readymade Garment and Training Centre, Karachi, Establishment of Auto Diesel Training Cum-Service Institute, Karachi and Development of Glass Bangle Centre based on Silica Sand, Hyderabad.

9.35 An amount of Rs 6.11 million has been allocated under a self employment scheme for financing small industrial projects costing upto Rs 1.5 million with debt equity ratio of 70:30. It will help speeding up industrialisation in the province in the rural areas. Other main allocations for the year 1993-94 include Rs 1.73 million for residential accommodation of staff and offices of Regional Directorate of Sukkur, Rs 3.55 million for a Stationery and Forms Office at Civic Centre, Hyderabad and Rs 0.38 million for survey and studies.

NWFP

9.36 An allocation of Rs 96.84 million has been made for 1993-94 for the industry sector of NWFP. A summary of sector-wise allocation for 1993-94, as compared with the estimates of 1992-93 is given in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10

Development Outlays (1993-94)
(NWFP)

(Million Rs)

Sector/Sub-Sectors	Revised Estimates for 1992-93	Allocation for 1993-94	Percentage/ increase/ (Decrease) over RE 1992-93
i) Industrial Estates Sarhad Development Authority (SDA)	7.90	38.33	385.2
ii) Small Industries Development Board (SIDB)	14.50	57.00	293.1
iii) Other Programmes including Printing and Stationary.	2.44	1.51	(38.1)
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>			
Total Industries (NWFP)	24.84.	96.84	289.8
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>			

9.37 The programmes of SDA for 1993-94 include: Development of Industrial Estates at Peshawar, Swat and Hattar (Rs 16 million), SDA's share of equity for joint venture projects (Rs 15 million), Improvement/Extension of existing infrastructure facilities in Industrial Estates (Rs 2.83 million), Industrial Feasibility Studies (Rs 1.5 million), Environmental Protection and Pollution Control (Rs 1.0 million), Treatment of Recycling of Industrial Wastes (Rs 1.0 million) and office accommodation for SDA (Rs 1.00 million).

9.38 SIDB Plans to carry out Small Industrial Estate at Charsadda, Ceramic Development Centre, Akora Khattak, Electronic Development Centre, Peshawar, Wood Working Centres at Karak, Chitral and Mansehra, Leather Goods Service Centre (Phase-II), Bannu, Agriculture Light Engineering Programme (Phase-II), Mardan, Pak-Holland Metal Project (Phase-II), Peshawar, scholarships for trainees and subsidized credit for self employment scheme. Other programmes consist of installation of computer in Industry Department, Investment Advisory Cell and provision of essential facilities at NWFP Printing Press.

Baluchistan

9.39 An allocation of Rs 13.50 million has been made for the Industry Sector of Baluchistan. A summary of Allocations for 1993-94 as compared with revised estimates for 1992-93 are given in Table 9.11.

Table 9.11

**Development Outlays (1993-94)
(NWFP)**

(Million Rs)

Sector/Sub-Sectors	Revised Estimates for 1992-93	Allocation for 1993-94	Percentage/increase/ (Decrease) over RE 1992-93
Industrial and Trading Estates.	21.37	9.10	(57.4)
Handicrafts Development and Other Centres	0.00	4.40	-
Total (Baluchistan)	21.37	13.50	(36.8)

9.40 The development programme of envisages the development of Industrial and Trading Estates at Quetta (Rs 1.10 million), Industrial Estate, Dera Murad Jamali (Rs 8.00 million) and a purchase of a shop for sales and display of handicrafts at Quetta.

Private Sector investment

9.41 For the private sector an indicative target of Rs 65 billion investment has been set for the year 1993-94. Of Rs 65 billion, Rs 57.1 billion is expected to be invested in large-scale and Rs 7.9 billion in the small-scale industries. The targetted investment of Rs 65 billion is 14 percent larger over the investment of Rs 57 billion in 1992-93. Priorities in the private sector include early completion of ongoing projects, rapid implementation of approved projects, diversification of private investors interest to priority areas of investment, promotion of direct foreign investment and expansion of industrialization in the rural areas.

CHAPTER-10

MINERALS

REVIEW OF 1992-93

In 1992-93 the growth rate in mining and quarrying sector was estimated at 2.3 per cent as compared to 3 per cent in the previous year. The low growth rate was due to decline in extraction of crude oil by 0.8 per cent. Mineral production during 1992-93 is given at statistical Table 2. Major increase during 1992-93 over the actual production of 1991-92 were in Chromite (17.9%), Rock Salt (13.8%), Marble (11.7%), Gypsum (10.61%), Lime Stone (5.8%), China Clay (4.7%) and Bauxite (3.3%). The decrease during 1992-93 is only estimated in dolomite which is 17.1 percent over actual production of 1991-92.

PSDP Allocation

10.2 An overall expenditure of Rs 2190.214 million (includes supplementary grant of Rs 1019 million for Saindak Copper Gold Project) was incurred in the Mineral Sector against budgetary allocation of Rs 1786.472 million showing an achievement of 123 percent for federal and provincial projects. In Special Areas (Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas) Rs 19.194 million were spent against an allocation of Rs 20.038 million, showing an achievement of 95.8 percent. The Provincial Programmes, with an expenditure of Rs 23.923 million as compared to the budgeted allocation of Rs 27.613 million, exhibited 86.6 percent achievement.

10.3 Agency-wise and Province-wise details of the expenditures are given at Statistical Appendix Table-10.1 and production of selected minerals at Statistical Appendix Table-10.2.

FEDERAL PSDP

i) Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)

10.4 Geological Survey of Pakistan implemented three development projects during (1992-93) and utilized Rs 4.315 million against the budgetary allocation of Rs 4.409 million showing 97.9 percent utilization. For the project "Establishment of Geosciences Laboratory in GSP at Islamabad", Rs 3.146 million were utilized against budgetary allocation of Rs 3.24 million, and for the project "Exploration and Evaluation of Iron Ore deposits in Chiniot Area District Jhang" full utilization of Rs 1.169 million was made.

10.5 As regards Exploration and evaluation of Iron Ore in Chiniot, GSP had targetted drilling of 9 bore holes and chemical analysis of 200 samples with 2500 estimation. However, no field operation could be carried out due to non-availability of operational funds. Regarding Establishment of Geoscience laboratory in GSP (GSP-JICA joint project), GSP planned to carry out regional geo-chemical sampling in 2,000 sq km area of the Axial Belt and Northern Areas

and analyses of 1,500 samples. Against these targets, field work in Northern Areas and Axial Belt was carried out satisfactorily and 2454 samples were analysed.

ii) Pakistan Minerals Development Corporation (PMDC)

10.6 An allocation of Rs 33.032 million was made for PMDC's project "PC-II scheme for pre-feasibility study of Duddar Zinc-Lead deposits in Baluchistan" which is being carried out with technical and financial support of UNDP. PMDC fully utilized the budgetary provision allocated for this project during 1992-93.

10.7 The revised PC-II scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 140.677 million was approved by ECNEC on April 11, 1992. The implementation of the project is underway. Laboratory has been set up. About 1100 meters core drilling was carried out against the targets of 1500 meters during 1992-93.

iii) Resource Development Corporation (RDC)

10.8 For Saindak Copper-Gold Project (District Chagai Baluchistan) of RDC, an expenditure of Rs 2109.75 million was incurred against the budgetary allocation of Rs 1701.38 million. The expenditure includes a supplementary grant of Rs 1019 million during 1992-93.

10.9 Saindak Copper-Gold Project was approved by ECNEC on 31st December, 1989 at a cost of Rs 6001 million including foreign exchange cost of Rs 3806 million. Total investment cost of the project is estimated to increase from Rs 6001 million to Rs 1235 million i.e. (79%) increase of approved cost. The project envisages mining, milling and smelting for producing blister copper together with gold and silver in Phase-I, followed by marketing/processing of magnetite, molybdenite & Pyrite concentrates in Phase-II. Metallurgical Construction Corporation (MCC) of China is the major supplier of plant and equipment. As per turnkey contract signed with Chinese contractors MCC in Beijing on September 23, 1990, repayment of their \$ 84 million supplier's credit will be made in the form of blister copper.

10.10 The cumulative progress of MCC up to 30th June 1993 is about 60 percent which includes procurement of production equipment (53%), procurement of other equipments (100%), design work (97%), civil and erection works (51%), and geological exploration work (100%). The progress of infrastructure by RDC upto 30th June 1993 includes 90 percent achievement of water requirement i.e. 900 tonnes per day against the requirements of 1000 tonnes per day, a water treatment plant with a capacity of 950 liters per hour is operating at Saindak, 35 km rail track has been laid from Taftan to Saindak, Contract for construction of 6 A type and 50 B type bungalows have been awarded, agreement for the supply and commissioning of 50 MW power plant was signed between RDC and Siemens Pakistan Engineering Co. Ltd., in August, 1992. The work towards construction of hospital at Saindak and road from Taftan to Saindak is presently in progress. The total work force of chinese engineers and technicians at the project site is about 796, who are busy in machinery and building foundation study, levelling and pre-stripping. The project will be completed by August, 1996.

SPECIAL AREAS

10.11 The PSDP allocation (1992-93) for special areas from budget was Rs 20.038 million against which Rs 19.194 million has been shown as expenditure exhibiting an achievement of 95.8 percent. Special Areas which include Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), receive lump sum allocation through Federal Public Sector Development Programme. Sector-wise allocations of projects with reference to priorities, are fixed by its concerned administrative Ministries/Divisions and implementing organizations.

Azad Kashmir Minerals and Industrial Development Corporation (AKMIDC)

10.12 An amount of Rs 7.993 million has been spent against an allocation of Rs 7.996 million by AKMIDC, showing full utilization. AKMIDC carried out work on the following projects during the year.

- (i) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation in AJ&K (PC-II) in collaboration with UNDP. (Utilized Rs 5.2 million during 1992-93),
- ii) Regional Geological Mapping and Ore potential assessment in Northern part of Neelum Valley, Azad Kashmir (Utilized Rs 0.1 million during 1992-93),
- iii) Geological Survey and Reserve Estimation of cementations Material around Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir (utilized Rs 0.405 million),
- iv) Development of Limonite Deposits of Reshian, Distt., Muzaffarabad A.K. (utilized Rs 0.901 million) and
- v) Development of Pegmatite Mineral Deposits of Neelum Valley, Distt., Muzaffarabad A.K. (utilized Rs 1.587 million)

Northern Areas

10.13 During 1992-93, Northern Areas executed its mineral project entitled 'Exploration of Economic Minerals in Northern Areas'. A utilization of Rs 4.7 million was made against the allocation of Rs 5.5 million, showing a utilization of 85.5 percent. As regards physical progress, recruitment of technical and non-technical personnel was made, end procurement of vehicles/equipments was accomplished, and first phase of geological investigations (including sampling and mapping) was completed. A check post for mineral control was also established in the Northern Areas.

Federally Administered Tribal Areas Development Corporation (FATADC)

10.14 Against an allocation of Rs 6.542 million in the mineral sector, FATADC incurred an expenditure of Rs 6.501 million, showing a utilization of 99.4 per cent on mineral projects excluding coal projects. The overall physical progress in the mineral sector was sufficiently satisfactory. Work on the following seven approved development projects continued under the dynamic management of Mineral Wing of FATADC during the year under review:

- i) Prospection of chromite in Bajaur Agency (utilized Rs 0.689 million during 1992-93),
- ii) Evaluation of Shinkai copper in N.W. Agency (utilized Rs 1.52 million),
- iii) Prospection of Manganese in North Waziristan Agency (utilized Rs 1.564 million),
- iv) Decorative stones Demonstration Unit (utilized Rs 0.539 million),
- v) Mining and sizing of decorative stone in Sherani Area, F.R.D.I. Khan (utilized Rs 0.787 million),
- vi) Pilot scheme for Marble in Khyber Agency (utilized Rs 0.872 million), and
- vii) Technoeconomic Research Studies for Development of Mineral Projects in FATA (utilized Rs 0.530 million).

PROVINCIAL

10.15 A total expenditure of Rs 23.923 million has been reported in the mineral sector projects (other than coal) in all the Provinces against budgetary allocation of Rs. 27.613 million showing 86.6 percent utilization. Financial utilization against the allocations are given in Statistical Table 10.1 and brief description on major work in each province is given in the following paragraphs.

Punjab

10.16 For the year 1992-93 an allocation of Rs 2.674 million was made for the execution of a mineral projects "Development of rock-salt mines in the Salt Range District Khushab" under Punjab Minerals Development Corporation. The project was approved at the total cost of Rs 6.366 million in March, 1992 for establishing a new salt mine of large size in the area of Dodha Wahn, Distt., Khushab on mechanized and scientific lines for annual production capacity of 30,000 tonnes. The scope of work involved drivage of two inclines of about 1100 ft each to tap the seam of good quality salt of 10 - 20 ft. thickness discovered by PUNJMIN through drilling at depth of about 500 ft.

10.17 Full amount has been utilised on drivage of two inclines, purchase of necessary machinery and equipment and construction of essential buildings. Against the targets of drivage of 450 ft. each at Incline-I and Incline-II, drivage of 390 ft. and 225 ft. was carried out respectively at Incline-I and Incline-II. An amount of Rs 0.6 million has been spent for the development of mines on scientific lines by driving inclines and drilling for the establishment of good quality rock salt.

Sindh

10.18 During the year under review, an expenditure of Rs 1.564 million was incurred indicating full utilization in the mineral sector. In order to explore the mineral deposits of Dadu and Tharparkar Districts, detailed evaluation-cum-development studies on dolomite, gypsum, china clay, fire clay, silica sand, gemstones and marble were undertaken. In addition, granite and mining feasibility of road material and identification/process of pozzolana was also carried out during 1992-93.

NWFP

10.19 During the year 1992-93, Sarhad Development Authority (SDA) incurred an expenditure of Rs 17.01 million against an allocation of Rs 20.7 million, showing 82.2 per cent utilization. The major projects executed by Sarhad Development Authority during the year under review were: i) Scheelite Mineral Exploration Project Garam Chashma, Chitral, (utilized Rs 1.56 million), ii) Geological Survey and Investigation of mineral bearing areas of NWFP (utilized Rs 4.29 million), iii) Malakand Chromite Exploration project, PC-II scheme (Phase-IV) (utilized Rs 1.428 million), iv) Boulongerite Gold-Silver Exploration project phase-III, Chitral (utilized Rs 3.488 million), v) Copper-Silver Exploration project, Darosh, Chitral (utilized Rs 1.474 million), vi) Industrial feasibility study of Kogha Nepheline Syenite for use in glass and ceramics (utilized Rs 1.209 million), vii) Galdanian Phosphate Exploration Project, Abbottabad. Phase-V (utilized Rs 1.75 million), and viii) Environmental Studies Project, SDA (utilized Rs 1.809 million).

Baluchistan

10.20 A provision of Rs 2.675 million was made by Government of Baluchistan for two ongoing mineral projects namely: i) "Exploration of Minerals in Vacuum Areas of Baluchistan" and ii) "Construction of Mineral Development Check-posts at Sor-Range, Mach, Sakran Road and Spez and Degari Cross". The former project involving exploration of minerals in Mekran Division and Kharan District of Baluchistan and executed in collaboration with Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP) has been reported to be 80 percent completed. The later project is reported to be 100 percent accomplished. Both the projects indicated full utilization of Rs 2.675 million during the year 1992-93.

Private Investment

10.21 The private sector role has generally remained confined to surface mining of readily available mineral reserves due to its risky nature and long gestation period. The private

investment in the mineral sector during 1992-93 is estimated to be Rs 383 million. It compares with Rs 321 million estimated during 1991-92 reflecting 19.3 percent increase over previous year.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

10.22 A growth rate of 9.1 per cent for the mining and quarrying sector has been projected for 1993-94. Statement showing mineral production targets for 1993-94 for the major minerals is given at Statistical Appendix Table-10.2. Major increases during 1993-94 over the estimated production of 1992-93 are anticipated in Dolomite (30.0%), Bauxite (16.6%), Chromite (36.4%), Marble/Aranganite (19.4%), Rock Salt (15.8%), Soap Stone (21.2%), Limestone (7.1%) and China Clay (11.1%), Silica Sand (6.2%) and Gypsum (5.8%).

FEDERAL PSDP

10.23 An allocation of Rs 1543.605 million has been made for the Federal Projects in mineral sector (other than coal) for the year 1993-94. A major amount of Rs 1500 million from budget has been allocated for rapid implementation of the Saindak Copper-Gold Project, which was initiated during 1989-90. Federal sub-sectors' allocations include: i) RDC (Rs 1500 million), ii) GSP (Rs 7.864 million), iii) PMDC (Rs 17.791 million), iv) AKMIDC (Rs 5.85 million), v) Northern Areas (Rs 5.5 million), and vi) FATA-DC (Rs 6.1 million). Agency-wise details of allocation are given in Statistical Appendix Table-10.1 and details of the programmes is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Geological Survey of Pakistan

10.24 An allocation of Rs 7.864 million has been made for two ongoing approved mineral projects of GSP, viz. i) Establishment of Geosciences Laboratory at Islamabad "GSP-JICA Japan Collaborative Project" (Rs 5.864 million), and ii) Exploration and Evaluation of Iron Ore deposits in Chiniot Area (Rs 2.0 million).

10.25 The physical targets regarding project "Exploration and Evaluation of Iron ore in Chiniot during 1993-94 include: drilling of 9 bore holes, chemical analyses of 200 samples with 2500 estimation, Polished section studies, metallurgical test of bulk samples, preparation of sub-surface maps, cross-section, tables and charts, semi-detailed grassing/magnetic survey in 500 sq. km. area and detailed gravity/resistivity/electromagnetic survey in anomalous areas.

10.26 The physical targets regarding "Establishment of Geosciences Laboratory in GSP" for the year 1993-94 include: complete petrographic, mineralographic and geochronologic studies for lead, zinc and silver and interpretation of data through maps/reports, detailed channel sampling in selected metallogenic areas followed by petrographic, mineralographic and geochronologic analysis of above-mentioned elements, and complete chemical analysis of additional 2500 rock samples collected from the territory of the Axial Belt/Northern Area for lead-zinc and/or silver and their interpretation through geochemical maps/reports.

Pakistan Minerals Development Corporation (PMDC)

10.27. Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation is implementing an ongoing approved project, entitled "Duddar Lead-zinc pre-feasibility study (UNDP Assisted) in District Lassbela, Baluchistan. The lack of funds has caused delay in the project implementation schedule chalked out in the PC-II. The work on this project was started in 1990-91, but the progress remained slow due to inadequate allocation to carry out physical works. The project was revised from Rs 107.3 million (FEC of Rs 72.8 million) to Rs 140.7 million (FEC of Rs 91 million) owing to cost escalation on account change of exchange rate and some other factors. An allocation of Rs 17.791 million, including UNDP's input of Rs 9 million, has been earmarked for this project for the year 1993-94.

Resources Development Corporation

10.28 The Saindak Copper-Gold Project of RDC has been provided Rs 1500 million from Government budget (including FEC of Rs 642.544 million) for the year 1993-94. The budgetary allocation of Rs 2591 million will be utilized for infrastructure, i.e., power, water, township, railways and other expenses. The project is under revision and the capital cost is estimated to be almost doubled.

10.29 For the year 1993-94, the project envisages to meet 100 percent water requirements, i.e., 1000 tons/day with the installation of all the 8 tubewells, completion of 38.2 km rail track from Taftan to Saindak, construction of 4 A-type and 40 B-Type bungalows, creation of school/hospital, supply of one 10 mw unit by June, 1994, and completion of Taftan Saindak road.

SPECIAL AREAS

10.30 An allocation of Rs 17.95 million has been earmarked by the concerned mineral agencies of Special Areas for the Mineral Sector Development Projects, which includes Rs 5.85 million for Azad Kashmir, Rs 6.0 million for Northern Areas and Rs 6.1 million for FATADC.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)

10.31 For the year 1993-94, AKMIDC has planned to implement a programme of Rs 5.85 million for three ongoing approved and two new un-approved mineral development projects. AKMIDC is the only executing agency to carry out mineral sector development projects in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The allocations for ongoing approved projects include: i) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation in AJ&K in collaboration with UNDP with an allocation of Rs 2.17 million, ii) Regional Geological Mapping and Ore potential assessment in Northern part of Neelum Valley with an allocation of Rs 0.13 million, and iii), Development of Pegmatite Mineral Deposits of Neelum Valley District Muzaffarabad with an outlay of Rs 1.043 million. The two new unapproved mineral projects are: i) Exploration and Evaluation for Based precious metals in Chamb, Reshian, Muzaffarabad and Kotli areas (PC-II) with a cost of Rs 1.5 million,

and ii) Development and Exploitation of Ruby Deposits of Neelum Valley, Distt; Muzaffarabad with an allocation of Rs 1.007 million.

Northern Areas

10.32 For Northern Areas, a provision of Rs 6.0 million for 1993-94 has been earmarked for an ongoing mineral project, entitled "Exploration and Evaluation of Economic Mineral Resources" of Northern Areas (Australian assisted). During the year 1993-94, a detailed geological investigation (including sampling and mapping under supervision of AIDAB geologists) will be carried out, drilling/drivage of adits, drifts and inclines will be undertaken and mineralogical/petrological studies will be conducted.

FATADC

10.33 An independent Mineral Wing has been established in FATADC, which is making splendid breakthrough in the field of mineral exploration and development. The progress include geological mapping of the area of 22250 sq. km out of 26970 sq. km (82.5 percent), identification of 19 economic minerals, quantification of 9 minerals, development/drilling of 47,000 feet for copper exploration, establishment of a mineral testing laboratory on the line of PCSIR, installation of machinery worth Rs 17 lac in laboratory, and analysis of minerals worth Rs 1.48 core. In addition, 35 prospecting licenses have been awarded and revenue of about Rs 5 lacs has been earned. The Mineral Wing has already completed 13 schemes with a total expenditure of Rs 88 million by June, 1993 and 9 additional projects are presently under implementation.

10.34 A sum of Rs 6.1 million has been allocated for the year 1993-94 for thirteen mineral projects of FATADC, which include : i) prospection of chromite in Bajaur Agency, ii) evaluation of Shinkai Copper in N.W. Agency, iii) prospection of manganese in N.W Agency, iv) pre-feasibility study of Marble Quarrying project in FATA, v) mining and sizing of decorative stones in sherani Area, F.R.D.I. Khan, vi) decorative stones demonstration unit/balancing of Mineral Testing Laboratory for commercial purposes, vii) copper exploration project (Formulation of Exploration strategy) N.W. Agency, viii) pilot scheme for Marble Quarrying in Khyber Agency, ix) prospection for Metallic Minerals in S.W. Agency, x) procurement of Machinery for Processing of Glass and ceramics raw material in Mohmand Agency, xi) techno-economic research studies for Development of Mineral Projects in FATA, xii) infrastructure facilities in mineral bearing area of FATA, and xiii) pilot project for manufacturing of ornamental stones.

PROVINCIAL

10.35 An allocation of Rs 91.493 million has been earmarked for 1993-94 by all the provincial mineral development agencies. Detail of allocations proposed by each province is given below systematically.

Punjab

10.36 An amount of Rs 12.1 million has been allocated for the implementation of four mineral development projects of Punjab Minerals Development Corporation, namely: i) development of Rock Salt Mines in Salt Range District Khushab, ii) exploration and evaluation of Iron Ore in Sargodha and Chiniot Areas, iii) detailed exploratory drilling in Maghal Area (Phase-I) District Chakwal, and iv) development of Rock Salt Mines in Golewali Area, District Khushab.

10.37 The project "Development of Rock Salt Mines, Khushab" PUNJMIN has targetted a drivage of 450 ft each at Incline-I and Incline-II. While on the other project, PUNJMIN envisages to carry out drilling, test mining, and geological and geophysical exploration.

Sindh

10.38 A sum of Rs 2.50 million has been allocated for the year 1993-94 for two mineral projects (other than coal projects) under Directorate of Mineral Development from budgetary programme. Project wise allocations for 1993-94 are: i) Mineral Identification and Subsequent Evaluation of selected mineral deposits in Dadu and Tharparkar Districts, Phase-II (Rs 2 million), ii) Detailed investigation of China Clay and other industrial clays in Nagarparkar area of District Tharparkar PC-II (Rs 0.50 million). Under mineral identification and evaluation programme, a number of feasibility/development studies on dolomite, China Clay, Gemstone, Gypsum, Marble, Calcite Pozzolana, Silica Sand and Granite etc. will be completed.

NWFP

10.39 For the year 1993-94 an allocation of Rs 66 million has been proposed for the execution of various mineral projects by Sarhad Development Authority (SDA). Rs 10 million have been earmarked for two ongoing Projects and Rs 56 million have been marked for fourteen new mineral projects. The on-going Mineral Projects include i) Boulangerite Gold Silver Exploration Project, Chitral (Rs 5 million) and ii) Malakand Chromite Exploration Project (Rs 5 million). The former project involves geological survey of gold followed by exploration and evaluation under the supervision of Australian experts and the later involves geophysical survey followed by exploration and evaluation of Malakand Chromite deposits through core drilling and beneficiation study.

10.40 The allocation made for fourteen projects are: i) Lagarban Tarnawai East Phosphate Mining Project Abbottabad, Rs 2.0 million, ii) Regional Exploration. of metallic minerals and lead-zinc sulfide around Besham PC.II, Rs 5.0 million, iii) Survey and investigation of mineral bearing areas of NWFP (pre-investment feasibility studies), Rs 5.0 million, iv) Remote Sensing and use of satellite imagery for mineral exploration and geological mapping in NWFP PC-II Scheme, Rs 5.0 million, v) Infrastructure facilities in mineral bearing areas of NWFP, (Rs 4.0 million), vi) Integrated Nepheline Syenite Mining and Processing Project Bunair PC.I. Rs 2.0 million, vii) Development of Modern Marble Pilot Quarry with

donor assistance, Rs 3.0 million, viii) Installation of Commercial Malakandi Chromite Processing Plant, Heroshah, Rs 3.0 million, ix) Alkali Complex Test Studies on Koga Nepheline Syenite, Rs 1.0 million, x) Joint Venture for mineral projects, Rs 8.0 million, xi) Exploration and Detailed feasibility studies for Rapid Dev. of low grade Phosphate deposits of Hazara NWFP to use as fertilizers, Rs 5.0 million, xii) Development of Modern Marble quarry in Bunair, Rs 5.0 million, xiii) Integrated Antimony Mines Development and Metal trioxide manufacturing project, Chitral, Rs 3.0 million, and xiv) Gypsum Quarry Development project Mami Khel Kohat, Rs 5.0 million.

Baluchistan

10.41 An allocation of Rs 5.893 million has been earmarked for the execution of one ongoing mineral project entitled "Exploration of Minerals in vacuum areas of Baluchistan" and one new project entitled "Investigation of Minerals in Northern East Baluchistan". The former ongoing project is planned to be completed during 1993-94.

Baluchistan Development Authority (BDA)

10.42 Baluchistan Development Authority (BDA) which did not execute any project during 1992-93, plans to carry out one ongoing and four new projects during the year 1993-94 with an overall of Rs 5 million. Rs 1 million has been specified for the ongoing project entitled "Evaluation of Zinc-Lead Potentials in Gungà near Khuzdar". It involves preparation of PC-II for 7 exploratory drill holes in collaboration with GSP and utilization of PMDC- UNDP project machinery to cover an area of 300 sq meters for drilling and analysis of 6000 samples. An allocation of Rs 4 million has been earmarked for four new projects, which include: i) BDA-BHPM gold Exploitation Chagai, Rs 1 million, ii) Feasibility study of Minerals in Balochistan, Rs 0.500 million, iii) Exploration and Exploitation of Bauxite Ore, Rs 1.500 million, and iv) Ground Water Development in two Valleys, Rs 1.000 million.

CHAPTER-11

ENERGY

I. POWER

REVIEW OF 1992-93

INSTALLED CAPACITY

During 1992-93, 864 MW of additional generation capacity was added against a target of 1914 MW bringing the total installed capacity in the country to 9768 MW (reference Appendix-I). The Annual Plan target of 1914 MW comprised of 3x432 MW Tarbela unit No.11,12 & 13, 2x44 MW combined cycle at Kotri & Faisalabad 2x135 MW gas turbines at Guddu, 50 MW Fluidized bed coal at Lakhra and 210 MW Muzaffargarh unit-1. However only Tarbela units 11&12 were commissioned while the rest were delayed due to reasons explained in Statistical Appendix Table 11.1

Generation

11.2 The electricity generation in the country during 1992-93 was 48639 GWH as compared to 45532 GWH during 1991-92 recording an annual growth of 6.82%. Details are in table 11.1.

Table 11.1
ENERGY GENERATION (GWH)

ITEM	1991-92	Achievement 1992-93	% INCREASE in 1992-93 over 1991-92
WAPDA	18647	21094	13.12
HYDEL THERMAL	18956	19139	0.97
TOTAL:	37603	40233	6.99
KESC	7419	7766	4.7
AGGREGATE	45022	47999	6.61
PASMIC EXPORT TO KESC	150	140	-6.67
KANUPP EXPORT TO KESC	360	500	38.89
TOTAL:	45532	48639	6.82

Source: WAPDA & KESC

Demand and Electricity Consumption

11.3 The computed diversified peak demand during 1992-93 was 8611 MW showing an increase of 11.57% over the previous year demand of 7177 MW. Details are given in table 11.2.

Table 11.2

Computed Maximum Demand

Item	(MW)			
	1990-91 (Actual)	1991-92 (Actual)	1992-93 (Actual)	% Increase in 1992-93 over 1991-92
WAPDA System	6090	6532	7522	15.16
KESC System	1220	1417	1347	-4.94
Aggregate	7310	7949	8869	11.57
Diversified	7097	7717	8611	11.57

Source:- WAPDA & KESC.

11.4 Overall electricity consumption during 1992-93 increased by 6.91% in both the systems together. Structural break up in both system is shown in Statistical Appendix Tables 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4.

11.5 The data given in Statistical Appendix Table 11.3 shows that the shares of domestic, commercial and industrial increased, while there was a decrease in the consumption of electricity share in agriculture and other sub-sectors as compared to 1991-92 data.

Distribution

11.6 In the year 1992-93, about 31,338 GWH energy was sold in WAPDA system against a target of 33103 GWH, showing a decrease of 5.7%. This is mainly because of delay in commissioning of Guddu Unit 7&8 (270 MW), Muzaffargarh Unit-1 (210 MW), Fluidized bed Lakhra coal 50 MW and Combined cycle at Kotri & Faisalabad (80 MW). In KESC system 5870 GWH was sold in 1992-93 against a target of 6168 GWH showing a decrease 4.81% due to retirement of 33 MW unit at West Wharf and bottlenecks of transmission and distribution systems Details are shown in Statistical Appendix Table 11.5.

11.7 Losses both in WAPDA and KESC system remained higher than the targets. The main reason for higher losses in WAPDA system are being attributed to constraints of transmission line which resulted in over loading of power voltage lines. Further reasons are being examined. For KESC system a project of transmission augmentation and distribution rehabilitation was approved but it could not take off because of delay in meeting the condition of ADB regarding KESC arrears. The condition has now been met and the activities on the project have started.

11.8 Power load shedding continued in various months throughout Pakistan. The main reasons were delays in commissioning of generating units as planned and outages of some thermal plants in critical months and in-adequate transmission and distribution system.

Consumers

11.9 In the year 1992-93, about 526,566 consumers were added in both systems showing 92 % achievement of the target. Details are shown in Statistical Appendix Tables 11.6 and 11.7.

Village Electrification

11.10 During 1992-93, the target set for village electrification was 2581 villages against which 4904 villages were electrified excluding N.A as shown in table 11.3. Since WAPDA at times, count abadies villages, a separate reconciliation exercise is being done to reconcile the number of villages with the names of villages in the census.

Table 11.3

VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION 1992-93

(Nos)		
AGENCY	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT
WAPDA	2300	4747
FATA	150	77
AJK/NA	100	**68
KESC	31	12
TOTAL:	2581	4904

* Name of Villages, are yet to be verified with Census record.

** AJK only.

Nuclear Power

11.11 An agreement was signed with China for construction of 300 MW nuclear plant at Chashma. Initial design work was commenced and the Chinese contractors were mobilized at the site. Work on construction of initial site facilities was also started.

Privatization of Power Sector

11.12 Government of Pakistan is pursuing a policy to encourage private sector induction in power generation. Private Power Cell of Ministry of Water and Power processed a number of proposals submitted by private sector sponsors. Following activities were completed during year 1992-93:

- Implementation agreement, power purchase agreement, fuel supply agreements were signed with HUBCO in August, 1992.
- Ground breaking ceremony for Hab Power Project was performed on September 12, 1992.
- Preliminary negotiations were carried out with the following sponsors:
 - 415 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant (Uch-I) based on low BTU Uch gas.
 - 147 MW Kabirwala Combined Cycle Project by INTERAG.
 - 120 MW Kohinoor Thermal Power Project.

11.13 Letters of Intent/Letters of Support were issued to the following sponsors in year 1992-93.

- Kohinoor 120 MW Thermal Power Plant by M/s Saigol Group of industries.
- 109.35 MW Diesel Thermal Power Plant by M/s Tawakal Group of Companies.
- 110 MW Darawaza Power Plant - Combined Cycle Power Plant based on furnace oil.

11.14 Feasibility studies for the following projects were completed by private sector sponsors:

- 415 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant based on Uch gas.
- 100 MW Diesel Power Station at Gharo (Sindh).

11.15 The following studies were carried out under the aegis of privatization commission for power:

- i) Disaggregation of (a) generation; (b) transmission; (c) distribution of electricity, as opposed to vertical integration.
- ii) Restructuring of WAPDA with the following features:
 - a) Conversion of Area Electricity Boards and discrete units of Thermal generation into distinct corporations, initially owned by WAPDA as a holding company.
 - b) Conversion of National Grid/Transmission System into a single corporation, initially owned by WAPDA.
- iii) Sale of the above corporations to the private sector alongwith transfer of management.
- iv) An independent autonomous national regulatory authority who will oversee the operations of these companies, particularly in the field of transmission and distribution.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

INSTALLED CAPACITY

11.16 During 1993-94, an addition of 2119 MW comprising of 2x432 MW Tarbela Unit 13-14, 2x100 MW Mangla units 9-10, 420 MW, Muzaffargarh units 1&2, 3x50 MW fluidized bed at Lakhra, 405 MW Additional Gas Turbine and combined cycle at Guddu unit 7-9 and 2x40 MW combined cycle at Kotri & Faisalabad is envisaged. As shown in the table below, the installed capacity of power is planned to increase from 9768 to 11872 MW. Details are given in Appendix 2.

Demand

11.17 Diversified maximum demand is projected to 9,191 MW in 1993-94 as against 8,611 in 1992-93 showing an increase of 6.7%. Break up is in Table 11.4.

Table 11.4
COMPUTED MAXIMUM DEMAND (MW)

ITEM	1992-93 (ACTUAL)	1993-94	% INCREASE
WAPDA System	7522	7954	5.7
KESC System	1347	1513	12.3
Aggregate	8869	9467	6.7
Diversified	8611	9191	6.7

Generation

11.18 Total energy generation is projected to be 55,089 GWH against 48,639 GWH in 1992-93, showing an increase of 13.2%. Details are given in table 11.5.

Table 11.5
ENERGY GENERATION (GWH)

ITEM	1992-93	1993-94	% INCREASE
WAPDA			

HYDEL	21094	21601	2.4
THERMAL	19139	24808	29.6

TOTAL:	40233	46409	15.3

KESC	7766	8225	5.9

AGGREGATE	47999	54634	13.8
PASMIC EXPORT KESC	140	140	0.0
KANUPP EXPORT KESC	500	315	-37.0

TOTAL:	48639	55089	13.2

Source:- WAPDA & KESC

Distribution

11.19 In the WAPDA system 36802 GWH energy is projected to be sold in 1993-94 against the sale of 31338 GWH in 1992-93 showing an increase of about 17.4%. The Losses are expected to be reduced from 22.1% to 20.7% in 1993-94. In KESC system, energy sales in 1993-94 are projected as 6119 GWH against 5870 GWH in 1992-93 showing an increase of 4.2%. KESC system losses are projected to be decreased from 30.2% to 29.5% during 1993-94. Projects of transmission expansion and distribution rehabilitation is under implementation and it is expected that as various components of this project are completed, losses in the system would further reduced. Details are shown in table 11.6.

Table 11.6

ENERGY GENERATION SALE AND LOSSES

(GWH)

SOURCE	WAPDA		KESC		TOTAL	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Energy Generation (GWH)	40233	46409	7766	8225	47999	54634
Import	502	0	640	455	640	455
Total Available for Sale	40233	46409	8406	8680	48.5027	
Energy Sale (Excluding import/export between WAPDA and KESC System)	31338	36802	5870	6119	37208	42921
Losses	22.1%	20.70%	30.17%	29.5%	23.50%	22.09%

Source:- WAPDA & KESC

11.20 The power supply position is expected to improve during 1993-94 due to commissioning of 2119 MW of capacity. It is expected that load shedding would be much less than last year.

Consumers

11.21 In 1993-94, a total of 5,73500 new consumers are proposed to be added in both WAPDA and KESC systems. Agencywise breakup is provided in table 11.7.

Table 7
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS (INCREMENTAL)
1993-94

SECTOR	(Nos)		
	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL
DOMESTIC	450000	41921	491921
COMMERCIAL	50000	15953	65953
INDUSTRIAL	7000	1047	8047
AGRICULTURE	7000	38	7038
OTHERS	500	41	541
TOTAL:	514,500	59,000	573,500

Source:- Energy Wing & KESC

Village Electrification

11.22 A budgetary grant of Rs. 2.0 billion has been made for village electrification to WAPDA to be the implementing agency. Besides, villages will be electrified out of the allocations for FATA, NA/AJK and KESC. The overall targets of village electrification during 1993-94 are given in table 11.8.

Table 11.8
VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION
TARGET 1993-94

AGENCY	TARGET
WAPDA	2750
FATA	NA
AJK/NA	NA
KESC	18
TOTAL:	2768

Source:- WAPDA & KESC

Privatization of Power Sector

11.23 The WAPDA Act is proposed to be amended to enable it to participate in joint ventures. Further study will be carried out to privatise WAPDA and KESC. Privatization Commission has been reconstituted to supervise the sale of assets of WAPDA Generation and distribution to the private sector. A regulatory arrangement would also be made to ensure that the private and public sectors function within a given framework.

11.24 As regards the new power generation projects, it is hoped that financial package of the Hub River project will be fully subscribed and the implementation works would be in full swing during 1993-94. It is also envisaged that the agreements and financial arrangements in respect of private power project based on Uch, Panjpir and Nandpur gas and Fauji Foundation project would be finalised. Bids would also be invited for 420 MW West Wharf power station in the private sector.

II. OIL

Review of 1992-93

Consumption

11.25 The consumption of POL products increased from 11.3 million metric tons in 1991-92 to 12.4 million metric tons in 1992-93. Sector wise break down of POL consumption is given in table 11.9.

Table 11.9

SECTORWISE POL CONSUMPTION

Sector	POL Consumption				Percentage change in Revised 1992-93 over 1991-92
	1991-92	% Share	1992-93 Revised Estimates	% Share	
Domestic	630460	5.57	638311	5.15	1.2%
Industrial	1592183	14.07	1750117	14.13	9.9%
Agriculture	281539	2.50	287181	2.32	2.0%
Transport	5709441	50.45	6194322	50.00	8.5%
Power	2776335	24.53	3158969	25.50	13.8%
Other	326868	2.88	359440	2.90	10.0%
Total:	11,316,826	100.00	12,388,340	100.00	9.5%

Crude Production and Refinery

11.26 Average production of 59,964 barrels per day has been achieved in 1992-93 against a target of 67,608 showing short fall of 2% in the achievement of target. The decrease in production was due to natural declines, constraint in refining capacity, floods caused by heavy rains, oil transportation from fields to the refineries and problems in export of Badin Crude Oil. Field-wise crude production is given in Statistical Appendix Table 11.8.

11.27 During 1992-93, 6.536 million tonnes of crude was processed in the domestic refineries comprising of 4.028 million tonnes of imported crude and 2.507 million tonnes of domestic crude. About 0.445 million tonnes of domestic crude, however, was exported due to refinery constraints. Details are given in table 11.10.

2520HTable

Table 11.10
Crude Source-wise 1992-93

	Barrels per day (Annual Avg.)	Million barrels per Annum	Million Tonnes
Import: (Crude)	82236	30.016	4.028
Domestic Crude	602279	22.002	2.953
Domestic Crude export	9090	3.318	0.445
Net Domestic Crude for Refineries	51189	18.684	2.507
Total Crude processed by Refineries	133425	48.70	6.536

1 ton = 7.45 bbls

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

11.28 Since the product mix of refineries and the pattern of POL consumption do not match, therefore, some oil products have to be imported and excess Naphtha produced by refineries is exported. Table 11.11 gives the balance sheet showing source and consumption of POL Products.

Table 11.11

POL Consumption

(000 Metric Tonnes)

	1991-92	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 Projected
POL Production from refineries	6355	6175	5787
POL Import	5225	6886	8904
Sub-Total:	11580	13061	14691
Domestic consumption (Including lubes)	11279	12388	13468
Export/ Bunkers	157	305	329
Losses/stock changes	144		

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

Drilling

11.29 A total of 39 wells were drilled as against the target of 70 wells, comprising of 21 exploratory and 18 appraisal/development wells. The main reasons were other opportunities to investors in CIS states, delay in data acquisition & interpretations, administrative problems and rescheduling of some of wells to the next fiscal year. Details of achievement are given in table 11.12.

Table 11.12

NUMBER OF WELLS DRILLED

Companies	Exploratory Wells	Appraisal/ Development	Exploratory Wells	Appraisal/ Development	Total	
	1991-92	1991-92	1992-93	1992-93	1992-93	
	Actual	Actual	Target Actual	Target Actual	Target	Actual
OGDC	10	16	12 11	21 7	33	18
Private Sector	5	6	13 10	24 11	37	21
Total:	15	22	25 21	45 18	70	39

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources

11.30 A total of 4 new oil and gas fields were discovered. Details are given in table 11.13.

Table 11.13

Discoveries in 1992-93

S.No	Name of Field	Operator	Type of Discovery
1.	Mahi	UTPC	Gas
2.	Bari	UTP	Oil
3.	Nakarji	UTPC	Gas
4.	Buzdar	OGDC	Gas

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

Oil transmission and storage structure

11.31 A storage capacity of 97,850 tonnes was constructed by PSO. Pipeline project for supply of F.O to HRPG was signed between HUBCO and PSO.

Foreign Exchange Bill

11.32 The net foreign exchange oil imports in 1992-93 were US \$ 1575.88 million against US \$ 1336.39 million in 1991-92. The main elements of foreign exchange bill are shown in table 11.14.

Table 11.14

OIL IMPORT BILL				
\$ Million				
Imports	1991-92		1992-93	
	Quantity (Mill.Ton)	Total Cost	Quantity (Mill.Ton)	Total Cost
Crude Oil Imported	4.075	526.631	3.998	512.128
Foreign Companies Share in indigenous Crude (Paid in foreign exchange)	0.329	45.887	0.327	32.219
Products Imports	5.20	829.00	6.8	1093.00
Frieght for Crude	-	9.0	-	9.95
TOTAL :	9.604	1411.29	11.125	1647.30
Export	0.19	30.60	0.13	17.77
Bunkers	0.16	44.30	0.17	53.65
TOTAL :	0.35	74.90	0.30	71.42
Net Foreign Exchange Oil Bill.		1336.39		1575.88

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources

Petroleum Promotion

11.33 In order to promote the petroleum prospects of the country, data packages were compiled with the assistance of USAID during 1992-93 and a campaign to sell the prospects was carried out by convening meetings in London and Houston. The initial response to petroleum promotion campaign was encouraging and about 14 data sets were sold in the year.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

11.34 The Government has announced a new petroleum policy in 1991-92 and offered a number of incentives for both upstream and downstream activities. The incentives for exploration and development would be kept under frequent review to remain in step with the developments in the world. The new petroleum policy is expected to pay dividends both in near and long terms future.

11.35 Petroleum production campaign was carried out in 1992-93 and it is expected that as a result of the campaign, a number of companies would apply for new concession.

Consumption

11.36 Consumption level of POL is envisaged to reach to 13.5 million metric tons in 1993-94 from 12.4 million metric tons in 1992-93 showing a growth rate of 8.9%.

Crude Production and Refinery

11.37 Domestic production is being estimated to be about the same as in 1992-93 (i.e. 59400 BPD). Some fields are showing decline in production, mainly due to the geological characteristic of the field and therefore, at this stage, it is being estimated that new discoveries would enable to offset this decline. Details of production are given in Statistical Appendix Table 11.8.

11.38 The amount of crude projected to be processed by three refineries will be 6.12 million metric tonnes in 1993-94. The break up of crude to be processed is given in Table 11.15.

Table 11.15
Crude Source-Wise 1993-94

(Million Metric Tons)

	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 (Projected)
Imported Crude	3.99	3.80
Domestic Crude	2.88	2.65
Exported Crude	0.445	0.34
Domestic Crude for Refineries	2.44	0.23
Total Crude Processed by Refineries	6.44	6.12

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

11.39 The expected POL production and domestic consumption and imports/exports are shown in table 11.16

Table 11.16
POL Consumption

(000 Metric Tons)

	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 (Projected)
POL Production from Refineries	6175	5787
POL Import	6886	8904
Sub-Total	13061	14691
Domestic Consumption (including Lub)	12388	13468
Export (Non Energy)/ Bunkers	305	329

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

11.40 A Memorandum of understanding was signed between PERAC and NIOC to set up a refinery of 6 million tons per annum in Pakistan. In June 1992, M/s Lumus Crest of Germany were awarded the contract for preparation of detailed feasibility study for the project which was submitted for preliminary review. Some improvements in the study have been advised.

11.41 The report would be completed during the last quarter of 1993. PARCO has completed techno-economic feasibility study for mid country refinery project. Scope of work for project Engineering Services and consultancy has been finalized. Offers for EDS have been received and submitted to Board for approval. Financing would be arranged in 1993-94 and the project implementation is expected to start in 1993-94.

Drilling

A total of 47 new wells are proposed to be drilled during 1993-94 both in private and public sectors. Details are given in Table 11.17.

Table 17.1

Targets of Drilling for 1993-94

Agency	Exploratory Wells	Appraisal & Development Wells	Total
OGDC	10	9	19
Private Sector	18	10	28
Total:	28	19	47

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

Foreign exchange bill

11.43 The projected net foreign exchange bill for the year 1993-94 is estimated at US \$ 1727.61 million. The breakdown is given in table 11.18.

Table 11.18
Oil Import Bill 1993-94

		(\$ Million)
Imports	Quantity (Million Tonnes)	Total
Crude		
Foreign Companies Share in	3.803	513.37
indigenous Crude	0.309	38.27
Products (POL) Import	8.904	1229.91
Freight for Crude	-	12
Total Imports	13.02	1793.55
Export		
POL	0.150	20.10
Bunker	0.179	45.84
Total Export	0.329	65.94
Net Foreign Exchange Bill		1727.61

Transport and Storage

11.44 PARCO pipeline's capacity to pump product from Karachi to Multan has already been increased to 4 million tons by drag reducer. The capacity would increase to 6 million tons after the commissioning of pumping stations at Bubuk and Fazilpur. w.e.f. 1.10.93. Work on Multan-Machekay pipeline will also commence during the year.

III. Natural Gas

Review of 1992-93

Production

11.45 Average production of natural gas increased from 1505 MMCFD in 1991-92 to 1598 MMCFD in 1992-93 showing an increase of 6.2 %. Field-wise details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 11.9. The increase in production can be attributed to higher production from Sui, Loti, Adhi, and Toot fields.

Supply and Consumption

11.46 The consumption of natural gas increased from 918 MMCFD in 1991-92 to 988 MMCFD in 1992-93 showing an increase of 7.6% as shown in table 11.29. The increase in supply of gas in the south was primarily due to increase in production from Badin field and Pirkoh. In SNGPL system only marginal increase took place due to delay in commissioning of sections of pipelines on Sui-Multan route (Table 11.19).

Table 11.19

Consumption of Natural Gas Supplied by Gas Companies (Pipeline System)

Source	(MMCFD)					
	*SSGC		SNGPL		Total	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
Consumption	438	502	480	486	918	988

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

* Badin Block Included.

11.47 Besides purified gas, gas was supplied directly from gas fields in raw form to WAPDA for power generation and to fertilizer factories as shown in table 11.20.

Table 11.20
Consumption of Raw Natural Gas (Direct)

Gas Field	(MMCFD)					
	WAPDA Guddu Power Station		Fertilizer Factories		Total	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
Sui	74.22	73.83	0.0	0.0	74.22	73.83
Mari	92.47	87.55	172.57	222.15	265.04	309.70
Kandhot	69.39	78.57	-	-	69.39	78.57
Total:	236.08	239.95	172.57	222.15	408.65	462.10

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources

TRANSMISSION

11.48 Work on different components of SNGPL-VI project continued during the year and 88 k.m. of pipeline was laid on sections of Sui to Multan. Further the pipeline from Multan to Kot Addu was also laid. The project for supply of gas from Qadirpur field was revised in view of expectations of 340 MMCFD of gas instead of 200 MMCFD of gas. There was some delay in the project implementation because of delay in clearances required for procurement of HR coils for pipelines and in the settlement of the price for Qadirpur field. Appointment of consultants for river crossings were also in progress. The evaluation of bid has taken more than expected time which has delayed the work on six river crossings. Bottlenecks have, however, been removed and the project is now smoothly under implementation.

11.49 In the south about 11.1 k.m. pipeline was laid for Mirpur Khas, 29.1 k.m. line for Sanghar, 28.9 k.m. for Mehbar Town and 27.8 k.m. for Khairpur Nathan Shah Towns besides small pipeline for Larkana small industrial estate. Initial work on SSGC's system rehabilitation and expansion project was also initiated.

Distribution

11.50 The sector wise addition in gas connections are given in table 11.21.

Table 11.21
New Connection During 1992-93

							(Nos)
	As on 30th June, 1992			Increase in 1992-93			Cumulative
	1991-92			1992-93			
	SNGPL	SSGC	Total	SNGPL	SSGC	Total	
General Industry	3020	1455	4475	80	85	165	4640
Commercial	28339	13782	42121	2443	1226	3669	45790
Domestic	853016	807315	1660331	119066	90777	209843	1870174
Total:	884375	822552	1706927	121589	92088	213677	1920604

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources

11.51 A total number of 213,677 new consumers have been added during 1992-93 against the target of 229,225 showing a shortfall of 6.78%. The total cumulative number of gas consumers in all sectors have increased from 1.707 million in 1991-92 to 1.92 million in 1992-93.

11.52 As per the government policy SNGPL and SSGC also extended natural gas to a number of towns.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

Production

11.53 The production of natural gas is projected to increase to 1700 MMCFD in 1993-94 with an envisaged growth rate of 6.4%. Bulk of increase is expected to be contributed by Pirkoh, Sadqal and Badin fields. Details showing field wise production are given in Statistical Appendix Table 11.9.

Supply and consumption

11.54 Consumption of gas in the SSGC system is projected to increase from 502 in 1992-93 to 575 MMCFD in 1993-94 whereas in SNGPL system is envisaged to increase from 486 in 1992-93 to 664 MMCFD in 1993-94.

In addition raw gas will be supplied directly from the gas fields to the consumers as given in table 11.22

TABLE 11.22

Consumption Raw Natural Gas for (Direct) Use in 1993-94

Gas Field	(MMCFD)		
	WAPDA Guddu Power Station	Fertilizer	Total
Sui	82	-	82
Mari	100	245	345
Kandhkot	68	-	68
TOTAL:	250	245	495

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

Transmission

11.55 The target for laying of pipeline by SNGPL for 1993-94 is 230 km under project VI. Work will continue on pipeline to connect Qadirpur and Dhodak fields with SNGPL Systems. The work on 61 Kilometers 21" diameter pipe line SSGC system, would be completed between Shikarpur and Larkana parallel to the existing IRBP pipeline. Work on Kadanwari pipeline project comprising of approximately 120 KM 24" long diameter will continue during 1993-94. Besides, work on SSGC system Rehabilitation and expansion project, gas purification plant and Quetta pipeline capacity expansion project would continue in 1993-94.

Distribution

11.56 A total of 239,419 new gas connections will be given during 1993-94 besides extension of pipeline to a number of towns Breakup is given in table 11.23.

Table 11.23

New Gas Connection During 1993-94

	(Nos)		
	SNGPL	SSGC	TOTAL
General Industry	100	92	192
Commercial	2500	1361	3861
Domestic	120,000	115366	235366
Total	122600	116819	239419

Liquified petroleum Gas (LPG)

11.57 LPG production decreased to 303 thousand tonnes in 1992-93 from 354 thousand tonnes in 1991-92 recording a decline of 14.4% Table 11.24. This is because production from Mayal field has decreased due to reinjection of gas for enhanced recovery of oil and from Dhurnal due to natural decline of the reservoir. For 1993-94 it is estimated to further decrease to 207 thousand tonnes showing a decline of 31% for the same reasons.

11.58 In order to overcome the shortfall of LPG in the country, Government has already allowed import of LPG and increased production the price of LPG from \$ 70 per ton to \$ 100 per ton. Further liberalization would be considered during the course of the year.

Table 11.24
LPG Production

(Tonnes)

Agency/Source	1991-92 Actual	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 (Target)
PRL	14909	13251	13235
NRL	18539	12970	16790
ARL	10251	8841	9125
POL	23250	19763	-
OXY	44445	30588	12472
DAKHNI	4107	3419	4745
ADHI	13709	21755	19436
TOTAL	129210	110585	75803
DAY	354	303	207

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

IV. COAL

Review of 1992-93

11.59 The Total coal production (inclusive of estimated unreported) during 1992-93 was 5.06 million tonnes (private sector 4.68 million tonnes and public 0.38 million tonnes) against the target of 5.20 million tonnes showing 97.4% achievement. Performance in areas of exploration, development and production/sales is summarised in Table 11.25.

TABLE 11.25
Physical Achievements During 1992-93

Items/Activity	Agency/Sector	Targets (1992-93)	Achievement (1992-93)
EXPLORATION			
Drill Holes-Nos (Drilled/Depth-Meter)	GSP	40	23
	LCDC	(13000) N.A	(6208) 25
	PMDC	N.A	(3200) N.A
	PUNJMIN	10	10 (670)
DEVELOPMENT			
Incline/Shaft/ Drivages (Mtrs)	LCDC	N.A	N.A
	PMDC	N.A	N.A
	PUNJMIN	1925	153
PRODUCTION (TONNES)			
	Public Sector		
	i) LCDC	N.A	N.A
	ii) PMDC	388,000	339,666
	iii) PUNJMIN	49,500	35540
	iv) Private Sector *	4762500	4687663
Total (Private & Public)	520,000	5062869	
Sale (Tonnes)			
	Public Sector		
	i) LCDC	N.A	N.A
	ii) PMDC	406000	372,146
	iii) PUNJMIN	53000	39328
	iv) Private Sector **	4762500	4687663
Total (Private & Public)	5221500	5099137	

* Private Sector Data includes un-reported production

** Private Sector Data includes un-reported sales

Source: GSP, PMDC & Punjmin, M/o Pet. & NR.

11.60 Agency-Wise activities are given below:-

A. Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)

GSP drilled 23 holes with 6208 meters in Thar coal fields. Geological and geophysical logging of these bore holes were completed.

B. Lakhra Coal Development Company Ltd.

Field investigations completed during the year. CMC (China Metallurgical Corporation) started Mines Design process in consultation with LCDC Experts. Report of CMC Experts is expected to receive here in October, 1993.

C. Punjab Mineral Development Corporation (PUNJMIN)

Rs.5.009 million were spent on two different mining projects i.e Development of Padhra Coal mines (Unit-IV), District Khushab and exploration of coal in Khajula area, District Chakwal against the Provincial PSDP allocation of Rs.5.009 million showing 100% utilization.

D. Improvement in Coal Concession.

A coal concession study was completed by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources to improve institutional arrangement for coal concession.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

11.61 Target of coal production (inclusive of estimated unreported) for 1993-94 is fixed as 5.29 million tonnes (consists of 0.43 million tonnes by public sector and 4.86 million tonnes by private sector) against total production of 5.06 million tonnes (including unreported production) in 1992-93.

11.62 Details of physical targets for exploration and development programmes of different organizations for the year 1993-94 shown in Table 11.26.

TABLE 11.26
Physical Achievements During 1992-93. & Targets for 1993-94

Items/Activity	Agency/Sector	Achievement (1992-93)	Targets (1993-94)
EXPLORATION			
Drill Holes-Nos Drilled/Depth-Meter)	GSP	23 (6208)	20 (6000)
	LCDC	25 (3200)	N.A
	PMDC	N.A	N.A
	PUNJMIN	10 (670)	(1220)
DEVELOPMENT			
Incline/Shaft/ Drivages (Mtrs)	LCDC	N.A	N.A
	PMDC	N.A	N.A
PRODUCTION (TONNES)	PUNJMIN	153	122
	Public Sector		
	i) LCDC	N.A	N.A
	ii) PMDC	339,666	386,000
	iii) PUNJMIN	35540	40,000
iv) Private Sector *	4687663	4864621	
	Total (Private & Public)	5062869	5290621
Sale (Tonnes)	Public Sector		
	i) LCDC	N.A	N.A
	ii) PMDC	372,146	386,000
	iii) PUNJMIN	39,328	40,500
	iv) Private Sector **	4687663	4864621
	Total (Private & Public)	5099137	5290621

* Private Sector Data includes un-reported production
** Private Sector Data includes un-reported sales

11.63 Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP) proposes to undertake Balochistan coal resource evaluation study. Target for the study are, reconnaissance survey of 3000 Sq. Km, actual topogeological mapping of 150 Sq. Km, measurement of 10 stratigraphic sections, preparation of 24 maps of under ground working and collection of 10 run of mine samples (5 tons coal).

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Review of 1992-93 and target for 1993-94:

11.64 Major achievements during 1992-93 and targets for 1993-94 are described below (Table 11.27) for various sectors:

Table-11.27

SECTOR	PERFORMANCE 1992-93		TARGET FOR 1993-94
	Target	Achievement	
1. Agriculture	150 tubewells retrofits	150 tubewells retrofits	100 tubewells audit and retrofits.
2. Building	i) Six 2 days workshops on the code ii) Six 3 days work-shops on building management.	Nil ii) Six 3 days work-shops on building management.	6 workshops on building energy code One building advisory study 50 building retrofit programme.
3. Industry and power	i) 50 steam surveys ii) 75 surveys on burners control system. iii) 50 surveys on boiler replacement iv) 3 special studies on energy conservation.	48 steam surveys 70 surveys on burner control system 100 surveys on boiler replacement 3 special studies on energy conservation	7 energy audits 60 electrical system and steam surveys. 45 personal control surveys. 60 boiler replacement programme surveys 800 power factor equipment installation.
4. Transport	i) 2 audit tune up demonstration programme.	2 audit tune up demonstration programme.	4200 vehicle tune ups.

!	!		!
!iii) 2 diesel tune	!	Nil	!
!up programme.	!		!
!	!		!
!iii) Study on	!	Nil	!
!aero-dynamic drag	!		!
!reduction and	!		!
!training work shops	!		!

PSDP Allocation

The agency wise details of PSDP allocation for Energy Sector for 1993-94 are shown in Statistical Appendix Table 11.10.

INSTALLED CAPACITY

	TOTAL 1991-92		ADDITION 1992-93								TOTAL 1992-93		
	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL	WAPDA		KESC		TOTAL		WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement				
													Target
Hydel	2897	-	2897	1296	864	0	0	1296	864	3761	0	3761	
Steam	2017	1513	3530	260	0	0	-33	260	-33	2017	1480	3497	
Gas Turbines & Combined Cycle	2130	225	2355	358	0	0	0	358	0	2130	225	2355	
Diesel Gen. Sets	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	
Nuclear	0	137	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	137	
Total:	7062	1875	8937	1914	864	0	-33	1914	831	7926	1842	9768	

* 33 MW Steam Unit at West Wharf Retired.
Source:- WAPDA & KESC.

INSTALLED CAPACITY

(MW)

	TOTAL 1992-93			TOTAL 1993-94		
	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL
HYDEL	3761	—	3761	4825	— *	4825
STEAM	2017	1480	3497	2587	1465	4052
GAS TURBINE AND COMBINED CYCLE	2130	225	2355	2615	225	2840
DIESEL GEN. SET	18	0	18	18	0	18
NUCLEAR	0	137	137	0	137	137
TOTAL:	7926	1842	9768	10045	1827	11872

* 15 MW Dual Fuel Unit Of KESE Retired.

Source: — WAPDA & KESC

CHAPTER - 12**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION****REVIEW OF 1992-93**

The public sector development programme for 1992-93 originally envisaged an outlay of Rs 40,965.49 million which included Rs 39,028 million for the Federal programme and Rs 1937.39 million for the Provincial programme. The Federal programme included Rs 23405.7 million for the public sector corporations. The utilization during the period under review was Rs 29496.5 million giving an overall utilization of 72 per cent. The expenditure incurred by the Public Sector Corporations was Rs 11,968 million giving a utilization of about 51 per cent. Under the provincial programme an expenditure of Rs 2715.70 million was incurred giving a utilization of about 140 per cent. Details may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table 12.1. Major physical achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table-12.2.

12.2 Sub-Sector wise details of the physical implementation of the 1992-93 programme are given in subsequent paras.

FEDERAL PROGRAMME**Railways**

12.3 The freight traffic projected for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and actual carried by the Pakistan Railways is indicated in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1

	Freight Traffic (MTKM)	Passenger Traffic (MPKM)
1991-92		
- Plan Target	11,358	18,845
- Actual	5,961.10	18,158
Achievement (%)	53	96
1992-93		
- Plan Target	12,476	19,335
- Actual (Provisional)	5,858.90	16,892.40
Achievement (%)	47	87

12.4 Against the allocation of Rs 3547 million which included Rs 1000 million to be financed through sale of railway land an expenditure of Rs 2188 million was incurred during 1992-93, giving a utilization of 62 per cent. The utilization during 1992-93 was low due to non availability of finances through sale of Railways land. In physical terms, rail renewal of 97 Km, sleeper renewal of 121 Km, rehabilitation of 68 Traction motors and recommissioning of 37 D.E. locomotives was carried out. The locomotive factory at Risalpur reached advanced stages of completion and work on manufacture of 5 indigenous locomotives started.

Ports & shipping

12.5 Against an allocation of Rs 323.40 million, an expenditure of Rs 483.41 million was incurred.

12.6 Among the major projects, an expenditure of Rs 24.30 million was incurred on Port Qasim Phase-I project, Rs 239.236 million were spent on the Gwadur Fish Harbor Project which was completed, Rs 43.96 million were incurred on construction of Jinnah Bridge Phase-II at Karachi Port while Rs 70.0 million were spent on deepening of Navigational Channel for 75,000 DWT ships at Port Qasim.

Roads and Bridges (Federal)

National Highways & Bridges

12.7 An allocation of Rs 11,086.83 million was made for National Highways. Against this an expenditure of Rs 11,407.89 million was incurred. Details are given below:-

- i) An expenditure of Rs 4.452 million was incurred on works in Punjab. In physical terms rehabilitation of damaged road between Chowk Yateem Khana to Babu Sabu Bridge and fulfillment of certain claims for Talibwala bridge project were carried out.
- ii) An expenditure of Rs 119.24 million was incurred on improvement of National Highways in Sind. This included Rs 108.64 million for continuation of work on the Kotri Bridge and Hyderabad Bypass which made substantial progress while Rs 8.20 million and Rs 2.19 million were spent on work relating to the construction of Shikarpur & Ranipur Over-Head bridges respectively.
- iii) An expenditure of Rs 16.131 million was incurred on improvement of National Highways in the NWFP. Of the major projects, Rs 14.197 million were incurred on the settlement of claims regarding dualization of Nowshera-Peshawar Section of National Highway (N-5).
- iv) An expenditure of Rs 26.741 million was incurred on the improvement of National Highways in Baluchistan. Among the major projects Rs 9.7 million were incurred on construction & improvement of the Quetta-Taftan Section of National Highway (N-40), Rs 5.40 million were incurred on the widening and

reconditioning of Hub-Bela Saryab section of the National Highway (N-25), Rs 3.028 million were incurred on repair of flood damages on Quetta-Sibi Sector of National Highway (N-65) and Rs 4.662 million were incurred on the construction of Balleli Bypass.

- v) An allocation of Rs 10,760.663 million was made for the major highways development programme under the National Highway Authority. Against this Rs 1496.086 million were spent on dualization of the National Highway (N-5) under the IBRD Fourth Highway project while Rs 907.71 million were incurred on improvement of the Indus Highway (N-55). An expenditure of Rs 284.575 million was incurred on Maintenance Backlog Reduction and Rs 124.497 million were spent on Resurfacing and Strengthening Programme. An expenditure of Rs 1900.426 million was incurred on mobilization and construction of 27 km long stretch of Pakistan motorway Project (Lahore-Islamabad Section) while an expenditure of Rs 64.212 million was incurred on initial work on the Islamabad-Peshawar motorway section largely on acquisition of land. An expenditure of Rs 234.594 million was also incurred on the mobilization of work for Lahore Bypass.

12.8 Among the Provincial projects being taken up for funding under the National Highway Programme, an expenditure of Rs 105.434 million was incurred on construction of the Tall-Parachinar Road and Rs 27.389 million on the Wazirabad Overhead Bridge.

N.L.C

12.9 The entire allocation of Rs 8.10 million was incurred on the construction of Kalabagh-Shakardara road project by NLC.

Special Areas

12.10 Against an allocation of Rs 569.70 million for special areas an expenditure of Rs 633.66 million was incurred on development of roads in Special Areas. Detail of works carried out in Special Areas is given below :-

Azad Kashmir

12.11 Against an allocation of Rs 265.0 million an expenditure of Rs 223.10 million was incurred on construction of 134 Km of black top , 27 Km of shingled road and improvement of 123 Km of existing black top and 10 km of shingled roads in addition to work on bridges.

Northern Areas

12.12 Against an allocation of Rs 146.0 million an expenditure of Rs 262.52 million was incurred on construction of 187 Km and improvement of 45 Km black top and 101 Km shingle road in addition to work on bridges.

F.A.T.A

12.13 Against an allocation of Rs 158.70 million an expenditure of Rs 148.04 million was incurred on construction of 71 Km of black top, 37 Km of shingled and improvement of 49 Km of black top road in addition to work on bridges.

Air transport**Civil Aviation Authority**

12.14 Against allocation of Rs 1583 million an expenditure of Rs 876 million was incurred on Jinnah Terminal project at Karachi Airport and completion of works on AC&C project which included Building for Radar Control Center, Lahore area control center equipment installation, Islamabad Radar Station building, installation of Radar equipment, VHF communication building completion and installation of equipment at Hyderabad, Rojhan and Faisalabad. Improvement of runways at Sukkur, Islamabad, Terminal building improvement at Islamabad and other works of operational nature were also carried out.

PIA

12.15 PIAC revamped its seven weekly Pakistan-New-York flight by introducing two weekly flight from Lahore and three from Islamabad. A second weekly flight between Islamabad and Tashkent introduced, Islamabad and Lahore were directly linked to Singapore, Kuwait was linked directly to Lahore by a weekly service, two weekly non-stop flights between Islamabad and Manchester started, Peshawar linked directly with Jeddah and Riyadh, separate weekly flight from Islamabad and Lahore to Jeddah started, Peshawar's historic link with Central Asia was re-established by adding Peshawar-Islamabad-Tashkent-Islamabad and Islamabad-Tashkent-Peshawar-Islamabad flights, Pak-Kuwait services were increased from four to five per week. Haj Flights from Quetta started on April 26, 1993.

12.16 Against an allocation of Rs 4419 million, PIA incurred an expenditure of Rs 3462 million on the purchase of 4th New Airbus A310-300 aircraft which was inducted to the airline fleet in September 1992.

Airport Security Force

12.17 The entire allocation of Rs 1.74 million was incurred on construction of barrack accommodation for ASF guards at Skardu, Chitral, Pasni, Gwadar, Turbat and Muzaffarabad airports.

Pakistan Meteorological Department

12.18 Against an allocation of Rs 1.02 million an expenditure of Rs 0.530 million was incurred on construction of observatories at Lahore and Hyderabad for obtaining weather information.

Research*National transport research centre (NTRC)*

12.19 Against an allocation of Rs 11.97 million an expenditure of Rs 17.38 million was incurred. Work on 7 studies/research work of different nature was completed while work on 5 other on-going research studies/programmes of continuing nature like Traffic Counts, Data Bank, Highway Safety and Demonstration projects progressed satisfactorily.

National Institute of Transport

12.20 The entire allocation of Rs 13.77 million was utilized on priority-I buildings, residential accommodation and procurement of essential transport.

Telecommunication*Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation*

12.21 An allocation of Rs 17403.7 million was made for Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation against which an expenditure of Rs 7630 million was incurred during the year with following achievements were made:-

a) Exchange Lines and other systems:

Digital	4,20,396
E.M.D.	21,190

Total:	4,41,586

b) Providing digital optic fiber transmission link between Karachi Islamabad, Sargodha, Faisalabad Lahore, Gujranwala, Sahiwal, Multan, Rahim Yar Khan, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karachi. 100%

c) NWD Facilities 86

d) V.H.F./DRS Links 184

e) Public Call Offices 942

f) Installation of Standard 'A' Antenna at Karachi 100%

- g) Private Project Sector System:
Cellular Mobile Telephone System (CMTS) at
Karachi, Quetta, Lahore, Peshawar and
Islamabad.

Card Pay Phone Services : Twenty licences to
private companies for operating this service
were issued.

Paging Service : Introduced in Karachi and
Islamabad.

Special Communication Organization (S.C.O.)

12.22 The entire allocation of Rs 25.92 million was incurred for providing 3825 new telephone connections, 66 carrier channels and 132 UHF Channels, 38 km of overhead lines and wire 2 PCOs, 7 new exchanges, increase in DOMSAT Channels to 48 and expansion/conversion of 36 exchanges in AJK and Northern Areas.

Pakistan Postal Services Corporation (PPSC)

12.23 The entire allocation of Rs 32.4 million was incurred on the construction of 32 buildings, 13 residential quarters and procurement of 298 machines for mechanization of postal services.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

12.24 Against the allocation of Rs 1937.39 million an expenditure of Rs 2715.70 million was incurred. In physical terms 706 Km of black top and 963 Km of shingle roads were constructed while 619 Km of existing roads were improved in addition to bridge works. Province wise details are given in the subsequent paras.

Punjab

Roads and Bridges

12.25 Against an allocation of Rs 660 million an expenditure of Rs 1240.55 million was incurred on widening and improvement of 272 Km of existing roads and construction of 35 Km of new roads, in addition to bridge works.

Sindh

Roads and Bridges

12.26 Against an allocation of Rs 500.0 million an expenditure of Rs 451.55 million was incurred on construction of 196 Km and improvement of 218 Km of existing roads, in addition to work on 10 bridges.

Road Transport

12.27 Under the Road Transport programme against an allocation of Rs 82 million, an expenditure of Rs 102 million was incurred on procurement of 60 new buses (SRTC 40 & KTC 20 buses) alongwith 30 bus chasses & repair of 93 buses. Work on extension/construction of depots, construction of residential colonies, purchase of machine, tools and equipments, construction of boundary wall at SRTC Colony Hyderabad was also carried out.

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

12.28 Against an allocation of Rs 16.5 million an expenditure of Rs 494.98 million was incurred on construction of 135 Km of black top, 59 Km of shingled roads and improvement of 129 Km of existing roads in addition to work on 6 bridges.

Baluchistan**Roads and Bridges**

12.29 Against an allocation of Rs 678.88 million an expenditure of Rs 426.62 million was incurred on construction of 339 Km of black top and 865 Km of shingled roads in addition to work on bridges.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

12.30 An allocation of Rs 38,752.42 million has been made for development of Transport & Communications. This includes Rs 36,163.86 million for the federal and Rs 2588.56 million for the provincial programme. The federal programme includes Rs 19,885.135 million for Public Sector corporations. Details are at Statistical Appendix Table-12.1.

12.31. Major physical targets are given in statistical Appendix Table12.2. Sub-sector wise details are given in the subsequent paras.

FEDERAL PROGRAMME**Pakistan Railways**

12.32 An allocation of Rs 2633.48 million has been made for Pakistan Railways. In physical terms 93 Km of rail Penewals, 113 Km of sleeper/Renewals, rehabilitation of 135 traction motor, manufacture of 6 air conditioned passenger carriages, rehabilitation of 135 traction motors, procurement of kits for rehabilitation of 180 traction motors, recommissioning of D.E locos, fitment of roller bearing to 2500 freight wagons and manufacture of 5 locos in Loco Factory Risalpur has been programmed.

Ports & Shipping

12.33 An allocation of Rs 900.10 million has been made for the Ports Development Programme. This includes Rs 98.0 million for renovation/overhauling of survey vessel S.V. Behr Paima, which is being taken up as programme of the main Ministry of Communications. Among the major works falling under the Directorate General Ports & Shipping, Rs 25 million have been allocated for continuation of work on Port Qasim Phase-I project, Rs 191 million for meeting the liabilities on the Gwadur Fish Harbour Project, Rs 275 million for construction work on the Jinnah Bridge Phase-II project at Karachi Port, Rs 2.10 million for the upgradation of Laboratories at the Pakistan Marine Academy, Rs 175 million for the construction of Bulk Water Main from Indus river to Port Qasim industrial area and Rs 115 million for the Temporary Oil Terminal No.2 at Port Qasim.

Roads and Bridges (Federal)

National Highways & Bridges

12.34 An allocation of Rs 11,800 million has been made for the road development programme of the National Highways Authority. Among the major projects Rs 2755 million have been earmarked for construction of the 237 Km section of the Lahore-Islamabad Motorway, Rs 910 million for dualization of certain portions of (N-5) under the IBRD-Fourth Highway project, Rs 2252 million for dualization of the Kharian-Rawalpindi, Hala-Mian Channu, Lahore-Okara and Chablat-Nowshera sections of the National Highway (N-5), Rs 3450 million for improvement of the Indus Highway (N-55), Rs 725 million for maintenance backlog reduction programme, Rs 400 million for Resurfacing and Strengthening Programme, Rs 265 million for flood rehabilitation and Rs 31 million for improvement of Hassanabdal-Abbottabad road projects. Besides Rs 1000 million have been earmarked for improvement of various reaches of National Highway in Baluchistan which includes Rs 520 million for National Highway (N-40), Rs 40 million for National Highway (N-50) (Dhanser-Mughalkot Section) and 440 million for National Highway (N-25) Rs 12 million have been allocated for ongoing provincial projects which are nearing completion.

N.L.C

12.35 An allocation of Rs 7 million has been made for acceleration of work on the construction of the Kalabagh-Shakardara road project being executed by the N.L.C., which comprises of 19 Km of new construction.

Special Areas

12.36 An allocation of Rs 591.42 million has been made for the Road Development Programme in special areas. Details are given in the subsequent paras:-

Azad Kashmir

12.37 An allocation of Rs 304.17 million has been made for construction of 150 km of black top, 80 km of shingled roads and improvement of 214 km of the existing roads.

Northern Areas

12.38 An allocation of Rs 134.85 million has been made for construction of 94 km of black top and improvement of 48 km of the existing roads.

F.A.T.A

12.39 An allocation of Rs 152.40 million has been made for construction of 107 km of black, 57 Km shingled and improvement of 73 km of the existing roads.

Air Transport*Civil Aviation Authority*

12.40 An allocation of Rs 1285.14 million has been made for the completion of remaining work on Aeronautical Communications and Control Systems procurement of crash Fire and rescue vehicles for CAA airports, repairs of Islamabad main runway and improvement of riding quality of new runway at Lahore Airport.

PIA

12.41 An allocation of Rs 300 million has been made for purchase of two Airbus A 310-300 aircraft to be used mainly on Gulf, regional and Domestic routes. These aircraft are expected to be inducted in December 1993 and June 1994. PIA plan to introduce two new points i.e Johannesburg in south Africa and Jakarta on the international network, reintroduction of flights to Kabul, additional capacity on Gulf and Saudi Arabia. The airline also propose to start operations to Alme Ata Kazakistan, introduce flights on its international network to other Asian States subject to the availability of necessary infrastructure facilities and the congenial conllitions prevailing in the region. On the domestic network Parachianar will be added on the airlinenetwork.

Airport Security Force

12.42 An allocation of Rs 1.403 million has been made for acceleration of work on construction of barrack accommodation for ASF guards at smaller airports and procurement of one Hold Baggage X-Ray Machine.

Pakistan Meteorological Department

12.43 An allocation of Rs 0.126 million has been made for continuation of work on the construction of upper wind observatory at Lahore, Bannu and Hyderabad during 1993-94.

Research

National Transport Research Centre

12.44 An allocation of Rs 17.213 million, including an FEC of Rs 14.609 million has been made for continuation of research programme including Road Research, Urban Transport, Railway Research, Multimodel Transport, Training Wing and National Transport Plan Study. Major studies, programmes most of which are of continuing nature will be continued. These include traffic count programme, data bank study, dissemination of research, highway safety and demonstration project.

National Institute of Transport

12.45 An allocation of Rs 10.995 million has been made for continuation of construction work on buildings, procurement of transport & establishment charges.

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation

12.46 An allocation of Rs 18,299.95 million has been made to achieve the following targets:-

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| a) | Telephone Exchanges lines | 445000 | 70,000 |
| | | (New) | (Replacement) |
| b) | Establishment of Optic Fibre | | 100% |
| | Link between Rawalpindi-Peshawar. | | |
| c) | Public Call Offices | | 2,000 |
| d) | NWD Facilities | | 267 |
| e) | During ADP 1993-94 it is aimed to | | |

- a) Maintain growth rate of telephones according to the target is the proposed 8th five year plan i.e 445000 lines.
- b) To continue modernisation of the network
- c) To consolidate and balance the expanded network
- d) To improve quality of service
- e) Expand rural communication.

Special Communication Organisation

12.47 An allocation of Rs 21.99 million has been made for providing 800 new telephone connection, expansion /conversion of three exchanges providing 132 UHF Channels and VHF Channels.

Pakistan Postal Services Corporation

12.48 An allocation of Rs 50 million has been made for continuation of construction work on residential / operational buildings and mechanisation of Postal Services during 1993-94.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

12.49 The Provincial Programme envisages an allocation of Rs 2588.56 million for construction of 766 Km of black top, and 1036 Km of shingled roads and improvement of 531 Km of existing roads in addition to a very modest road transport programme. Province wise details are given in subsequent paras.

Punjab

Roads and Bridges

12.50 An allocation of Rs 970 million has been made for the improvement of 200 km of existing roads and construction of 40 km of new roads.

Sindh

Roads & Bridges

12.51 An allocation of Rs 416 million has been made for construction of 180 Km of new roads and improvement of 200 km of existing roads in addition to work on 13 bridges.

Road Transport

12.52 An allocation of Rs 152 million has been made for procurement of 111 new buses (SRTC 41 buses & KTC 70 buses) while 70 buses of SRTC and 107 buses of KTC will be repaired and brought on road. Other major works include provision of modern washing rooms facilities on Highways at SRTC Bus Stands and sheds in parking yards of bus depots in Karachi.

N.W.F.P

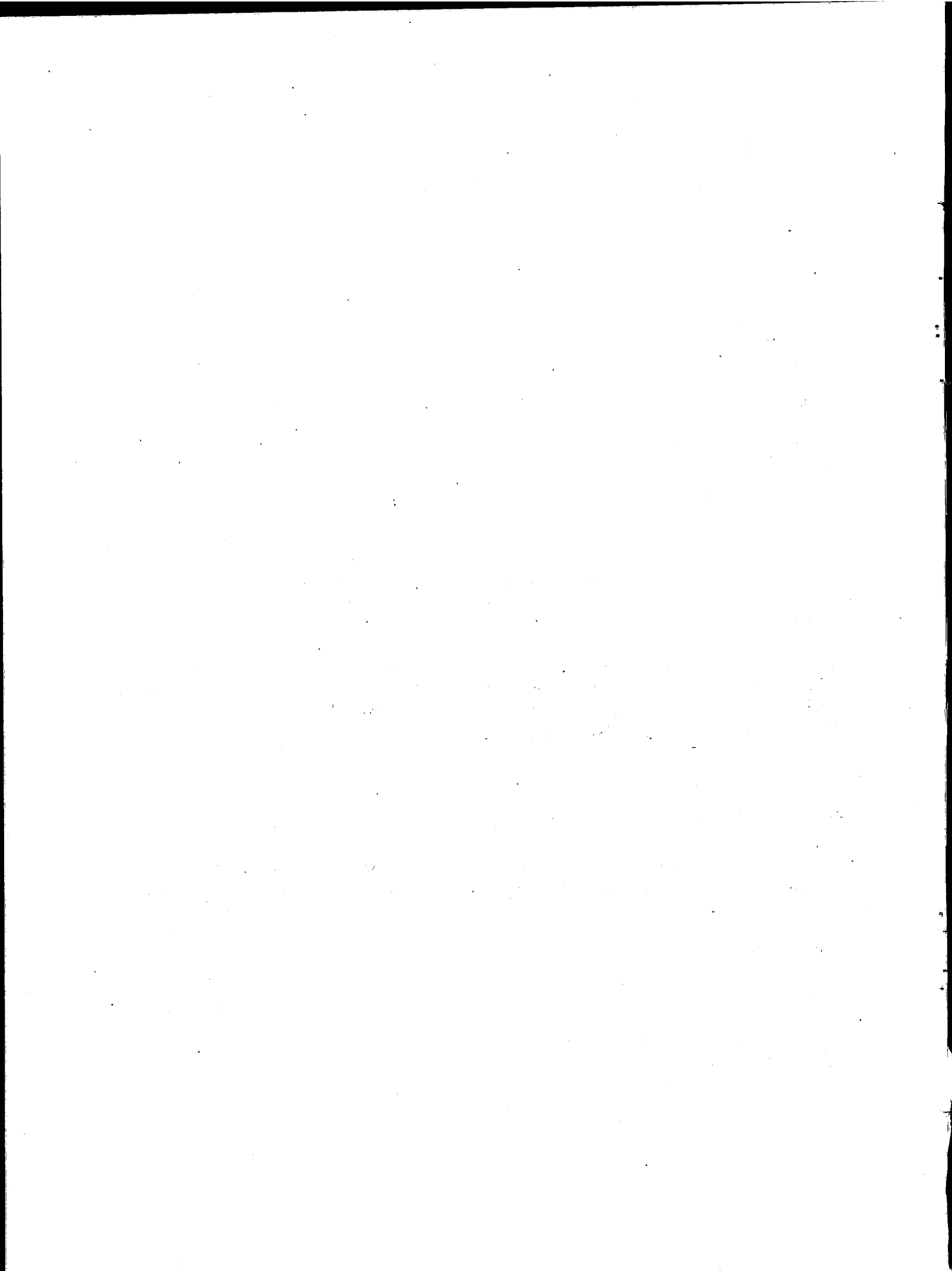
Roads & Bridges

12.53 An allocation of Rs 491.31 million has been made for the construction of 183 Km black top, 84 km of shingled roads and improvement of 131 Km of existing roads in addition to work on 8 bridges.

Baluchistan

Roads & Bridges:

12.54 An allocation of Rs 559.25 million has been made for construction of 363 Km of black top, 952 Km of shingled roads in addition to work on bridges.



CHAPTER-13

MASS MEDIA

REVIEW OF 1992-93

During 1992-93 Rupees 109.8 million were spent on the projects of Mass Media Sector. The major programmes related to extension of TV signals to Balochistan and left out areas of Punjab while emphasis was given to the speedy modernisation of radio to meet the broadcasting needs of Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas. Besides, for renovation of national news agency, APP was provided necessary funds. The agency wise review is given below:

Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation

13.2 The development projects of the Corporation utilised Rupees 62.984 million. The residual civil works of the project of B.H. Gilgit were completed. For the project of 100 KWMW transmitter Peshawar, an amount of Rs. 7.53 million was earmarked for civil works such as colony, park, roads etc. The physical progress of this project reached 75%. Another 100 KWMW transmitter Karachi, received a sum of Rs.12.15 million. Physical work on multi-storeyed building of B.H. Karachi continued. On this project Rs.17.01 million were spent during 1992-93. This project attained overall progress of 30%. PBC completed some residual works of housing colony, Islamabad and minor projects. (Approach roads Karachi, shifting of 10 KWSW transmitter from Rawalpindi to Muzaffarabad and roof treatment of HPT II building, Rewat). The agency has constructed a new B.H. building at Chitral for housing existing village broadcaster. This transmitter is functional since October 1989 but working in a rented building. An amount of Rs.2.43 million was spent on this project. Besides some new projects were also initiated. Rs.1.38 million were spent on balancing and modernisation of equipment installed at existing installations of PBC. The project of 100 KWMW & 100 KWSW transmitters and B.H. Mirpur, A.K. utilized about Rs.1.78 million. This project is in initial stage. Similarly 100 KWMW transmitter Rawalpindi, showed little progress. An amount of Rs.7.74 million was spent on this project.

Pakistan Television Corporation

13.3 Besides, the budgetary development programme of Rs.41.969 million in 1992-93, the PTV arranged Rs.42.464 million through own resources. The following works were executed:

- i) R.B. Centre Parachinar, started transmission.
- ii) R.B. Centre Leiah, Haroonabad, Landikotal remained on-going and their civil works and towers were completed.

- iii) The replacement of old equipments of studios at Karachi and Lahore were completed. PTV spent Rs.42.464 million on the replacement of old equipments out of its own resources.

Associated Press of Pakistan

13.4 This agency received Rs.4.85 million for the construction of APP headquarters building at Islamabad and purchase of high speed printers. A sum of Rs.4.05 million were spent on the construction of headquarters building. The civil works of building were contracted out by PAK PWD which started excavation and infrastructural works at the site. Under the project of high speed news printer (phase-I) Rs 0.81 million were spent on the purchase of printers with modems.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

13.5 Under the PSDP for 1993-94, the Mass Media Sector has been allocated Rs.93.091 million(SAT-13.1) with PTV being the major recipient. The sub-sectoral picture is given below:

Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation(PBC)

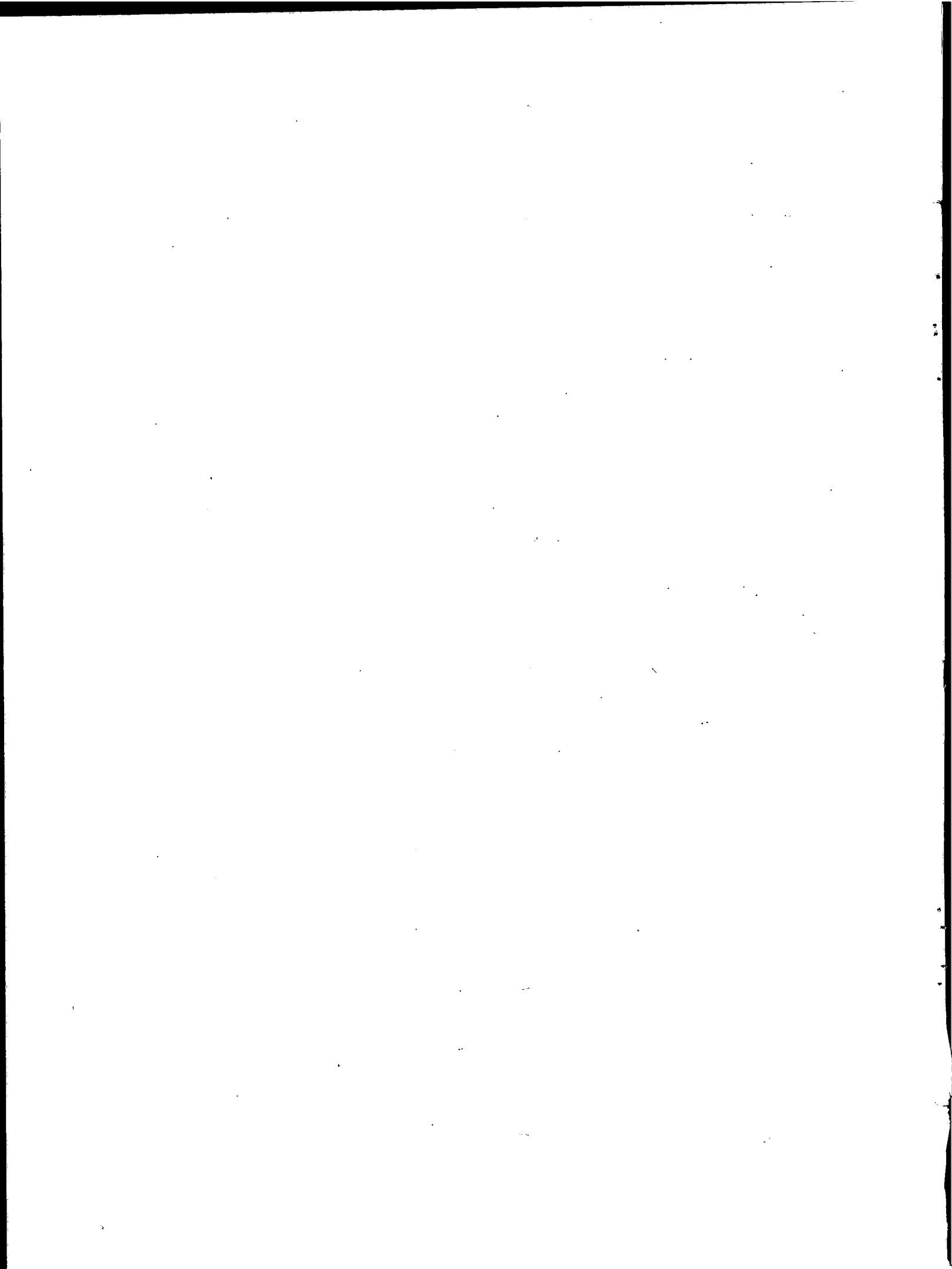
13.6 Of the total PSDP, the PBC, will get Rs.36.650 million for 10 on-going projects. The 10 KWMW transmitters each at Loralai and Zhob have been provided Rs. 1 and 2 million respectively for carrying out urgent works only. An amount of Rs.0.800 million will be provided to 100 KWMW transmitter at Rawalpindi. The Corporation is sorting out the issue of purchasing a transmitter from abroad. Similarly Rs.5 million will go to 100 KWMW transmitter at Karachi for purchase and installation of various equipments. The gigantic project of Broadcasting House Karachi will get a sizeable portion of the allocation (Rs.22.150 million) for payment to contractor and architect. The 100 KWMW & 100 KWSW transmitters and Broadcasting House, Mirpur, Azad Kashmir, will register some progress. During the year land will be purchased for this project. An amount of Rs.0.500 million is provided to this project.

Pakistan Television Corporation (PTV)

13.7 Of the total allocation, the PTV has been provided Rs.52.043 million. In addition the Corporation is expected to spend Rs. 51 million out of its own resources on the replacement of old equipments. For 14 schemes, mostly to be implemented in Balochistan Province and some in NWFP and Northern Areas, provision have been made. During the year 1993-94, PTV, will go a step further in providing maximum TV coverage to remote areas of the country by installation of re-broadcast and video playback centres at various places. During the year the projects of Re-broadcast centres, each at Parachinar, Loralai and Leiah will be completed and the Rebroadcast centre Haroonabad will attain an advanced stage. Also Video Playback Centre (VPC) Dera Bugti will start transmission.

Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)

13.8 The prominent news agency of the country will get Rs.4.398 million as against the last year revised estimates of Rs.4.860 million. The agency will continue the construction of this headquarter building at Islamabad (Rs.3.090 million) and purchase of high speed news printers.



CHAPTER-14

PHYSICAL PLANNING & HOUSING

REVIEW OF 1992-93

The development programmes for PP&H Sector in 1992-93 was prepared keeping in view the main objectives of meeting the housing needs of urban poor by regularizing/improving Katchi Abadis and provision of 3-Marla plots; 7-Marla schemes for shelterless rural poor; and maximizing the availability of drinking water and sanitation services specially in the rural areas. Other programmes included the Government servants housing, Govt. offices/buildings, Federal Capital at Islamabad etc.

14.2 A total allocation of Rs 4710.1 million through Public Sector Development Programme was provided for the sectoral programmes during 1992-93. An expenditure of Rs 4807 million is estimated to have been incurred, showing a utilization of 102 percent. Details of allocations and estimated expenditure are given in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1

(Million Rs)			
Agency	Allocation	Estimated Exp.	Percentage Utilization
<u>Federal</u>	<u>606.0</u>	<u>796.2*</u>	<u>131</u>
<u>Provincial</u>	<u>4104.1</u>	<u>4011.8</u>	<u>98</u>
Punjab	2049.6	1988.0	97
Sindh	798.0	790.0	99
NWFP	588.0	565.0	96
Balochistan	668.8	668.8	100
Total:	4710.1	4807.0	102

* Does not include provision for Special Areas.

14.3 Major sectoral programmes included provision of residential plots to low income groups, urban and rural water supply and sanitation, improvement of katchi abadis, construction of houses for Government Employees, and Government Offices/Buildings. Details of physical targets and achievements for 1992-93 are given in Table 14.2.

Table 14.2

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement Achievement	%age
a) Urban Resid. Plots	No	150.000	127.000	85
b) Urban Water Supply	Addl.Pop to be served in million	3.50	2.80	81
c) Urban Sewerage/ Drainage	- do -	2.00	1.50	75
d) Rural Water Supply	- do -	6.00	5.2	87
e) Rural Sanitation	- do -	3.50	2.45	70
f) Govt. Servants Housing	No	3500	25000	71
g) Katchi Abadis improvement	Mill.Pop.	1.00	0.55	55
h) 7-Marla Plots in Rural Areas	No of Plots Million	0.500	0.250	50

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

14.4 The PP&H Sectoral directions and priorities set out in 1992-93 will continue in 1993-94 with emphasis on the following.

- i) Housing for low income government employees and expansion of ownership basis schemes through Housing Foundation.
- ii) Development of 3-Marla and 7-Marla plots in urban and rural areas respectively, to meet housing needs of the poor.
- iii) Regularization/Improvement of katchi abadis;
- iv) Provision of safe water supply and sanitation with special emphasis on the rural areas, where it is proposed to increase the coverage of water supply and sanitation facilities from 61 to 64 percent and 26 to 28 percent respectively in the next two years (i.e. by 1995), through provision of substantial increased allocation under Social Action Programme(SAP) started in 1992-93.

14.5. Overall size of the sectoral allocation has been proposed as Rs 5659.660 million (Federal Rs 1015.497 million and Provincial Rs 4644.163 million), including SAP for rural water supply and sanitation. The Overall size of the sectoral programme shows an increase of Rs 852.660 million or 18 percent over estimated expenditure of Rs 4807.000 million in 1992-93. The share of water supply/sanitation in urban and rural area programmes is about 65 percent. The rest of the allocation is for Government Servants Housing/Government Office Buildings, general housing (urban site and services), urban development (roads and bridges etc.), environmental improvement of katchi abadis in the major urban cities, development of Islamabad, and provision of residential/non-residential accommodation for Civil Armed Forces. Agency-wise details are given in Table 14.3.

Table 14.3

(Million Rs)	
Agency	PSDP
I. Federal	1015.497*
II. Provincial:	4644.163
Punjab	2257.041**
Sindh	807.400
NWFP	703.247
Balochistan	876.475
Total:	5659.660

* Does not include Rs 238 million allocated for Special Areas.

** Projected for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP.

14.6 Sub-Sectoral details of allocation are given in Statistical Appendix Table-14.1.

14.7 The overall major physical targets include the provision of water supply facilities to an additional 3.00 million and 6.00 million urban and rural population respectively and provision of sanitation facilities to an additional 2.00 million and 3.50 million urban and rural population, respectively. With the achievement of these targets by June 1994, the overall water supply coverage would increase to 69 percent against population coverage of 67 percent in June, 1993; whereas the overall sanitation coverage will increase to 40 percent by June 1994 against 38 percent attained in June, 1993. Other targets are the provision of 0.500 million number 7-Marla plots in the rural areas, environmental improvement of 1.00 million katchi abadis's population in urban areas, construction of about 3500 houses for Government employees and development of 150,000 residential plots in the urban areas. Details of physical targets proposed for 1993-94 are given in Table 14.4.

Table 14.4

Item	Unit Targets	Physical
a) Urban Residential Plots (3 Marla to 1 Kanal)	No	1,50,000
b) Urban Water Supply	Addl. Pop. to be served in million	3.00
c) Urban Sewerage Drainage	- do -	2.00
d) Rural Water Supply	- do -	6.00
e) Rural Sanitation	- do -	3.50
f) Govt. Servant Housing	No	3500
g) Katchi Abadis Improvement	Mill. Pop.	1.00
h) 7-Marla Plots in Rural Area (Rural Housing)	Nos of plots (Million)	0.500

14.8 Details of programme of the Federal and Provincial Governments under various Sub-sectors are described in the subsequent paragraphs.

FEDERAL

14.9. Construction of Government employees housing and buildings of national importance and provision of water supply and sanitation facilities in Islamabad, Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas, FATA and FATA(DC) are some of the main elements of the Federal Programme. In addition, allocation have been made to meet the essential residential/non-residential needs of the Civil Armed Forces(CAF).

- i) **The Capital Islamabad:** The programme includes completion of left-over works of Prime Minister's House Complex, construction of P.M.'s Estate Colony, Supreme Court Building, P.M.'s Secretariat, and Parliament Lodge for providing accommodation to the Members of Parliament. Also, work on developing Phase-I of bringing in 51 mgd of drinking water from Khanpur Dam source to Islamabad/Rawalpindi is expected to commence during 1993-94. Under its self-financed programme, the CDA will continue development works in Sector F-11, G-11, D-12 and E-12. The sector I-16 would be opened, wherein 16,000 residential plots of different sizes will be developed ultimately.
- ii) **Government Offices and Buildings:** Most of the projects at various places in the country under Federal Programme will be completed. In addition, work on construction of office buildings for CBR, FPSC Building, Supreme Court Building, P.M.'s Secretariat, Audit House, Election Commission at Islamabad, etc., will continue.
- iii) **Government Servants Housing:** This programme includes construction of 2000 houses for Federal Government employees in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi,

Peshawar and Quetta; of which about 1,000 housing units will be constructed in Islamabad which will help in reducing the housing shortage to some extent. In addition, a project for construction of about 5000 houses for government servants under the Ownership Scheme through Housing Foundation, which has already been initiated in Islamabad, will be accelerated and about 1200 houses are expected to be handed over to government employees of different categories.

- iv) **Islamabad Administration:** Allocations have been made for the construction of barrack-type accommodation for Police in Islamabad, and provision of water supply facilities in the rural areas of Islamabad Capital Territory.
- v) **Civil Armed Forces:** The programme includes projects for the provision of office/residential accommodation for agencies viz, Frontier Constabulary(FC), Balochistan FC NWFP, Pakistan Coast Guards, Pakistan Rangers, General Administration and Federal Investigation Agency. Major schemes on which work will continue, are CAF Forts in Balochistan, accommodation for FC Balochistan at Quetta and Sibi, and construction of Border Out-Posts for Pakistan Rangers along the Indo-Pakistan Border.
- vi) **Frontier Constabularies and Levy/Thanas:** The programme includes construction of buildings for Frontier Constabulary in Hazara and Swat Divisions. Work will also continue on the schemes of Levy/Thanas.
- vii) **Other Programme:** Other programmes to be undertaken relate to office and residential buildings of Justice Division and Religious Affairs Division.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

14.10 Total sectoral allocation for the four provinces is Rs 1286.6 million. The Provincial programmes include development of residential 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; improvement of katchi abadis and provision of 7-Marla plots for the shelterless poor. Out of the total provision, the major share of about 74 percent is for water supply and sanitation sub-sectors. Province-wise details are given in the following paragraphs:-

Punjab

14.11 Major physical targets include development of about 45 thousand plots for low income families in the urban areas, provision of drinking water to additional population of 1.30 million in urban and 3.10 million in rural areas and sewerage/sanitation services to additional population of one million in urban and 1.90 million in rural areas. Details of various programmes under different sub-sectors are hereunder.

- i) Work will continue on about 27 on-going projects of plot development during current financial year. As a result, about ten thousand plots will be developed by

the Department of Housing & Physical Planning(H&PP). In addition, about thirty thousand plots will be developed in Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan by the respective Development Authorities. Additional about five thousand plots will be developed in the Labour Colonies under the Workers Welfare Fund Programme.

- ii) Construction of housing for Provincial employees and office accommodation will be continued and new projects initiated. The target envisaged is the construction of about 800 houses.
- iii) Besides Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan, work on 51 sectoral projects will continue. It is expected that with the completion of different projects, an additional population of about 1.3 million will be served with the water supply and about 1.0 million with sewerage in urban areas.
- iv) The Provincial Public Health Engineering(PHE) Programme in the rural areas is to complete about 1448 projects of water supply and drainage. This will benefit an additional population of about 3.10 million with potable water and 1.90 million with drainage facilities.
- v) The Provincial Housing & Physical Planning(H&PP) Programme envisages undertaking urban development in major cities including the Punjab Urban Development Project which will involve improvement of infrastructure services in Lahore, Multan, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Faisalabad.
- vi) The Provincial Physical Planning & Housing Programme is component of the Accelerated Development Programme. The target envisaged is the provision of about 0.380 million 7-Marla plots in rural areas and up-gradation of katchi abadis to benefit about 0.50 million population in various cities of the Province.

Sindh

14.12 Major targets include development of plots for low income groups, provision of water supply and sewerage facilities to an additional population of 0.90 million and 0.6 million, respectively in urban and 1.80 million and 1.00 million respectively in rural areas, construction of about 250 houses for Government Employees and 0.30 million sq.ft. covered area for Government Offices and Buildings. The programmes in various sub-sectors are hereunder.

- i) Work on survey and mapping of 20 small towns and key villages and preparation of Outline Development Plans for 6 towns has been completed. Master Plans for Sukkur and Hyderabad and Development- Plans for 9 Secondary cities will be completed during 1993-94. Besides, work on preparation of Structural Plans for 10 towns will continue.
- ii) Outside Karachi and Hyderabad, work on housing schemes of 3-Marla plots for low income families will be continue. About 81 thousand plots will be developed by Karachi Development Authority and Hyderabad Development Authority from

their own resources. Besides, a housing scheme for Shiftees at village Ghari Khuda Bux Bhutto has also been planned.

- iii) The Water Supply and Sanitation programme in the rural areas is being substantially accelerated both through normal PSDP funds and the Social Action Programme(SAP). More than 500 on-going projects will be completed to provide coverage to an additional population of 1.80 million with water supply and 1.00 million with sanitation. In addition to normal Provincial PSDP schemes, the Government of Pakistan in collaboration with the World Bank has proposed to launch a Social Action Programme which would enhance the water and sanitation coverage to cumulatively 44% and 16% of population respectively by 1995 in Sindh. As per agreed commitment, 25% of the cost will be provided by each Federal and Provincial Governments and 50% by the donor agencies.
- iv) The 4th phase of Greater Karachi Bulk Water Supply has been completed to bring in additional supply of 50 mgd water into the system. Work will also continue on the project of renovation of water supply to North Nazimabad and Federal B-Area as well as Lyari Water Supply and Greater Karachi Sewerage Schemes. Greater Hyderabad Water Supply and Sewerage project to provide additional 30 mgd water to Hyderabad city, will be commissioned during the year. Outside Karachi and Hyderabad, work will continue on more than 100 on-going urban water supply and sanitation projects in other urban centres of Sindh, which will serve an additional population of 0.90 million with water supply and 0.6 million with sewerage facilities.
- v) Under the Sindh Gothabad Project, 0.100 million small sized plots will be distributed among the residents of 4000 villages. In most of the cases, Govt. land is available and private land will be acquired wherever needed.
- vi) Improvement of katchi abadis on 1600 new locations throughout Sindh will be taken up during 1993-94. Besides, development of about 81 thousand plots in Karachi, Hyderabad and major cities of Sindh Province for affectees of katchi abadis are main elements of the programme.

NWFP

14.13 The major targets include provision of water supply facilities to 0.40 million urban and 0.70 million rural population, sanitation facilities to 0.30 million urban and 0.40 million rural population, and construction of 250 housing units for Government Employees at various places in the Province. Various programmes to be executed are:-

- i) 8 on-going and new projects will be completed to provide safe water supply facilities to urban population.
- ii) About 367 on-going and new projects of rural water supply and sanitation will be undertaken/completed.

- iii) Plot development work will be confined to the area development projects at Peshawar, Kohat, D.I.Khan, Mansehra and Bannu, and about 5500 plots will be developed.
- iv) It is expected that living conditions of about 0.10 million slum- dwellers will be improved.
- v) About 15000 plots will be developed in the rural area of the Province and distributed among the shelterless poor.

Balochistan

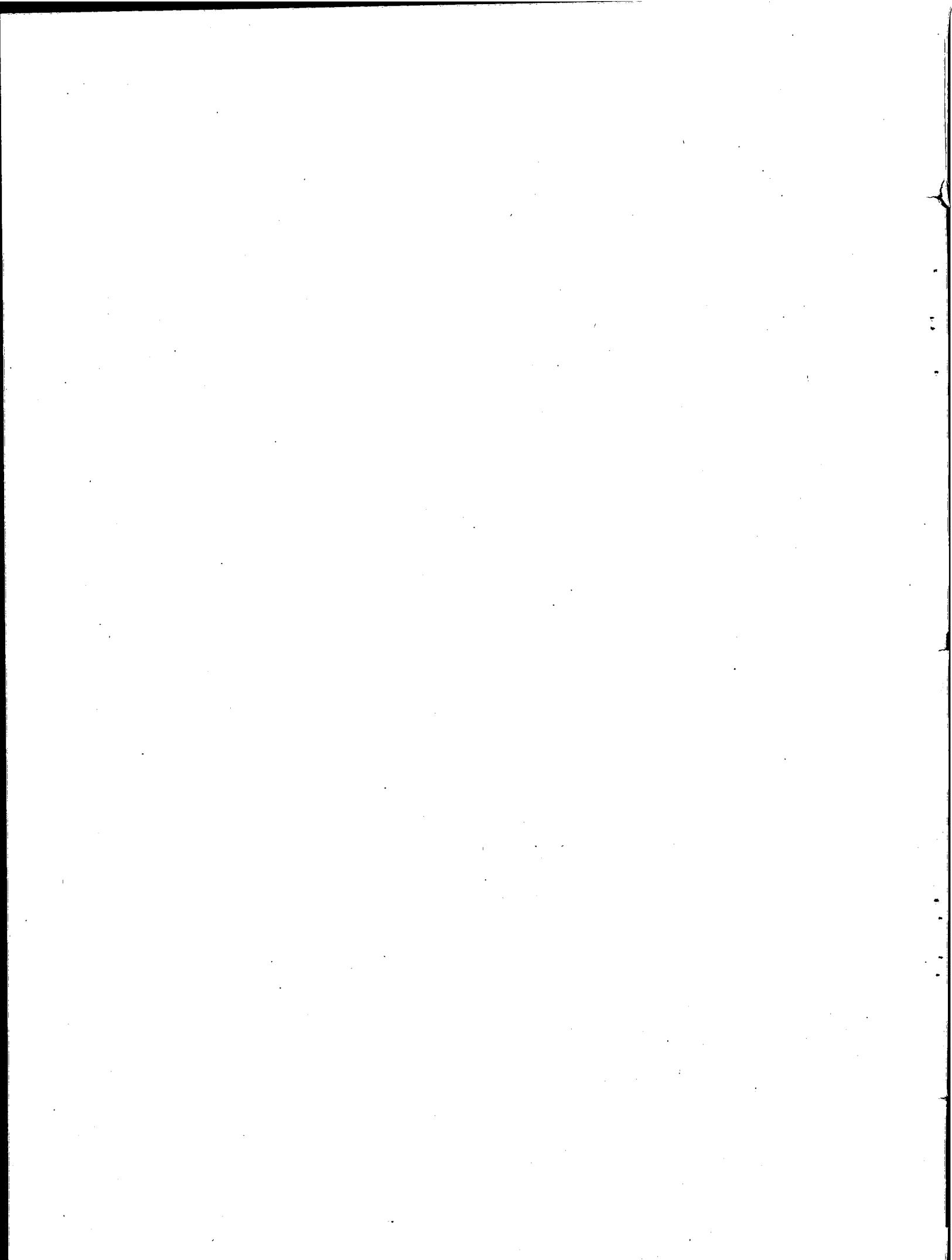
14.12 Details of programmes to be undertaken in Balochistan are:-

- i) The preparation of Master Plan for Quetta is expected to be completed during the year.
- ii) 16 housing projects will be undertaken. Under the sub-sector of Government office and buildings, about 13 projects will be completed including construction of High Court Building, Archives Building at Quetta, and Office accommodations for the newly created District Jhatpat.
- iii) Under the Baluchistan Public Sector Development Programme, work on about 98 water supply schemes at Quetta, Gadani, Nokundi and Ziarat will be initiated/continued.
- iv) 113 on-going and new projects of urban and rural water supply and sanitation would be completed and an additional population of 0.60 million will be served with water supply and 0.20 million with sanitation.
- v) Projects for improvement of katchi abadis in Quetta to improve the living conditions of about 0.10 million dwellers, and the provision of about 5,000 plots under the 7-Marla Scheme will be taken up during 1993-94.

Part-III

**HUMAN RESOURCE AND SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT**

(145—146)



CHAPTER - 15
EDUCATION & TRAINING
REVIEW OF 1992-93

School Education:

During the year, 4685 primary and 1050 mosque schools were opened, buildings of 2186 existing shelterless primary schools were reconstructed while 2197 classrooms were added in the existing over-crowded primary schools. To accommodate the increasing out put of primary and middle ,schools, 549 primary and 371 middle schools were up graded. Intermediate classes were added in 55 existing high schools. Work was completed for the establishment of 19 high schools, re-construction of buildings of 239 middle and high schools and class rooms were added in 1296 existing in the over-crowded middle and high schools. Other accomplishments included reforming of curricula, establishment of Community Model School (CMS) for girls, in-service training of school teachers, Supervisors and administrators, provision of furniture, equipment and teaching learning material to selected schools. Province-wise breakup of major achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table 15.1.

Teacher Education:

15.2 During the year overall requirements of this sector were appraised for the next five years and a comprehensive project was approved by ECNEC. Implementation of this project has been started in all provinces. Other targets achieved are summarised below

i) Work was completed on:

- Construction of additional building for newly upgraded Elementary Teachers Training Colleges in punjab.
- Improvement of one Elementary Teachers Training College each in the provinces of Punjab and Sindh.

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of 11 Elementary Teachers Training Colleges (8 in Sindh, 2 in NWFP and one in Balochistan).
- Construction of new buildings for six existing Elementary Teachers Training Colleges (one in Punjab, one in NWFP and four in AJK) and construction of building of College of Education Gilgit, Northern Area.

- Improvement of about 20 existing Elementary Teachers Training Colleges in the country.
- In-service teacher training programmes under various foreign- aided projects.

Agency-wise details are given in Appendix-I

Technical Education:

i) Work was completed on:

- Establishment of Institute of Technology Khushab, National Technical Teacher Training College and Women Polytechnic in Islamabad and Engineering College Khuzdar, Balochistan.
- Construction of building for Commercial Training Institute at Khushab and provision of additional facilities in Commerce College, Sahiwal.

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- 1,
- Establishment of 10 Polytechnic (Punjab 4, Sindh NWFP 3, Islamabad 1 and AJK 1).
 - Establishment of 22 Monotechnic (Sindh 21 and NWFP 1).
 - Establishment of 4 Commercial Training Institutes in NWFP.
 - Establishment of Commerce College Quetta, Balochistan.
 - Construction of buildings of 16 Commercial Training Institutes (Punjab 15 and Sindh 1).
 - Construction of buildings of two Vocational Institutes (Punjab 1 and Sindh 1).
 - Improvement of 12 Colleges of Technologies/Polytechnics (Punjab 1, Sindh 5 and NWFP 6), Commerce Colleges at Sahiwal, Chitral and Commercial Training Institute, Kasur (Punjab).
 - Upgradation of a Commercial Training Centre (pirjo-Goth) in Sindh to the level of Commercial Training Institute.

~~TRAINING INSTITUTE~~

Agency-wise details are given in Appendix-II.

College Education:

i) Work was completed on:

- Establishment of eight inter, and seven degree colleges in the country (6 inter and 5 degree colleges in Punjab) (2 degree colleges in NWFP and 2 inter Colleges in Balochistan).
- Construction of building of 15 Inter/degree colleges (Punjab 13 and Sindh 2).
- Upgradation of 9 inter colleges to degree level (Punjab 3 and Sindh 6).
- Improvement of 21 inter/degree colleges (Punjab 17, Sindh 3 and Balochistan 1).

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of 3 Inter, 20 Degree Colleges (Punjab 1 Inter, 3 degree colleges, Sindh 13 degree colleges, NWFP one inter and two degree colleges, Balochistan 1 Inter College and two degree colleges in Islamabad).
- Upgradation of 21 Inter Colleges to degree level (Punjab 1, Sindh 13, NWFP 5 and FATA 2).
- Construction of buildings of 38 inter/degree colleges (Punjab 14, Sindh 12, NWFP 4 and AJK 8).
- Improvement of physical facilities of existing inter/degree colleges.
- Addition of post graduate classes in six degree colleges in Sindh.

Agency-wise details are given in Appendix-III.

Scholarship & Loans:

15.3 Agency-wise expenditure on scholarships and loans during 1992-93 is given below :

(Million Rs.)

---Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Bal- chis tan.	M/o Edu	M/O Def.	AJK	NA	FATA	Pakistan
55.0	0.4	15.4	-	86.6	0.3	-	-	19.2	176.9

- Note:
- i) In the Province of Sindh scholarships are provided mainly from Zakat Fund, which are not reflected here.
 - ii) Scholarships in Balochistan, AJK and NA are provided under non-development budget.

15.4 During the year 77 students were sent abroad for higher studies while 92 returned after completing their studies from abroad. In addition students were awarded scholarships in different disciplines under Cultural Exchange Programme of different countries. Admission of about 650 foreign students were arranged in various institutions in the country on self-finance basis.

University Education:

15.5 The Development projects of immediate needs of University of AJK, Development of Centre of Excellence in Solid State Physics of Punjab University Lahore were completed. Work remained in progress on various on-going development projects of universities and other institutions of higher education. Works were continued on linkage programmes of Pakistani Universities with foreign universities and provision of Additional Accommodation in hostel for Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad. (Details in Appendix-IV).

LITERACY AND MASS EDUCATION:

15.6 Work remained in progress on the motivational campaign for promotion of primary education and rural development in 35 villages of Islamabad. Use of Quranic Literacy to promote female literacy and the newly initiated project for eradication of illiteracy was continued. Literacy programmes were undertaken through NGOs under Social Action Programme.

Miscellaneous Programmes:

15.7 Construction of office buildings for Directorates of Education and District Education Offices at selected locations was completed. Work on other office buildings remained in progress. In Punjab, construction of buildings for DEO Offices for Women at Okara, Narowal, Lodhran, Muzafargarh, Layyah and Pak Pattan were initiated. In Sindh work on construction of buildings for District Education Offices and Directorates of School Education remained in progress. In NWFP development of Public Library, Arts Council at Kohat, Provincial Archives and Museums at Peshawar, Chitral and Dir remained in progress.

Ongoing work on Development of Academy of Educational Planning and Management Islamabad was completed. (Details in appendix-V).

ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION:

15.8 About Rs. 4.0 million were spent on the on-going development projects of Secretariat Training Institute, Islamabad and Civil Services Academy, Lahore which was utilized.

SPECIAL AREAS:

a) Azad Jammu & Kashmir:

15.9 Out of Rs. 140 million allocated for expansion and development of educational programmes in AJ&K, Rs. 110.0 million were utilized. The physical performance included construction of buildings of 119 primary schools, addition of classrooms and provision of equipment to middle and high schools. Construction of buildings of six inter colleges and four Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges was continued. Work on the establishment of two Polytechnic (at Rawala Kot and Mirpur for girls) and establishment five Vocational Institutes remained in Progress.

b. Northern Areas:

15.10 Out of Rs. 70.0 million allocated for the expansion and development of programmes for education in Northern Areas, Rs. 54.6 million were utilized. The physical performance included, completion of ongoing works for upgradation of primary, middle and high schools. Construction of buildings for Girls inter College Gilgit, Boys inter College Chilas and Establishment of Polytechnic Institute Gilgit remained in progress. Work on the construction of buildings of two high schools in Gilgit, a Public School at Khaplu and Inter College at Ghanchi also remained in progress.

c. FATA:

15.11 Rs. 152.2 million allocated for the expansion and development programmes relating to education sector against which Rs. 115.6 million were spent. Major physical targets included opening of primary schools, addition of class rooms in the existing primary schools, and construction of buildings of 10 existing primary schools. Work on the upgradation 22 of primary and middle schools and addition of classes XI-XII in one high school remained in progress. Construction of hostels at Degree College Sada and a hostel for tribal students at Gomal University D.I.Khan, remained in progress Rs.19.2 million were spent on award of scholarships to students of FATA for study in institutions of higher learnings.

UTILIZATION OF PSDP ALLOCATION

15.12 Rs. 6528.4 million were allocated for the development and expansion of Education Sector programmes against which Rs. 5386.8 million was utilized giving utilization rate of 82.5 per cent. Foreign aid re-imburse on account of expenditure on the ongoing foreign aided projects of primary and secondary education will be in addition. A Social

Action Programme (SAP) was launched in order to improve the access of common man to basic facilities, of which basic education is a vital component.

15.13 Out of total PSDP utilization of Rs.5386.8 million for education sector Rs.4713.6 million (82.1%) were spent in provinces. The re-imburement of F.Aid out side PSDP in the provinces will further add to the expenditure on education sector. Sub-sector-wise percentage utilization for each agency are given in Table 15.1 while agency-wise and sub-sector wise details of allocations and revised estimates are given in Statistical Appendix Table-15.2.

Table 15.1

Sub-Sector Wise Percentage Utilization on PSDP During 1992-93

Sub-Sector	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balo- chis- tan	Federal Pakistan	
Primary edu. including SAP	95.0	67.1	46.3	36.6	94.1	76.6
Secondary Edu.	78.0	85.7	125.6	105.9	70.6	90.5
Teacher Edu. including SAP	65.9	67.6	169.9	5.9	58.3	79.9
Technical Edu.	69.9	65.9	86.5	-	60.4	72.4
College Edu.	110.0	69.2	63.0	64.0	68.4	87.0
Scholarships.	100.0	100.0	90.6	-	95.1	96.1
University Edu.	-	-	-	-		98.0
Literacy & Mass Education.	-	-	-	-		235.0
Production & Supply of Text books.	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Dev. of Library Services & Museums.	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous.	80.1	34.3	77.2	51.9	101.5	78.6
Education. Foundation.	100.0	25.0	-			107.3
TOTAL:	93.8	72.6	67.3	57.6	85.6	82.5

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

15.14 During 1993-94, besides emphasis on completion of the on-going programmes of other sub-sectors, major efforts has been placed on activities related to Social Action Programmes. Besides expansion and development of physical infrastructure for basic education, several policy reforms will also be undertaken. Priority will be given to enhancement of girls primary education both in form of expanded activities and incentives for the rural girls as well as to the teachers in form of stipends for girls from the low income families and special allowance to the female teachers on their posting in rural areas. Efforts will be made to introduce co-education at the primary school level wherein there will be no bar on enrolment of girls in the boys schools and enrolment of boys in the girls schools. The policies of posting and transfer of primary school teachers will be rationalized. Data base form management of school education, specially the primary education will be strengthened. For opening of new schools clear cut criteria will be developed for site selection and process will be streamlined. Work will be initiated on introducing structural reforms in higher education.

Targets for 1993-94**School Education**

15.15 During the year 5232 primary and 976 mosque schools will be opened. Buildings of 1487 shelterless primary schools will be constructed and 835 mosque schools will be converted into primary schools. In over crowded primary schools 2877 new classrooms will be added. To accommodate the increasing output of middlelevel education 716 primary and 369 middle schools will be upgraded. Classes XI-XII will be added in 52 high schools. During the year buildings of 82 existing middle and high schools will be reconstructed while 699 new class rooms will be added in existing over crowded middle and high schools. Agency-wise targets for school education during 1993-94 are summarized in Statistical Appendix Table Teacher Education 15.3

Teacher Education

15.16 Work has been initiated on the implementation of World Bank assisted Teacher Training Programme. This project will meet in general the requirements of additional teachers over the next five years and improvement of the quality of existing teachers. In service training of teachers under foreign aided projects and other local resources will continue during the year.

15.17 Establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College for Women Khuzdar, Balochistan and a Drawing Centre at Khairpur Sind. Construction of building for Elementary Teachers Training College at Darosh & Chitral NWFP. Improvement of physical facilities of colleges of Elementary Education in Sindh NWFP and Balochistan. Establishment of 4 Elementary Teachers Training Colleges in Sindh, two Elementary Teachers Training Colleges in NWFP and College of Education in Northern Areas. Construction of building of one Elementary Teachers training College in Punjab and one Elementary Teachers Training College for Women in Peshawar, NWFP. Implementation of teachers training project assisted by Asian Development Bank. Establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College for Men at Abbotabad. (Agency-wise details are given in Appendix-VI)

Technical Education

15.18 Establishment of a polytechnic institute and a college of Commerce in NWFP. Establishment of a vocational institute in NWFP and construction of building of vocational & commercial training institute in Sindh. Improvement of physical facilities in a Polytechnic institute Peshawar. Establishment of 3 Colleges of technology/polytechnic in Punjab, 27 Mono technic, 3 polytechnic in Sindh, three polytechnic in NWFP and a college of Commerce at Quetta. Construction of buildings of 15 commercial training institutes Quetta and one vocational institute in Punjab. Upgradation of a Commercial Training Institute to College of Commerce in Punjab, upgradation of 4 commercial training centres to the level of commercial training institutes in Sindh. Introduction of 4 new technologies in existing four polytechnic/colleges of technologies in Sindh. Establishment of 6 commercial Training institutes in Sindh and building of one vocational institute in NWFP. Improvement of physical facilities in a polytechnic, a commercial college and a commercial training institute in Punjab, two polytechnic/colleges of technologies and a college of commerce in NWFP. Establishment of three polytechnic institutes in Punjab, three Mono technic institutes in Sindh and a polytechnic institutes for women in NWFP. Construction of new buildings for four commercial training institutes and a women vocational institute in NWFP. Improvement of two colleges of technologies, two colleges of commerce, a Technical Teachers Training College in Punjab and two polytechnic in NWFP. (Agency-wise details are given in Appendix-VII).

College Education

15.19 Establishment of 6 inter and three degree colleges Upgradation of nine inter colleges. Construction of buildings of 4 inter/degree colleges. Improvement of 40 inter/degree colleges by adding hostel seats, additional classrooms in over crowded colleges, addition of science & commerce classes in existing colleges etc. Establishment of seven inter colleges 4 in Punjab and one each in the provinces of Sindh, NWFP, Baluchistan and 35 degree colleges (3 in Punjab 30 in Sindh and 2 in NWFP). Upgradation of 27 inter colleges - 8 in Punjab 15 in Sindh and 4 in NWFP and addition of post graduate classes in three degree colleges. Construction of buildings of 35 inter degree colleges and addition of 130 classrooms in 16 existing over crowded inter degree colleges. Improvement of 55 inter/degree colleges by adding hostel seats in 10 colleges, classrooms, science blocks and providing books and other equipment in all the 55 colleges. Establishment of four inter colleges (2 each in the provinces of Punjab and Sindh) and 12 degree colleges (11 in Sindh). Upgradation of one inter college to degree level in Sindh and addition of postgraduate classes in 10 degree colleges in Punjab. Improvement of 12 inter/degree colleges by adding additional classrooms science blocks, hostels and providing books & other equipment. (Agency-wise details are given in Appendix VIII)

Scholarships

15.20 During the year Rs. 192 million will be awarded to scholars for higher studies in the country and abroad. Under foreign scholarships 98 students will be sent abroad for higher studies in various disciplines while 101 scholars will come back after completing their education from foreign universities/institutions. (Details in Appendix IX).

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

15.21 Work will continue on development and expansion of various university campuses. Work will be initiated on establishment of Engineering College B.Z. University, Multan, Construction of Girls hostel at Mehran Engineering University. linkage programme for Applied Economic Research, Study on living Marine Resources in Pakistan, University of Karachi, Development of Material & Teaching Methodologies for Rural Female through Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad and promotion of Canadian studies programme Area Study Centre, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Compensation for land allotted to International Islamic University, Islamabad. (Details are given in Appendix X).

Financial

15.22 During the year Rs. 4868.8 million are allocated in the normal PSDP for the expansion & development of Education Sector programme. SAP related programmes of Education Sector will also receive additional allocation out of the lump sum provision of Rs. 8.8 billion provided in the Federal PSDP for the provincial programmes. In addition, the executing agencies will be reimbursed additional foreign aid utilized by them on SAP programmes. Agency-wise percentage share of allocation for each sub sector is given in the Table 15.2. Agency-wise and sub-sector-wise details of PSDP allocation for 1993-94 are given in Statistical Appendix Table-15.4

Table-15.2
Sub-Sector Wise Percentage Share of Allocation
During 1993-94
Education & Training

<u>Sub-Sector</u>	<u>PUNJAB</u>	<u>SIND</u>	<u>NWFP</u>	<u>BALUCH ISTAN</u>	<u>FEDE- RAL</u>	<u>PAKIS- TAN</u>
SAP related Primary Education etc.	60.5	48.6	41.7	66.6	2.31	48.3
Secondary Education	11.0	34.3	40.1	21.7	25.7	25.1
Teacher * Education	0.3					
Technical Education	7.2	5.9	6.5	1.1	1.0	5.5
College Education	14.2	10.3	9.4	10.6	7.0	11.0
Scholarships	3.1	-	1.6	-	14.6	3.8
University Education	-	-	-	-	25.7	4.0
Miscellaneous	3.7	1.0	0.6	-	3.6	2.2
Education * Foundation						
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Included under SAP related programmes.

TEACHER EDUCATION**Punjab:**

i) Work was completed on:

Construction of additional building of laboratory Middle School attached with Elementary Teachers Training Colleges for Men at Pasrur and for Women at Kamalia.

Construction of additional buildings for newly upgraded Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges at Kasur, Jhelum Chiniot and D.G. Khan .

ii) Work remained in Progress on:

Construction of new buildings for Elementary Teachers' Training College aMultan and its attached middle school.

Sindh:

i) Work completed:

Improvement of existing Elementary Colleges of Education in Province.

ii) Work remained in Progress on:

Establishment of Elementary Education for Men at Bandin Shikarpur, Larkana and Mir Pur Khas at Dadu, Thatta, Jacobabad and Balochistan for women.

Construction of additional class-rooms in the existing Elementary Colleges of Education and their attached Laboratory schools.

In-service training of middle and high school teachers and master trainers in the subjects of Science, Math and English.

Introduction of educational technology in the existing Elementary Colleges of Education.

N.W.F.P.

i) Work remained in progress:

- Establishment of Elementary Teacher Training Colleges at Swabi and Darosh.
- Construction of building of Elementary Teachers' Training College for Women at Peshawar (Charsada Road).

- Construction of hostels for Elementary Teachers Training Colleges at (Mathra) Peshawar and (Bari Kot) Swat.
- In-service training of teachers of schools, colleges and technical education.

Balochistan:

i) Work remained in progress:

- Establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College Khuzdar under Neitherland grant.
- Improvement of facilities in Elementary College in Umar Abad district Pishine.

Federal:

i) Work remained in progress:

- Construction of building of four Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges and student hostel with College of Education Afzalpur, AJK.
- Construction of building for College of Education Gilgit.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:**Punjab:**

- i) Work was completed on:
- Construction of building for Commercial Training Institutes at Khushab.
 - Provision of additional facilities in Commerce College Sahiwal.
 - Establishment of Institutes of Technology at Khushab.
- ii) Work remained in progress on:
- Construction of buildings of Government Commercial Training Institutes Murree, Gujranwala, Jaranwala, Attock, Shahpur, Kamalia, Kot Lakhat, Kallur Kot, Ahmad Pur East, Mian Channu, Liaquat Pur, Jam Pur, Burewala, Shujabad, Lodhran, Government Vocational Institute (Girls), Gojra' and conversion of Commercial Training Institute, Rahim Yar Khan to College of Commerce.
 - Establishment of College of Technologies at Gujranwala, D.G. Khan, Burewala and Mianwali.
 - Improvement of College of Technology Sargodha, Commercial College Sahiwal and Commercial Training Institute Kasur.

Sindh:

- i) Works remained in Progress on:
- Establishment of Polytechnic Institute, Larkana.
 - Consolidation and improvement of existing Polytechnic Institutes in Sindh.
 - Introduction of Computer Technology in selected Commercial Training Institutes.
 - Construction of buildings for Commercial Training Institute and Vocational Training Institute at Nawab Shah.
 - Establishment of 14 Mono-technics at Taluka level in Sindh.
 - Introduction of Petro-Chemical Technology in Polytechnic Institute at Badin, Sectorial Technology in Polytechnic at Karachi and

Mechanical and Electrical Technologies in Polytechnic Sukkur.

- Establishment of mono-technic at Faizgang, Tando Muhammad Khan, Hala, Orangi, Latifabad, Nawab Shah and Pannu Aqil.
- Introduction of B-Tech. Courses in Colleges of Technology SITE Karachi and in Pak Swedish Institute of Technology Landhi Karachi.
- Upgradation of Commercial Training Centre Pirjo Goth to the Institute level.
- Consolidation and improvement of existing Technical Institutes in Sindh.

N.W.F.P.:

i) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of Polytechnic and a Commerce College at Bannu.
- Construction of hostel buildings with two existing Polytechnics.
- Establishment of Mono-technic at Timar Garh (District Dir).
- Establishment of Commercial Training Institutes Charsadda, Luki, Swat and Noshera.
- Establishment of Polytechnic at Mardan.
- Upgradation of Vocational Institute Kohat as Polytechnic.
- Improvement of existing physical facilities of the Polytechnics at Haripur, D.I. Khan, Peshawar and Nowshera.
- Introduction of new technologies in Polytechnic Kohat.
- Addition of class-rooms in Commerce College, Chitral.

Balochistan:

- i) Work remained in progress on:
 - Establishment of Commerce College, Quetta.

Federal:

- i) Work was completed on:
 - Establishment of Women Polytechnic and National Technical Teacher Training College, Islamabad and Engineering College Khuzdar, Balochistan.
- ii) Work remained in progress on:
 - Establishment of Polytechnic for Boys at Islamabad and Rawalakot, AJK.

COLLEGE EDUCATION:**Punjab:**

- i) Works was completed on:
- Establishment of 6 Inter Colleges and 5 degree colleges.
 - colleges. - Construction of buildings of 13 inter/degree
 - Upgradation of 3 inter colleges to degree level.
 - Improvement of 17 inter/degree colleges.
- ii) Work remained in progress on:
- Upgradation of Girls Inter College Pind Dadan Khan.
 - Construction of buildings of fourteen inter/degree colleges.
 - Establishment of three degree colleges at Wah, Ghorey Shah, Lahore and Kamoke.
 - Establishment of Inter College for Girls at Kabirwala.
 - Improvement of 4 inter/degree colleges.

Sindh:

- i) Works was completed on:
- Construction of buildings of two inter colleges.
 - Upgradation of 6 inter colleges to degree level.
 - Improvement of three inter/degree colleges.
- ii) Work remained in progress on:
- Construction of buildings of 11 inter/degree colleges.
 - Upgradation of 13 inter colleges to degree level.
 - Establishment of 13 degree colleges.
 - Addition of post graduate classes in 6 degree colleges.

- Construction of building for women college Korangi No.6 Karachi.
- Improvement of existing inter/degree colleges.

N.W.F.P.:

i) Works was completed on:

- Establishment of degree colleges Adinzai (District Dir) and Alipurai (District Swat).

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Construction of buildings of degree college, Peshawar, Government College Mardan, Government College D.I. Khan and a College at Paharpur district Dir.
- Establishment of Inter College for Boys Kulachi (Kohat).
- Establishment of new degree Colleges at Kohat, Hangu and Kabal (District Swat).
- Upgradation of inter colleges Peshawar City, Lund Khawar, Maneri (Sawabi) Sadu Sharif and Khairabad.

Balochistan:

i) Works was completed on:

- Establishment of Inter College, Turbat, and Musa Kheil.
- Construction of hostel and provision of other allied facilities for Cadet College Mastung.

ii) Works remained in progress on:

- Establishment of Inter College Zohob, Academy for College Teachers and improvement of General Musa College Quetta.

Federal:

i) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of two degree colleges one each for boys and girls in Islamabad.
- Construction of buildings of 8 inter colleges in AJK.
- Provision of additional facilities with six degree colleges in AJK.

- Improvement of four inter colleges in Northern Area.
- Upgradation of two inter colleges to degree level in FATA.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION:

- i) Works was completed on:
- Immediate needs of the University of AJK.
 - Development of Centre of Excellence in Solid State Physics, University of the Punjab, Lahore.
- ii) Work remained in progress on:
- Development of Punjab University, Phase III.
 - Establishment of Centre of Clinical Psychology, university of the Punjab, Lahore.
 - Development of B.Z. University, Multan.
 - Development of Campus of Islamia University, Bahawalpur.
 - Development of Second Campus, University of Engineering and Technology Lahore at Taxila.
 - Development of Karachi University.
 - Development of HEJ Institute of Chemistry, Karachi.
 - Development of University of Sind.
 - Development of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai University, Khairpur.
 - upgradation of Engineering College to Engineering University, Jamshoro.
 - Development of NED Engineering and Technology University, Karachi.
 - Establishment of Gomal University, D.I. Khan.
 - Strengthening of academic facilities of NWFP engineering University, Peshawar.
 - Development of Peshawar University, Peshawar.
 - Government of Bolachistan University, Quetta.
 - Development of Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad, Phase-II.

- Development of Centre of Advance Studies in Molecular Biology, University of Punjab, Lahore.
- Development of Centre of Excellence in Mineralogy. University of Balochistan Quetta.
- Development of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh.
- Development of Centre of Advance Studies in Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
- Linkage between Punjab University and Leicester University UK in Industrial Minerology Development of Centre of Advance Studies in pure and Applied Mathematics B.Z. University, Multan.
- Linkage among Department of Zoology, Sterling University of UK and University of Punjab, Lahore.

MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMMES:**Punjab:**

- i) Works was completed on:
- Construction of office buildings for Directorates of Education, Lahore and Multan.
 - Construction of buildings for District Education Offices. Lahore and Kasur.
 - Construction of residence for Principal of Government Vigar-un-Nisa College, Rawalpindi, Government College, Shakarghar, Government College for Women, Lahore and College of Education (Women), Lahore.
- ii) Work remained in progress on:
- Construction of building for Directorate of Education (Schools) at D.G. Khan.
 - Construction of buildings for District Education Offices at Rajanpur, Bhakar, Khanewal, Chakwal, Sheikhupura and T.T. Singh.
 - Construction of building for DEO Office for women at Okara, Narowal, Lodhran, Muzaffarghar, Layyah and Pak Pattan.

Sindh:

- i) Work remained in progress on:
- Construction of buildings for three district education offices in Karachi Division, six district education offices in Sukkar Division and six district education offices in Hyderabad Division.
 - Construction of Directorate of School Education at Sukkar, Larkana and Karachi.
 - Construction of office buildings for Education Engineering Works Unit, Hyderabad.

NWFP:

- i) Work remained in progress on:
- Construction of public Library and Arts Council at Kohat.
 - Development of Provincial Archives, and improvement of museums at Peshawar, Chitral, Dir and the Planning Cell of Education Department, NWFP.

Federal:

i) Work remained in progress on:

- Development of Academy of Educational Planning and Management, Islamabad.
- Development of National Book Council of Pakistan Islamabad.
- Donation of Pakistani books abroad through our Embassies.
- Linkage between Bristol University UK and the Curriculum Centres of Pakistan.
- Advanced Training Programme in Educational Management and Administration.
- Establishment of National Educational Management Information System Islamabad.

TEACHER EDUCATION:**Punjab:**

- i) Work to remain in progress on:
- Construction of building for Elementary College and attached Model School at Multan.

Sindh:

- i) Work to be completed on:
- Improvement of physical facilities of College of Elementary Education and establishment of Normal Drawing Centre at Khairpur.
- ii) Work will remain in progress on:
- Establishment of four Colleges of Elementary Education both for male and female at Badin and Shikarpur and two Elementary Teachers Training Colleges for men (one each at Dadu and Thatta).
 - Construction of additional rooms in existing Colleges of Elementary Education and their attached practicing schools in Sindh.
 - Primary Education Curricula Reform Project.
- iii) Work will be initiated on:
- Teacher training project assisted by Asian Development Bank.

N.W.F.P

- i) Work to be completed on:
- Construction of building for Elementary Teachers Training College at Darosh, Chirtal.
 - Construction of hostel for Elementary Teachers Training College Peshawar.
- ii) Work will continue on:
- Establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College for Women at Dir and for Men at Swabi.
 - Construction of building for Elementary Teachers Training College (Women) at Peshawar.
- ii) Work will be initiated on:

- Establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College for Men at Abbottabad.
- Implementation of Teachers Training Project assisted by Asian Development Bank.

Balochistan

i) Work to be completed on:

- Establishment of Elementary Teacher Training College for Women, Khuzdar and improvement of physical facilities of Elementary Teacher Training College, Umer Abad.

ii) Work will be initiated on:

- Teacher Training Project assisted by Asian Development Bank.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:**Punjab**

i) Work will remain in progress on:

- Construction of buildings of Government Commercial Training Institutes Murree, Gujranwala, Jaranwala, Attock, Shahpur, Kamalia, Kot Lakhpat, Kallur Kot, Ahmad Pur East, Mian Channu, Liaquat Pur, Jam Pur, Burewala, Shujabad, Lodhran, Government Vocational Institute (Girls), Gojra and conversion of Commercial Training Institute, Rahim Yar Khan to College of Commerce.
- Establishment of College of Technology at Gujranwala, D.G. Khan, Burewala and Mianwali.
- Improvement of College of Technology Sargodha, Commercial College Sahiwal and Commercial Training Institute Kasur.

ii) Work to be initiated on:

- Establishment of Boys Polytechnic Attock, Kamalia and Polytechnic for Printing and Graphasic Arts Lahore.
- Construction of new buildings for Commercial Training Institute at Gojra, Chakwal, Depalpur, Samundri and Vocational Institute for Women at Liaquatpur.
- Improvement of Colleges of Technology, Lahore and Rasool and Commercial Training Institute at Jhang, Khushab, Bhalwal, Technical Teacher Training College Faisalabad, Colleges of Commerce Gujrat and Rawalpindi and introduction of Vocational and Technical trades in 100 existing secondary schools.

Sind:

i) Work will be completed on:

- Improvement of physical facilities in existing polytechnic in the Province of Sindh.
- Construction of buildings of a vocational and a commercial training institutes at Nawabshah.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of 27 Mono-technic Institutes at Taluka level in the Province.
- Establishment of Vocational Institute at Naudero, a Polytechnic for Women at Hyuderabad, a

Technical Teacher Training Institute in the province and a polytechnic at Umer Kot.

- Introduction of Printing and Graphic Art Technology in Pak-Swedish Institute Landhi, Karachi, Electronic Technology in College of Technology Hyderabad, Civil Technology in Polytechnic at Sukkur and B.Tech Courses in Textile and Chemical Technology in College of Technology, S.I.T.E. Karachi.
- Improvement of physical facilities in existing technical schools in Sindh.
- Upgradation of Commercial Training Centres at Pirjo Goth, Khairpur, Nauhero Feroze and Korangi Town, Karachi to the level of Commercial Training Institute.

iii) Work will be initiated on:

- Establishment of three Mono-technic Institute at Gombat district Khairpur, Manzoor Colony, Karachi and Kashmore district Jacobabad.
- Establishment of Vocational Institutes at Shahabad District Larkana and Ghamanabad district Hyderabad.
- Introduction of Electrical Technology in Polytechnic Larkana and Mono-technic at Ghary Yaseen District Shikarpur, and Civil Technology in Mono-technic Ghotki district Sukkur and Shikarpur.

N.W.F.P.

i) Work to be completed on:

- Establishment of Boys Polytechnic and, a College of Commerce at Bannu and a Vocational Commercial Institute at Charsada.
- Improvement of existing facilities in Polytechnic Peshawar and introduction of Computer Engineering classes in College of Technology, Peshawar.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of Polytechnic at Mardan and, Polytechnic for Women at Abbottabad.
- Establishment of Commercial Training Institutes at Nowshera, Charsada, Haripur, Lukki, Chitral and Sawat and construction of building of Vocational Institute for Women, Peshawar. Upgradation of Vocational Institute Swabi to the level of Polytechnic.

- Improvement of College of Technology, Peshwar, Polytechnic Haripur and College of Commerce at Abbottabad.

iii) Work will be initiated on:

- Introduction of Computer Engineering classes in Polytechnic one each for Boys and Girls at Peshawar.
- Establishment of a Polytechnic for Women at D.I. Khan.

Balochistan:

i) Work will remain in progress:

- Establishment of College of Commerce, Quetta.

COLLEGE EDUCATION:**Punjab:**

- i) Work to be completed on:
- Establishment of Inter College Phulerwan (Sargodha), upgradation of Government Inter College Mumtazabad (Multan), and establishment of Degree College Shadbagh, Lahore. Work for improvements of two inter/degree colleges, addition of Science Blocks in one degree college and construction of buildings of inter college Arifwala, degree College Sanglahill and Chak No.90 S.B (Sargodha).
- ii) Work will remain in progress on:
- Establishment of four Inter Colleges, and three degree colleges.
 - Upgradation of eight Inter Colleges to degree level and two degree colleges to Post Graduate Colleges.
 - Improvement of existing facilities in existing 20 inter/degree colleges including additional hostel facilities in ten inter degree colleges in the Province.
 - Construction of buildings of 12 (8 inter & 4 degree) colleges and construction of 130 classrooms in existing 16 over-crowded inter/degree colleges.
- iii) Work to be initiated on:
- Establishment of two inter and one degree colleges, addition of post graduate classes in ten degree colleges in the Province.
 - Construction of buildings of three existing inter and two degree colleges and provision of additional facilities in 12 existing inter/degree colleges.

Sind:

- i) Work to be completed on:
- Upgradation of Girls Inter Colleges at Korangi, Layari, Tando Muhammad Khan district Hyderabad and Boys Inter Colleges Sujawal district Thatta, Rato Dero, district Larkana and Noushero Froze, to degree Colleges.
 - Provision of physical facilities in 10 inter colleges by adding Science Labs., additional

class rooms/halls and providing other necessary equipment, furniture and books.

- Construction of building of Government City College, Karachi.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of 30 degree colleges (9 for girls) and one inter college in the Province.
- Upgradation of 15 inter colleges to degree level including addition of B.Sc. and Commerce classes in 6 degree colleges.
- Construction of buildings of 10 inter/degree colleges.
- Improvement of physical facilities in 25 existing inter/degree colleges by providing additional classrooms, science and other equipment, hostel seats, physical education facilities, etc.

iii) Work will be initiated on:

- Establishment of 11 degree colleges including a Computer College at Hyderanad and upgradation of one inter college to degree level.

N.W.F.P.

i) Work will be completed on:

- Establishment of a Degree College at Kohat and Inter College at Adinzai district Dir.
- Upgradation of inter colleges with addition of Science classes at Charsada and Lund Khawar district Haripur.
- Construction of building for Inter College Batgram.
- Improvement of physical facilities in 14 inter/degree colleges by adding classrooms, hostels, etc.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of Inter College Lachi district Kohat and two degree colleges at Kabal and Swat district Swat.
- Upgradation of Inter Colleges Peshawar (City), Kulachi district D.I. Khan, Ali Pur and Saidu Sharif district Swat.

- Post-graduate classes will be added in Government degree College Abbotabad.
- Construction of buildings of inter/degree colleges at Peshawar, Mardan, Hangu and two colleges of D.I. Khan.
- Improvement of five inter/degree colleges.

Balochistan:

i) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of Inter College Gawadar, construction of building of Girls Inter College Zhob and improvement of General Musa College, Quetta.

ii) Work will be initiated on:

- Establishment of Inter Colleges at Awaran, D.M. Jamali and construction of buildings of Inter College at Kalat.
- Improvement of physical facilities in Colleges at Bela, Gawadar.
- Construction of new building for some existing colleges and improvement of facilities in others.

SCHOLARSHIPS & LOANS

During the year Rs. 192.5 million are provided for scholarships and loans to the needy and deserving students to continue their studies in the country and abroad. Agency-wise details of allocation are:

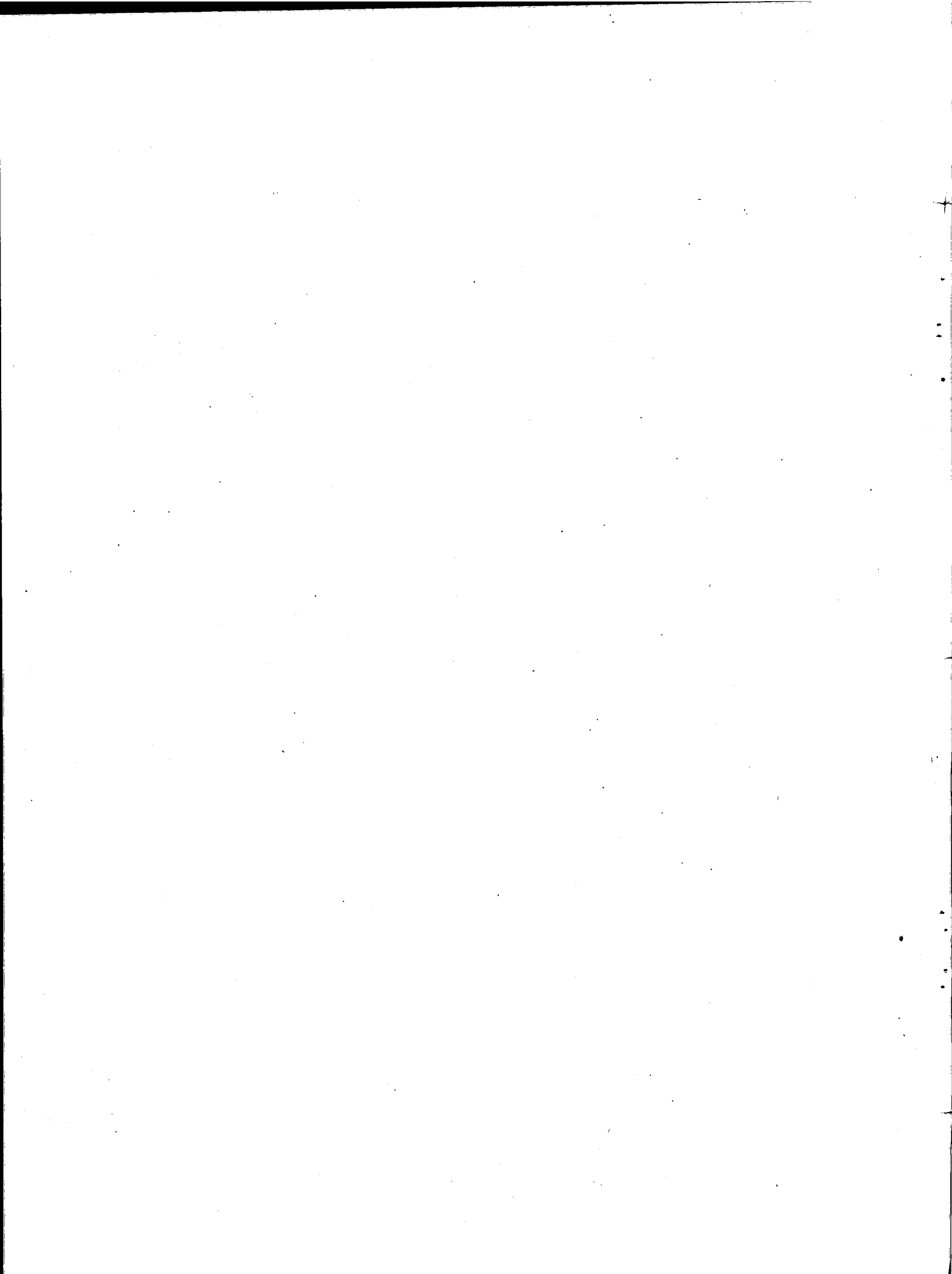
										<u>Million Rs.</u>	
Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baloch.	M/O	M/O	AJK	NA	FATA	Pakistan		
		Edu.		Def.							
54.6	0.4	17.0	-	97.1	0.4	-	-	230	192.5		

During the year 98 scholars will be sent abroad for higher education while scholars 109 will come back after completion of their studies.

University Education

- i) Work will remain in progress on:
- Development of Punjab University Phase-II.
 - Establishment of Centre of Clinical Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore.
 - Development of B.Z. University, Multan.
 - Development of Campus of Islamia University, Bahawalpur.
 - Development of Second Campus, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore at Taxila.
 - Development of Karachi University.
 - Development of HEJ Institute of Chemistry, Karachi.
 - Development of University of Sindh.
 - Development of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai University, Khairpur.
 - Upgradation of Engineering College to Engineering University, Jamshoro.
 - Development of NED Engineering and Technonology University, Karachi.
 - Establishment of Gomal University, D.I. Khan.
 - Strengthening of Academic facilities of NWFP Engineering University Peshawar.
 - Development of Peshawar University, Peshawar.
 - Development of Balochistan University, Quetta.
 - Development of Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Phase-II.
 - Establishment of Centre of Advance Studies in Molecular Biology, University of Punjab, Lahore.
 - Development of Centre of Excellence in Mineralogy, University of Balochistan, Quetta.
 - Development of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh.
 - Development of Centre of Advance Studies in Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
- ii) Work will be initiated on:

- Establishment of Engineering College, B.Z. University, Multan.
- Construction of girls hostel Mehran Engineering University. This hostel will be completed within this year.
- Foreign aided programme for Applied Economic Research and Study on living Marine Resources in Pakistan, University of Karachi.
- Development of Material & Teaching Methodologies for Rural Female through Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.
- Promotion of Canadian Study Programme, Area Study Centre, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
- Compensation for land allotted for International Islamic University, Islamabad.



CHAPTER-16**SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN****REVIEW OF 1992-93**

The Government attaches high priority to the welfare and development of women. For this purpose the Ministry of Women Development operates a special development programme. A large number of schemes are implemented through the NGOs. Under the programme great emphasis is laid on provision of skills to the women of the less developed area to equip them with income generating skills, health facilities, technical education, community development centres, construction of gyne wards, establishment of day care centres, construction of working women hostels and industrial homes etc.

16.2 For the financial year 1992-93, an amount of Rs 137.7 million was allocated to Ministry of Women Development comprising Rs 40.5 million for Special Women Action Programme (SWAP) and Rs 97.2 million for the regular development programmes both at Federal and Provincial level. Against the allocation the utilization during the year amounted to Rs 136.59 million.

16.3 Under regular programmes, major portion of the budget allocation of Rs 97.2 million was spent on meeting the recurring cost of the on-going schemes including those which have completed their stipulated period. The balance amount of the budget allocation was utilized for new schemes. The development schemes are identified and established in consultation with the Federal and Provincial Line Departments, NGOs, Zila Councils and the Women social workers. Almost the entire allocation has been spent on various schemes sponsored by line Developments and NGO's.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

16.4 The projects for the current year have been prepared keeping in view the improvement in the conditions of poor/needy and development and welfare of women. The PSDP allocation for the year is Rs 85.7 million both for regular programmes, Special Women Action Programme (SWAP) and new schemes as shown in Table 16.1.

Table 16.1
PSDP Utilization/Allocation

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	1992-93		1993-94		%Change o v e r actual in 1992- 93
		Allocation	Utiliza- tion	Allocat- ion		
I	Regular Programme	97.2	96.4	56.4		-41.4
I.1	Punjab	38.4	28.0	23.8		-15.0
I.2	Sindh	16.9	22.2	9.6		-56.8
I.3	NWFP	12.7	6.0	7.8		-10.6
I.4	Baluchistan	10.1	10.2	4.5		-55.9
I.5	Federal	22.0	30.0	10.7		-64.3
II	SWAP	40.5	40.2	29.3		-27.1
Total:-		137.7	136.6	85.7		-37.3

Special Women Action Programme (SWAP)

16.5 In order to supplement the ADP's allocation for the welfare and development of women in the country, special allocation is made in the budget every year for Special Women's Action Programme (SWAP). During the financial year 1992-93 the budget allocation of the programme was Rs 40.5 million against which Rs 40.16 million were utilized.

16.6 Against this allocation, a large number of potential schemes were identified and approved in different sectors to assist the up-lift of female population. The priority areas include, social awareness and social education, education & training, skill development and income generation, social welfare, communities development and health, hygiene and nutrition. The projects in various sectors under this programme are also identified in consultation with the Federal and Provincial agencies, Line Development, elected representatives, Lady Councillors and the NGOs.

16.7 During the financial year 1993-94, a sum of Rs 29.32 million, has been provided to SWAP for these programmes.

CHAPTER-17**CULTURE, SPORTS, TOURISM & YOUTH****REVIEW OF 1992-93**

The programme for 1992-93 was mostly devoted to the completion of on-going schemes and few high priority programmes of Tourism sub-sector. A substantial sum was also earmarked for archaeology projects.

FEDERAL

17.2 The total allocation of the sector for Federal Programmes amounted to Rs 384.033 million, against which the utilization stands at Rs 182.036 million. (This does not include provincial allocation of Rs 71.3 million including AJK).

Tourism

17.3 Rupees 127.324 million were shared by the Tourism Division and Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation. An amount of Rs 190.771 million was allocated on a lump sum basis for the development of Tourism in Northern Areas and other parts of the country. The Tourism Division spent Rs 4.050 million on Malam Jabba skiing-cum-summer resort. An allocation of Rs 1.267 million was provided for the development of recreational and road-side stop-over facilities at various places of Punjab and Balochistan on matching grant basis. For the development of Khirther National Park, Rs 0.547 million were provided.

17.4 Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation spent Rs 5.085 million on seven on-going schemes of motels and roadside facilities. The other schemes were Tourist accommodations at Mansehra and Muzaffarabad, and a number of new schemes in Northern Areas accommodated out of lump-sum allocation. The total expenditure of PTDC comes to Rs 108.295 million whereas the ministry's revised estimates stand at Rs 19.029 million.

Archaeology

17.5 Rupees 46.496 million were spent on this sector. Out of this a sizeable amount was spent on the new scheme for expansion of museums throughout the country, and acquisition of land at various places, and conservation and restoration of national monuments. The on-going schemes namely National Art Gallery, National Theatre, Jahangir's Tomb, extension of Museums Galleries at Lok Virsa and Master Plan for preservation of Moen-jo-Daro could not make appropriate headway due to slow progress. In addition a 100 million Heritage Fund was created out of a lump sum provision.

Youth Affairs

17.6 Rupees 19.080 million were allocated for Youth development, against which the revised estimates for the year stand at Rs 4.394 million. A block allocation of Rs 4.050 million was made for NGO based programmes, under Youth Development Fund. Male and Female youth vocational training centres throughout the country also received funds. All these schemes were in progress during the year. The 88 training centres so far received Rs 95.095 million and process of handing over to provincial and AJK governments was initiated by Youth Affairs Division.

Sports

17.7 Sports sector was earmarked Rs 3.822 million. A major share of which was for the completion of four Squash Courts at Pakistan Sports Complex, Islamabad which made quite a headway. The other schemes were sports stadia at Kalat, Sibbi, Mekran, Muzaffarabad, Kohat and D.I.Khan. Sports Stadia at Kalat and Mekran were completed. Other stadia were in the advance stage of completion. An amount of Rs 2.715 million was spent on the new schemes of synthetic track at Karachi Centre.

PROVINCIAL AND SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES

17.8 The provincial allocations including AJK for 1992-93 amounted to Rs 71.3 million against which the revised estimates stand at Rs 47.359 million. Punjab spent Rs 11.023 million against the allocation of Rs 22 million. The major recipients were information and Cultural Complex, Rawalpindi, Multan Arts Council and Bahawalpur Museum. During the year, Rs 3 million were spent on the purchase of equipment and Public Address System for Lahore Arts Council.

17.9 NWFP spent Rs 4.815 million against an allocation of Rs 4 million mainly on excavation of archeological sites, conservation of historical buildings and Khushal Khan Khattak Library.

17.10 AJK spent Rs 3.85 million against an allocation of Rs 6 million during the year. Tourist village Sharda, Tourist Rest Houses and cold water fish culture projects made headway.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

FEDERAL

17.11 Like the previous year, Tourism Sub-sector is again the major recipient of funds. The total size of the Federal programme is Rs 297.427 million as shown in Statistical Appendix Table-17.1.

Tourism

17.12 During 1993-94 an amount of Rs 149.264 million has been allocated to the on-going schemes including Malam Jabba Skiing-cum-Summer Resort at Swat for completing the remaining works, motels and road-side facilities at various places throughout the country and extension of K-2 Motel at Skardu. The thrust of the programme will be on development of Tourism in Northern Areas. During 1993-94, Six chair lifts will be installed at Swat, Kaghan, Chitral, Quetta, Karachi and Islamabad. A sizeable amount will be spent on purchase of medium size coaches for Tourists. A programme of purchasing luxury buses for comfortable tourist transportation is also included in the programme.

Youth

17.13 Tehsil level sports stadium will be established at Jhat Pat. A provision of Rs 3.532 million has been made for Youth Development Fund to be utilised by NGOs out of total allocation of Rs 4.032 million.

Culture and Archaeology

17.14 Rupees 124.653 million have been allocated to culture and archaeology sub-sector. During the year the major programmes will be: Building Project of the National Archives of Pakistan, Islamabad, International support for preservation of Moen-jo-Daro monuments, preservation of Harappa remains and schemes for conservation and preservation of historical monuments through out the country. A sizeable amount has been provided for the Archaeological excavation programme. Work on Jahangir's Tomb, Shalimar Garden and Lahore Fort will continue. During the year Pakistan National Council of the Arts Hostel and National Arts Gallery, Islamabad will make progress. Shahbaz Cultural Complex will also receive funds this year.

Sports

17.15 Allocation for sports sector stands at Rs 19.478 million for sports stadia at Sibbi, Muzaffarabad, D.I.Khan and Kohat. Laying of a Synthetic track at Karachi will be completed this year. The project of Custom Sports Complex, Karachi will also be completed.

PROVINCIAL/SPECIAL AREAS

17.16 An amount of Rs 82.278 million has been allocated by the provinces for the development schemes pertaining to Culture, Sports and Tourism Sub-sector (Statistical Appendix Table-17.2). A sizeable amount for various schemes will be provided by the Federal Government as 50% matching grants. A province-wise picture is given below:

Punjab

17.17 For eight schemes of Tourism and Culture Sub-sector, Rs 27.498 million have been provided during 1993-94, against a revised allocation of Rs 11.023 million for the year

1992-93. There exists a provision of Rs 2.325 million for Information and Cultural Complex Rawalpindi for completion of the scheme. Multan Arts Council will also be completed during the year. Equipment for Arts Council Lahore will be procured. Work of Arts Council Faisalabad will be initiated and computers will be provided to the office of the Director General Public Relation.

N.W.F.P.

17.18 Against an allocation of Rs 4.815 million during 1992-93, an amount of Rs 4.158 million has been provided to this sector. The major on-going schemes of the province are excavation of archeological sites in NWFP, conservation of historical building, development of district record Office, and establishment of Khushal Khan Khattak Library. The new schemes are, Recreation Park at Kalam, Recreation facilities at Takh-Bhai, A profile of Peshawar and its Historical Preservation, Improvement of Museum of Peshawar and Dir and construction of Public Library and Arts Council at Kohat.

Balochistan

17.19 The province has been allocated an amount of Rs 23.63 million for 10 new schemes in the Tourism, Culture and Sports Sectors. In the Tourism Sub-sector Rest House at Mehar Garh, Motel at Dal Bandin and Recreational facilities will be provided on 50 percent matching grant basis.

17.20 In the sports sector, stadia will be constructed at Mastung, Zhob and Kuchlak. A swimming pool will be constructed at a cost of Rs 1.5 million in Quetta. Hockey Stadium Quetta and squash Courts at Quetta will receive Rs 2.00 million each.

17.21 During the year Balochistan Arts Council Quetta and Cultural Complex will be established.

Sindh

17.22 The province has earmarked Rs 25 million for an expanded programme of Culture, Tourism and Sports sub-sector. In the Tourism sector restaurants and recreational facilities will be provided to the tourists. During 1993-94, provincial museums will be provided with additional facilities. Sind Language Authorities will receive Rs 2.5 million. Archeological Survey and documentation exercise will be undertaken, besides setting-up new Libraries and renovating the old ones. Sind Arts Council and Sind Arts, Culture and Crafts Centre will be constructed. In sports sector Mini Stadia will be constructed in Karachi.

AJK

17.23 Azad Jammu and Kashmir has allocated Rs 4.5 million for construction of Rest House, establishment of Tourist Village at Sharda, installation of chair lifts and repair and renovation of Tourist structures damaged by floods.

CHAPTER-18**HEALTH & NUTRITION****REVIEW OF 1992-93**

To improve quality and access of primary Health Care(PhC) services, the Annual Plan emphasised on upgradation of rural health centres(RHCs) and basic health units (BHUs); and training of the paramedical staff; and preventive programmes, especially immunization, control of diarrhoea diseases, acute respiratory infections among children, malaria control, and training of traditional birth attendant (TBAs).

18.2 Establishment of new health facilities in the rural areas included construction of 149 BHUs and 15 RHCs besides upgradation of 235 BHUs and 56 RHCs. A total 2439 hospital beds were added. Programme of immunization seems to be deteriorating; 2.480 million children were estimated to be fully immunized, while 12.8 million packets of ORS were provided for management of diarrhoea among children. Targets in the sub-sector of Health Manpower Development were nearly achieved. During the year 3551 doctors, 237 dentists, 1400 nurses 4,200 paramedics and 5170 TBAs were trained. Physical targets and achievements appear in Statistical Appendix Tables-18.4 and 18.5.

18.3 The total allocation for health sector was Rs 11,175 million; Rs 7452 million for current budget and Rs. 3723 million as development outlay including federal allocation of Rs 523 million. Revised estimates of both development and current budget are Rs 9604.616 million showing 85.9 percent utilization. Revised estimates of PSDP are at Rs 2152.308 million with a utilization rate of 57.5 percent for 1992-93. The current budget provision for 1992-93 has been utilized fully.

FEDERAL

18.4 PSDP allocation for federal areas was Rs 557.845 million while revised estimates stood at Rs 493.431 million showing 89 percent utilization. Agency-wise revised estimates given in Table 18.1.

Table 18.1

Agency-Wise Revised Estimates of Federal PSDP, 1992-93

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Agency	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Health Division	311.971	292.166	94
ii)	Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	1.720	1.720	100
iii)	Planning Division	2.030	2.030	100
iv)	Narcotics Division	15.242	15.242	100
v)	Azad Kashmir	82.000	64.000	78
vi)	Northern Areas	70.000	40.950	59
vi)	FATA	74.882	77.323	103
Total:		557.845	493.431	89

Health Division

18.5 An allocation of Rs 311.971 million was made through PSDP for the Health Division, against which revised estimates were Rs 292.166 million showing 93.6 percent utilization. Sub-sectorwise allocation and utilization is given in Table 18.2.

Table 18.2

Sub-Sector Wise Revised Estimates of Health Division's PSDP, 1992-93

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Hospital beds	53.440	57.895	108
ii)	Health Manpower	90.631	95.564	105
iii)	Preventive Programme	165.900	136.477	82
iv)	Rural Health	2.000	2.000	100
v)	Traditional Medicine	-	0.230	-
Total:		311.971	292.166	93.6

18.6 Priority was accorded to the Preventive Programmes; major activities were malaria control, and immunization (EPI) of children against six diseases and pregnant women for tetanus toxoid. EPI has suffered major set backs and coverage of target population has gone down from past 70-80 percent to around 50 percent. Major bottlenecks include: budgetary constraints, especially non-salary budget; lack of commitment at decision making level and

within the health sector, especially of the hospital management/service delivery staff; insufficient out-reach staff; poor supervision because transport is used for non health functions; shortage of injection equipment; and lack of repair/maintenance of cold chain equipment.

18.7 Under the Malaria Control Programme in 1992, about 1400 metric tonnes of malathion was applied for indoor spray of houses in highly endemic areas, particularly in areas of falciparum malaria showing resistant to standard chloroquine treatment. A total of 12 percent houses were sprayed in the country. Annual parasite incidence was around one case per 1000 population. During 1992, 99,000 cases of malaria were detected through surveillance operation. Sindh and NWFP have high endemicity of malaria. General programme problems relate to shortage of field staff, worn-out and inefficient transport for supervision and shortage of non-salary budget.

18.8 The Bolan's Medical College allocation of Rs 44.0 million allocations have been fully utilized. The Infrastructure so far completed includes college building, hostel for female doctors, staff residences and hostel for male medical students. Work is in progress on hospital building (30 percent works done), hostels for nurses and male doctors, and residences for paramedics (building structure completed). Project had a poor track record of resource utilization for reasons of : lack of respect to Quetta bylaws for earthquake resistance, frequent transfer of construction ownership, and litigation with the contractors. However, project implementation has picked up momentum since 1991-92 and allocated resources were fully utilized.

18.9 The Ayub Medical College has fully utilized its allocation of Rs 55 million. Project is at advanced stage of implementation and has utilized a total of Rs 710 million against an approved cost of Rs 950 million. Foreign aid of US \$ 8.0 million, through OPEC fund, is lined up for procurement of hospital equipment.

Planning Division

18.10 PSDP allocation was Rs 2.03 million for nutrition activities including provision of iodized salt to endemic areas. Funds allocated were fully utilized. Iodized salt, through utility store corporation, is supplied to the Northern parts of the Country for reducing iodine deficiency disorders.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir

18.11 Against PSDP allocation of Rs 82 million (later on revised to Rs 64 million), revised estimates were Rs 64 million, showing 100 percent utilization of revised allocation. Sub-sectorwise break-up of revised estimates appear in Table 18.3.

Table 18.3

Sub-Sector Wise Revised Estimates of AJK'S PSDP 1992-93
(Rs Million)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates
i)	Rural Health	37.000	13.685
ii)	Hospital beds	25.800	40.246
iii)	Preventive	14.000	1.550
iv)	Nutrition	1.800	1.403
v)	Health Manpower	1.700	4.496
vi)	Miscellaneous	1.700	2.620
Total:		82.000	64.000

18.12 During the period under review, 4 Dispensaries, 4 BHUs, 6 RHCs and 3 Tehsil Hospitals and one district hospital were completed with addition of 200 beds. Construction work on 8 BHUs was started during the year, while work on 4 BHUs, 4 RHCs, two tehsil hospitals and two district hospitals remained in progress.

Northern Areas

18.13 Revised estimates were 40.950 million, against PSDP allocation of Rs 70.000 million, showing 58.5 percent utilization. Break-up of allocation and revised estimates is given in Table 18.4.

Table 18.4

Sub-Sector Wise Revised Estimates of Northern Areas PSDP,92-93

(Rs Million)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Revised estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Rural Health	24.980	13.837	55.4
ii)	Hospital beds	30.913	18.737	60.6
iii)	Health Manpower	0.808	0.218	27.0
iv)	Preventive	13.262	8.097	61.1
v)	Nutrition	0.037	0.061	164.9
Total:		70.000	40.950	58.5

18.14 Accomplishment of physical targets include completion of 5 Basic Health Units, 3 First Aid Posts, 2 Leprosy Centres, and immunization of 22,347 children against six preventable diseases. Designing work of DHQ hospital Chilas has been completed to initiate construction work in next year.

FATA

18.15 PSDP allocation was Rs 74.882 million. Revised Estimates are placed at Rs 77.323 million. Breakup is given in Table 18.5.

Table 18.5**Sub-Sector Wise Revised Estimates of FATA PSDP, 92-93**

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Rural Health	23.159	26.171	113
ii)	Preventive	9.127	9.517	104
iii)	Hospital beds	34.226	32.118	94
iv)	Health Manpower	2.282	2.534	111
v)	Nutrition	0.176	0.202	115
vi)	Miscellaneous	5.912	6.781	115
Total:		74.882	77.323	103

18.16 Physical achievements during the year include completion of 6 BHUs, upgradation of 8 civil dispensaries, improvement of 3 hospitals and completion of 12 category III residences for Doctors in the BHUs.

Punjab

18.17 An amount of Rs 1740 million, including Rs 360 million for SAP, was allocated to health sector during 1992-93 which was revised during the year to Rs 1227.990 million. The expenditure stands at Rs 967.683 million showing 78.8 percent utilization of revised allocations. Sub-sector wise revised allocations and expenditure of the development budget are given in Table 18.6.

Table 18.6

Sub-Sector Wise Revised Estimates, PSDP Punjab Province, 92-93

(Million Rs)

Sub-Sector	Revised Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i) Hospital beds	604.152	492.300	81.5
ii) Health Manpower	272.839	212.166	77.8
iii) Preventive	9.970	6.256	62.7
iv) Rural Health	125.447	108.897	86.8
v) Health Foundation	10.000	10.000	100.0
vi) SAP Programmes	88.312	58.550	66.3
vii) Supplementary Projects.	102.890	71.417	69.4
viii) Miscellaneous	14.380	8.097	56.3
Total:	1227.990	967.683	78.5

18.18 Physical achievements during the period include establishment of 3 RHCs, 36 BHUs, upgradation of 47 RHCs and 175 BHUs. In the hospital subsector, a 125 bedded district headquarter hospital has been completed while 1200 beds have been added in the teaching hospitals to be commissioned during 1993-94. Four C.T. Scans have been installed in the teaching hospital. Work on construction of 12 tehsil and 4 district hospitals remained in progress. On the preventive side and for out reach services, 3000 TBAs were trained, 8 million packets of ORS distributed, and 1.400 million children were immunized against six preventable diseases. On the health manpower side 1200 doctors, 660 nurses and 2650 paramedics graduated during the year.

Sindh

18.19 The original development out lay of Rs 590 million was later on revised to Rs 410 million. Revised estimates are placed at Rs 354.637 million showing utilization of 86.5 percent of revised allocations. Subsector-wise allocations and revised estimates are given in Table 18.7.

Table 18.7

Sub-Sector Wise Revised Estimates, Sindh Province PSDP, 92-93

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Hospital beds	137.360	113.718	82.7
ii)	Health Manpower	40.066	52.323	130.0
iii)	Rural Health	165.609	130.469	78.7
iv)	Preventive Program	59.879	57.778	96.6
v)	Mohallah/Urban Health	6.551	-	-
vi)	Nutrition	0.535	0.349	65.0
Total		410.000	354.637	86.50

18.20 Physical achievements include establishment of 594 hospital beds, 3 RHCs and 68 BHUs, upgradation of 6 RHCs and upgradation of 9 BHUs to RHCs and establishment of 46 dispensaries and one Urban Health Centres. 1000 TBAs were trained for expansion of MCH Care at village level; immunized 0.400 million children against six preventable diseases; and 3 million ORS packets for management of Diarrhoea among children were distributed during the period under review. On the human resource side, 1781 doctors and 320 nurses and 600 paramedics graduated while a new school for the training of nurses was completed at district level for commissioning in 1993-94.

NWFP

18.21 An amount of Rs 665.96 million was allocated through PSDP for 1992-93 development programme. The revised estimates were Rs 225.657 million showing utilization rate of 34 percent. Sub-sectorwise allocation and estimated utilization is given in Table 18.8.

Table 18.8

Sub-Sector Wise Revised Estimates, NWFP PSDP, 92-93

(Million Rs)				
S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Hospital beds	72.720	114.266	157.0
ii)	Health Manpower	104.860	13.515	13.0
iii)	Rural Health	164.700	92.127	56.0
iv)	Health Foundation	20.000	-	-
v)	Preventive	133.680	5.749	4.3
vi)	Social Action Programme (SAP) (Primary health care)	169.000	-	-
vii)	Miscellaneous	1.000	-	-
Total:		665.960	225.657	34.0

18.22 The Hospital sub-sector accounted for major proportion of PSDP with a utilization of Rs 114.266 million (157% of allocation) against the allocation of Rs 72.72 million, whereas resources set aside for health manpower show utilization of Rs 13.515 million (13 percent of allocation) against the allocation of Rs 104.86 million. Rural health programme shows a utilization of Rs 92 million (56 percent of allocation) against allocation of Rs 164.7 million. Preventive Programmes have poor implementation status (immunization of 0.520 million children) while implementation of primary health care projects under SAP did not take off. Resources allocated for establishing Health Foundation remained un-utilized for lack of enactment of bill and formulation of rules of business.

18.23 Physical achievements includes completion of 2 RHCs and 20 BHUs. Number of health professionals who graduated during the year include 250 doctors 180 nurses, 600 paramedics and 800 TBAs.

18.24 Foreign aided projects under implementation include Family Health Project and Third Health and Population Project. These projects are tailored around primary health care and health manpower development, particularly paramedics and nurses.

18.25 Family health project aims at increasing the availability and quality of maternal health services including family planning and integration of communicable disease control with PHC services. Significant progress has been made with the early stages of project implementation, particularly establishment and staffing of project implementation unit and provincial centre of excellence for in-service training "Provincial Health Development Centre - PHDC". Expenditure on the project is estimated around Rs 25.0 million and is not accounted for in regular provincially funded PSDP.

18.26 Targets under Third Health and Population project include construction of six BHUs, improvements of 68 RHCs, upgradation of 14 small health facilities into RHCs, improvement of public health school and college of nursing, and some training facilities for the nurses. Implementation status is poor. Although project became effective in February 1989 while no significant progress has been made to date; over 80% of project component are unimplemented. Expenditure during the year is estimated around Rs 1.0 million.

Balochistan

18.27 During 1992-93, about Rs 113.12 million in local currency and Rs 73.40 million as foreign aid were allocated for 34 development projects. Revised estimates show utilization of Rs 110.829 million. Only 11 schemes have been completed during the year, which includes addition of 44 bedded ward to the Gynae Unit in Sandemen Civil Hospital, Quetta; provision of residences at Sibi for doctors and para-medics; extension of Female Hospital Zhob; construction of four dispensaries in district Khuzdar; and construction of Operation Theater in Civil Hospital Chaman. Full immunization coverage of children under one year remained very poor; estimated coverage is projected at 20% of new births or about 0.050 million children. On the manpower side, 100 doctors, 60 nurses, 300 paramedics and 300 TABs graduated during the years.

18.28 Third Health project, assisted by the Asian Development Bank, is at advanced stage of implementation. Achievements of the project during the year include upgradation of 15 RHCs, conversion of a dispensary into an RHC, construction of 30 quarters for paramedics and hostel for 24 nurse students at Quetta, and completion of central workshop at Quetta for repair and maintenance of electric medical equipment.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

18.29 The 1993-94's PSDP has been conceptualized to promote the development efforts for improving the negative social indicators through the instrument of Social Action Programme (SAP) which aims at improving the quality and access of Primary Health Care (PHC) services by: upgrading static PHC facilities (RHCs, BHUs, MCH centres); expanding out-reach services for preventive and MCH services through traditional birth attendants (TBAs), community workers (CHWs), out-reach paramedics -- immunization, malaria, health education, diarrhoea management -- for home to home service; upgradation of first referral institutions as backup support for PHC; and community participation. Policy reforms include enhancing PHC budget and introduction of essential drugs list improving females participation as service providers; introduction of family planning services as part of maternal and child health services; decentralization of administrative and financial powers to the lower formations of health managers; and initiation of steps for introducing strategic planning mechanisms.

18.30 The physical targets for 1993-94 include the new construction of 21 RHCs and 102 BHUs, upgradation of 105 RHCs and 220 BHUs, construction of 6 urban health centres; and addition of 2286 hospital beds, 928 in the rural health facilities and 1278 in the hospital sub-sector. Expected manpower production targets are graduation of 3426 doctors, 250 dentists, 1890

nurses, 4900 paramedics, and 6800 TBAs/CHWs Immunization programme has plans to protect 3.962 million children (above 70 percent of new births), while management of diarrhoea through ORS will be supported by provision of 13 million ORS packets.

18.31 Details of provincial and physical achievements during 1992-93 and targets set for 1993-94 by various executing agencies and by sub-sectors are given at Statistical Appendix Table 18.1-18.7, while trend analysis of total national health budgets over the last two decades in nominal terms is given at Statistical Appendix Table-18.8.

FEDERAL

18.32 Allocation for various federal executing agencies, including Health Division, is Rs 713.761 million; detail is given in Table 18.9.

Table 18.9

Agency Wise PSDP Allocations for Federal Areas,93-94

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Executing Agency	Allocation	Percent Share
i)	Health Division	486.787	68.2
ii)	Islamabad Capital Territory	0.733	0.1
iii)	Narcotics Control Division	12.537	1.8
iv)	Planning Division	1.466	0.2
v)	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	70.928	9.9
vi)	Northern Areas	44.790	6.3
vii)	FATA	96.520	13.5
Total:		713.761	100.0

18.33 Physical targets for 1993-94 includes completion of 16 BHUs, 3 RHCs and addition of 410 beds. Training target for health manpower include graduation of 200 Doctors, 200 Nurses, 100 Paramedics and 170 TBAs. The immunization programme will protect 0.2 million children under one year in the federal territories against six killer diseases of childhood and pregnant women against tetanus. Anticipated performance and PSDP allocation of each federal executing agency appears in the subsequent paragraphs.

Health Division

18.34 PSDP allocation for the health sector Development Projects is Rs 486.787 million against the revised estimates of Rs 292.166 million during 1992-93 showing 66 percent increase. Sub-sector wise details are given in Table 18.10.

Table 18.10

Sub-Sector Wise PSDP Allocations for Health Division, 93-94

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Percent Share
i)	Preventive Programme	289.951	59.6
ii)	Hospital beds	63.281	13.0
iii)	Health Manpower	129.917	26.7
iv)	Rural Health	0.638	0.1
v)	Nutrition	3.000	0.6
Total:		486.787	100.0

18.35 Priority is accorded to the preventive programmes followed by health manpower sub-sector. Main preventive programmes are: Malaria Control, EPI and AIDs prevention. Main projects under health manpower development sub-sector are Bolan Medical College, Quetta (Rs 50 million) and Ayub Medical College (Rs 29 million); upgradation of Institute of Nursing, Sheikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore (Rs 14 million); and Health Services Academy, Islamabad (Rs 8.8 million).

18.36 EPI will be assisted from four sources; these are: provision of polio-vaccine, cold chain and injection equipment through Asian Development Bank assisted Health Care Development project; UNICEF support for supply of limited quantities of vaccines; provision of transport, cold chain and injection equipment in Punjab and Balochistan provinces through World Bank assisted Family Health Project; and GOP input of Rs 65 million for procurement of vaccines. Through the instrument of SAP, implementation arrangements would be upgraded to improve coverage of fully immunized children and of pregnant mothers to the level of 70-80 percent.

18.37 Under the Malaria Control Programme an allocation of Rs 100 million have been provided for import of 1000 M. Tonnes of malathion and procurement from larvicides for the local market. Indoor residual spray of 10 percent houses with insecticides is planned to reduce incidence of disease in the endemic areas. Case load of malaria will be maintained at about one case per 1000 population.

18.38 AIDS is a new threat. Few dozen of active AIDS cases have so far been detected. In order to devise protective and preventive measures, Rs 10 million have been provided in the PSDP. Major features of preventive measures include health education, encouraging risk people for screening, improvement of screening process of blood and blood products for transfusion purposes, and encourage use of disposable injection equipment.

Islamabad Capital Territory

18.39 PSDP allocation is Rs 0.733 million for the upgradation of 13 BHUs and 3 RHCs in ICT area. The funds are also provided through the Family Health Project assisted by the World Bank, under the Ministry of Health, to expand primary and preventive health services.

Narcotics Control Division

18.40 An amount of Rs 12.537 has been allocated for the Drug Abuse Prevention Resource Centre(DAPRC) for educational campaign against drug addiction, especially heroin addiction.

Planning Division

18.41 Rs 1.466 million have been allocated for provision of iodized salt to endemic areas in the Northern parts of the country. Detail appear in the chapter on nutrition.

Azad Jammu & Kashmir

18.42 An amount of Rs 70.928 million has been provided in the PSDP. Sub-sectorwise break-up is given in Table 18.11.

Table 18.11

Sub-Sector Wise PSDP Allocations, AJK, 1993-94

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Percent Share
i)	Rural Health	26.073	36.7
ii)	Hospital beds	28.119	39.6
iii)	Preventive	2.728	3.9
iv)	Nutrition	3.096	4.4
v)	Health Manpower	8.184	11.5
vi)	Miscellaneous	2.728	3.9
Total:		70.928	100.0

18.43 Physical facilities to be added by the end of the year include the construction of 2 RHCs, 8 BHUs, 3 MCH Centres, 2 Tehsil hospitals and two district hospitals will be completed with addition of 250 new hospital beds. Construction of 12 BHUs and 4 RHCs and one district hospital will be started during 1993-94.

Northern Areas

18.44 PSDP allocations are Rs 44.790 million against the revised estimates of Rs 40.950 million showing 9.4 percent increase over last year. Detailed break-up of allocations is given in Table 18.12.

Table 18.12

Sub-Sector Wise PSDP Allocations, Northern Areas, 93-94

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Percent share
i)	Rural Health	21.838	48.8
ii)	Hospital beds	9.279	20.7
iii)	Health Manpower	0.662	1.5
iv)	Preventive Programme	6.008	13.4
v)	Nutrition	0.056	0.1
vi)	Miscellaneous	6.947	15.5
Total:		44.790	100

18.45 Physical targets for 1993-94 include completion of 6 BHUs with staff accommodation, 16 First Aid Posts, 6 Leprosy/TB Centres, purchase of 2 Mobile Units for provision of basic health services to the people living in hard-to-reach areas and addition of one operation theater in DHQ Hospital Gilgit.

FATA

18.46 Rs 96.52 million have been provided through PSDP 1993-94; Sub-sectorwise allocation are given in Table 18.13.

Table 18.13

Sub-Sector Wise PSDP Allocations, FATA, 1993-94

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Percent share
i)	Rural Health	30.162	31.2
ii)	Preventive Programmes	12.065	12.5
iii)	Hospital beds	42.228	43.8
iv)	Health Manpower	4.826	5.0
v)	Nutrition	0.603	0.6
vi)	Miscellaneous	6.636	6.9
Total:		96.520	100

18.47 Physical Targets during the year include construction of 2 New BHUs and improvement of 20 BHUs, upgradation of 16 RHCs and construction of a new RHC training of 70 TBAs, distribution of 0.2 million packets of ORS for diarrhoea management, and immunization 0.06 million children against six preventable diseases. A total 100 beds are expected to be added in the rural health facilities.

Punjab

18.48 An amount of Rs 1165 million, projected on the basis of four months approved budget, have been allocated during 1993-94; share of health sector in the total PSDP is estimated at 12 percent. Subsector wise allocation is given in Table 18.14.

Table 18.14

Sub-Sector Wise PSDP Allocations, Punjab Province, 1993-94

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation (Estimated)	Percent Share
i)	Hospital beds	273.380	23.4
ii)	Health Manpower	751.030	64.6
iii)	Rural Health	66.100	5.7
iv)	Preventive	43.250	3.7
v)	Nutrition	1.390	0.1
vi)	Urban health centres	0.330	0.0
vii)	Health Foundation	13.300	1.0
viii)	Miscellaneous	16.320	1.4
Total:		1165.000	100.0

18.49 During the period 3 RHCs and 10 BHUs will be completed, whereas 10 RHCs and 10 BHUs will be upgraded besides provision of water supply/sewerage/boundary wall for various health institutions and provision of electricity to 150 PHC facilities. On the hospitals side, 1200 teaching beds already completed during 1992-93 will be commissioned, while three district hospitals with 236 beds and four tehsil hospitals with 375 will be completed. Under preventive programmes, training of 3000 TBAs immunization of 2.95 million children and distribution of 8 million packets of ORS for diarrhoeal management is targeted. Manpower production targets include graduation of 1250 doctors, 850 nurses, 110 dental surgeons, and 3000 paramedics.

18.50 Foreign aided "Family Health" project at a total cost of Rs 2054.52 million will be initiated during the year. Rs 77.830 million will be available as donor funds, besides provincial PSDP in local currency. Project concentrates on access and expansion of PHC services, particularly for women and Children. During the year initial start up activities will be taken in hand.

18.51 The recurring budget for 1993-94 is estimated at Rs 3778.736 million against the budget estimates of Rs 3560.2 million in 1992-93. Breakup of the estimates is given in Table 18.15.

Table 18.15

Budget Estimates for Current Budget, Punjab Province 93-94

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Function	Budget Estimates	Percent share
i)	Professional/technical Colleges, Universities and Institutions.	329.870	8.7
ii)	Administration	385.710	10.2
iii)	General Hospitals & Clinics	2781.540	73.6
iv)	Mental Hospital	64.539	1.7
v)	Other health facilities and preventive measures.	18.624	0.5
vi)	Chemical examiner and health laboratories.	138.453	3.7
vii)	Building and structure	60.000	1.0
Total:		3778.736	100.0

18.52 Further breakup of the Hospitals and Clinics budget is given in Table 18.16.

Table 18.16

Break up of Current Budget for Hospitals & Clinics, 93-94

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Items	Budget Estimates 1993-94	Percent share
i)	Establishment charges	1819.685	65.4
ii)	Medicine	445.139	16.0
iii)	Bedding and Clothing	30.651	1.1
iv)	X-Ray Film	23.035	0.8
v)	Diet	34.543	1.2
vi)	Others	428.487	15.4
Total:		2781.540	100

18.53 Out of the total budget for hospitals and clinics Rs 1011 million (36 percent) have been allocated to rural health centres; detail breakup is given in Table 18.17.

Table 18.17

Break up of Current Budget for RHCS, 1993-94

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Item	Budget Estimates	Percent Share
i)	Establishment charges	694.473	68.7
ii)	Medicine	140.700	14.0
iii)	Bedding and Clothing	15.000	1.5
iv)	X-ray Films	2.000	0.2
v)	Others	158.827	15.7
Total:		1011.000	100.0

Sindh

18.54 An allocation of Rs 630 million has been made in the PSDP 1993-94, which is 11.5 percent of the total provincial development budget. For primary health care (PHC) Rs 350 million have been provided under SAP which is 56 percent of the health sector's PSDP and 6.4 percent of the total provincial PSDP. Sub-sector wise allocations are given in Table 18.18.

Table 18.18

Sub-Sector Wise PSDP Allocations, Sindh Province, 1993-94

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Percent share
i)	Hospital beds	197.884	31.4
ii)	Health Manpower	83.616	13.3
iii)	Rural Health	226.090	36.0
iv)	Preventive Programmes	109.510	17.4
v)	Urban Health Centres	10.000	1.6
vi)	Nutrition	2.900	0.5
Total:		630.000	100.0

18.55 Priority has been accorded to primary health care which includes rural health, preventive programmes, Urban Health Centres and nutrition interventions. There is an increase of 55 percent for PHC services over last year's PSDP allocation.

18.56 Physical Targets for the year include investment on five teaching hospitals, five district hospitals, two taluka hospitals and five other hospitals for the addition of 442 new hospital beds. Investment will also be made in different wards of civil hospital, Karachi, including

cancer and orthopaedic wards for improving the quality of care. A project "Trauma Centre" in Karachi has been started through Tameer-e-Watan Programme. Schemes for setting up TB Sanatorium at Manchar and a Cancer Institute at Karachi will also be initiated. Under the Primary Health Care Programmes, 2 RHCs, 59 BHUs, 40 dispensaries, three urban health centres and two Unani Shafakhanas will be completed while 9 BHUs will be upgraded to RHCs. Target for immunization is around 0.742 million children and mothers.

18.57 Major foreign aided projects include World Bank assisted "Family Health Project" and Asian Development Bank funded "Health Care Development Project". Family Health Project aims at increasing the availability and quality of maternal health services including family planning and thereby reducing maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. The general direction of the project is to improve the quality and integration of primary health care services, particularly for communicable disease control, and thereby enhance the effectiveness of existing health care network especially for women and children. World Bank financial contribution during 1993-94, not reflected as part of provincial PSDP, is planned at Rs 118 million. Physical targets include: construction and equipment of 9 in-service training schools at provincial capital and district level; revocation and additional equipment for seven district and divisional offices; renovation and additional equipment for 30 taluka hospitals, 10 RHCs and 100 BHUs including VHF radio link and nutrition intervention equipment; 2000 kits for TBAs/CHWs; and in-service training of PHC workers employed in the above facilities for upgrading their technical and managerial skills.

18.58 Health Care Development project, financed by the ADB, to be completed over six years, includes upgradation of three technicians schools, two public health schools and nine nursing schools; establishment of a new male nursing school and three paramedical schools; upgradation of selected district/taluka hospitals to improve referral system; and establishment of human resource development units, at provincial level. A modest beginning will be made during 1993-94 and ADB will be providing Rs 9.0 million, not reflected in the provincial PSDP.

18.59 Training of nurses and paramedics is being accelerated. Six nurses schools are at various stages of construction at District Headquarters level, of which four will be ready for commissioning in 1994-95. During the year 1596 doctors, 500 nurses, 100 dentists, and 750 paramedics are expected to graduate from the provincial medical schools and colleges, besides training of 2200 TBAs.

18.60 The budget estimates for current budget for 1993-94 are at Rs 1574.892 million against the revised estimates of Rs 1387.523 million during 1992-93; an increase of 13.5 percent nominal terms over the last year's revised estimates. During 1992-93, hospital sector got a loan's share of Rs 834.311 million i.e. 60% of the total current budget. During 1993-94, this share has gone down to 56.14 percent (Rs 884.163 million); breakdown of hospital budget includes 76% for establishment charges, 16 percent (Rs 135 million) for medicines and remaining 8 percent for other contingencies. Allocation for primary health care, medical education, administration and other programmes during 1993-94 is Rs 690.729 million i.e. 43.86 percent of total current budget. Sub-Sector wise breakdown of revised estimates for 1992-93 and budget estimates for 1993-94 is given in Table 18.19.

Table 18.19

Current Budget - Sindh Province

(Million Rs)

S.No. Items	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Budget Estimates 1993-94	Percent c h a n g e (+/-)
i) Administration	47.528	52.063	+9.5
ii) General Hospitals and Clinics.	1201.237	1322.954	+10.5
iii) Other Health Facilities and preventive measures	130.527	126.204	-3.3
iv) Chemical Examiner and Health Laboratory	4.287	4.801	+12.0
v) Drug Control	3.944	4.443	+12.6
vi) Transfer of payments	-	64.427	-
Total:	1387.523	1574.892	+13.5

18.61 Revenue receipts from health sector were Rs 44.681 million which was 3.2 percent of current health sector budget of 1992-93. These receipts are projected at Rs 53 million, or 3.4 percent of 1993-94 current budget for health.

NWFP

18.62 An amount of Rs 568.002 million has been allocated during 1993-94, which includes Rs 148.203 million for SAP and Rs 10 million for establishment of health foundation. Highest priority has been accorded to primary health care with allocation of Rs 268.7 million including Rs 148.203 million for SAP projects. Sub-sectorwise break-up of allocations is given in Table 18.20.

Table 18.20

Sub-Sector Wise PSDP Allocation, NWFP, 1993-94

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation 1993-94	Percent share
i)	Hospital beds	252.056	44.4
ii)	Rural Health	76.022	13.4
iii)	Preventive Programmes	40.959	7.2
iv)	Health Manpower	38.262	6.7
v)	Nutrition	2.500	0.5
vi)	Health Foundation	10.000	1.8
vii)	SAP Projects	148.203	26.0
viii)	Miscellaneous	1.000	0.1
Total:		568.002	100.0

18.63 Physical targets include upgradation of 40 BHUs and 68 RHCs. During the year 260 doctors, 280 nurses, 750 paramedics, and 600 TBAs/CHWs will be trained. Targets on the preventive side include immunization of 0.6 million children and 1.0 million packets of ORS for management of diarrhoea.

18.64 Foreign aided projects include Family Health Project, Third Health and Population Project and Health Care Development project. Donor assistance for these projects, amounting to Rs 300 million, is available during 1993-94 and is not included in the provincially funded PSDP. Physical targets under these projects include:

- a) Family Health -- establishment of casualty block at three tehsil hospitals, ten labour suites at PHC facilities, two new nursing schools and five schools for in-service training of health staff.
- b) Third Health and Population -- upgradation and expansion of 82 RHCs, construction of Six BHUs, construction of 43 quarters for paramedics, establishment of central equipment repair workshop and few long term training facilities (included in overall targets).
- c) Health Care Development Project -- purchase of land for establishment of new training schools for nurses/paramedics and creation of project implementation units.

18.65 The recurring budget estimates are at Rs 1146.309 million as per details given in Table 18.21.

Table 18.21

Current Budget, NWFP Province

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Function	Budget Estimates 1993-94	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Percent Share
i)	Administration	103.203	82.039	25.8
ii)	General hospital & clinics	1014.393	904.906	12.1
iii)	Mental Hospitals	10.758	14.931	-28.0
iv)	Mother & child health centres.	5.466	5.652	-3.3
v)	Other health facilities and preventive measures	7.440	7.875	5.5
vi)	Chemical examiner & health laboratories.	2.010	2.838	-29.1
vii)	Drug Control	2.625	2.950	-11.0
viii)	Others	0.414	0.444	6.7
Total:		1146.309	1021.635	12.2
Establishment Charges		669.900	592.206	13.1
Commodities, service & others		476.409	429.429	11.1

18.66 Recurring budget estimates for 1993-94 is 12.2 percent higher over the revised estimates of 1992-93. Increase in non-salary budget is by 10.9 percent. During the year 130 new job including 100 professionals, have been provided for.

Balochistan

18.67 An allocation of Rs 434.25 million have been made for the Health and Nutrition Sectors; Rs 104.180 million for referral services and medical education, Rs 299.206 million for primary health care services, and Rs 30.864 million for establishing health foundation and other miscellaneous development works. In addition, an amount of Rs 55 million has been allocated to Bolan Medical College, Quetta in the Federal PSDP 1993-94. Subsector-wise allocation is given in Table 18.22.

Table 18.22

Sub-Sector Wise Allocation, Baluchistan Province 1993-94

(Million Rs)			
S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Percent Share
i)	Rural Health	250.084	57.6
ii)	Preventive Programmes	49.122	11.3
iii)	Hospital beds	70.221	16.0
iv)	Health Manpower	33.959	8.0
v)	Health Foundation	20.000	4.6
vi)	Miscellaneous	10.864	2.5
Total:		434.250	100.0

18.68 Physical targets includes completion of three RHCs upgradation of an RHC to THQ hospital, upgradation of 12 RHCs, establishment of 20 Civil Dispensaries (one in each District) besides replacement of building of 10 existing dispensaries. 45 quarters for paramedical staff and completion of four medicine stores at divisional level. Work on construction of 22 new BHUs and 2 detoxification centres will be started during the year.

18.69 On the manpower side the expected output includes graduation of 120 doctors, 60 nurses, 300 paramedics and 430 TBAs. Immunization programme is expected to protect 0.170 million new borns.

18.70 Besides federal/provincially funded projects, three donor assisted will also form part of development programme; these are Third Health Project, Health Care Development project and Second Family Health. Donor funds of Rs 174 million will be available during 1993-94 besides provincial resources through PSDP.

18.71 Third Health Project is expected to contribute as part of above targets, through upgradation of 12 RHCs, conversion of a dispensary into RHC, residential quarters for 35 paramedics, and establishment of two small workshops for repair and maintenance of electro-medical equipments. Health Care Development project is designed to increase the availability of nurses and paramedics in the provinces; during 1993-94, first year of project implementation work will be taken in hand to start construction of multipurpose paramedical school and two public health schools at divisional level. Family Health Project aims at improving the access and quality of primary health care, particularly for women and children. Project start up activities will be initiated during the year, particularly development of in-service training curricula for various cadre of health functionaries.

18.72 Rs 678.045 million have been provided in the recurring budget during 1993-94 against the revised estimates of Rs 565.485 million in 1992-93, showing 20 percent increase over the year. The relative share of Establishment charges has increased from 59 percent in 1992-93

to 70 percent during 1993-94, while that of commodities and services has decreased from 33 percent to 25 percent.

18.73 Breakdown of current budget for 1993-94 and its comparison with revised estimates of 1992-93 is given in Table 18.23.

Table 18.23

Recurrent Budget Baluchistan Province

(Million Rs)

S.No.Function	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Budget Estimates 1993-94	Percent Change (+/-)
1.Establishment charges.	333.520 (59%)	474.106 (70%)	+43
2.Commodities and Services	185.850 (33%)	169.256 25%)	- 9
i)Medicine	125.030	119.982	- 4
ii)X-Ray Films, Diets,Clothing.	14.460	12.024	- 7
iii)Others	46.360	37.250	-19.5
3.Transfer of payments (stipends/grants)	15.095 (2.7%)	18.770 (2.8%)	+24
4.Repair and Maintenance of durable goods.	5.810	24.754	+326%
5.Purchase of durable goods.	25.210 (14.4%)	26.845 (4.0%)	+6.5
Economy cut	-	(-) 35.686	-
Total:	565.485	678.045	-

18.74 The revenue receipts from the Health Services are expected to increase to Rs 5.4 million from Rs 4.82 million in 1992-94. The revenue receipts were 0.88% of the health sector current expenditure in 1992-93 are likely to decline 0.8 percent during 1993-94. About 627 new posts will be created through the current budget which include 484 posts of grade 1-15 and 143 posts of grade 16-20.

NUTRITION

18.75 The PSDP allocation of Rs 5.245 million for nutrition sector in 1992-93 have been fully utilized. Details are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-18.9. Progress of the ongoing projects was slow because of low PSDP allocations as compared to requirement and the projects activities were not adequately monitored. Review of each project is given below:

Policy Planning, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Nutrition Programme.

18.76 With the establishment of nutrition unit for NWFP, all the five provincial nutrition units including AJK are now functional. In Punjab, 62 doctors and 79 para medics in health facilities of barani areas have been trained in nutrition with the assistance of federal government and UNICEF. These facilities have also been equipped for undertaking growth monitoring and nutrition surveillance activities. In Sind about 25 agricultural extension workers were imparted nutrition training. The training activities in Balochistan and NWFP province could not be taken up because of non-availability of funds. Nutrition Unit for NWFP remained busy in the preparation of a detailed Plan of Action for nutrition in the province.

Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

Salt Iodization Programme.

18.77 To control Iodine Deficiency Disorders in Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir, northern districts of NWFP and Punjab, a programme envisaging supply of iodised salt at the price of common salt was initiated in 1989-90. Progress on different aspects of the project is given below:

- i. About 3700 tonnes iodised salt was supplied /sold in the project area through Utility Stores Corporation's own outlets and the private traders located in the project area. The achievement is 31 per cent of target fixed for the year. The shortfall is due to low allocation (Rs 1.62 million) in the PSDP as compared to the requirement (Rs 9.3 million).
- ii. Promotional activities to create awareness and demand for iodised salt continued. Posters, buntings, hand bills, calendars, hoardings were prepared and distributed/displayed in the project area, besides articles and advertisements in the newspapers. Free samples of iodised salt were distributed. Also radio messages/spots in Urdu and Regional languages were aired through 5 radio stations serving the project area.

- iii. To educate and motivate the implementing agencies and health personnel, importance of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) and its control measures, were highlighted in different training courses and the workshops held on Nutrition.

Lipoidal Therapy

18.78 This programme was started in 1987 by the National Institute of Health (NIH). By the end of June 1993 about 3.09 million population has been administered lipoidal capsules/injections against the targets of 6.1 million. The programme has picked up and the net estimated converge in 1992-93 has improved to 1.16 million against 0.7 million in 1991-92. Besides, urine and water samples collected from project area have been analysed for their iodine concentration to establish a baseline needed for monitoring and impact evaluation of the project.

18.79 The overall progress of the project is slow as compared to PC I targets because the funds allocated in the PSDP were inadequate (as compared to requirement) and the required number of teams could not be raised for lipoidal administration. The existing facilities and teams were also not properly allocated in the field. Moreover, the NIH did not coordinate properly with Provincial Health Departments to involve EIP staff for lipoidal administration.

Promotion, Protection and support of Breastfeeding:

18.80 Breastfeeding policies are being followed/implemented by the provinces in hospitals and health facilities. Teams of doctors comprising pediatricians, obstetricians and nurses have been trained abroad in lactation management who established lactation management clinics in their hospitals to promote and support breastfeeding. Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) was introduced in 18 teaching hospitals under which ten steps including ban on receipt and use of free infant formulas and breastfeeding promotional measures were fully adopted. A legislation for regulating import and use of infant formulas is also under preparation/consideration.

18.81 A lactation management curriculum to impart uniform training to health personnel in breastfeeding promotion was finalized and training now started. National and provincial breastfeeding steering committees held meetings regularly to monitor and provide guidance on

various activities in breastfeeding. Education programmes were held to promote breastfeeding, early weaning and diarrheal management.

18.82 In Punjab 3 seminars at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Bahawalpur were held and 16 lactation management courses organized to train health personnel to promote and protect breastfeeding practice.

International Conference on Nutrition

18.83 An International Conference on Nutrition, jointly organized by FAO/WHO was held in Rome in December, 1992 for which the Nutrition Section of Planning and Development Division acted as a focal point for Pakistan for preparation of the country paper and other arrangements. The conference was attended by Ministers, politicians and the focal points to develop a plan of action for improvement of nutrition in the developing world. Earlier regional meetings were held in FAO office Bangkok and WHO office Egypt, to sort out and highlight regional issues for presentation in the conference. In August, 1992 a final pre-conference meeting was held in Geneva to finalize the issues for formulation of a Plan of Action in the main conference in Rome.

Pakistan Nutrition Project (IBRD Assisted).

18.84 A World Bank assisted Pakistan Nutrition Project is being planned to ameliorate the nutritional status of population in general and vulnerable groups in particular. The main objectives of the nutrition project are;

- a) accelerate progress of ongoing priority nutrition interventions in specific project areas and provide institutional capacity for expanded converge over time:
- b) experiment with, and monitor and evaluate carefully promising new multi-sectoral nutritional interventions so as to provide the basis for broader impact in the future and:
- c) to build further the capacity at both the federal and provincial level as needed to sustain the Government's nutrition improvement efforts countrywide.

18.85 During 1992-93 the World Bank Identification Mission visited Pakistan to identify various project components. These components are as under:

- 1) Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme.
- 2) Iron Deficiency Anaemia Control Programme
- 3) Growth Promotion
- 4) Nutrition Education and Training
- 5) Household Food Security.

18.86 The basic components of this project have been approved by the Federal Nutrition Syndicate and project formulation activities are underway.

PL-480 Programme:

18.87 Under Title 1 agreement of Pl 480 programme signed between the USAID and Government of Pakistan, a Nutrition Policy Analyst (long term consultant) has started work for developing a monitoring system for nutrition programmes.

Research

18.88 A study on vitamin A contents of different brands of vegetable oil/ghee is being conducted with the assistance of UNICEF.

Food Consumption:

18.89 As shown in table 18.24, the food situation improved during 1992-93 over 1991-92. The aggregate per capita availability of essential food items in physical terms and also in terms of calories and protein has increased due to increase in availability of basic food items. The availability of milk and oil, however, reduced marginally during the year. The per capita availability of calories and protein increased to 2485 and 65.14 gms per day in 1992-92 from 2453 calories and 63.44 gms protein in 1991-92.

Table 18.24

Per Capita Availability of Essential Items of Consumption

S.No.	Item	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	% change in 1992-93 over 1991-92
1.	Wheat (Kgs/annum)		125.82	127.90	(+) 1.65
2.	Rice	"	13.10	15.55	(+) 18.70
3.	Other grains	"	10.69	10.80	(+) 1.03
4.	Pulses	"	5.66	6.73	(+) 18.90
5.	Milk (Litre/ annum)		62.69	62.63	(-) 0.10
6.	Vegetable ghee/Edible oil (kgs/annum)		11.83	11.62	(-) 1.77
7.	Meat (Beef, Mutton), Poultry, Fish and Eggs	"	20.28	20.78	(+) 2.46
8.	Fruits and Vegetables	"	66.98	67.50	(+) 0.78
9.	Sugar	"	26.77	26.81	(+) 0.15
10.	Tea	"	0.94	1.03	(+) 9.57
Weighted Growth Rate:					(+) 0.76

Availability of:

Calories	2435	2485
Protein (grams)	63.44	65.14

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

Food Consumption

18.90 The production of major food items have been targetted for 1993-94 to further improve per capita food availability in 1993-94.

18.91 As a result of increased production of cereals, animal products fruits and vegetables, import of traditional food items like Edible oils, wheat and pulses, the per capita calories and protein availability is likely to improve further. The per capita availability of calories and protein is envisaged at 2526 cal and 66.6 gm protein, during 1993-94. The details are given in Table 18.25.

Table 18.25

Per Capita Availability of Essential Items of Consumption

S.No.	Item	Unit	1991-93 (Achievements)	1993-94 (Targets)	% change in 1993-94 over 1992-93
1.	Wheat	(Kgs/annum)	127.90	128.45	(+) 0.43
2.	Rice	"	15.55	15.90	(+) 0.32
3.	Other grains	"	10.80	11.32	(+) 4.81
4.	Pulses	"	6.73	6.69	(-) 0.59
5.	Milk	(Litre/ annum)	62.63	63.67	(+) 1.16
6.	Vegetable ghee/Edible oil	(Kgs/annum)	11.62	12.50	(+) 7.57
7.	Meat (Beef, Mutton), Poultry, Fish and Eggs	"	20.78	21.35	(+) 2.74
8.	Fruits and Vegetables	"	67.50	67.82	(+) 0.47
9.	Sugar	"	26.81	26.88	(+) 0.26
10.	Tea	"	1.03	1.07	(+) 3.26
Weighted Growth Rate:					(+) 0.22

Availability of:

Calories	2485	2526
Protein (grams)	65.14	66.60

Source: Planning Division (Agri. Section & International Economic Section)

18.92 Rs 13.666 million have been provided in PSDP 1993-94 of which Rs 5.566 million are Federal programme and Rs 8.1 million for Provincial programme. Rs 3.0 million have been allocated for Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (Lipoidol Therapy) being implemented by the National Institute of Health (NIH), Health Division. Two Nutrition Projects sponsored/executed by the Planning Division (Nutrition Section) have not been given any allocation in local currency for PSDP 1993-94. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-18.9.

18.93 Details of the Programme/Projects to be undertaken during 1993-94 are given in the following paragraphs. Physical targets are given in the Statistical Appendix Table-18.10.

**Policy Planning, Coordination, Monitoring
and evaluation of Nutrition Programmes (Programme suspended for no allocation)**

18.94 To enhance the capabilities of provincial governments and federal agencies in policy planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of nutrition programmes. Nutrition Section of Planning and Development Division would provide the needed technical assistance. Growth Monitoring and Nutrition Surveillance activities will be expanded and more nutrition centres will be set up in the basic health facilities.

18.95 During 1993-94, 300 medical officers and paramedics of Sargodha and D.G. Divisions will be parted nutrition training. Growth monitoring equipment will be supplied to the health facilities having trained staff. 50 nutrition clinics will be established in Punjab province. Further nutrition training activities during the year 1993-94 would be carried out through the financial assistance of UNICEF.

**Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD)
Control Programme (only UNICEF) support in the form of Potassium Iodate)**

18.96 The IDD Control Programme which comprises iodised salt and lipoidol therapy will be accelerated by continuing effective promotional campaign and adopting other appropriate measures.

Details are given below:

Salt Iodization:(Targets will not be met due to non availability of funds)

18.97 Utility Stores Corporation will supply 5,000 tonnes iodised salt in the project area through its own outlets and through private traders, at the price of common salt. Strong promotional campaign through printed material and radio messages will continue. Messages on IDD and iodised salt will be arranged through weekly T.V. programmes.

18.98 In private sectors few manufactures will be encouraged to start production and marketing of iodised salt in the project area. They would be supported and provided with needed technical assistance and monitoring facilities.

18.99 A number of 5-6 workshops on IDD Control Programme will be organized at selected sites in the project areas, to create awareness about IDD and promote use of iodised salt.

Lipoidal Therapy:

18.100 National Institute of Health, Islamabad envisages to administer iodised oil capsules to about 1.0 million population in the project area. Better coordination will be made with NWFP Health Department for effective involvement of EPI staff in lipoidal Therapy Programme.

Promotion, Protection and Support of Breastfeeding(UNICEF Supported)

18.101 The training of staff placed at the health facilities will be conducted according to uniform curriculum supplied to provinces to promote breastfeeding and infant feeding practices.

Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) will be introduced to district headquarters hospitals in the provinces to follow/adopt steps designed for promotion and protection of breastfeeding.

Activities of teaching hospitals which have been declared baby friendly will be continuously monitored to oversee the follow up of steps needed for promotion of breastfeeding.

A legislation to regulate import and use of infant formulas and pacifiers will be enacted. Promotion of breastfeeding through T.V. will continue.

Each province has drawn up a plan of action for breastfeeding to undertake promotional activities. In Punjab 25 lactation management courses at various hospitals and 8 seminars at divisional level will be organized to promote breastfeeding practice.

In Baluchistan, 5 lactation management courses will be organized to train 50 doctors and 70 paramedics. One lactation management clinic will be established and two orientation seminars will be organized for health care providers in Quetta and Sibi Division. National and provincial breastfeeding steering committees will meet regularly to monitor implementing of breastfeeding activities.

PL-480 Programmes(USAID Supported)

18.102 Under different self-help measures contained in PL-480 title-I agreement signed between GOP and USAID nutrition activities will be supplemented through a set of policies and interventions. Nutrition Section would devise a monitoring system, identifying, designing and implementing nutrition policy studies and training programmes with the assistance of USAID SPONSORED Nutrition Policy Analyst.

Household Food Security:(FAO Supported)

18.103 Nutrition Section will coordinate/execute an FAO assisted project for training of agriculture extension workers for improving household food security. The project envisages (i) development of a comprehensive curriculum for in service and are service training, (ii) development of training programme by two international and one local consultants with the assistance of Agricultural Training Institutes in the provinces and (iii) to undertake training programme developed for imparting nutrition.

Pakistan Nutrition Project (IBRD assisted)

18.104 A comprehensive nutrition project estimated to cost US \$ 65 million will be

prepared with IBRD assistance. The project has the following components.

1. Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme.
2. Iron Deficiency Anaemia Control Programme
3. Growth Promotion
4. Nutrition Education and Training
5. Household Food Security.

18.105 Feasibility studies to prepare different components of the proposed project, will be completed through Japanese Trust Fund and the Project Preparation Facility (PPF) for which agreements have been signed.

18.106 Following Research studies will be conducted.

- i) Assessment of food losses in different production and consumption systems.
- ii) A nutrition survey to fill the existing data gaps and determine causes of malnutrition.
- iii) As a follow up of International Conference on Nutrition held at Rome in December, 1992 and Post ICN consultative meeting held at Bangkok in 1993, a national seminar sponsored by FAO will be held at Islamabad to draw up a Plan of Action for Nutrition for Pakistan for presentation to FAO.

CHAPTER-19

POPULATION WELFARE PROGRAMME

Pakistan ever since its independence, has experienced a high and accelerating population growth rate. The population has more than trippled itself during 1951-93. Pakistan now ranks as 8th largest country in the world in terms of population size where as it is 34th in terms of geographical area. It consequently suffers from serious constraints as the population size structure poses definite impediments in the way of development process. In case the present population growth rate is allowed to remain unchanged the population of the country will have a marked young age structure, a high dependency ratio and a size of 150 million by the turn of the century.

19.2 The persistent high rate of population growth during the past four decades has resulted in an unfavourable age structure characterized by high dependency ratio and low labour force participation rate. The population if allowed to continue at its current rate of growth then it will continue to considerably undermine economic progress and improvements in standards of living. The current rate of population growth leaves insufficient margin out of the growth in national income for bringing about improvements in consumption levels and providing for savings and investments necessary to sustain further increase in output. At the same time, such socio-economic gains accomplished, are largely diluted by the increase in population. Arresting the population growth rate will, therefore, serve the twin objectives of increasing the nation's capacity to save and invest and improving the per capita availability of goods and social services. Spacing children and limiting family size will also serve important objective of improving the health of the mothers and children.

19.3 The main objective of population welfare programme is therefore, directed towards lowering the level of fertility by motivating people towards a small family norm, lowering the population growth rate, and improving quality of life of the entire nation and thereby improving the overall development of the country.

REVIEW OF 1992-93

19.4 The financial and physical performance of the programme is stated in the ensuing paragraphs.

19.5 The Population Welfare Programme was allocated an amount of Rs 828.9 million Foreign Assistance of Rs 189 million. The sector has incurred an expenditure of Rs 702.87 million (85 %). Sub-sectorwise allocation and utilization is given in Table 19.1.

Table 19.1

**Sub-Sector Wise Allocation and Utilization
1992-93**

Sl.No.	Name of Sub-sector	Allocation	Utili- zation	Percent Utili- zation
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Administrative Organization	218.2	187.551	86
2.	Population Welfare Services	359.2	288.009	80
3.	IEC Programme	58.2	46.416	80
4.	Training	33.8	29.621	88
5.	Research	29.8	28.178	95
6.	Logistics and Supplies	113.8	100.35	88
7.	Construction	15.0	22.745	152
8.	Transport	1.0	-	-
Total		828.9	702.87	85

19.6 During the year the services outlets was strengthened and 33 Mobile Service Units (MSUs), 79 Reproductive Health Service 'A' Centres were established and 5814 service outlets of Health and other Line Departments, 2500 Private Registered Medical Practitioners, 4000 Hakeems and Homeopaths, 5000 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and 580 Service Outlets were involved through NGOCC. It also established in the private sector 67000 sale points for dispensing conventional contraceptives to target population through the project titled "Social Marketing of Contraceptives (SMC)". Details are given in Table 19.2.

Table 19.2

Physical Performance
1992-93
(Accumulative Number)

S No.	Name of Service Outlets	1992-93		Percent Achieve- ment	
		Target 1992-93	Achieve ment		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Family Welfare Centres		1296	1296	100
2	Reproductive Health 'A' Centres		79	79	100
3	Mobile Service Units		130	130	100
4.	Involvement of NGOs		568	580	98
5.	Involvement of pro- vincial Line Deptts.		394	160	41
6.	Hakeem's Matabs		2200	2500	114
7.	Homeopath Clinics		900	1500	167
8.	Target Group Institutions		174	174	100
9.	Involvement of Private Medical Practitioners.		2500	2500	100
10.	Involvement of Health Sector Service Outlets.		4620	5654	122
11.	Traditional Birth Attendants		5000	5000	100
12.	Sale points of SMC		72000	67000	93
13.	Outlets of AJK & NA.		130	184	142

Contraceptives and Demographic Performance

19.7 The distribution of conventional contraceptives and the performance of the clinical methods showed a poor performance as compared to previous year. The reasons for low performance as reported by the sponsors, were mainly increase in the price of condoms and the ban on the recruitments in the service delivery projects i.e. Family Welfare Centres, Mobile Service Units and Reproductive Health Services. On the basis of reported figures the sector could manage to prevent 0.593 million births including carry over effect and served 1.681 million acceptors including carry over effect of 1.099 million births and served 1.681 million acceptors including carry over effect of 1.099 million. Methodwise details are given in Table 19.3.

Table 19.3

**Contraceptive Performance
1992- 93**

S.No.	Name of Method	Target	Achievement	Percent Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Condoms (units)	123.62	121.987	99
2.	Oral Pills (cycles)	1.610	3.253	202
3.	IUD (cases)	1.450	0.697	48
4.	Injectables (vials)	1.400	1.656	118
5.	Contraceptive Surgery (cases)	0.125	0.136	109
6.	Acceptors	2.286	1.908	83
7.	Birth Preventions	0.491	0.378	77

Training

19.8 The programme continued to carry out its clinical and its non-clinical training activities during the period under review.

Achievements of the component are:-

A) Clinical.

Population Welfare Programme through the Regional Training Institutes (RTIs) imparted training to programme and non-programme doctors and paramedics in clinical methods of family planning. Likewise, advance training was also given to para-medics in the techniques of family planning covering a period of 1 - 10 days.

B) Non Clinical.

The Population Welfare Training Institutes (PWTIs) imparted training orientation to programme and non-programme personnel in non-clinical family planning techniques as planned for the period 1992-93.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94.

19.9 The emphasis of the programme during 1993-94 will remain on lowering the rate of population growth and voluntary birth intervals. A new initiative entitled "Village Based Family Planning Workers" will be extended in all the provinces. The information, education and communication (IEC) programme will further be strengthened.

19.10 A sum of Rs 1100 million including foreign assistance component of Rs 500 million has been earmarked for the population welfare activities during the year 1993-94. Details of sub-sectorwise allocation are given in Table 19.4.

Table 19.4

Sub-Sector Wise Allocation 1993-94

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Name of Sub-Sector	1992-93 Utili zation	1993-94 Allo- cation	Percent change/ Increase/ decrease (+/-)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Administrative Organization	187.551	206.90	10
2.	Population Welfare Services	288.009	553.95	92
3.	IEC Programme	46.416	93.00	100
4.	Training	29.621	41.50	40
5.	Research	28.178	27.40	-3
6.	Logistics and Supplies	100.350	119.80	19
7.	Construction	22.745	24.00	-6
8.	Transport	-	33.45	-
Total:		702.87	1100.00	57

19.11 During 1993-94 the Population Welfare Programme will establish 1723 service outlets, outlets of provincial line departments, outlets of TGIs and involve 6276 service outlets of line departments and NGOs. It will continue to involve 67000 sale points of SMC in the private sector for dispensing conventional contraceptives. Componentwise physical targets appear in Table 19.5.

Table 19.5

**Targets for Service Outlets
1993-94**

S.No.	Service Delivery outlets	G.Total (Federal+Provincial)
1.	Mobile Service Units	130
2.	Family Welfare Centres	1300
3.	Reproductive Health Service 'A' Centres	79
4	Village Based	3000
5.	Non-Governmental Organizations	568
6.	Provincial Line Departments	168
7.	Target Group Institutions	229
8.	Registered Medical Practitioners	6500
9.	Traditional Birth Attendants	5030
10.	Family Planning Inputs into the Health Departments.	5540
11.	Social Marketing of Contraceptives	67000
12.	Outlets of Azad Jammu & Kashmir,	214
13.	Outlets of Northern Areas and FATA	
14.	Hakeem Matabs	5300
15.	Homeopaths	2270

Training

19.12 The programme envisages to impart clinical training/orientation to 8413 personnel of programme and non-programme through the RTIs. It will also provide training facilities to 95130 personnel in management techniques, IEC and monitoring & evaluation through the PWTIs. An allocation of Rs 41.5 million has been earmarked in the PSDP 1993-94 for the sub-sector to meet its requirements during the financial year 1992-93.

Information, Education & Communication (IEC)

19.13 The sub-sector will utilize all available electronic and print media for disseminating the message of family planning for motivation of target population in favour of small family norm. A provision of Rs 93 million has been made for the component for publising the population welfare activities at federal and provincial levels.

Research

19.14 Research efforts will be enhanced in the area of clinical studies, field trials and Demographic studies, data analysis, surveys and birth/ death registration. The research work will be carried out by the two existing institutions i.e. NIRFC and NIPS. In addition, monitoring & evaluation system of the programme will be activated and strengthened. An amount of Rs 27.4 million have been earmarked for this sub-sector in the PSDP 1993-94.

Logistics & Supplies

19.15 Under this programme contraceptives are procured and distributed through public and private sector service delivery outlets/sale points. A PSDP allocation of Rs 119.8 million has been made for the sub-sector during the reference period.

Construction

19.16 The construction work of 5 Regional Training Institutes will be completed during 1993-94. A provision of Rs 24.0 million has been made for the sub-sector to meet its requirements.

Transport

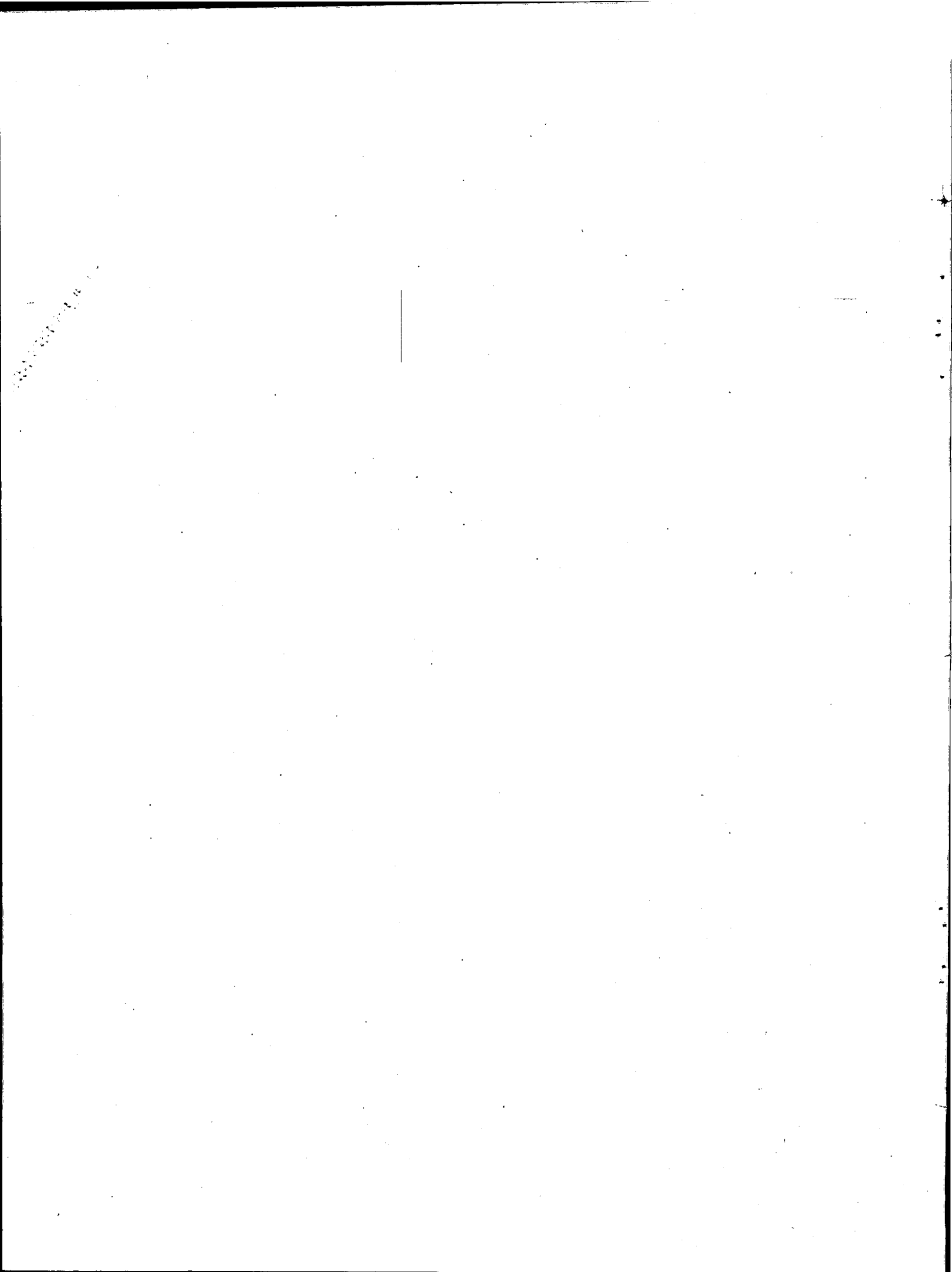
19.17 Under this sub-sector the immediate requirements of the transport of the provinces will be met. An amount of Rs 33.45 million has been earmarked in the PSDP 1993-94.

Contraceptive and Demographic Targets

19.18 The programme envisages to prevent 0.454 million births and serve 1.887 million acceptors in the year 1993-4. Details of methodwise contraceptive and demographic targets appear at Table 19.6.

Table 19.6
Contraceptive Targets
1993-94

Sl. No.	Methods	Achievement (1992-93)	Target (1993-94)
1	2	3	4
1.	Condoms (Units)	121.987	127.204
2.	Oral Pills (Cycles)	3.253	3.469
3.	IUD (Cases)	0.697	0.808
4.	Injectables (vials)	1.656	2.004
5.	Contraceptive Surgery (Cases)	0.136	0.223
6.	Team bottles	0.136	0.154
7.	Acceptors (Net)	1.681	1.887
8.	Birth Aversions (Net) Surgery	0.475	0.454



CHAPTER-20

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

REVIEW OF 1992-93

Employment

In the Annual Plan 1992-93 about 0.9 million additional jobs opportunities were expected to be created in the wake of 6.2 per cent growth in economic activity, reinforced by policy initiatives towards employment promotion. Unfortunately the year 1992-93 turned out to be a year of sluggish growth resulting mainly from several unexpected developments including heavy rains and floods. The impact of deceleration in GDP growth to 3 per cent was widely felt across all the sectors of economy. Like the pressure in other areas the employment situation remained tight and only 0.76 million additional jobs, mostly in the private sector were expected to be created against the target of 0.9 million jobs.

20.2 For the employment promotion, apart from the normal investment programme special loans in the range of rupees fifty thousand to rupees 0.3 million were sanctioned under the self employment programmes, to educated youth for setting up small scale industrial and other enterprises. In addition the public transport scheme started in February, 1992 to provide loans to unemployed person to buy taxi cabs, coaches, trucks and buses, was continued at a large scale. Under the scheme considerable pressure on unemployment was eased as according to some estimates about 0.4 million additional jobs were created through this programme.

Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP)

20.3 Total PSDP allocation for the manpower sector was Rs 192.8 million, out of which Rs 139.8 million was to be spent on Federal projects and Rs 53 million was for provincial programmes. Actual utilization was about Rs 317.4 million on Federal projects and Rs 47.2 million on the provincial programmes (Statistical Appendix Table-20.1 and 20.2). Project/programme-wise position is given below:

National Vocational Training Project, Phase-II

20.4 The Project with a total cost of Rs 2822 million envisages construction of 21 new Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) including 5 for Women, expansion of National Training Development (NTDI), provision of equipment to existing 28 Technical Training Centres (TTCs), vehicles and office equipment for the apprenticeship training and consumable material for all the institutions under the scheme. The revised Project had been approved at a cost of Rs 2882.18 million with FEC of Rs 1883.02 million. In the PSDP for 1992-93, this project was allocated Rs 121.23 million, against which Rs 292.223 million was spent. So far equipment for 20 existing TTCs has been delivered and about half of the construction work on 10 VTCs at

Okara, Muzaffar Garh, Vehari, Hangu, Jaranwala, Toba Tek Singh, Dera Murad Jamali, Shikarpur, Khairpur and Karak has been completed.

Human Resources Development/Strengthening of Data Base Project

20.5 Under the project, manpower data is collected through field surveys and labour market information flows are improved for better planning in future. The PSDP utilization for 1992-93 was Rs 9.856 million.

Pakistan Manpower Institute (PMI) Hostel

20.6 The project envisages to construct hostel for visiting scholars and participants of courses at PMI, Islamabad. The project fully utilized total PSDP allocation of Rs 4.05 million in 1992-93.

National Industrial Relations Commission (NIRC) Building

20.7 The project envisages construction of office building for NIRC at Islamabad. In 1992-93 the PSDP allocation of Rs 4.726 million was fully utilized.

Social Security Pension Scheme

20.8 The project costing Rs 10.645 million was fully funded by UNDP/ILO with main objective to improve the social security services. After spending Rs 1.8 million in 1992-93, the project now stands completed.

Expansion and Strengthening of Workers' Education

20.9 The project with a total cost of Rs 14.8 million aims at opening up new centres at Sukkar/Larkana, Multan, Gujranwala, Haripur, and strengthening the existing programme for workers' education. The PSDP allocation of Rs 4.718 million was fully utilized.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

Punjab

20.10 An allocation of Rs 20 million was made for the manpower sector projects of which Rs 17.6 million was utilized for the establishment of technical training centres, construction of employment exchanges and training of mine workers and supervisors.

20.11 During the year, work on the expansion of Government Vocational Institute (GVI) at Multan progressed to advanced stages of completion. The progress of work on Chichawatni was however, slow. Buildings for employment exchanges Offices at Sargodha, Sialkot and Jhelum were completed. The construction of the employment exchange Office building at Multan was at advance stage of completion. Center for Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment at Lahore has been completed. Work on Training Center for Mine Supervisors and

Mining Technicians at Choa Saidan Shah, Miners' Rescue and Safety Station, Phase-II at Khushab, Mine Survey Institute at Makarwal and Mining Development Cell at Lahore was completed.

Sindh

20.12 In 1992-93 an allocation of Rs 18 million was made against which Rs 14.535 million was utilized. During the year, TTC Dadu, TTC for Women Korangi Karachi and Regional Directorate of Labour at Hyderabad were completed whereas the physical implementation of TTC at Liaqatabad, TTC for Women at Korangi, TTCs at Mirpurkhas, Diplo District Tharparkar, Orangi Town, Sadat Colony, Jacob Lines, Shahdad Kot, Ratodero and Naudero, Office for the Directorate of Labour Sindh, Karachi, Office and Residence of Deputy director Labour, Sukkar, Mine Poly-trade & Polytechnic Institute at Khanote (Dadu), construction of boundary wall and lighting in Mines Rescue and research centre khanote, Employment exchange Office in Landhi Karachi, were in the various stages of execution.

N.W.F.P

20.13 The PSDP allocation of Rs 14.4 million in 1992-93 was fully utilized. While the work on TTC, Kohat, was completed, that on TTC at Gadoon Amazai continued. Introduction of new Trades in TTCs in NWFP, Apprenticeship Training Centre Hattar, Trade Testing Board and Curriculum Development Centre, Re-designation of existing Skill Development Centre in NWFP were in progress.

Baluchistan

20.14 The only on-going scheme for the expansion of skill development facilities in TTCs at Sui, has fully utilized its allocation of Rs 0.6 million.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

20.15 One of the major objectives of Annual Plan growth and investment strategy of the Annual Plan 1993-94 is to generate additional employment opportunities by expanding productive avenues particularly through private initiatives and provision of facilities for self-employment. On the basis of historical relationship between output and employment, the level of investment and the production structure envisaged in the Plan are expected to create 0.84 million jobs internally. In addition the overseas employment opportunities will be explored and utilized affectively. It is hoped that Pakistan's overseas employment promotion efforts will create at least 0.2 million jobs abroad as compared to 0.196 million jobs opportunities availed in 1992-93.

Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP)

20.16 An allocation of Rs 410.79 million has been made for the Manpower sector, out of which Rs 361.69 million will be spent on federal projects and Rs 49.1 million on provincial

programmes. Programme/agency-wise break up is given in Table-20.1 and details are given in succeeding paras.

Table 20.1

Programme and Agency-wise Allocation, 1993-94

(Million Rs)

Agency	Skill Development	Employment Services	Safety and Security	Industrial Re-lations	Research and Others	Total
Federal	346.0	-	-	4.9	10.8	361.7
Punjab	12.8	-	6.3	0.9	-	20.0*
Sindh	16.7	0.3	4.2	-	1.8	23.0
NWFP	2.5	-	-	-	-	2.5
Baluchistan	2.9	-	0.7	-	-	3.6
Total:	380.9	0.3	11.2	5.8	12.6	410.8

* PSDP allocations for Punjab is for four months (July-October, 1993) which have been blown up for getting the allocation for whole financial year, 1993-94. The NWFP PSDP provides provisional allocation figure for whole year for PSDP 1993-94 programme which have been used/adopted.

National Vocational Training Project, Phase-II

20.17 Under the 1993-94 PSDP an amount of Rs 346 Million with FEC of Rs 330 million has been made to cover the ongoing construction works on ten VTCs, procurement of equipment for 8 TTCs and completion of installation of equipment in existing 20 TTCs planned studies/technical assistance, and related operating expenses of the Project. During the year, the construction work on Shikarpur, Khairpur and Karak centres together with the construction of main office of National Training Bureau and National Staff Training Institute will be started. The VTCs at Okara and Vehari are likely to be completed during the year after which equipment will be installed in these centres. With the cooperation of province, the project is likely to pick up momentum during the year.

Human Resource Development/Strengthening of Data Base

20.18 The project has been allocated Rs 7.183 million to implement the programmed surveys and studies and training activities under the project.

Pakistan Manpower Institute (PMI) Hostel

20.19 The project, with a total cost of Rs 12.4 million, envisions to construct hostel for PMI at Islamabad for visiting scholars and participants of courses offered by PMI. An allocation of Rs 3.665 million has been made for the continuation of civil work.

National Industrial Relations Commission (NIRC) Building

20.20 The project, with a revised cost of Rs 19.9 million, envisions to construct NIRC offices in Islamabad. The project, with an original cost of Rs 10 million, was started in 1987-88 but its implementation was disrupted due to changes in site location, building design, etc. For this project a sum of Rs 1.613 million has been allocated to complete the remaining civil works, electric fittings, procurement of furniture and establishment of Labour Courts.

Expansion and Strengthening of Workers' Education

20.21 The project, with a total cost of Rs 14.8 million, envisions to expand and strengthen the existing workers' education programme. The project will add four new Workers' Education Centres at Sukkar/Larkana, Multan, Gujranwala and Haripur. An allocation of Rs 3.232 million with FEC of Rs 1.766 million has been made for carrying out the project activities.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

Punjab

20.22 PSDP allocation for the year is about Rs 20 million. The allocation for the ongoing programme is Rs 13.38 million and new programme is Rs 6.62 million. The amount will be utilized for completion of eight on-going and six new schemes. The on-going schemes are; additional facilities at Government Vocational Institute (GVI) Multan, Sahiwal, Continuation of civil works at TTC Chichawatni and Kamalia, buildings for Employment Exchanges at Multan, additional facilities for Mines Rescue and Safety Station Khushab and Mines Survey Institute Makerwal will be completed/continued. The allocation for new projects is Rs 2.206 million. The amount will be spent on beginning work on advisory services for strengthening of Monitoring and Evaluation System in the field of Vocational Training to the Directorate of Manpower and Training Punjab, Construction and Expansion of Apprenticeship Training Scheme in Directorate of Manpower and Training Lahore, Consolidation of Technical Training Centre (Women), Lahore, Strengthening and Consolidation of Staff Training Institute, Lahore, and New Trades at Technical Training Centre Gulberg Lahore, with the grant-in-aid of Government of Germany under their technical assistance programme.

Sindh

20.23 PSDP allocation for the year is Rs 23.00 million of which Rs 22.00 million will be utilized on sixteen on going schemes mentioned at para 20.12 above. A sum of Rs one

million will be spent on new project i.e., Establishment of TTC at Umar Kot to initiate the civil works activities.

N.W.F.P.

20.24 An allocation of Rs 2.5 million (Rs 0.25 million for July-October, 1993) has been made for the financial year, 1993-94. The amount will be spent on two project namely establishment of Trade Testing Board and Curriculum Development Centre and Re-vitalization/re-designing of Skill Development Centres in NWFP.

Baluchistan

20.25 An allocation Rs 3.594 million has been made for the year for continuation of work on the construction of TTC at Sui on-going and three new projects i.e. constructions of 9 Female Vocational Technical Training Centres at Kharan, Kalat, Pand, Dera Bugti, Nal, Usta Mohammad, Loralai, Turbat and Dhadar; establishment of Mines Training and Rescue Station Harnai and Institute of Mining Technology, Quetta which will be provided Rs 1.2 million in the current year.

CHAPTER-21

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Programme have been designed to help and harmonize the forces of social change caused by development process and offset adverse repercussions of development activities on socially, economically and physically handicapped.

REVIEW OF 1992-93

21.2 The Social Welfare sector was allocated Rs 176.9 million against which an expenditure of Rs 157.3 million was incurred. Table 21.1 indicates the Federal and provincial allocations and utilization.

Table 21.1

Federal and Provincial Allocation/Utilization

(Million Rs)

Federal / Provincial	1992 - 93		Utilization %
	Allocation	Utilization	
Federal Agencies	82.8	83.0	100.2
Punjab	36.6	17.4	47.5
Sindh	25.0	24.9	99.6
NWFP	13.0	13.1	100.7
Balochistan	17.3	17.2	99.4
AJK	2.2	1.7	77.3
Total :	176.9	157.3	88.9

21.3 Agency-wise and subsector-wise utilization in 1992-93 is shown in Statistical Appendix Table-21.1.

21.4 On the physical front the emphasis has been on the continuation of on-going services and completion of construction works of buildings to house Special Education and Rehabilitation Centres for the disabled. The delivery system of these social welfare services include institutions/centres which cover assessment, treatment, special education and vocational training of the disabled and other welfare services in various fields like child welfare, patients welfare, community development works, welfare of the beggars etc. Statistical Appendix Table-21.2 indicates the province-wise distribution of these service institutions/centres.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

21.5 In the PSDP for 1993-94 a sum of Rs 129.7 million has been provided for the Special Education and Social Welfare services against an expenditure of Rs 157.3 million in 1992-93. The allocation for 1993-94 however, is 27 per cent less than the allocation of 1992-93. The decline in the allocation is due to the financial constraint. Table 21.2 indicates the Federal and Provincial Allocations for 1993-94.

Table 21.2
Federal and Provincial Allocation/Utilization

(Million Rs)

Federal/Provincial	1992-93 Utiliza- tion	1993-94 Alloca- tion	%increase/dec- rease over Utilization in 1992-93
Federal Agencies	83.0	60.9	- 26.6
Punjab	17.4	27.8*	57.5
Sindh	24.9	16.0	- 35.7
NWFP	13.1	10.0	- 23.7
Balochistan	17.2	10.9	- 36.6
AJK	1.7	4.1	86.4
Total:	157.3	129.7	-17.8

* Projected for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP.

21.6 The Annual Plan for 1993-94 aims at development of 173 welfare institutions under the public sector and as expansion and standardisation of 970 welfare institutions in the private sector. The major programme includes strengthening of 59 on-going institutions for rehabilitation of all categories of disabled and gearing up of construction work for completion of 9 buildings to house Special Education and Welfare Centres. The Special Education Centres at Islamabad and the provincial headquarters will be equipped with the latest rehabilitation aids and appliances. The special school-cum-rehabilitation centres in selected divisions/districts will be strengthened and streamlined. Some of the Government institutions, established in all the provinces, will be used for demonstration to the NGOs to undertake similar programme at a larger scale. With the development of ongoing Government institutions and replication of their facilities and services in voluntary institutions operated by the NGOs, it is expected that the number of beneficiaries of Special Education and Rehabilitation services will increase considerably. However, in view of the increasing number of all categories of the disabled due to traffic/industrial accidents and debilitating diseases, beneficiaries of Special Education and rehabilitation services may fall short of the actual requirements.

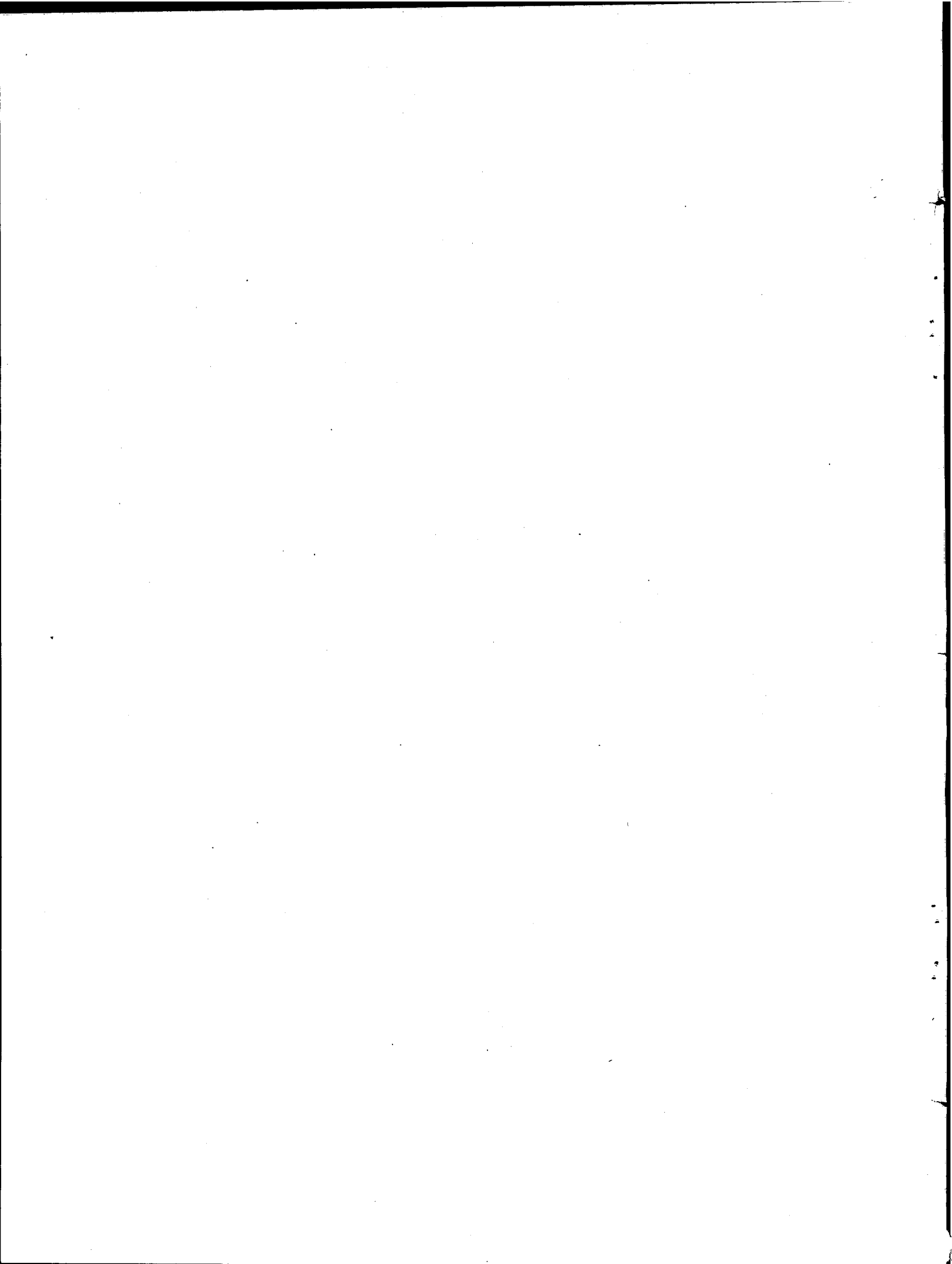
21.7 To meet the deficit of trained teachers a crash training programme of short-term Special Education courses will be organised under the auspices of the National Institute of Special

Education at Islamabad and Provincial Training Institutes of Special Education at Lahore and Jamshoro. These institutes are expected to produce 100 trained teachers in Special Education during 1993. The Federal Government will also assist the Punjab, Karachi and Allama Iqbal Open Universities to start a sequence of teacher training in Special Education. Other Social Welfare Programmes during 1993 include the establishment, strengthening and expansion of a variety of social welfare institutions such as orphanages, day-care centres for children, socio-economic centres for women, Darul Amans, medical social work units in hospitals, school social work units in schools, urban community and staff welfare institutions.

Promotion of Voluntary Social Work

21.8 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 programmes. In addition to Government Departments of Social Welfare at Federal and Provincial level, other Federal agencies as well as foreign donors will also assist NGOs financially in various fields of Social Services to expand their programmes. A total number of 970 voluntary welfare institutions will benefit from such supportive assistance during 1993-94 (Federal-150, Punjab-350, Sind-260, NWFP-130, and Baluchistan-80). These institutions include expansion programme for social services and standardisation of their organisation.

21.9 Agency-wise and sub-sector-wise details of physical targets for 1993-94 and achievements for 1992-93 are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-21.2.



CHAPTER-22

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development implies multi-sectoral approach in order to benefit the target groups in the rural areas. Although a lot of emphasis has been placed in the past years yet the availability of physical and social infrastructure in rural areas is far less as compared to urban areas. Details of various programmes in regard to educational facilities, village electrification, drinking water supply, health and population programmes are given in the respective chapters. This chapter covers rural roads and multisectoral area development projects aiming at the provision of basic amenities such as drinking water, health, education, sanitation, roads and village electrification.

REVIEW OF 1992-93

22.2 In the Annual Plan 1992-93, Rs 5659.71 million were allocated for the rehabilitation of old and construction of new farm-to-market roads, small village level schemes, strengthening of local bodies institutions and integrated rural area development projects. Agency-wise financial allocation and its utilization is shown in Table 22.1.

Table 22.1

Financial Allocation and Utilization

(Million Rs)

No.	Agency	1992-93		Percentage
		Allocation	Utilization	
1.	Federal	812.71	726.30	89
2.	Punjab	3172.90	3172.90	100
3.	Sindh	880.00	795.69	90
4.	NWFP	641.74	413.82	64
5.	Balochistan	152.50	245.00	160
Total:-		5659.85	5353.71	95

Source:- Federal/Provincial PSDPs.

FEDERAL

22.3 The provision of Rs 812.71 million under the Federal Programme was mainly meant for the construction and rehabilitation of rural roads. Of this, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development was provided Rs 444.600 million for its three main on-going projects i.e. Asian Development Bank assisted Farm-to-Markets Roads Phase-I and Phase-II projects and USAID Road Resources Management Project. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural

Development was able to utilize Rs 428.700 million for projects meant for the construction of farm-to-market roads through Provincial Governments. These projects helped in the improvement/ construction of about 250 kilometers of farm-to-market/rural roads. Islamabad Capital Territory Administration was allocated Rs 7.92 million for improvement/construction of roads in the rural areas of Islamabad. They utilized the entire amount of Rs 7.9 million for the purpose. Narcotics Control Division was allocated Rs 105.59 million against they utilized Rs 88.20 million for carrying on implementation of integrated development projects in Bajaur and Mohmand Tribal Agencies. Special Areas were provided Rs 254.6 million for implementing development schemes at the local level. Against this allocation, these Areas utilized Rs 184.05 million during the years. Agency-wise allocation and utilization at the Federal level is given in Table 22.2.

Table 22.2

Financial Allocation and Utilization
(Federal 1992-93)

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Agency	Allocation	Utilization	
			Total	%
1.	Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development	444.6	428.7	96
2.	Ministry of Interior (ICT)	7.9	7.9	100
3.	Narcotics Control Division	105.6	88.2	83.5
4.	Special Areas	240.6	201.5	76
Total:-		798.7	726.3	89

Source:- Federal/Provincial PSDPs.

PROVINCIAL

Punjab

22.4 Government of the Punjab utilized the entire amount of Rs 3172.90 million allocated during 1992-93 for rural development projects. Major portion of this expenditure was incurred on the construction/improvement of about 1500 kilometers of farm-to-market/rural roads, repair and construction of school buildings and pavement of streets in the backward rural areas.

Sindh

22.5 The expenditure by the Government of Sindh was estimated at Rs 795.58 million against the allocation of Rs 880 million. The utilization was low as the allocation of Rs

20 million earmarked for less developed areas could not be utilized due to disturbances in the Province. Some of the funds were also diverted towards other sectors.

NWFP

22.6 The Government of NWFP utilized Rs 413.82 million against the allocated amount of Rs 641.74 million. Of this, Rs 81.38 million were incurred for the construction/improvement of 232 kilometers of farm-to-market/rural roads. Union Councils could not utilize Rs 84.62 million for minor works in their areas of jurisdiction due to dissolution of Local Council in NWFP and the funds were diverted to community uplift programme.

Balochistan

22.7 The Government of Balochistan fully utilized the allocation of Rs 245 million for Rural Development. Of this Rs 90 million were provided as grant to rural and urban councils for undertaking projects to be identified by 508 elected councilors relating to the construction of rural roads, supply of clean drinking water and disposal of sewerage. Rs 155 million were utilized for the construction of farm-to-market roads. It is estimated that about 120 kilometers of rural roads were improved/ constructed during the year in the province.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

22.8 An amount of Rs 6048.19 million has been allocated for rural development. Major projects under this programme include improvement/ rehabilitation and construction of farm-to-market/rural roads, matching grants to District Councils, grant-in-aid to local councils and small village level schemes. Agency/province-wise allocation during the year 1993-94 is shown in Table 22.3.

Table 22.3

Financial Allocation during 1993-94

(Million Rs)

S. No.	Agency	Allocation
A. Federal		
i.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	652.10
ii.	Interior Division	4.25
iii.	Narcotics Control Division	81.18
iv.	Special Areas	312.11
Sub-Total:-		1049.64
B. Provincial		
i.	Punjab	4380.00
ii.	Sindh	785.99
iii.	NWFP	633.20
iv.	Balochistan	249.00
Sub-total:-		6048.19
Grand Total:-		7097.83

FEDERAL

22.9 An amount of Rs 1049.64 million including foreign aid of Rs 690.583 million has been allocated under the Federal Programme. Agency-wise financial allocation at the Federal level is given in Table 22.4.

Table 22.4
Financial Allocation for the year 1993-94

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Agency	Total	Foreign Aid
1.	Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development	652.10	615.26
2.	Ministry of Interior (ICT)	4.25	0.00
3.	Narcotics Control Division	81.18	75.32
4.	Special Areas	312.11	-
Total:		1049.64	690.58

22.10 The main programme of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development relates to the construction / rehabilitation of rural roads under Asian Development Bank Assisted Farm-to-Market Roads Phase-I and Phase-II project and USAID Road Resources Management Project. It is estimated that about 300 kilometers of rural/farm-to-market roads would be rehabilitated/constructed under these projects during the year.

22.11 Islamabad Capital Territory Administration has been provided Rs 4.25 million for improvement/rehabilitation of about 4 kilometers of rural roads.

22.12 Narcotics Control Division have been allocated Rs 81.18 million for three projects which include Mohmand, Bajaur and Khyber agencies Area Development Projects. These projects aim to assist the Government to eliminate poppy cultivation by improving socio-economic conditions by providing means to the poppy growers to increase alternative agricultural output in those areas. Special Areas which include AJ&K, Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas have been allocated Rs 312.11 million for local development project.

PROVINCIAL

22.13 Rural Development has been accorded high priority by provincial Government during 1993-94. The total Provincial Programme has been kept at Rs 6048.19 million. The details of Province-wise utilization during 1992-93 and allocation for 1993-94 are given in Table 22.5.

Table 22.5

Province-wise allocation/utilization

			(Million Rs)
S.No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Allocation 1993-94
1.	Punjab	3172.90	4380.00*
2.	Sindh	795.69	785.99
3.	NWFP	413.82	633.20
4.	Balochistan	245.00	249.00
Total:-		4627.41	6048.19

* Projected for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP.
Source: Provincial PSDPs

Punjab

22.14 Government of the Punjab have allocated Rs 4380 million for rural development projects during 1993-94. Out of this, Rs 1100 million (about 35 per cent) have been earmarked for the construction/ rehabilitation/ improvement of farm-to-market/rural roads in the Province. Revised estimates for the year 1992-93 and allocation for 1993-94 under various sub-sectors are shown in Table 22.6.

Table-22.6

Financial Allocation

			(Million Rs)	
S.No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimate 1992-93	Allocation 1993-94	
1.	Farm-to-Market Roads	878.90	1100.00	
2.	Special Development Programme for Education and Local Development	1000.00	1730.00	
3.	Priority Programme	824.00	600.00	
4.	Grant to Local Councils	400.00	-	
5.	Block Allocation	70.00	950.00	
Total:-		3172.90	4380.00	

22.15 Priority has been accorded to on-going programmes including 26 schemes of Asian Development Bank farm-to-market roads phase-I and phase-II projects. It is estimated that about 820 kilometers of farm-to-market roads would be constructed during 1993-94 against the achievement of 800 kilometers during 1992-93. Special Development Programme for Education & Local Development has been provided Rs 1730 million. This programme aims at undertaking small schemes at local level for the development of rural areas. Priority programme which aims at the development of rural areas through elected representatives has been provided Rs 600 million. A sum of Rs 950 million has been earmarked as block allocation for schemes that will be identified and reflected in the ADP 1993-94 later on.

Sindh

22.16 The Government of Sindh have allocated Rs 785.99 million for rural development projects during 1993-94. Out of this Rs 714 million (about 91 percent) have been earmarked for the construction/ rehabilitation/ improvement of farm-to-market/ rural roads in the Province. Revised estimates for the year 1992-93 & allocation for 1993-94 under various sub-sectors are shown in Table 22.7.

Table 22.7

Financial Allocation

(Government of Sindh)

(Million Rs)			
S.No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Allocation 1993-94
1.	Rural Roads	738.58	714.00
2.	SAZDA	57.11	64.99
3.	Less Dev. Areas	-	7.00
Total:-		795.69	785.99

22.17 The emphasis on the construction of farm-to-market roads will continue during the year. The allocation of Rs 714 million consists of Rs 694 million for on-going projects and Rs 20 million for new schemes. Out of Rs 694 million for on-going projects, Rs 10 million have been set aside as provincial component for the Asian Development Bank assisted farm-to-market roads projects (Phase-I) under which 9 road projects have been selected by the province, Rs 12 million have been allocated for ADB assisted Farm-to-Market Roads Project Phase-II. The main policy underlying the programme for 1993-94 is to complete the maximum under of on-going projects especially those that have attained an advanced stage of completion. It is expected that approximately 400 on-going projects will be completed and 100 kilometers of farm-to-market roads would be constructed during the year.

Sindh Arid Zone Development Authority (SAZDA)

22.18 A block allocation of Rs 64.99 million has been provided for implementation of on-going development works of Sindh Arid Zone Development Authority. SAZDA will also be provided allocation under Special Development Programme 1993-94 for its different development activities.

NWFP

22.19 A sum of Rs 633 million has been provided for rural development activities in NWFP. Details of sector wise programme are given in Table 22.8.

Table 22.8

Financial Allocation
(Government of NWFP)

				(Million Rs)
S.No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Allocation 1993-94	
1.	Farm to Market Roads/Rural Roads	64.00	99.70	
2.	Community Uplift Development Programme	311.79	475.50	
3.	Block allocation against counter part funds for World Development Programme	27.95	49.00	
4.	Pak. German Integrated Rural Development Programme Phase-II	3.50	6.00	
5.	Provision of Bitumen regarding generating project for Refugees	5.18	2.00	
6.	Union Council Programme of minor Works	-	1.00	
7.	Strengthening of LGRD Department	1.40	-	
Total:-		413.82	633.20	

Source: Provincial PSDP

22.20 The Table shows that great emphasis has been placed on the programme of Community Development for which Rs 475.50 million have been allocated. Under this programme, funds would be provided to 20 districts. These funds will be utilized on rural development work including construction of shingle/ katcha/ jeepable roads, pavement of streets, construction of drains, culverts, water tanks, water wells and foot paths in the rural areas. This includes an amount of Rs 10 million meant for improvement of black topping of existing roads, Rs 99.70 million have been provided for the construction/improvement of about 189 kilometers of farm-to-market/rural roads.

Balochistan

22.21 The Government of Balochistan have allocated Rs 249 million for the development of rural areas. This amount is in addition to funds that will be spent through other sectors like water, agriculture, education, health, transport and communication. The details of sub-sector wise revised estimates for 1992-93 and allocation for 1993-94 are given in Table 22.9.

Table 22.9

Financial Allocation

(Government of Balochistan)

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Allocation 1993-94
1.	Grant-in-Aid for Rural Councils	65.00	73.00
2.	Grant-in-Aid for Urban Councils	25.00	25.00
3.	ADB Farm-to-Market Roads	155.00	130.00
4.	Balochistan Local Government Rural Support Programme GTZ	-	16.00
5.	Dutch/UNICEF LGRD Support Programme in Balochistan	-	5.00
Total:-		245.00	249.00

22.22 Rs 73 million have been provided for grant to rural councils for execution of small projects identified by local councillors and Rs 25 million to councillors from urban areas in the province for execution of projects which aim at the reduction of under-employment and unemployment, increase the density of services, improve infrastructure, provide social amenities to target groups and create an institutional framework for ensuring community participation in the implementation of the development programme. These grants are distributed 50 percent on the basis of need and 50 percent on the basis of population among Union Councils, District Councils, Town Committees, Municipal Committees and the Quetta Municipal Corporation. Grant to local councils are mainly used for the construction of roads, repairing of bridges, culverts and provision of drinking water in the rural areas. Rs 23 million are for Balochistan Rural Support Programme. These funds will be provided by the Government of Republic of Germany through GTZ, Dutch and UNICEF for improving the living standards of rural poor in Balochistan.

TAMEER-WATAN PROGRAMME

22.23 The government launched a programme called Tameer-e-Watan Programme in July, 1991. The basic concept and approach of the programme is the participation of elected representatives of the public at the national level (i.e. Senators and MNAs) who identify development schemes in their respective constituencies on the basis of their assessment of development needs of the area. The objectives of the programme are provision of basic amenities such as drinking water, health, sanitation, construction of rural roads, electrification, education, supply of natural gas and establishment of public call offices etc. Actual implementation of the schemes is the responsibility of Provincial Governments/Line Agencies of the Federal Government, as the case may be.

22.24 During year 1992-93 an amount of Rs 2916 million was allocated for this programme. It is estimated that Rs 3080 million have been utilized during the year.

22.25 By June, 1993, about 32971 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs 5996.41 million had been approved by the Federal Development Committee since commencement of the programme. Table 22.10 shows sector-wise number of schemes approved so far under the programme.

Table-22.10

Province/Agency-wise break-up of Schemes

(Million Rs)		
Name of Schemes	No. of schemes approved	Approved cost
1. Constructions of roads	9952	2221.77
2. Sanitation	7254	824.05
3. Education	5801	1335.437
4. Water Supply	4978	495.240
5. Village Electrification	1879	443.419
6. Health	495	216.977
7. Gas Supply	9	8.063
8. Telephone	6	0.785
9. Miscellaneous	2597	450.654
Total:-	32971	5996.406

22.26 Schemes approved under the Tameer-e-Watan Programme are at various stages of implementation.

CHAPTER-23**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

This is a broad based Sector in which emphasis is on the R&D and training of manpower in the high tech fields. The major areas of R&D activity include energy (new & renewable), medical research, electronics and informatics, oceanography, low cost housing technologies, biotechnology and genetic engineering, agriculture & water, transfer of technology, industrial research, meteorology and space science.

REVIEW OF 1992-93

23.2 An amount of Rs 302.6 million (F.Aid Rs 6.3 million was allocated to the Science & Technology Sector. During the year total expenditure was Rs 280.9 million (including foreign aid Rs 5.41 million) thus giving a utilization rate of 93 percent. Subsector-wise details are given in Table 23.1.

Table 23.1**Financial Allocation/ Utilization**

(Million Rs)

Sub-Sector	Allocation	Utilization	Percent Utilization
Education & Training	160.037	143.197	89
Industrial Research	63.530	55.825	88
Energy	8.35	8.35	100
Oceanography	12.930	12.930	100
Health	5.730	4.100	72*
Housing & Works	7.550	7.550	100
Agriculture & Water	22.462	25.407	113**
Biotechnology	22.00	23.535	107**
Total:	302.589	280.894	93

Source: PSDP document

* Less utilization due to no release of aid Rs 1.6 million.

** Excess utilization due to reappropriation of more funds.

23.3 The Ministry of Science & Technology continued its manpower development programme of high level training of young scientists, engineers and doctors, whereby they are sent abroad for higher studies leading to Msc & Ph.D. During the year, 184 scholars were selected under different phases of the programme for placement in the institutions and universities of international repute but only 79 scholars could proceed abroad due to various reasons such as delay in placement, delay in the departmental formalities on the part of the scholars and the resource constraints. A total of 404 scholars returned after successful completion of their studies while 493 scholars are studying abroad. An amount of Rs 100 million, mostly in foreign exchange from own resources, was spent on various phases of the manpower development programme. Under the package of the S&T services for socio-economic development of rural areas. Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) accelerated installation of microhydel and biogas plants in the rural areas of Baluchistan, Punjab and Sindh. MOST Unit of Applied Molecular Biology (CAMB) shifted from the Punjab University Campus to its permanent building in Lahore.

23.4 PCSIR Laboratories carried out mission oriented research work in medicinal botanics, environmental impact analysis and control, food preservation and fermentation, coal briquetting, chemicals dyes; and poultry feed. PCSIR Laboratories Complex, Lahore was equipped with the Japanese assistance. Institutes and Centres of PCSIR imparted technical training in different fields like precision mechanical and instrument technology, industrial electronics; and process control instrumentation and engineering. Establishment of Cast Metals Technology Centre was cleared at concept level. Industrial Electronics Section at Pak Swiss Training Centre, Karachi was upgraded to a full-fledged Institute of Industrial Electronic Engineering affiliated with the NED University, Karachi. The building of the Medicinal Botanic Centre Peshawar has almost been completed.

23.5 National Institute of Electronics continued R&D work on the development of indigenous 32 bit computer using parallel processing and completed laboratory prototype of IC tester. Under the project: Revenue Earning CAD/CAE/CADMAT, services were provided to different governmental and non governmental organizations like Production Division, CTI, PAEC, Pak Telecom, EGS, CTC, and Radio Communication. The Institute completed design, assembly and testing of Microprocessor based Control Circuit for Sinusoidal A.C. Power Back-up upto 5 KVA and design of trans-receiver for Cypher System. Pakistan Council of Appropriate Technology initiated 235 training programmes whereby 46000 individuals (male/female) were educated trained on income generating technologies. The Council installed 12 microhydro power plants, 8 economic cook stoves, 1300 metallic stoves and one biogas plant. National Centre for Technology Transfer prepared a directory on Pakistani consultants and consultancy organizations and developed inhouse databasses to speed up technology query services. The Centre started Consultancy Promotion and Development Services (CPDS) on experimental basis.

23.6 National Institute of Oceanography despatched a Second Expedition to Antarctica as a follow up of the activities of the First Expedition. Polar Research Cell was equipped to analyze data collected/received from the Jinnah Earth Station at Antarctica. Oceanographic Substation at Ghora Bari and Gawadar stated functioning in the hired premises. Three cruises were accomplished to study the seasonal fluctuations and their effects on productivity in the marine resources of the Arabian Sea with the collaboration of the US National Science

Foundation. Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources continued its R&D activities on the water logging and salinity control and completed crop zoning surveys in Sindh. Surveys & investigations were held along the Qadirabad Balloki link canal to develop a simulation computer model for solution of water management under link canal system. The Council developed synthetic gravels and tested them over 240 acres of land in Sindh for use as tile drainage.

23.7 Council for Works and Housing Research continued its activities on the development of low cost building material and equipped its laboratories with sophisticated equipment. The Council conducted 10 studies on different construction mechanisms. National Building Research Institute developed 4 models on low cost housing for demonstration. Construction work of the building of the Pakistan Science Foundation and the Pakistan Museum of Natural History continued. Pakistan Medical Research Council completed 75 percent construction work of its Head Office building. The Council examined 800 (samples on morbidity pattern and organized 26 primary sampling units to complete National Health Survey of Pakistan. National Institute of Power acquired land in Lahore for the construction of its own permanent building. Pakistan Meteorological Department upgraded Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics, strengthened its Data Processing Centre Karachi with the collaboration of UNDP/WMO and provided meteorological services to agencies like civil & military aviation, shipping and agriculture and forestry departments etc. Construction of the building of the National Institute for Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering was in progress. Administration block and two laboratories of the Institute have been partially completed where the R&D work has stated.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

23.8 An allocation of Rs 150.487 million (F.Aid Rs 10.99 million) has been made for the S&T sector. Of which, Rs 135.387 million (F.Aid Rs 9.53 million) has been allocated to the Ministry of Science and Technology and its R&D Organizations. Details of the allocation are given in the Statistical Appendix Table-23.1 There is a reduction of Rs 151 million or 50 percent in the allocation over the previous year's allocation which is due to the over all resource position of the economy.

23.9 S&T manpower development programme of the Ministry of Science & Technology will receive an amount of Rs 49.21 million. Due to resource constraints, no new scholars will be sent abroad during 1993-94. However, 493 scholars already studying abroad will be supported. Split Ph.D programme will be encouraged in which reputable Pakistani universities and R&D institutes will be involved. National Technology Policy and Technology Action Plan will be finalized and approved. Under the S&T Package of Services, three microhydel plants at D.G. Khan and Lahore will be put on trial operation and two community centre in Sindh will be completed.

23.10 The newly constructed four laboratories of Centre for Advanced Molecular Biology (CAMB), will be made fully functional by commissioning more equipment. The ongoing research projects will continue and some new projects will be added.

23.11 The Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR) will continue its multidisciplinary R&D activities at its laboratories, centres and institutes. PCSIR will establish Cast Metals Technology Centre at Lahore Laboratories Complex. The existing capability of the environment Centre will be upgraded. Buildings laboratories, and workshops of the Institute of Industrial Electronics Engineering will be expanded and equipped to cater for the four years degree programme in electronics Engineering. The 4th batch of students will be selected for admission in the Institute. Medicinal Botanic Centre, Peshawar will be made fully functional after minor civil works, procurement of new equipment and induction of already approved manpower. Technical Training Centres in Process Control Instrumentation and Engineering, Karachi and: Precision Mechanical and Instrument Technology, Quetta will continue to impart technical training leading to diploma and apprenticeship level. Construction work on the PCSIR Laboratories, Quetta will start. The Council will acquire necessary equipment and recruit manpower for the Demonstration-cum-Training Centre for Rural Technologies in Northern Areas. The Council will also undertake minor research projects in the fields of coal briquetting, chemicals, pesticides, food and fruit processing, leather technologies and clean energy etc.

23.12 The Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) will establish four Water Resources Centres at Islamabad, Peshawar, Bhawalpur and Quetta to increase the effective use of water through research for agriculture production, minimise siltation and sedimentation problems. The Council will develop computer simulation models for different drainage alternatives in Sindh. To increase sustainability of agriculture in higher water table areas along Qadirabad-Balloki link Canal, study on the development of tile drainage will be carried out. Drainage and Reclamation Institute of Pakistan will undertake a comparative study of the results of the tile drainage system with the tube-well drainage system in East Kahirpur.

23.13 The Pakistan Council for Appropriate Technology (PCAT) will be strengthened. Its workshop building at Peshawar will be completed. Construction of the Directorate building at Islamabad and Field Office at Quetta will be started. Appropriate Technology training programme for rural women on selected income generating technologies will be conducted with the collaboration of NGOs. The Council will install 10 micro-hydro power plant in NWFP and more potential sites will be located in NWFP, FATA and Northern Areas.

23.14 The Pakistan Council for Science & Technology (PCSIT) will setup a S&T Policy Research Unit to analyse the S&T Policy in the light of present and future S&T requirements in the country. The Council will conduct scientiometric and futuristic study on the state of S&T in the country including S&T management and policy making.

23.15 Construction of the Head Office building of Pakistan Medical Research Council (PMRC) will be completed. A well equipped PMRC Research Centre at Dow Medical College will start its regular functioning. Data collected under National Health Survey of Pakistan will be analysed.

23.16 Of the Pakistan Science Foundation (PSF) programme, the Construction of the building of the Pakistan Museum of Natural History will continue. At least two blocks will be completed and made functional. National Science Reference Library of the Pakistan Scientific

and Technological Information Centre (PASTIC) will be strengthened by establishing a computer database and acquiring books & journals. The building of the Pakistan Science Foundation will be partially completed.

23.17 Under the Council for Works & Housing Research (CWHR) Construction of the workshop building for the National Building Research Institute (NBRI) will be completed and equipped. The Council will continue to concentrate on evolving low cost construction materials and building design. A pilot plant will be developed to demonstrate the techniques developed by the Council. Efforts shall be made to get patents of R&D products developed by NBRI registered and thereafter commercialize them.

23.18 The National Institute of Power (NIP) will start construction of its own building at Lahore. The Institute under its existing facilities will undertake R&D activities on short circuit testing of distribution transformers in collaboration with the University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore and WAPDA. The Institute will also explore possibility to develop a micro hydel power technology for low head high discharge water fall at Renala Khurd with the collaboration of WAPDA.

23.19 The National Institute of Electronics (NIE) will work on several small inhouse research projects including Cypher System and Development of Computer Architecture with Parallel Processing. Under the project: Revenue Earning CAD/CAE/CADMAT, services will be extended to different agencies.

23.20 The National Institute of Silicon Technology (NIST) will continue R&D work through its inhouse projects.

23.21 The existing infrastructure of National Centre for Technology Transfer (NCTT) will be strengthened under NCTT Phase-II. Liaison will be established with selected international databases for selection and acquisition of technologies. The existing Client Services at the Centre will be improved. Under the UNDP/WP assisted project "Consultancy Development Cell (CONDEC)", Chief Technical Adviser and consultants will be recruited.

23.22 The National institute of oceanography (NIO) under Pak-US Cooperative Programme in Oceanography, will continue to undertake R&D activities to study seasonal fluctuations and its effects on productivity in the Arabian Sea. Three cruises will be accomplished to undertake more activities in the Arabian Sea. The data gathered and samples collected from the Second Expedition to Antarctica will be studied and analyzed. Construction work on the Oceanographic Substation Gadder will start. The Centre will collect data on tidal regime, waves and accretion and erosion along the Makran Coast. Acquaculture Centre at Ghora Bari will monitor oceanographic observations in the creeks to evaluate shrimp growth and survival of indigenous shrimp species developed by the shrimp culture.

23.23 The Institute of Pakistan Meteorological and Geophysics will be upgraded and strengthened to form a nucleus for meteorological research, with the assistance of UNDP/WMO in form of equipment, consultancy and training of staff. The Climatological Data Processing

Centre (CDPC), Karachi will acquire three computers for data processing. PMD will continue its other inhouse research activities.

23.24 Of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission's programme, the Construction of the building of the National Institute for Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering will continue. The functional laboratories in the Institute will be further strengthened and new laboratories will be established to cater for the problem oriented research. Other minor projects of PAEC will also continue.

CHAPTER 24

SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMME

Special areas which include Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, FATA Development Corporation receive special allocation through Federal Public Sector Development Programme. During the current year (1993-94) an amount of Rs 2718.683 million has been allocated for development programme of these areas. The allocation shows an increase of 10.4 percent over the total allocation made in 1992-93 and 11 percent over utilization during the same year which are shown in Table 24.1.

Table 24.1

Allocation for 1992-93 & 1993-94
(Special Areas)

(Million Rs)

S.No	Area/Agency	1992-93		1993-94 Allocation	%age increase/ decrease Col.3 over 5	%age increase/ decrease Col.4 over 5
		Alloca- tion	Utiliza- tion			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1)	Azad Kashmir	1151.1	946.2	1326.6	15.2	40.2
2)	Northern Areas	542.2	741.7	593.1	9.4	-20.0
3)	FATA	688.3	681.7	699.0	1.6	2.5
4)	FATA/DC	80.1	80.1	100.0	24.9	24.9
Total		2461.7	2448.7	2718.7	10.4	11.0

Source: Public Sector Development Programme 1993-94.
Detailed Annual Plan 1992-93.
ADPs of the respective areas.

24.2 To keep the tempo of economic activities going some additional funds have been provided to the regions. The allocations to these regions are for Azad Kashmir (Rs 1326.583 million), Northern Areas (Rs 593.1 million), FATA (Rs 699 million) and FATADC (Rs100 million). The percentage increase ranges between 1.5 percent and 24.9 percent, compared with the allocations made in 1992-93.

AZAD KASHMIR**REVIEW OF 1992-93**

24.3 An amount of Rs 1151.1 million was allocated for development programme during 1992-93. Of this amount, Rs 946.2 million were utilized, showing utilization to the extent of 82.2 percent. During 1992-93 the sectors which were assigned priority were Power, Transport & Communication, Agriculture, Rural Development, Education, Physical Planning & Housing and Health. Power sector was earmarked Rs 395 million which was 26.8 percent of the total allocation. Transport & Communication received an allocation of Rs 265 million (18%), Agriculture Rs 197 million (13.4%), Rural Development Rs 190 million (12.9%), Education Rs 141 million (9.6%) and Physical Planning & Housing Rs 102 million (6.9%) and Health Rs 82 million (5.6%). Amongst these priorities sectors highest utilization was recorded by Education (84.5%) followed by Transport & Communication (84.2%), Health (78%), Rural Development (77.4%), Agriculture (49.9%) and Power (35.2). The sectoral allocations and utilizations are given in Statistical Appendix Table-24.1.

24.4 During 1992-93 in agriculture sector 502 bags of fertilizer and 582 metric ton crop seeds were distributed and about 300 acres of land was developed for cultivation. Besides 0.375 million animals were vaccinated and 17 veterinary hospitals, 88 veterinary dispensaries and 261 veterinary centres were established. To improve the basic health facilities one district headquarter hospital, 4 dispensaries, 4 Basic Health Unit, 6 Rural Health Centres and 3 Tahsil Headquarter Hospital were completed. In education sector 319 school and colleges buildings were also completed.

24.5 During 1992-93 substantial work was done on the Kheri Irrigation Project which is near completion from which 9700 acres will be irrigated. During the year 48 new villages were electrified while electricity was also provided partially to 230 villages and about 14000 consumers were added. In the Transport & Communication sector, 8 Kms doubled lane metalled roads and 100 Kms single lane metalled roads were constructed. Moreover, constructional work of 967 Rft permanent bridges and 10 Kms fairweather roads was also carried out.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

24.6 During 1993-94 an amount of Rs 1326.6 million has been allocated for development programme of Azad Kashmir as against an allocation of Rs 1151.1 million during 1992-93, denoting an increase of about 15.2 percent. The sector-wise allocations alongwith percentage changes is given in Table 24.2.

Table 24.2

Allocation for 1992-93 & 1993-94
(Azad Kashmir)

(Million Rs)

S.No	Name of Sector	1992-93		1993-94	%age increase/ decrease Col.3 over 5	%age increase/ decrease Col.4 over 5
		Alloca- tion	Utiliza- tion	* Allocation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1)	Agriculture	197.0	98.4	93.5	-52.5	-4.9
2)	Industry	40.0	31.0	35.3	-11.8	13.7
3)	Water	6.0	0.9	6.3	4.5	635.5
4)	Power	395.0	139.0	164.8	-58.3	18.5
5)	Transport & Communications	265.0	223.1	304.2	14.7	36.3
6)	Physical Planning and Housing	102.0	84.1	87.9	-13.8	4.5
7)	Education	141.0	119.2	107.3	-23.9	-10.0
8)	Health	82.0	64.0	70.9	-13.5	10.8
9)	Rural Development	190.0	147.0	267.4	40.7	81.9
10)	Social Welfare	2.2	1.7	4.1	86.0	140.7
11)	Research & Dev.	1.0	0.8	2.8	183.1	253.8
12)	Spl. Dev. Programme	50.0	37.0	30.7	-38.6	-17.0
13)	Environment	0.0	0.0	151.4	-	-
Gross Total		1471.2	946.2	1326.6	-9.8	40.2
Shortfall		320.1				
Net Total		1151.1	946.2	1326.6	15.2	40.2

*Sectoral Allocations are tentative.

Source: Public Sector Development Programme 1993-94.

Detailed Annual Plan 1992-93.

ADPs of the respective areas.

24.7 During 1993-94 major sectoral allocations made in order of priority are Transport & Communication (22.9%), Rural Development (20.2%), Power (12.4%) Environment (11.4%), Education (8.15) and Physical Planning & Housing (6.6%).

24.8 The major programmes include provision of 1034 bags of fertilizers and 960 M/tons of crop seeds. Besides 200 villages will be electrified partially. In Education sector 113 school and colleges buildings will be completed while in Health sector 8 Basic Health Units, 3 Rural Health Centres, 3 M.C.H. Centres and 2 District Headquarter Hospitals will be commissioned. In Transport & Communication sector 134 Km of different specifications will be constructed and 1000 Rft. bridges will be completed.

NORTHERN AREAS

REVIEW OF 1992-93

24.9 An amount of Rs 542.2 million was allocated for development programme during 1992-93. As against this allocation, an amount of Rs 741.660 million were utilized, showing utilization to the extent of 136.8 percent. A higher allocation was possible on account of a special grant of Rs 500 million made to the Northern Areas by the Prime Minister of Pakistan during the course of the year. During 1992-93 the highest priority was accorded to Power sector followed by Transport & Communication, Physical Planning & Housing, Health and Education. An amount of Rs 165 million was allocated to Power sector which was 27.2 percent of the total allocation. Transport & Communication received an allocation of Rs 146 million (24.1%), Physical Planning & Housing Rs 84 million (13.8%), Health Rs 70 million (11.6%) and Education Rs 52 million (8.6%). Amongst these priority sectors highest utilization was recorded by Transport & Communication (179.8%), followed by Power (133.7%), Education (107.8%), Physical Planning & Housing (82%) and Health (58.5%). The sectoral allocations and utilizations are given in Statistical Appendix Table-24.2.

24.10 During 1992-93 in agriculture sector 36.3 metric ton crop seeds were distributed and plant protection coverage was given to 5053 hectares of land. Besides 0.050 million animals were vaccinated and 8 veterinary hospitals, 97 veterinary dispensaries were established. To improve the basic health facilities 12 Basic Health Unit and Rural Health Centres were completed. In Education sector buildings of about 14 schools were completed.

24.11 During 1992-93 about 35 water supply schemes which are under construction with Unicef assistance were completed. Thereby increasing the coverage from 30 percent to 35 percent of the population. In addition, work on one irrigation channel was completed. As many as 8 power stations which were under construction were completed. Furthermore, number of villages/towns were provided electricity.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

24.12 During 1993-94 total allocation to Northern Areas for the development programme aggregates Rs 593.1 million as against net allocation of Rs 542.2 million, indicating an increase of about 9.4 percent. The sector-wise allocations alongwith percentage changes is given in Table 24.3.

Table 24.3

Allocation for 1992-93 & 1993-94
(Northern Areas)

(Million Rs)

S.No	Name of Sector	1992-93		1993-94	%age increase/ decrease Col.3 over 5	%age increase/ decrease Col.4 over 5
		Alloca- tion	Utiliza- tion	* Allocation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1)	Agriculture	41.0	39.7	47.1	14.7	18.6
2)	Industry	7.0	5.8	8.9	27.9	55.8
3)	Water/Irrigation	3.0	22.3	4.5	49.3	-79.9
4)	Power	165.0	220.5	188.5	14.2	-14.5
5)	Transport & Communications	146.0	262.5	134.8	-7.6	-48.6
6)	Physical Planning and Housing	84.0	68.9	43.4	-48.3	-37.0
7)	Education	52.0	56.1	89.6	72.2	59.7
8)	Health	70.0	40.9	44.8	36.0	9.3
9)	Rural Development	38.0	25.0	31.5	-17.2	25.8
Gross Total		606.0	741.7	593.1	-2.1	-20.0
Shortfall		63.8	**			
Net Total		542.2	741.7	593.1	9.4	-20.0

*Sectoral Allocations are tentative.

**Additional amount utilized from the Prime Ministers' special grant of Rs 500 million.

Source: Public Sector Development Programme 1993-94.

Detailed Annual Plan 1992-93.

ADPs of the respective areas.

24.13 Major sectoral allocations made in order of priority are Power (31.8%), Transport & Communication (22.7%), Education (15.1%), Agriculture (7.9%) and Health (7.6%).

24.14 The major programmes include provision of 30.5 ton of crop seeds distribution during 1993-94. Besides the plant protection coverage to 5650 hectares of land would be provided. One million animals would be vaccinated as many as 118 Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries would be established. In Education sector 9 primary and secondary schools are envisaged to be set up while in health sector as many as 17 Basic Health Units, Rural Health Centres and M.C.H. Centres are proposed to be completed. In water/ irrigation sector, an ambitious rural water supply and sanitation programme with the World Bank financial assistance will be launched during 1993-94. In the Power sector it is expected to complete 8 Small Hydel Power Stations during the year which would enable to bring more villages/towns under the electrification network.

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS**REVIEW OF 1992-93**

24.15 An amount of Rs 688.3 million was allocated for development programme of FATA during 1992-93 out of which an amount of Rs 681.652 million were utilized, showing almost 100 percent utilization. During 1992-93 sectors which were accorded priority were Physical Planning & Housing, Transport & Communication, Education, Agriculture and Health. Physical Planning & Housing claimed a share of Rs 159.463 million in the total allocation of FATA which was 23.1 percent, Transport & Communication received an allocation of Rs 148.1 million (21.5%), Education Rs 118.6 million (17.2%), Agriculture Rs 91.8 million (13.3%) and Health Rs 74.9 million (11%). Amongst these priority sectors highest utilization was recorded by Health (103.3%) followed by Physical Planning & Housing (100.4%), Transport & Communication (99.9%), Education (99.8%) and Agriculture. The sectoral allocations and utilizations are given in Statistical Appendix Table-24.3.

24.16 In the Agriculture sector, 109 scholarships were awarded against the target of 120 scholarships. Besides, 8545 block plantation against the target of 8400 was achieved. Moreover, 401 sprayers were distributed. 30 Nos goats/bucks were purchased. In the Power Sector, target was the provision of 141.32 miles HT lines, 181.20 miles LT lines, 195 transformers and electrification of 80 villages. The achievements were 107.39 miles HT lines, 120.43 miles LT lines, 145 transformers and electrification of 65 villages. During 1992-93, 63 water supply schemes and 7 building were completed. To provide transport facilities, 37.22 kms of shingled road and 55.98 kms of black topped roads were constructed. Besides, 55.103 kms roads were improved.

24.17 In Education sector, 63 Primary Schools were opened against the target of 63. Moreover, 7 Primary schools were regularized. 22 Primary schools were upgraded to the level of Middle status and 8 Middle schools to the level of High status. In the Health sector, 4 Basic Health Units against the target of 6 were established. Similarly, 6 Nos category-III residences were constructed in different Basic Health Units.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

24.18 During 1993-94 an amount of Rs 699 million has been earmarked for the development programme of FATA which is 1.6 percent higher than the allocation of Rs 688.3 million during 1992-93. Sector-wise allocations alongwith percentage changes is given in Table 24.4.

Table 24.4

**Allocation for 1992-93 & 1993-94
(FATA)**

(Million Rs)

S.No	Name of Sector	1992-93		1993-94	%age	%age
		Alloca- tion	Utiliza- tion	* Allocation	increase/ decrease Col.3 over 5	increase/ decrease Col.4 over 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1)	Agriculture	91.8	91.4	101.6	10.6	11.2
2)	Power	65.2	56.7	70.1	7.5	23.6
3)	Transport & Communications	148.1	148.0	152.4	2.9	2.9
4)	Physical Planning and Housing	159.5	160.1	106.7	-33.1	-33.4
5)	Education	118.6	118.5	142.2	19.9	20.0
6)	Health	74.9	77.3	96.5	28.9	24.8
7)	Rural Development	12.6	12.1	13.2	4.7	9.5
8)	Research & Dev.	17.6	17.6	16.3	-7.6	-7.6
Total		688.3	681.7	699.0	1.6	2.5

*Sectoral Allocations are tentative.

Source: Public Sector Development Programme 1993-94.
Detailed Annual Plan 1992-93.
ADPs of the respective areas.

24.19 During 1993-94, in the overall development programme of FATA highest priority has been accorded to Transport & Communication which carries a share of 21.8%. The share of other major sectors in the total allocation is Education (20.3%), Physical Planning & Housing (15.3%) Agriculture (14.5%) and Health (13.8%).

24.20 The major programmes includes award of 142 scholarships, 433 sprayers, 1250 demonstration plots and 7100 block plantation. In Power sector 195 HT line, 186 LT lines, 190 transformers and 69 villages have been targeted. In Communication sector 50 kms shingled roads and 61 kms black topped road will be constructed. 92 Nos Water Supply Schemes will also be completed. In Education sector, 288 Nos primary schools will be established. 25 Primary schools will be upgraded to the level of Middle status. In Health sector, 12 Basic Health Units will be established and 13 Category III residences will be constructed.

FATA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

REVIEW OF 1992-93

24.21 An amount of Rs 80.1 million was earmarked for development programme of FATADC during 1992-93 which was fully utilized. During 1992-93 the sectors which were assigned priority were Water and Minerals. Water sector was allocated Rs 70.3 million which was 87.8 percent of the total allocation while Minerals sector was allocated Rs 8 million which was 10 percent of the total allocation. The shares of other sectors namely Agriculture, Industry and Physical Planning & Housing were nominal. The sectoral allocations and utilizations are given in Statistical Appendix Table-24.3.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

24.22 An amount of Rs 100 million has been allocated for FATA Development Corporation during 1993-94 which is 24.9 percent higher than the allocation made during 1992-93. The higher allocation to FATA Development Corporation has been made so as to enable them to complete ongoing schemes under the Special Development Programme. The Sector-wise allocations alongwith percentage changes is given in Table 24.5.

Table 24.5

Allocation for 1992-93 & 1993-94 (FATA-DC)

(Million Rs)

S.No	Name of Sector	1992-93		1993-94	%age increase/ decrease Col.3 over 5	%age increase/ decrease Col.4 over 5
		Alloca- tion	Utiliza- tion	* Allocation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1)	Agriculture	0.7	0.7	0.9	25.0	33.8
2)	Water	70.3	70.6	87.8	24.9	24.3
3)	Minerals	8.0	8.0	10.0	25.0	25.0
4)	Industry	0.3	0.3	0.4	25.0	25.0
5)	Physical Planning and Housing	0.8	0.5	0.9	25.0	103.6
Total		80.1	80.1	100.0	24.9	24.9

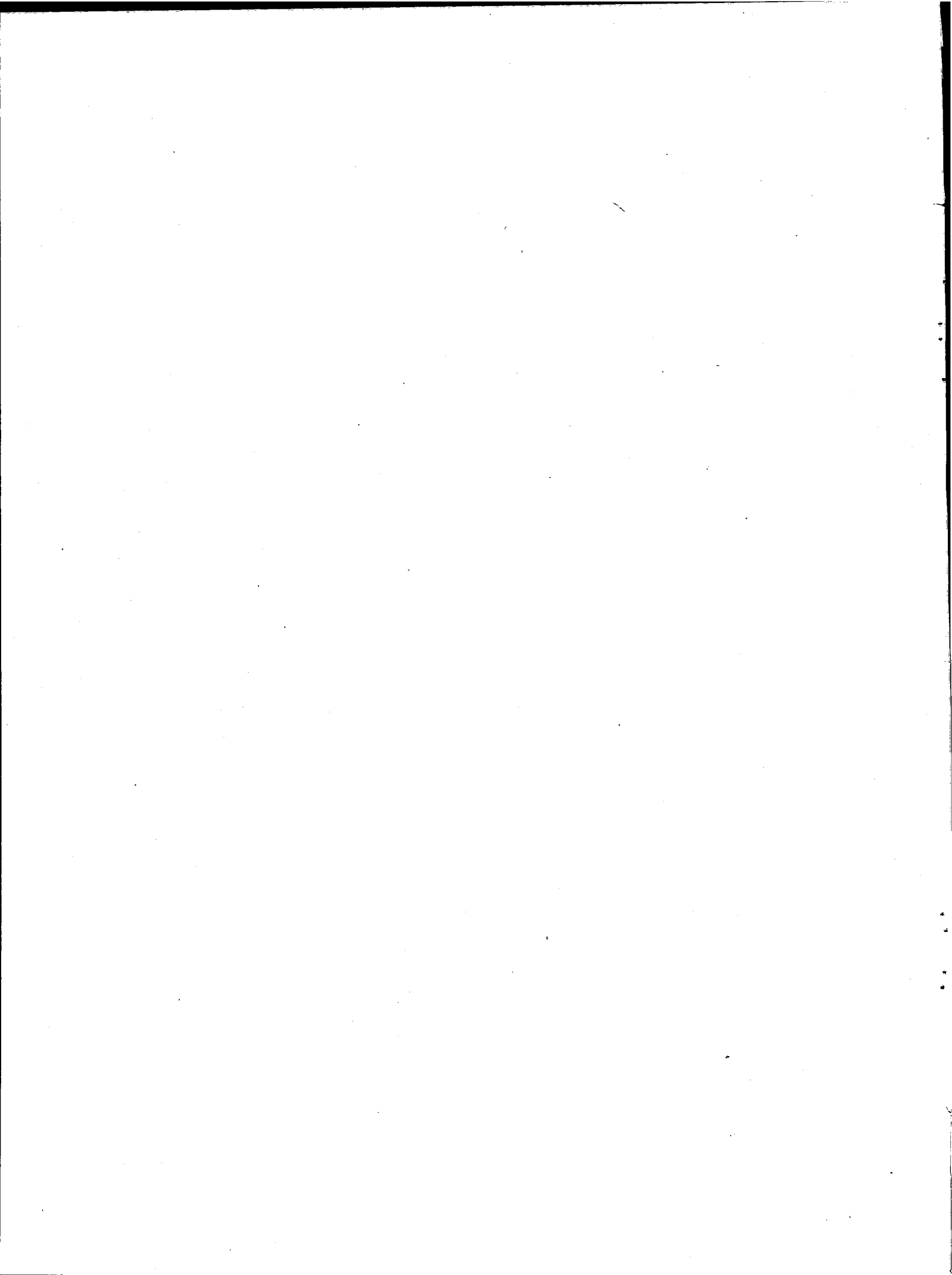
*Sectoral Allocations are tentative.

Source: Public Sector Development Programme 1993-94.

Detailed Annual Plan 1992-93.

ADPs of the respective areas.

24.23 As in past major priority has been accorded to water sector the share of which stands at Rs 87.8 million or 87.8 percent in overall allocation. Next priority has been accorded to Minerals sector which claims a share of Rs 10.1 million in the overall allocation. The other sectors such as Industry, Physical Planning & Housing and Agriculture have also been given an equitable increase during 1993-94 as compared to 1992-93 which is around 25 percent.



CHAPTER-25

ENVIRONMENT

Present Situation

In Pakistan, past development policies have not been much successful to prevent the accelerating degradation of its natural resource base, a situation it shares with most developing countries. Increased agricultural production has been accompanied by increased overgrazing and soil erosion, continued salinization, reduction of natural forest areas and increased pressure on natural habitat and endangered wildlife species. Pollution from the growing industrial sector and expanding urban areas is another growing threat to the environment.

25.2 Presently, the Government's policy towards environmental concerns has started to be practiced through a coherent and integrated framework i.e National Conservation Strategy (NCS). Each issue and resource has been planned to be looked under this policy and in the framework of broad environmental context encouraging the view of local populations as partners in management. Environmental issues are being reflected in planning documents, in the choice of physical/monetary incentives and in the determinants of expenditure policy. Environmental considerations have been introduced into the project approval process.

REVIEW OF 1992-93

25.3 Environment did not constitute a separate chapter of Seventh Five Year Plan. However, there was a financial provision of Rs 0.81 million for the Environment Sector in the last year of Seventh Plan. In addition, a provision of Rs 30 million was made in the 1992-93 Non-Development Budget as a special grant for environmental NGOs.

25.4 In order to implement NCS, a four-component framework has been adopted in the "Environment Plan of Action 1993-1998", and presented to the Donors in January 1993 in order to mobilize resources for funding the implementation of NCS. A comprehensive compendium of existing environmental legislation in Pakistan has been developed for strengthening the legislative measures. The Environmental Quality Control Standards for municipal, industrial gaseous emissions, liquid effluents motor vehicle exhausts and noise have been approved by Pakistan Environmental Protection Council in May 1993 for immediate enactment.

25.5 In line with the NCS, the requisite institution-building has begun with the creation of an NCS Implementation Unit, and the Pakistan Environment Protection Agency in the Environment and Urban Affairs Division and an Environment Section in the Planning and Development Division. The Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency has also become functional and efforts are being made to strengthen the Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies. An Environment Cell has been created in WAPDA to carry out all its operations in accordance with the principles of environmental conservation. SNGPL has also created a new Unit for environmental considerations. OGDC is also carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment studies for field projects. In the non-government sector, the Sustainable Development

Policy Institute (SDPI), World Wild Fund (WWF) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)- Pakistan, and a number of other NGOs are already working on environmental issues.

25.6 At the governmental level, an important part of the support for such activities is the provision of Rs 30 million in the 1992-93 non-development budget as a special grant for NGOs. An Environment NGO Management Fund has been created which is contemplated to be utilized to provide grant assistance to NGOs, and credit or subsidies to the private sector.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

25.7 An allocation of Rs 56.1 million has been made for federal programmes. Rs 151.7 million and Rs 151.4 million has been allocated to Provincial and AJ&k Programmes respectively. These include projects/programmes which directly concern the National Conversation strategy's identified 14 core areas. Details of allocation are given in Statistical Appendix Table-25.1.

25.8 The Annual Plan 1993-94 envisages the implementation of environment projects both at Federal and Provincial levels mainly focusing on the maintenance of natural and cultural resources and efficiency in the use of critical renewables and non renewables. It comprises all approved projects of Federal and Provincial Governments. Main emphasis is on strengthening the Institutional capabilities of Federal and Provincial Environmental Agencies, environmental awareness at grass root level as well as execution of environment development projects throughout the country.

25.9 In the area of institutional development, major shortcomings are the relative absence of private sector institutions and the neglect of municipal authorities/ local governments to implement the NCS. Since a substantive component of NCS projects will involve local management, this gap needs to be addressed. For example, managing urban wastes and pollution abatement require the strengthening of capacities and skills at the municipal level.

25.10 In the private sector, interest in sustainable development and in the NCS has increased considerably. The Management Association of Pakistan (MAP) included the NCS in its meeting in February 1992, a number of business houses have started supporting voluntary environmental actions, financial institutions are beginning to develop expertise to evaluate environmental impact statements, a leading labour group "the Pakistan Institute for Labour Education and Research (PILER)" has started providing education in environmental issues to industrial workers, and IUCN has taken the lead in setting up consultative Business-Government Round tables.

25.11 The major policy issues to be addressed during 1993-94 are followings:-

Institutional Strengthening

25.12 At Federal level, with the assistance of World Bank and IUCN the recently created NCS Unit, Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency in E&UA Division and Environment Section in Planning Division will be strengthened through extension of institutional upgradation and logistic support. At Provincial level, the Environment Cells and Environmental Protection Agencies are also being strengthened to undertake meaningful planning and processing of environment projects as well as initiate Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process as per guidelines and Environment Quality Control Standards, already approved by Pakistan Environmental Protection Council.

Legislation and Policies

25.13 The Environment and Urban Affairs Division, with the assistance of IUCN-Pakistan, has completed a detailed exercise of reviewing existing legislation on environment including the Environmental Protection Ordinance 1983 and has made a compendium of existing laws under each relevant head by extracting their specific environment related provisions. The Government has already instituted the requirement that development projects should be evaluated for their environmental impact. Discussion is underway on specific mechanisms for improved planning at the federal and provincial levels, investment in the protection and improvement of natural resources through government agencies, and strengthening of community-based management systems for the protection and development of common resources.

Mass Awareness

25.14 A number of seminars and conferences on environment awareness and workshops on EIA have been conducted throughout the country with the collaboration of IUCN. Work on project entitled "Environmental Awareness through the Use of the Mass Media" will continue.

25.15 Some provincial EPAs, numerous NGOs, and various government agencies are involved in some activity in the area of mass awareness. There is a general consensus that the widespread ignorance about environmental issues is a major obstacle to conservation, although there are concerns that a large exercise may raise expectations to unrealistic levels, and thus fuel discontent or apathy. Environmental awareness messages, however, need not emphasize the role of government exclusively, and must focus instead on the responsibility of citizens for a cleaner environment.

25.16 A communications strategy for the implementation of the NCS has been developed through collaboration of a number of governmental and other institutions.

Implementation of UNCED Agenda 21

25.17 In pursuance to the commitment made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan at UNCED Conference held in Rio de Janeiro in mid 1992 and subsequent GOP endorsement to the

Resolutions of Agenda 21, work on initiating various activities has been started by the concerned Ministries. The Environment & Urban Affairs Division is developing Sustainable Development and Natural Resources Conservation Information Networks beside incorporating environmental concerns into National Development Process. The Ministry of Health in collaboration with WHO has decided to prepare Environmental Health Action Plan to strengthen the management of Health related environmental affairs throughout the Country with emphasis on safe Water Supply and Fresh waters Management ; Sanitation and safe disposal of Waste Water; Solid Waste management; Food and Chemical Safety; and Urban Air Quality Control. During 1993-94, the formulation of Environmental Health Programme/Projects will also be finalized.

Forestry Master Plan

25.18 An important component of NCS Programme is the improved management of existing forests. Currently, a Forestry Master Plan with focus on expansion of the forest area through intensive management is being developed with assistance from a consortium of foreign donors. A pilot project has been implemented in the Pak-German Kaghan intensive forestry. A number of other projects i.e. Environmental Rehabilitation in Malakand Division, ii) Tarbella Management Watershed Management Project, iii) Development of Margalla Hills National Park, Islamabad and iv) Environmental Protection and Social Forestry in Rural Areas of Islamabad (Capital Territory) are being undertaken as supplemental activities to the Forestry Master Plan. In addition to that the World Bank funded project "Pakistan Environmental Protection and resources conservation" has been approved at cost of Rs 1471.41 million including (FEC Rs 402.67 million) The project is consist of 13 parts which are implemented in all four provinces and AJ&K.

Global Environment Fund

25.19 Under Global Environment Fund a project "Maintaining Biodiversity in Pakistan through Rural Community Development" is being processed which will enhance the capacity of the rural communities for managing and sustainably utilising their natural resources, specially wild economic species of plants and animals, for their development. Its implementation would serve as a model for sustainable development of rural communities while conserving biodiversity.

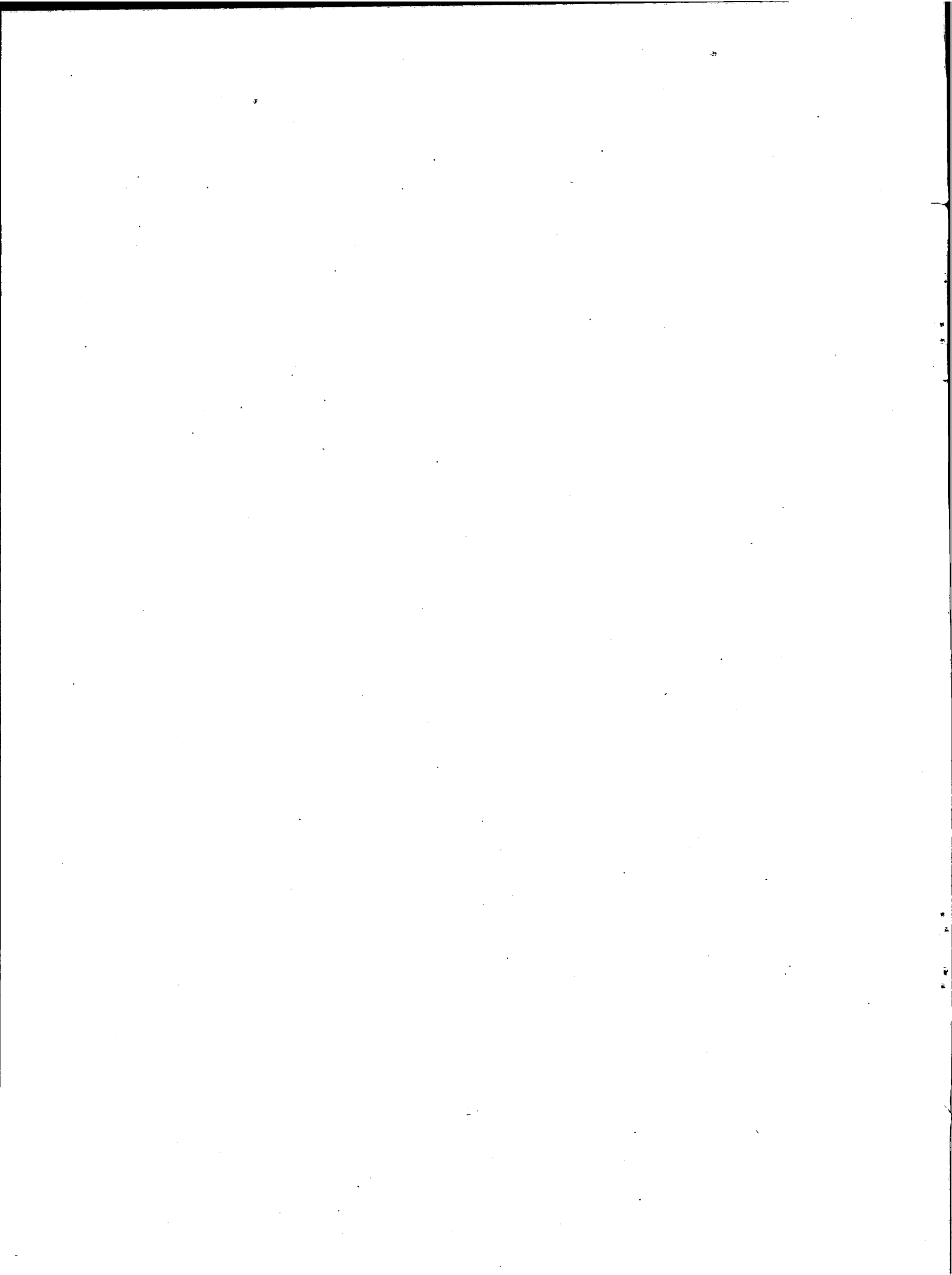
Montreal Protocol

25.20 Under the Montreal Protocol, the developing countries whose per capita annual consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) is less than 0.3 Kg, are eligible for financial and technical assistance. Pakistan being one of them, will receive the financial assistance to meet the incremental costs for phasing out of ODS. The preparation of a country programme is the first and essential step to access the funds from IMOF. Pakistan's country programme will include a comprehensive account of the current situation with respect to the consumption and use of ODS in the country.

Part-IV

SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMME

(267—268)



CHAPTER-26

SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMME

Pakistan has lagged behind in social indicators. In order to address the neglect of social services in a coordinated and concerted manner, a Social Action Programme (SAP) as an integrated programme of basic education, primary health, nutrition, rural water supply and sanitation and family planning was launched during 1992-93. Implementation of the programme was primarily the responsibility of the provinces.

REVIEW OF 1992-93

26.2 Highlights of the programme were: (a) a significant increase in development expenditures during 1992-93, in order to provide a stronger base for higher future targets and allocations (b) increased provision for recurrent expenditure to improve quality of social services, and (c) initiation of reforms to overcome implementation bottlenecks and to improve service delivery.

26.3 During 1992-93, an amount of Rs 26.6 billion was spent on SAP activities with Rs 10.1 billion on development account and Rs 16.5 billion on current account. The development expenditure includes Rs 8.5 billion by the provinces, and the rest by federal areas and ministries. This worked out to an increase of 60 per cent compared to Rs 6.3 billion invested in 1991-92. The recurrent expenditure for SAP of Rs 16.5 billion during 1992-93 increased by 17 per cent over 1991-92. The increase in recurrent expenditure plus the provision of certain quality-enhancing requirements from the development budget improved the working of already established institutions. Detail is presented in Table 26.1.

Table 26.1

Development and Recurrent Expenditures

	(Billion Rs)		
	1991-92 Revised	<u>1992-93</u> Revised	% change over 1991-92
<u>DEVELOPMENT</u>			
Provinces	5.2	8.5	63.5
Federal Areas/Ministries	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>45.5</u>
	<u>6.3</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>60.3</u>
<u>RECURRENT</u>			
Federal and Provinces	<u>14.1</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>17.0</u>
Grand Total	20.4	26.6	30.4

26.4 During 1992-93, the pace of the on-going as well as new schemes was accelerated. 1962 primary schools were opened and 1546 rooms had been added in the existing primary schools. In primary health, 60 BHUs, 3 Mohallah Health Centres and 3 RHCs had been constructed and 127 BHUs and 59 RHCs had been upgraded. 3.24 million children had been immunized and 12 million packets of ORS had also been distributed. In the area of manpower development, 1113 paramedics and 2000 TBAs had been trained. Under nutrition programme, about 200 health personnel had been trained. To control iodine deficiency disorder (IDD) in the endemic areas, about 3,500 tons of iodized salt had been distributed and 1.5 million persons were administered lipoidal capsules. The population welfare programme during the year concentrated on both consolidation and expansion of services. The service delivery outlets increased to 4949:4369 in the public sector and 580 in non-government sector. 130 mobile units had also been added. Besides, 67 thousand sale points had also been established in the private sector. To increase coverage, 2,000 RMPs, 4 thousand Hakeems and Homeopaths, 991 family planning village based workers and 5 thousand TBAs had been involved. For improvement of the skills of paramedics, 2,500 clinical and 8,500 non-clinical paramedics were trained. Based on mix of contraceptive offered it is estimated that during 1992-93, 2.7 million acceptors had been served. In rural water supply and sanitation, 634 schemes had been completed.

Actions Taken to Improve Implementation

Cross Sectoral Arrangements

Community Involvement

26.5 The major step in this area is the setting up the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) as a public limited company, with an initial government grant of Rs 500 million. The basic structure of the programme has been developed. It will expand geographically and accelerate its pace of work so as to provide organisational opportunities and solid support in natural resource management, and the development of physical, financial, and human resources to a large section of rural population. The programme will establish a country-wide network of grassroots institutions in the rural areas which will provide an institutional base for SAP. The programme has been started in eight districts.

26.6 NWFP: Community mobilisation work is being carried out in 8 of the 20 districts of NWFP and 2 more districts will be added during 1993. New SAP sector schemes will be handled together with the community organisations where they have been mobilised. Interim arrangements have been worked out for areas where community organisations are not available. These include: DDACS (District Development Advisory Committees), created by legislation, which are already actively assisting the provincial governments in site selection for new schemes and monitoring and supervision of schemes; sector specific coordination of schemes through implementation committees in each SAP sector have been initiated (comprising concerned department officials, elected public representatives and coopted members) to support the on-going efforts of the government to involve communities in the operation and maintenance of social sector projects.

26.7 Punjab: As new grass-roots community organisations emerge and mature and while NRSP carries out mobilisation work in the five districts on which it is focussing, indirect involvement through the existing institution of the District Development Advisory Boards (DDABs) consisting of public representatives and staff of the concerned departments has been retained. The DDABs recommend sites for primary schools, health centres and RWS&S projects. A pilot project in the health sector with a strong element of community involvement has been launched in Sheikhpura district which encompasses 6 RHCs and 30 BHUs.

26.8 Sindh: SAP committees at existing SAP sector outlets have been constituted to involve the community in the supervision of primary schools, RHC/BHUs, dispensaries and RWS&S schemes to improve accountability of government staff operating the existing SAP outlets. The composition of these SAP Committees have been notified. Until gross-roots community mobilisation takes place, District Development Committees (DDCs) have been constituted to oversee the planning, execution and supervision of SAP projects. DDCs will select sites for SAP sector units and this is expected to expedite the design and construction of SAP sector projects.

26.9 Balochistan: The village organisations already established under the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) and likely to be established under the BRSP and NRSP will be used for the delivery of primary health care, immunisation, health education, primary school education and rural water supply and sanitation. The existing arrangements of involving public representatives of the area in the identification and supervision of local projects are being used to identify SAP sector schemes and the sites/location of primary schools, BHUs and RWS&S schemes, which are approved in consultation with the Divisional Development Coordination Committee and public representatives of the area. The SAP related departments are being reorganised to make them more responsive to community needs through decentralisation of decision-making authority and orienting them towards community involvement. As an experiment, the development of primary education has been started through community participation. Communities responsive to opening girls schools are identified and parents' committees are made responsible for providing accommodation. The government provides funds for teachers salaries and instructional material. After two years of successful operation on this basis, the government provides a building to the village where previously there was no school. By the end of calendar 1992, sixty such schools had been established in Loralai, Sibi, Nasirabad, Turbat and Gwader districts. In the health sector, local committees to supervise existing BHUs have been set up and notifications issued by the provincial government. Village organisations and NGO involvement in the health sector is being sought and supported. The operation and maintenance of simple RWS schemes based on hand pumps, gravity flow open surface wells and solar pumps is being made the responsibility of the community. Where the government maintains the technically more complicated systems, the powers to carry out repairs upto specified cost limits have been decentralised so that the systems can be kept operational and repair works can be carried out without waiting for approval from departmental headquarters. In the long term, communities will be reorganised for RWS system O&M cost through government departments and through BRSP and NRSP. BRSP has already started working with the Public Health Engineering and the Local Government Departments.

Strengthening Planning System, Streamlining Procedures and, Improving Monitoring and Supervision

26.10 In all provinces, SAP cells in the P&D Departments have been established. In Punjab, to ensure that SAP tied allocations are not transferred to non-SAP projects, separate SAP account has been opened. For monthly review of SAP sector schemes a data base containing project profile and performance indicators has been prepared and is being used extensively. Tiers in the transmission of funds in the Communications and Works department have been reduced by one. In Sindh, for monitoring of SAP projects and programmes, a Monitoring Wing has been set up and field staff of Bureau of Statistics have been entrusted with this work. Monitoring and Evaluation Cell has also been established in the PHED, with concentration of these activities at the district level. In NWFP, a separate non-lapsable development account on the principle of roll-on-budget has been established. To streamline construction procedure, the identification of sites and preparation of PC-I are to be taken up simultaneously. A SAP Cell in the Finance Department has been established to deal with SAP financing coming from Provincial/Federal/donors sources. The existing Planning Cells in the Education, Health, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Departments have been strengthened by re-enforcing them with additional staff and equipment. Population Welfare has been accorded the status of a separate department. In Balochistan, institutional strengthening of the P&D, PHED and LGRD Departments is being carried out with the assistance of IDA and Netherlands Government.

26.11 For review of SAP sectors and programmes weekly meetings are held in the Planning Commission. For a comprehensive review of implementation of foreign aided projects quarterly meetings are convened with respective Project Directors in which progress of work and implementation bottlenecks were discussed and necessary actions to speed up implementation of these projects were taken. Similar exercises were also taken up in the provinces.

Sector Specific Arrangements

Primary Education

26.12 **Enhanced Girls Primary Education** In all the provinces, official notification of co-education policy for primary education has been issued and age and qualification rules have been relaxed for female teachers. In Punjab, 70 per cent of the vacancies for primary school teachers have been filled. In NWFP, recruitment of many newly created posts have also been made. In Sindh and Balochistan appointment of teachers continued, despite the ban? In NWFP, a number of decisions to attract female teachers have been taken. These include, initiating a mobile teacher training programme for female teachers in remote areas, posting of teachers near their homes and additional allowance of Rs 500 p.m. In Balochistan, initiatives have been taken to post female teachers in their own villages, to provide free accommodation elsewhere, and the additional allowance of Rs 500 p.m. In addition, a "Search - programme" was launched to find suitable retired persons to teach in girls schools.

For training of teachers a mobile and accelerated training programmes has been introduced.

26.13 *Strengthened Procedures and Institutions* Separate Directorate of Primary Education has been established in NWFP and Balochistan, whereas in Sindh an Additional Director for Primary Education has been established at the Divisional level. Further, for site selection objective criteria have also been established. In NWFP, criteria for the rental and purchase of schools buildings in urban areas have been established. Further, to streamline school building construction, a Construction Supervision Directorate has been created in the Directorate of Primary Education. In Punjab, for transfer of primary teachers, the cadre has been reduced to the markaz (sub district level). In Sindh, a plan is developed to appoint and train teachers in advance of building completion and teachers are allowed to indicate their posting preference. In NWFP, posting and transfer have been depoliticized and in Balochistan, teachers will not be transferred out of their districts.

26.14 In all the provinces to develop a data base for planning of education, EMIS has been established. For school mapping, physical surveys have been completed and other MIS reports have been published. In NWFP, computerization of career records of teachers has also commenced.

26.15 *Foster Private Sector, Nongovernment and Community Involvement* In all the provinces Education Foundations to assist NGOs and private sector have been established. To involve community, teacher-parent committees have been established. Private engineering firms have also been engaged to design schools and supervise construction and maintenance.

Primary Health Care

26.16 *Strengthening of Policy Framework and Rationalization* In NWFP and Sindh an agreement has been reached with Finance Departments for enhanced non-salary budget of PHC. In NWFP, for the formulation of integrated health policy, TORs of studies have been finalized and to look after implementation of projects, DG Projects has been appointed in DOH. In Punjab, and Sindh administrative and financial powers are delegated to SMO of RHC and MO of BHU. In Sindh, the DOH has constituted Health Committees to be headed by the community leaders for all PHC units. In Balochistan, support to private sector, particularly to NGOs is included in the Family Health Care Project (FHCP).

26.17 *Reduced Gender Imbalance* In Sindh, the DOH (Department of Health) has upgraded several posts for appointment of senior lady doctors. The upgraded posts include the Principals of the Public Health and Female Technician Training Schools, Medical Superintendents of Women Hospitals and the Director of MCH. In Balochistan decision has been made to allow Rs 500 p.m. to female medical staff serving outside the limits of municipal areas.

26.18 *Health Department Participation in Population Programme* In all provinces except Balochistan, DOH staff has been trained in FP: 664 WMOs; 1647 LHVs and

171 FMTs. Further in NWFP, DTCs (District Technical Committees) have been established in 13 districts.

Population Welfare

26.19 *Strengthening the Institutional and Operational Aspects* For strengthening the institutional, operational and management aspects of the family welfare programme, various steps undertaken are as follow:

For sustained government commitment, Standing Committees of Senate and the National Assembly were constituted and meetings were held. Inter-Ministerial Committee was also constituted and six meetings were held

Personnel requirement of the programme was determined and recruitment continued.

To ensure increased participation of health sector in the delivery of family planning services, supplies of contraceptives and training to the staff of the Health Department were provided.

To increase participation of the health sector in NWFP, Provincial Technical Committee (PTC) headed by Health Secretary had been constituted. Similar Committees headed by DHO at the district level had also been established.

To ensure adequate and steady supply of contraceptives, a comprehensive requirement plan had been prepared. Supply and Store (S&S) Directorate Karachi will now supplies contraceptives directly to DWOs for onward transmission to programme outlets.

26.20 *Enhanced Participation of the Provincial Government* For increased participation of provincial governments, Provincial Population Council (PPC) and Provincial Technical Committees (PTCs) were established in each province. Meeting of the Balochistan PPC was convened. Interdepartmental meetings were also held in Punjab and Sindh.

26.21 *Stimulating Demand* To enhance demand through Information, Education and communication (IEC), T.V. radio, and print media were involved to reach the target groups. IEC material was also supplied to health outlets for distribution.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

26.22 *Policy Unification and Reforms* In Punjab, uniform policies for RWS & S have been formulated. In Sindh, the community based unified policy has also been approved. The mechanism, procedures and methodology to implement the policy are under preparation with the line departments. In Balochistan, unified policy on subsidy, cost recovery and handing over of schemes to community has been

formulated. In NWFP, for the formulation of uniform policy and strengthening of institutions, the following measures have been taken:

with effect from December 1992, PHED has been made an independent department and training of its staff has commenced in management and community motivation,

under the Strategic Investment Plan (SIP), an integrated concept of water supply and sanitation has been launched. It entails user involvement, support to community development, collaboration with education (school hygiene) and health programmes.

for streamlining of jurisdictions between PHED and Local Councils, recommendations are being prepared and interagency collaboration between the PHED, LGRDD, DOE, DOH, UNICEF, NRSP and SRSC is being institutionalized. Further, performance indicators are being developed, along with establishment of a MIS in the PHED, and a monitoring unit in the LGRDD.

26.23 Community Management and Participation In Punjab, over 30 schemes are being handed over to communities on experiment basis. In Sindh, to involve community in RWS&S, proposal has been prepared which includes community motivation/education programme, rehabilitation programme and system development to ensure continuous professional support to the communities. In NWFP, interdepartmental task force has finalized its recommendation to implement speaker committee's for gradual transfer of RWS&S schemes to users. In Balochistan, for any new schemes communities will be involved from design stage to contracting.

26.24 Cost recovery In Punjab, uniform tariff rate per household has been approved: Rs 20 for rural water supply and Rs 8 for rural sanitation. Water and drainage tariff will be collected by village headman "Numberdar". In NWFP, Rs 30 per household per month with Rs 500 as a one time connection fee will be charged. Commercial connections will be charged 100% more than the existing tariff. In Sindh, an indirect cost recovery strategy has been adopted whereby 1/3rd of O & M costs will be recovered directly from the communities and the remaining will accrue through an agriculture and irrigation cess. In Balochistan, monthly user charges of Rs 30 per house for rural water supply and Rs 10 per household for rural sanitation have been levied from July 1992.

PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

26.25 As the year 1993-94, is first year of the Five Year SAP (1993-98), the focus of the programme will be on two aspects (i) to integrate social sector policies for improving the delivery of social sectors and (ii) to mitigate the institutional rigidities and overcome procedural inadequacies that impede efficient execution of SAP. Major sector specific targets of SAP for the year 1993-94 are presented in Table 26.2.

Table 26.2

SAP 1993-94 TARGET

	1993-94
Primary school enrolment (% of age group)	
Total	72.1
Male	86.8
Female	58.2
Adult literacy (%)	40
Infant Mortality Rate	85
Immunization (000)	3,918
(per cent of age group 0-1)	(82)
Maternal mortality rate	
(per 100,000 live births)	290
Low birth weight babies (%)	23
Contraceptive prevalence rate	14.9
Access to safe drinking water	
(% population covered)	51
Access to sanitation (% population covered)	16

26.26 Allocations for SAP (1993-94) have been worked out in accordance with its basic parameters and unit costs for agreed targets. On this basis, the amount to be allocated for the SAP programme works out at Rs 10.6 billion Rs 8.8 billion provinces and Rs 1.8 billion, federal inclusive of family planning programme. This shows an increase by Rs 0.56 billion or 5 per cent over 1992-93 revised estimates. Of Rs 8.8 billion provincial programme, federal contribution will be Rs 6.6 billion whereas Rs 2.2 billion will be provided by foreign donors for the ongoing projects. New foreign aid commitments are yet to be made. In case fresh programme assistance by World Bank/ADB are materialised during 1993-94, the total size of SAP is expected to be Rs 15.2 billion, as envisaged in the Five-year SAP Plan. For quality enhancing non-salary inputs, current expenditure to the tune of Rs 18.9 billion, 14.5 per cent above the last year level is provided to support development allocation. Details is given in Table 26.3.

Table 26.3

Development and Recurrent Expenditures

(Billion Rs)

	1992-93 Revised	1993-94 Budget	Per cent Increase
Development			
(a) Provinces	8.5	12.0	41.2
(b) Federal Areas/ Ministries	<u>1.6</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Subtotal (a+b)	<u>10.1</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>50.5</u>
Recurrent			
(a) Provinces	15.5	17.9	15.5
(b) Federal Areas/ Ministries	1.0	1.0	-
Subtotal (a+b)	<u>16.5</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>14.5</u>
Total	26.6	34.1	28.2

Implementation Framework

26.27 Actions to be taken to improve implementation of SAP are outlined in the following paragraphs:

Cross Sectoral Arrangements

26.28 Separate SAP account has already been opened in Punjab. Similar accounts will be opened in other provinces. In order to provide a solid institutional base for execution and maintenance of SAP schemes, the process of building grassroots organizations in the rural areas will be accelerated.

Sectoral Specific Arrangements**Primary Education**

26.29 *Enhanced Girls Primary Education* Preference in opening of new schools will be to genderless schools. Under served areas will be identified and availability of teachers will be ensured. A proposal to appoint retired male teachers in girls schools in case female teachers are not available will be finalized.

26.30 *Strengthening Procedures and Institutions* In all the provinces, new schools will be opened on sites that meet the established criteria. Frequent transfer of teachers will be avoided. EMIS will be strengthened and its scope will also be augmented. In Sindh, new appointee will execute a bond to serve in first posting for three years. In NWFP, with effect from 1993/94 newly created committees under

Divisional Commissioners have been delegated powers to approve new school schemes costing up to Rs 7.5 million. Decentralization of Primary Education to Local Government, in one district, on experimental basis, will be made. A study will be undertaken to assess the feasibility of integrating the system of primary school administration, presently segregated into male and female sections. A compendium of service rules for teachers will be prepared to make them consistent and impart rationality. The Service Rules Committee will also complete the exercise during 1993/94. In Balochistan, a policy on delegating greater financial and administrative authority to functional levels initially in 2/3 districts on a trial basis will be put in place. To avoid frequent transfer of the staff of the SAP foreign aided projects, no transfer will be made without the consultation of the Planning and Development Department. Further, no teacher will be transferred from post after start of academic year.

26.31 Fostering Private Sector, Nongovernment and Community Involvement The role of the Education Foundation will be strengthened. In Sindh, village communities in the identification of local teaching candidates will be involved. Investigation of training roles of NGOs and of private sector will also be made. In Balochistan, special incentives to run private girls schools in rural areas will be provided by the Education Foundation.

Primary Health Care

26.32 Strengthening of Policy Framework Planning guidelines, including rolling plans, will be formulated and budgetary imbalances in PHC services be corrected. In NWFP, to improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the delivery of health care, a number of studies will be undertaken. Studies will encompass the whole spectrum of health services from structures, equipment and supplies to staffing and training, operational costs, user charges, community participation, privatization of some health facilities, decentralization of personnel authority and grant of autonomous status to selected health facilities. Based on the results of these studies policy actions will be taken thereafter. In Balochistan, the HIS will be institutionalised. The focus for collection of information will be the district headquarters.

26.33 Rationalization of Primary Health Care Services In Punjab, for placement of Community Health Female Workers at village level, measures to be taken will be: selection of District (Marakiz) for a pilot programme in 6 districts; preparation of selection criteria for CHWs; constitution of a committee of experts to review and recommend a curricula for training of CHWs; selection of villages and formation of village health committees, and establishment of system for monitoring of CHWs by a paramedic nominated by doctor of BHU. In Sindh, the Civil Engineering Wing attached to PMEC will assist the department to remove the current difficulties in the construction and maintenance of structures. In NWFP, a list of essential drugs will be finalized. In Balochistan, additional support to the private sector, other than from the FHCP, will also be provided by the Health Foundation. Standards will be laid down for private sector for providing quality care.

26.34 *Decentralization Personnel and Financial Powers* In Punjab, for decentralization of personnel authority actions to be taken will be: SMO of RHC with administrative authority to hire and fire staff upto BPS 5; SMO to act as DDO for BHU, SMO to have financial powers of category IV offices for making purchases; SMO to be empowered to purchase medicines locally upto 10% of budget and powers to M.O. of BHU to initiate disciplinary action against staff of the BHU. In Sindh, the Divisional Directors and the District Health Officers will be authorized to appoint staff in the pay scales 1 to 15 and 1 to 11 respectively. In Balochistan, a Task Force regarding delegation of power to DHO/DHS will be set up.

26.35 *Reduction Gender Imbalance* In Punjab, to reduce gender imbalance, decisions will be taken on such proposal as: reduction of LHV Cadre from divisional to district cadre; selection and promotion of LHVs to Senior LHVs; identification of the underserved/hardship areas of the province and devise methodologies (which may include monetary incentives) for improving availability of health staff in these areas; changing TA rules from fixed to open TA based on journeys performed for LHVs and selection of girls for training in public health nursing schools at Markiz level.

26.36 In Sindh, for reviewing the status of women paramedics, the DOH appointed a Task Force in November 1992. Apart from addressing the current problems that are related to the recruitment and retention of the women staff, this Task Force on finalising its report in 1993/94 will suggest a career structure for midwives, lady health visitors, female health technicians, and nurses, review the training curricula of these paramedics, and develop a plan for their inservice training.

26.37 In Balochistan, for improving availability of female health workers, radical departure will be made from conventional training programmes. Girls with 8 years basic education will be trained mainly in midwifery, child care and preventive care to look after the expectant and lactating mothers and preschoolers. Training period will be reduced to one academic year. Age limit for training will be relaxed upto 45 years. Special stipend of Rs 1000 p.m. will be provided during training. This training programme will be open to permanent residents of Balochistan. Four training schools will be set up. As a long term measure stipends will be given to school girls (classes 8-10) if they agree to join health training schools upon completion of their studies. Parents will be approached as well as motivational campaign will be undertaken in schools. The pay scale will also be raised.

Population Welfare

26.38 Recruitment of the vacant will be made and training of Health Department's staff will be accelerated. Timely releases of funds to provinces will be ensured. For increased participation of provincial governments, meeting of interdepartmental and provincial technical committees, and the National and Provincial Population Councils will be convened. To ensure adequate supply of contraceptives, stock positions at all outlet will be monitored regularly for timely requisitioning Donor support to NGOs Working in the field of FP will be channelized outside the PSDP ceiling.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

26.39 In all provinces, the recently formulated unified policy of tariff collection, will be enforced and its implementation be monitored. Billing and collection system will be improved. PHED will handover RWS&S schemes to the selected communities and local bodies. In Sindh, 612 Project Implementation Teams to introduce community development work will be formed and trained by PHED. In NWFP, the concept of an umbrella Village Development Organization (VDO), with water supply and sanitation as one component, has been tested and a Community Development Directorate has been notified in LG&RDD which will start functioning in 1993/94. Participatory evaluation of existing RWS&S schemes will be undertaken in order to develop appropriate designs. The operational plan for the new strategy for phase-wise handing over of schemes to actual users, will be completed by December 1993. Various elements included are: modalities of gradually shifting O&M responsibility to users, education of users, improved revenue collection, revisions of water and sewerage tariffs, rehabilitation of scheme, use of proforma balance sheets, installation of water meters for commercial connections, and legislation. In Balochistan, new schemes will be implemented after signing MOU with communities to take responsibility of O&M cost.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

(281—282)

OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURE

Items	Unit	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94	Percent Change	
			Targets	Provisional*	Targets	1992-93	1993-94
						Provisional	Targets
I. CROPS							
Rice	(000 MT)	3243	3480	3083	3381	-4.9	9.7
Basmati	(000 MT)	1092	1038	1074	1150	-1.6	7.1
Others	(000 MT)	2151	2442	2009	2231	-6.6	11.1
Wheat	(000 MT)	15684	15200	16394	16500	4.5	0.6
Maize	(000 MT)	1203	1279	1179	1279	-2.0	8.5
Gram	(000 MT)	513	565	377	565	-26.5	49.9
Sugarcane	(000 MT)	38865	39700	36509	38800	-6.1	6.3
Cotton	(Mln Bales)	12.82	12.6	9.33	12.0	-27.2	28.6
II. INPUTS							
Fertilizer off-take	(000 MT)	1885	2065	2065	2175	9.5	5.3
Water availability	(MAF)	122	125	125	128	2.5	2.4
Improved Seeds	(000 MT)	85	249	102	157	20.0	53.9
Credit Disbursement	(Bln Rs)	13.8	19.2	16.0	-	15.9	-
III. LIVESTOCK							
Milk	(000 MT)	16280	17100	16730	18006	2.8	7.6
Meat	(000 MT)	1685	1607	1795	1914	6.5	6.6
Hides	(Mln No)	6.0	6.1	6.09	6.20	1.8	1.8
Skins	(Mln No)	35.29	36.60	36.57	37.89	3.6	3.6
Wool	(000 MT)	49.31	50.54	50.49	51.80	2.4	2.6

* Production figures for 1992-93 for certain crops do not tally with those in SAT-7.1. The figures in table are the first provisional estimates used by the National Accounts Committee, whereas those used in SAT-7.1 are the latest.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Large Scale)

Items	Unit	Production			Percent Change		
		1991-92	1992-93		1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
			Targets	Provisional	Targets	Provisional	Targets
Sugar	(000 MT)	2322	2550	2460	2660	5.9	8.1
Jute Goods	(000 MT)	102	106	98	100	-3.9	2.0
Cement	(000 MT)	8080	8835	8400	8650	4.0	3.0
Paper & Paper Board	(000 MT)	177	185	277	290	56.5	4.7
Fertilizer (N)	(000 MT)	1150	1305	1300	1650	13.0	26.9
Soda Ash	(000 MT)	196	205	193	203	-1.5	5.2
Caustic Soda	(000 MT)	82	93	80	84	-2.4	5.0
Billets	(000 MT)	236	350	206	215	-12.7	4.4
H & CR Sheets	(000 MT)	533	405	635	675	19.1	6.3
Pig Iron/Hot Metals	(000 MT)	1048	1060	1100	1135	5.0	3.2
Petroleum Products	(000 MT)	6360	6520	6075	6229	-4.5	2.5
Cotton Yarn	(000 MT)	968	1305	1020	1070	5.4	4.9
Cotton Cloth	(Mln Sq M)	308	312	317	335	2.9	5.7
Cigarets	(Bln Nos)	30	32	34	37	13.3	8.8
Motor Tyres	(000 Nos)	788	1070	820	847	4.1	3.3
Trucks/Buses	(000 Nos)	3.3	4	3.6	3.8	9.1	5.6
LCV/Cars/Vehicles	(000 Nos)	41	48	41	47	0.0	14.6
Bicycles	(000 Nos)	478	520	565	588	18.2	4.1
Tractors	(000 Nos)	9.8	18	23.5	25	139.8	6.4
Sewing Machines	(000 Nos)	85.1	95	72.5	75	-14.8	3.4
Air Conditioners	(000 Nos)	13.1	15	35.3	40.5	169.5	14.7
Electric Meters	(000 Nos)	567	N.A.	524	550	-7.6	5.0
Electric Motors	(000 Nos)	33.1	35.0	31.5	32.6	-4.8	3.5
Diesel Engines	(000 Nos)	1.3	N.A.	1.9	2.2	46.2	15.8
Transformers	(000 Nos)	21.5	25.0	20.5	21	-4.7	2.4
Power Transformers(Heavy)	(Nos)	-	-	-	20	-	-
Locomotives	(Nos)	-	-	5	8	-	60.0
Tablets	(Bln Nos)	10.3	N.A.	11	11.6	6.8	5.5
Liquids/Syrups	(Mln Ltrs)	28	N.A.	29.8	31	6.4	4.0
HMC/HFF (at 1987-88 prices)	(Mln Rs)	1006	889	1079	1140	7.3	5.7
PMTF (at 1987-88 prices)	(Mln Rs)	232	354	260	275	12.1	5.8
Cotton Ginning	(Mln Bales)	12.8	12.6	9.3	12	-27.3	29.0

N.A. = Not available.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(At 1980-81 Million Rs)

					Annual Growth Rate (%)			
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
			Targets	Provisional Targets			Targets	Provisional Targets
Agriculture	125668	128072	120783	132167	9.7	5.0	-3.9	9.4
Major crops	63165	62395	55318	63063	15.4	5.0	-12.4	14.0
Minor crops	20290	21430	20943	22221	2.4	4.0	3.2	6.1
Livestocks	36133	38229	38308	40453	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.6
Fishing	4600	4749	4780	4962	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.8
Forestry	1480	1269	1434	1468	2.4	3.0	-3.1	2.4
Mining & quarrying	2580	2834	2639	2879	3.0	8.0	2.3	9.1
Manufacturing	85489	92374	90300	97693	8.3	8.5	5.6	8.2
Large Scale	61216	66062	63988	69171	8.2	8.6	4.5	8.1
Small Scale	24273	26312	26312	28522	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Construction	19566	20964	20764	22114	6.0	7.2	6.1	6.5
Electricity & gas distribution	16869	17819	18557	20134	9.4	8.5	10.0	8.5
SUB-TOTAL	250172	262063	253043	274987	8.8	6.7	1.1	8.7
Transport & communication	46407	48306	50357	52422	8.6	6.6	8.5	4.1
Trade	78914	83909	81235	88140	7.5	6.1	2.9	8.5
Banking & insurance	10323	11148	10890	11609	4.1	4.8	5.5	6.6
Ownership of dwelling	25588	26944	26939	28367	5.3	5.30	5.28	5.3
Public Administration & defence	32495	33213	33603	35048	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.3
Services	36335	38697	38708	41224	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
SUB-TOTAL	230062	242217	241732	256809	6.5	5.7	5.1	6.2
GDP	480234	504280	494775	531796	7.7	6.2	3.0	7.5

MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

(Current Billion Rupees)

					Percentage Change	
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94		1992-93	1993-94
		Target	Provisional	Target	Provisional	Target
GDP (fc)	1077.8	1209.9	1217.5	1413.5	13.0	16.1
Indirect Taxes (Net)	133.4	172.0	141.9	166.7	6.3	17.5
GDP (MP)	1211.2	1381.9	1359.4	1580.2	12.2	16.2
Net Factor Income from abroad	5.0	6.5	3.4	2.2	-32.6	-36.1
GNP (MP)	1216.3	1388.4	1362.8	1582.4	12.0	16.1
External Resource Inflow (Net)	37.3	49.6	78.4	38.8	110.5	-50.5
Total Resources/Uses	1253.5	1438.0	1441.2	1621.2	15.0	12.5
Total Consumption	1010.5	1179.2	1164.0	1297.7	15.2	11.5
Total Investment	243.0	258.8	277.2	323.5	14.1	16.7
Fixed Investment	224.3	237.8	256.1	299.0	14.2	16.8
Public	105.7	104.3	122.2	140.5	15.6	15.0
Private	118.6	133.5	133.9	158.5	12.9	18.4
Changes in Stocks	18.7	21.0	21.1	24.5	-	-
Memo Items:						
AS % of GDP						
Investment	20.1	18.7	20.4	20.5	-	-
Fixed Investment	18.5	17.2	18.8	18.9	-	-
Public	8.7	7.5	9.0	8.9	-	-
Private	9.8	9.7	9.9	10.0	-	-
External Resources	3.1	3.6	5.8	2.5	-	-
National Savings	17.0	15.1	14.6	18.0	-	-
Domestic Savings	16.6	14.7	14.4	17.9	-	-
Marginal Rate of Savings:						
National	33.9	-2.0	-4.7	39.1	-	-
Domestic	37.5	1.2	-3.6	39.4	-	-

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE FOR 1992-93
(NATIONAL)

(Million Rs)

Sl. No.	Sectors	Total PSDP (Col 4+5+6)	Federal Department	Corporations Budget	Total Provincial	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. DEPARTMENTS									
1	Agriculture	2650.9	1713.7	0.0	937.2	377.5	178.1	187.9	193.7
2	Fertilizer Subsidy	810.0	810.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Industry	325.1	100.5	0.0	224.6	140.9	37.5	24.8	21.4
4	Minerals	2190.2	2166.3	0.0	23.9	2.7	1.6	17.0	2.7
5	Water	8537.8	6679.9	0.0	1857.9	469.0	576.7	222.8	589.4
6	Power	12737.0	4642.0	7910.0	185.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	180.0
7	Fuels	2430.4	766.4	1664.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Transport and Communications	19932.6	3404.9	13812.0	2715.7	1240.6	553.6	495.0	426.6
9	Physical Planning and Housing	5121.6	1109.8	0.0	4011.8	1988.0	790.0	565.0	668.8
10	Rural Development	5353.7	726.3	0.0	4627.4	3172.9	795.7	413.8	245.0
11	Education and Training	5386.8	673.2	0.0	4713.6	2905.3	694.1	978.9	135.3
12	Science and Technology	280.9	280.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Health and Nutrition	2152.3	493.4	0.0	1658.9	967.7	354.6	225.7	110.9
14	Mass Media	109.8	109.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth	225.5	182.0	0.0	43.5	11.0	27.7	4.8	0.0
16	Manpower and Employment	364.6	317.4	0.0	47.2	17.7	14.5	14.4	0.6
17	Women Development	136.6	136.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Population Welfare	702.9	702.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Social Welfare	157.3	84.7	0.0	72.6	17.4	24.9	13.1	17.2
20	Research, Statistics and Planning	180.5	50.0	0.0	130.5	67.0	23.0	23.0	17.5
21	Environment	85.6	81.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.6	2.0	2.0
22	Block Allocation for Priority Programme	3570.0	3570.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Expenditure		73442.0	28801.6	23386.0	21254.4	11377.5	4077.5	3188.2	2611.1

Source: Technical Sections, Federal and Provincial PSDPs 1992-93 and Annual Plan 1992-93.

BUDGETARY PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1993-94

(Million Rs)

Sl. No.	Sectors	Total PSDP (Col. 4+5+6)	Federal Departments	Corporations (Budgetary)	Provincial PSDP	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture	2017.1	958.0	0.0	1059.1	394.8	195.6	352.4	116.3
2	Fertilizer Subsidy	146.6	146.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Industry	503.6	179.3	0.0	324.2	177.4	36.5	96.8	13.5
4	Minerals	1635.1	1543.6	0.0	91.5	12.1	2.5	66.0	10.9
5	Water	12293.2	9804.1	0.0	2489.1	861.3	678.7	352.9	596.1
6	Power	12715.9	4977.5	7500.0	238.4	4.9	0.0	123.5	110.0
7	Fuels	1804.7	804.7	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Transport and Communications	20617.1	4428.7	13600.0	2588.4	969.9	568.0	491.3	559.3
9	Physical Planning and Housing	5898.6	1254.4	0.0	4644.2	2257.0	807.4	703.2	876.5
10	Rural Development	7097.8	1049.6	0.0	6048.2	4380.0	786.0	633.2	249.0
11	Education and Training	4868.8	761.4	0.0	4107.4	1752.3	1023.0	1056.9	275.2
12	Science and Technology	150.5	150.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Health and Nutrition	3511.0	713.7	0.0	2797.3	1165.0	630.0	568.0	434.3
14	Mass Media	93.1	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth	377.7	297.4	0.0	80.3	27.5	25.0	4.2	23.6
16	Manpower and Employment	410.8	361.7	0.0	49.1	20.0	23.0	2.5	3.6
17	Women Development	85.7	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Population Welfare	1100.0	1100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Social Welfare	129.8	65.1	0.0	64.7	27.8	16.0	10.0	10.9
20	Research, Statistics and Planning	350.8	44.2	0.0	306.6	115.0	29.0	145.6	17.0
21	Environment	359.2	207.5	0.0	151.7	5.1	25.0	29.8	91.8
22	Block Allocation for Priority Programme	4661.5	2373.7	0.0	2287.8	0.0	1094.3	63.7	1129.8
Total (Gross)		80828.4	31400.6	22100.0	27327.9	12170.2	5940.0	4700.0	4517.7
Less (Operational Shortfall)		4050.9	542.7	0.0	3508.2	2296.8	466.8		744.6
Total (Net-Ministries/ Departments)		76777.5	30857.9	22100.0	23819.7	9873.4	5473.2	4700.0	3773.1

Source: Technical Sections, Federal & Provincial PSDPs 1992-93.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR CORPORATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94
(Budgetary & Others)

(Million Rs)

Corporations	PSDP 1992-93			PSDP 1993-94	
	Total	Budget	Utiliation	Total	Budget
I- Major Corporations	56592.9	21844.9	56675.4	65550.1	22100.0
i) WAPDA	23993.3	8690.3	26572.6	27500.0	7500.0
ii) OGDC	4109.1	1664.1	5101.2	7950.1	1000.0
iii) PTC	17403.7	2403.7	14272.0	18300.0	1800.0
iv) NHA	11086.8	9086.8	10729.6	11800.0	11800.0
II- Minor Corporations	24785.7		13158.6	16912.1	
1. INDUSTRY	1343.7		1858.3	1131.7	
i) SEC	20.0	-	145.1	209.6	-
ii) NFC	196.7	-	100.0	198.0	-
iii) SCCP	786.0	-	1516.0	632.0	-
iv) FCCCL	0.0	-	69.1	5.0	-
v) PACO	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
vi) Pakistan Steel	19.2	-	0.0	0.0	-
vii) RECP	222.8	-	0.0	0.0	-
viii) USC	99.0	-	28.1	83.7	-
ix) PIDC	0.0	-	0.0	3.3	-
2. MINERALS	1019.0		1019.0	0.0	
i) Saindak	1019.0		1019.0	0.0	
3. FUELS	12650.7		2898.7	9065.8	
i) NRL	0.0	-	278.2	218.8	-
ii) SNGPL	5644.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
iii) SSGC	4576.7	-	2366.4	7187.0	-
iv) PSO	678.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
v) PARCO	1752.0	-	254.0	1660.0	-
4. POWER	3770.3		3014.8	5027.9	
i) KESC	3770.3		3014.8	5027.9	
5. TRANSPORT & COMM.	6002.0		4338.0	1635.1	
i) PIAC	4419.0	-	3462.0	300.0	-
ii) CAA	1583.0	-	876.0	1285.1	-
iii) PPSC	0.0	-	0.0	50.0	-
6. MASS MEDIA					
i) PTV	0.0	-	29.8	51.6	-
(Total (Corporations))	81378.6	21844.9	69834.0	82462.2	22100.0

Public Finance: Consolidated Budget

	(Net Basis)						(Current Billion Rs)
	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		Growth Rate (%)
	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Without New Measures	New Measures	With New Measures	1993-94 Bud./W.N.M./92-93 R.B.E.
Government Revenues	236.95	265.07	241.45	262.58	21.65	284.21	17.71
Tax Receipts	167.15	203.82	180.80	191.21	21.65	212.86	17.73
Direct Taxes	27.98	35.25	36.99	37.94	4.78	42.72	15.49
Income Tax	25.92	31.33	33.99	32.88	4.56	37.44	10.15
Others	2.06	3.92	3.00	5.06	0.22	5.28	76.00
Indirect Taxes	139.17	168.57	143.81	153.27	16.87	170.14	18.31
Import Duty	58.38	66.67	60.85	63.43	4.11	67.54	10.99
Export Duty	4.12	4.70	4.80	5.05	0.00	5.05	5.21
Excise Duty	32.34	44.30	36.02	40.09	0.60	40.69	12.97
Sales Tax	21.50	28.92	23.98	26.53	4.53	31.06	29.52
Surcharges	16.35	17.19	12.84	12.17	7.63	19.80	54.21
Others	6.48	8.79	5.32	6.00	0.00	6.00	12.78
Nontax Receipts	55.46	58.05	59.05	68.35	0.00	68.35	15.75
Self-Financing by ABs	14.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Financing for S.A.P.	0.00	3.20	1.60	3.00	0.00	3.00	87.50
Government Expenditures	315.60	329.66	336.45	369.21	0.00	369.21	9.74
Current	232.43	257.32	266.55	294.91	0.00	294.51	10.49
Government Administration	29.86	30.54	36.05	41.00	0.00	41.00	13.73
Defence	75.77	82.15	87.44	89.10	0.00	89.10	1.90
Community Services	6.42	8.49	6.42	8.49	0.00	8.49	32.24
Social Services	32.07	38.07	38.07	43.50	0.00	43.50	14.26
Economic Services	6.08	6.29	6.50	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.69
Subsidies	10.15	7.31	7.31	6.21	0.00	6.21	-15.05
Debt Servicing	63.63	75.53	78.78	95.67	0.00	95.67	21.44
Interest	63.63	75.53	78.78	95.67	0.00	95.67	21.44
Domestic	49.49	54.61	57.86	77.60	0.00	77.60	34.12
Foreign	14.14	20.92	20.92	18.07	0.00	18.07	-13.62
Others	8.45	8.94	5.98	3.54	0.00	3.54	-40.80
Development	83.17	72.34	69.90	74.70	0.00	74.70	6.87
Over all Fiscal Deficit	78.65	64.59	95.00	106.65	0.00	85.00	-10.53
Financing	78.65	64.59	95.00	106.65	0.00	85.00	-10.53
Domestic Borrowing	56.85	47.52	70.63	83.65	0.00	62.00	-12.22
Non-Bank Borrowing	-0.62	26.17	25.43	42.00	0.00	42.00	65.16
Bank Borrowing	57.47	21.35	45.20	41.65	0.00	20.00	-55.75
External Resources(Net)	21.80	17.07	24.37	23.00	0.00	23.00	-5.62
Disbursement(Gr)	50.81	49.60	55.02	60.02	0.00	60.02	9.09
Repayment FL(MLT)	19.03	20.92	22.00	25.72	0.00	25.72	16.91
Repayment FL(ST)	9.98	11.61	8.65	11.60	0.00	11.60	34.10

Memo:				
GDP(MP)	1211.20	1381.90	1359.40	1553.50
As % of GDP				
Government Revenues	19.56	19.18	17.76	18.29
Tax Receipts	13.80	14.75	13.30	13.70
Direct Taxes	2.31	2.55	2.72	2.75
Income Tax	2.14	2.27	2.50	2.41
Others	0.17	0.28	0.22	0.34
Indirect Taxes	11.49	12.20	10.58	10.95
Import Duty	4.82	4.82	4.48	4.35
Export Duty	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.33
Excise Duty	2.67	3.21	2.65	2.62
Sales Tax	1.78	1.95	1.76	2.00
Surcharges	1.35	1.24	0.94	1.27
Others	0.54	0.64	0.39	0.39
Nontax Receipts	4.58	4.20	4.34	4.40
Self-Financing by ABs	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financing for S.A.P.	0.00	0.23	0.12	0.19
Government Expenditures	26.06	23.86	24.75	23.77
Current	19.19	18.62	19.61	18.96
Government Administration	2.47	2.21	2.65	2.64
Defence	6.26	5.94	6.43	5.74
Community Services	0.53	0.61	0.47	0.55
Social Services	2.65	2.75	2.80	2.80
Economic Services	0.50	0.46	0.48	0.45
Subsidies	0.84	0.53	0.54	0.40
Debt Servicing	5.25	5.47	5.80	6.16
Interest	5.25	5.47	5.80	6.16
Domestic	4.09	3.95	4.26	5.00
Foreign	1.17	1.51	1.54	1.16
Others	0.70	0.65	0.44	0.23
Development	6.87	5.23	5.14	4.81
Over all Fiscal Deficit	6.49	4.67	6.99	5.47
Financing	6.49	4.67	6.99	5.47
Domestic Borrowing	4.69	3.44	5.20	3.99
Non-Bank Borrowing	-0.05	1.89	1.87	2.70
Bank Borrowing	4.74	1.54	3.32	1.29
External Resources (Net)	1.80	1.24	1.79	1.48

Federal Government Budget: 1991-92 to 1993-94

(Gross Basis-Gop Classification)

(Billion Rs)

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		Growth Rate(%) 1993-94 Bud.WNM/ 92-93 R.B.E.	As % of GDP	
	Provi. Actual	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Without New Measures	New Measures	With New Measures		Revised Estima- tes 1992-93	With New Measures 1993-94
Revenue Receipts(GR)	218.58	261.00	249.85	267.04	21.85	288.69	15.55	18.38	18.58
Transfer to Provinces	57.99	64.85	85.09	71.90	0.00	71.90	10.46	4.79	4.83
Revenue Receipts(Net)	158.59	196.14	184.76	195.14	21.65	216.79	17.34	13.59	13.95
Tax Receipts	158.60	193.72	174.49	188.81	21.65	210.46	20.61	12.84	13.55
Direct Taxes	28.85	34.21	36.00	41.54	0.78	42.32	17.58	2.65	2.72
Income Tax	27.91	31.69	33.99	39.29	0.68	39.85	17.24	2.5	2.67
Others	0.94	2.52	2.01	2.25	0.22	2.47	22.89	0.15	0.18
Indirect Taxes	127.75	158.50	138.49	147.27	20.87	168.14	21.41	10.19	10.82
Import Duty	57.82	68.54	64.66	87.43	4.11	71.54	10.64	4.76	4.61
Export Duty	4.00	4.84	0.99	1.05	0.00	1.05	6.06	0.07	0.07
Excise Duty	30.33	44.01	36.02	40.09	0.60	40.69	12.97	2.65	2.62
Sales Tax	20.80	26.92	23.98	26.53	4.53	31.06	29.52	1.76	2.00
Surcharges	14.80	17.19	12.84	12.17	7.63	19.80	54.21	0.94	1.27
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00		0.00	0.26
Nontax Receipts	59.98	87.29	76.36	78.23	0.00	78.23	3.81	5.54	5.04
T&T & PO Profits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Int & Dividends	37.36	36.87	39.57	40.26	0.00	40.26	1.74	2.91	2.59
Others	22.62	30.62	36.79	37.97	0.00	37.97	6.09	2.63	2.44
Current Expenditures	196.48	218.82	236.17	257.76	0.00	257.76	9.61	17.3	16.59
Government Administration	14.77	15.06	15.44	17.23	0.00	17.23	11.59	1.14	1.11
Defence	75.75	82.15	87.44	89.10	0.00	89.10	1.90	6.43	5.74
Community Services	2.72	3.54	3.33	3.86	0.00	3.85	15.62	0.24	0.25
Social Services	6.04	6.77	7.36	6.97	0.00	6.97	-5.30	0.54	0.45
Economic Services	1.83	1.33	2.04	1.78	0.00	1.78	-12.75	0.15	0.11
Subsidies	6.44	5.06	5.18	4.88	0.00	4.88	-5.79	0.38	0.31
Debt Servicing	78.83	93.18	101.56	121.39	0.00	121.39	19.53	7.47	7.81
Interest	59.85	72.26	79.58	95.67	0.00	95.67	20.25	5.85	5.16
Domestic	45.23	57.80	63.08	77.60	0.00	77.60	23.02	4.84	5.00
Foreign	14.62	14.46	16.48	18.07	0.00	18.07	9.65	1.21	1.16
Repayment FL(MLT)	18.98	20.92	22.00	25.72	0.00	25.72	16.91	1.62	1.66
Grants to LBs	7.39	9.23	10.31	9.54	0.00	9.54	-7.47	0.76	0.61
Others	2.71	2.51	2.51	3.02	0.00	3.02		0.18	0.19
Revenue Surplus	-37.89	-22.68	-50.41	-62.62	21.65	-40.97	-18.73	-3.71	-2.84
Self-Financing by ABs	14.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
Nonbank Borrowing	-9.54	16.12	18.49	39.87	0.00	39.87	115.63	1.36	2.57
Bank Borrowing	84.13	21.36	45.20	34.51	-21.65	12.86	-71.55	3.32	0.83
Financing for S.A.P.	0.00	3.20	1.60	3.00	0.00	3.00		0.12	0.19
Domestic Resources	31.04	18.00	14.88	14.76	0.00	14.76	-0.81	1.09	0.95
Ext Resources (Net)	19.08	17.07	24.37	22.98	0.00	22.98	-5.70	1.79	1.48
- Disbursement(Gr)	48.04	49.60	55.02	60.00	0.00	60.00	9.05	4.05	3.86
- Repayment FL(MLT)	18.98	20.92	22.00	25.75	0.00	25.72	16.91	1.62	1.66
- Repayment FL(ST)	9.98	11.61	8.85	11.30	0.00	11.30	30.84	0.84	0.73
Total Resources	79.08	67.60	69.90	74.76	0.00	74.76	6.95	5.14	4.81
Budgetary Development Programme	79.08	67.60	89.90	74.78	0.00	74.76	6.95	5.14	4.81

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PRIVATE INVESTMENT

(Billion Rs)

Sector	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94 Pro- jections	% change over 1992-93
		Targets	Pro- visional		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture	14.8	18.0	17.4	18.5	6.3
Manufacturing	55.4	59.7	57.0	65.0	14.0
Large-scale	(49.6)	(52.7)	(50.2)	(57.1)	(13.7)
Small-scale	(5.8)	(7.0)	(6.8)	(7.9)	(16.2)
Fuel & Power	--	5.0	3.4	12.6	270.0
Transport & Communications	10.0	12.0	12.0	14.7	22.5
Ownership of dwellings	23.7	24.0	25.6	27.5	7.4
Services/ Others	14.7	14.8	18.5	20.2	9.2
Total	118.6	133.5	133.9	158.5	18.4

FINANCING OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT DURING 1993-94

(Current Billion Rs)

Sector	Total Investment	Foreign Loan/equity	Domestic Resources		Total
			Institutional Credit	Sponcer's Equity etc	
Agriculture	18.5	-	8.3	10.2	18.5
Manufacturing	65.0	20.3	30.5	14.2	44.7
Large-scale (57.1)		(20.3)	(25.0)	(11.8)	(36.8)
Small-scale (7.9)		(-)	(5.5)	(2.4)	(7.9)
Fuel & Power	12.6	6.3	5.0	1.3	6.3
Transport & Communications	14.7	1.4	3.0	10.3	13.3
Ownership of Dwellings	27.5	-	9.6	17.9	27.5
Services/Others	20.2	0.4	2.0	17.8	19.8
Total:	158.5	28.4	58.4	71.7	130.1
As % of total Investment	(100)	(18.0)	(36.8)	(45.2)	(82.0)
As % of Domestic Resources	-	-	44.9	55.1	100

Source: Planning and Development Division

EXPORTS

Commodities	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94	Percent Change	
	Actual	Plan Targets	Prov.	Proj.	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6(4:2)	7(5:4)
I. Primary Commodities	933.00	1024.00	588.00	824.00	-37.0	40.1
Raw Cotton						
Volume (Mln Bales)	2.68	2.62	1.54	2.00	-42.5	29.9
Value (\$ Million)	518.00	549.00	271.00	384.00	-47.7	41.7
Price (\$/bale)	193.28	209.54	175.97	192.00	-9.0	9.1
Total Rice (\$ Million)	415.00	475.00	317.00	440.00	-23.6	38.8
Basmati Rice						
Volume (000 MT)	558.00	700.00	462.00	595.00	-17.2	28.8
Value (\$ Million)	230.00	315.00	199.00	264.00	-13.5	32.7
Price (\$/MT)	412.19	450.00	430.74	443.70	4.5	3.0
Other Rice						
Volume (000 MT)	954.00	800.00	570.00	822.00	-40.3	44.2
Value (\$ Million)	185.00	160.00	118.00	176.00	-36.2	49.2
Price (\$/MT)	193.92	200.00	207.02	214.11	6.8	3.4
II. Cotton-based Manufactures	3616.00	4048.00	3723.00	4677.00	3.0	25.6
Yarn						
Volume (Mln Kgs)	506.00	537.00	555.00	625.00	9.7	12.6
Value (\$ Million)	1173.00	1300.00	1122.00	1444.00	-4.3	28.7
Price (\$/Kg)	2.32	2.42	2.02	2.31	-12.9	14.4
Cloth						
Volume (Mln Sq. Meter)	1196.00	1293.00	1128.00	1278.00	-5.7	13.3
Value (\$ Million)	819.00	918.00	863.00	1073.00	5.4	24.3
Price (\$/Sq Meter)	0.68	0.71	0.77	0.84	13.2	9.1
Readymade Garments						
Volume (Mln. Doz)	26.52	27.63	26.16	30.94	-1.4	18.3
Value (\$ Million)	614.00	663.00	618.00	758.00	0.7	22.7
Price (\$/Doz)	23.15	24.00	23.62	24.50	2.0	3.7
Tents and Canvas						
Volume (Mln Kg)	24.67	43.00	20.14	23.00	-18.4	14.2
Value (\$ Million)	51.00	86.00	40.00	48.00	-21.6	20.0
Price (\$/Kg)	2.07	2.00	1.99	2.09	-3.9	5.1

Commodities	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94	Percent Change	
	Actual	Plan Targets	Prov.	Proj.	1992-93	1993-94
	2	3	4	5	6(4:2)	7(5:4)
Hosiery						
Volume (Mln. Doz)	23.43	24.89	22.90	26.95	-2.3	17.7
Value (\$ Million)	425.00	473.00	464.00	593.00	9.2	27.8
Price (\$/Doz)	18.14	19.00	20.26	22.00	11.7	8.6
Madeup articles (incl.towels) (\$ Million)	534.00	608.00	616.00	761.00	15.4	23.5
III. Other Traditionals	<u>1004.00</u>	<u>1025.00</u>	<u>1082.00</u>	<u>1148.00</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>6.1</u>
Fish and Fish preparations						
Volume (Mln. Kg)	64.09	55.24	86.67	90.00	35.2	3.8
Value (\$ Million)	115.00	116.00	182.00	195.00	58.3	7.1
Price (\$/Kg)	1.79	2.10	2.10	2.17	17.3	3.3
Leather						
Volume (Mln Sq. Meter)	15.62	15.25	15.19	16.33	-2.8	7.5
Value (\$ Million)	241.00	241.00	223.00	245.00	-7.5	9.9
Price (\$/Sq. Meter)	15.43	15.80	14.68	15.00	-4.9	2.2
Carpets						
Volume (Mln Sq. Meter)	3.93	4.07	3.31	3.36	-15.8	1.5
Value (\$ Million)	230.00	237.00	174.00	178.00	-24.3	2.3
Price (\$/Sq. Meter)	58.52	58.23	52.57	52.98	-10.2	0.8
Synthetic Textiles						
Volume (Mln Sq. Meter)	510.70	538.75	601.40	620.00	17.8	3.1
Value (\$ Million)	418.00	431.00	503.00	530.00	20.3	5.4
Price (\$/Sq. Meter)	0.82	0.80	0.84	0.85	2.4	1.2
IV. All Others (\$ Million)	<u>1351.00</u>	<u>1825.00</u>	<u>1420.00</u>	<u>1701.00</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>19.8</u>
Total (cif)	<u>6904</u>	<u>7922</u>	<u>6813</u>	<u>8350</u>	<u>-1.3</u>	<u>22.6</u>
Total (fob)	<u>6762</u>	<u>7727</u>	<u>6703</u>	<u>8188</u>	<u>-0.9</u>	<u>22.2</u>

IMPORTS

Commodities	1991-92	19 92-93		1993-94	Percent Change	
	Actual	Plan Targets	Prov.	Proj.	1992-93	1993-94
	1	3	4	5	6(4:2)	7(5:4)
WHEAT						
Volume (Million MT)	2.02	2.17	2.87	0.75	42.1	-73.9
Value (\$ Million)	342.00	382.00	466.00	117.00	36.3	-74.9
Price (\$/MT)	169.31	176.04	162.37	156.00	-4.1	-3.9
TEA						
Volume (Mil. Kg)	110.00	112.00	126.00	133.00	14.5	5.6
Value (\$ Million)	173.00	179.00	207.00	220.00	19.7	6.3
Price (\$/Kg)	1.57	1.60	1.64	1.65	4.5	0.6
EDIBLE OILS						
Volume (000 MT)	1046.00	1157.00	1331.00	1277.00	27.2	-4.1
Value (\$ Million)	403.00	476.00	584.00	563.00	44.9	-3.6
Price (\$/MT)	385.28	411.41	438.77	440.88	13.9	0.5
CRUDE OIL						
Volume (Million barrel)	30.38	27.86	31.14	28.52	2.5	-8.4
Value (\$ Million)	544.00	492.00	531.00	495.00	-2.4	-6.8
Price (\$/barrel)	17.91	17.66	17.05	17.36	-4.8	1.8
POL PRODUCTS						
Volume (Million MT)	5.21	6.25	6.53	8.90	25.3	36.3
Value (\$ Million)	840.00	1048.00	1011.00	1270.00	20.4	25.6
Price (\$/MT)	161.23	167.68	154.82	142.70	-4.0	-7.8
FERTILIZER						
Volume (000 MT)	1269.00	1625.00	1427.00	1133.00	12.5	-20.6
Value (\$ Million)	257.00	353.00	249.00	202.00	-3.1	-18.9
Price (\$/MT)	202.52	217.23	174.49	178.29	-13.8	2.2
CAPITAL GOODS						
Value (\$ Million)	3882.00	3550.00	4188.00	4400.00	7.9	5.1
OTHERS (\$ Million)						
	3291.00	3985.00	3250.00	2853.00	-1.2	-12.2
TOTAL IMPORTS (cif)						
	9732	10465	10486	10120	7.7	-3.5
TOTAL IMPORTS (fob)						
	8998	9731	9654	9250	7.3	-4.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

SAT-63

(Million \$)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
	Actual	-----	Proj.	
		Plan Target	Prov.	
Trade Balance	-2236	-2004	-2951	-1062
Exports (fob)	6762	7727	6703	8188
Imports (fob)	8998	9731	9654	9250
Invisibles Balance	737	96	-69	-224
Services (net)	-2242	-2131	-2509	-2591
Invisible receipts	1603	1925	1646	1795
Invisible Payments	3845	4056	4155	4386
Freight & Insurance	734	837	832	870
Public & Guaranteed Debt	713	782	732	770
Others	2398	2437	2591	2746
Private Transfers	2979	2227	2440	2367
Remittances	1468	1600	1562	1600
E.C.A. (Resident Pakistanis)	1165	400	627	500
Others	346	227	251	267
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-1499	-1908	-3020	-1286
LONG TERM CAPITAL (net)	2513	2192	2106	1699
Gross Disbursements	2471	2405	2359	2336
Project Aid	1766	1660	1730	1753
Commodity Aid	316	295	221	245
Food Aid	284	300	308	224
Refugee Assistance	105	150	100	114
Other Official Transfers (net)	-36	-	-25	-40
Amortization	-941	-883	-1308	-1405
Private Long-Term Capital (net)	1019	670	1080	808
Errors & Omissions	-34	-	-47	-
BALANCE REQUIRING OFFICIAL FINANCING	980	284	-961	413
OFFICIAL ASSISTANCE & DEBT RELIEF	-538	209	491	433
Debt Relief	9	9	4	4
Medium & Short Term Capital (net)	-298	-	204	189
Other short-term assets/liabilities	-302	-	150	65
FEBC, DBC & FCBC (net)	53	200	133	175
OVERALL BALANCE/ NET FOREIGN ASSETS	442	493	-470	846
IMF (net)	222	-150	77	230
Purchases	325	-	263	313
Fund SAF	153	-	263	-
Fund SBA	172	-	-	-
Repurchases	-103	-150	-186	-83
Repayment of Deposits	-	-16	-	-
Banks Foreign Currency Deposits	-61	650	-1	-
Other Deposit Money Banks	-251	-500	-245	-200
Changes in Reserves	352	477	-639	876

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

'000' Tonnes

S.No.	Items	1992-93		1993-94	% change over actual in 1992-93
		Targets	Achievements	Targets	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. CROPS					
1.	Wheat	15200.0	16157.0	16500.0	2.1
2.	Rice	3480.0	3080.0	3381.0	9.8
	Basmati	1038.0	1076.0	1150.0	6.9
	Others	2442.0	2004.0	2231.0	11.3
3.	Maize	1279.0	1178.0	1279.0	8.6
4.	Other cereals	600.0	586.0	628.0	7.2
5.	Gram	565.0	329.0	565.0	71.7
6.	Sugarcane	39700.0	38059.0	38800.0	2.0
7.	Cotton (lint)*	12.6	9.1	12.0	31.9
8.	Oilseed				
	Rape & Mustard	258.0	228.0	261.0	14.5
	Cotton seed	4286.5	3096.0	4082.0	31.9
	Non-Traditional	142.8	73.0	108.0	47.9
9.	Potato	921.0	987.0	1040.0	5.4
10.	Onion	850.0	835.0	866.0	3.7
B. Livestock Products					
11.	Milk	17100.0	17120.0	18000.0	5.1
12.	Beef	844.0	844.0	887.0	5.1
13.	Mutton	763.0	763.0	817.0	7.1
14.	Poultry	188.0	188.0	210.0	11.7

* Million bales of 375 lbs each

Source:- Ministry of Food And Agriculture

SAT 7.2

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION
(Million Rs.)

Executing Agency	1992-93		Per cent Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
2	3	4	5
Federal	1792.6	1713.7	95.6
Punjab	362.6	377.5	104.1
Sindh	233.4	178.1	76.3
NWFP	219.3	187.9	85.7
Balochistan	147.0	193.7	131.8
Total	2754.9	2650.9	96.2
Subsidy on Fertilizer	810.0	810.0	100.0

Source:— Federal and Provincial PSDPs

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1993-94
(All Pakistan)

(Million Rs)

S.No	Sub-Sector	1992-93		1993-94 Allocation	% change over actual in 1992-93
		Allocation	Utilization		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Government Storages	22.0	19.1	35.4	85.3
2.	Agri.Education	153.7	154.1	108.3	-29.7
3.	Agri.Extention	382.0	450.2	354.6	-21.2
4.	Oilseed Maximization	52.7	52.7	0.0	0.0
5.	Agri.Research	555.0	572.4	371.6	-35.1
6.	Agri.Marketing	35.9	37.2	32.7	-12.1
7.	Co-operatives	11.2	10.1	12.7	25.7
8.	Agri.Economics & Statistics	51.1	52.0	60.0	15.4
9.	Improved Seed	30.9	12.8	21.2	65.6
10.	Horticulture	26.6	31.5	18.5	-41.3
11.	Soils & Fertilizers	18.6	48.4	32.4	-33.1
12.	Plant Protection	41.7	12.3	23.0	87.0
13.	Agri. Mechanization	31.9	36.9	16.9	-54.2
14.	Soil Conservation and Land Development	6.8	5.1	3.5	-31.4
15.	Livestock and Poultry Development	221.0	236.6	214.6	-9.3
16.	Forestry and Wildlife	294.3	259.2	339.7	31.1
17.	Watershed Management	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.0
18.	Range Management	9.2	15.8	0.0	0.0
19.	Fisheries	316.5	253.0	127.1	-49.8
20.	Productivity Enhancement Programme (PEP).	162.0	161.4	0.0	0.0
21.	Special Areas	330.5	230.1	243.0	5.6
Total Agriculture		2754.9	2650.9	2017.0	-23.9
Subsidy on Fertilizer		810.0	810.0	146.6	-81.9

Source:— Federal and provincial PSDPs

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1993-94
(Federal)

(Million Rs)

S.No	Sub-Sector	1992-93		1993-94 Allocation	% change over actual in 1992-93
		Allocation	Utilization		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Government Storages	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0
2.	Agri.Education	151.2	151.3	97.2	-35.8
3.	Agri.Extention	251.8	332.3	210.4	-36.7
4.	Oilseed Maximization	52.7	52.7	0.0	0.0
5.	Agri.Research	457.3	483.6	248.2	-48.7
6.	Agri.Marketing	4.8	4.8	4.3	-10.4
7.	Agri.Economics and Statistics	38.0	38.1	40.3	5.8
8.	Improved Seed	3.5	3.5	2.9	-17.1
9.	Soils and Fertilizers	8.7	12.4	10.0	-19.4
10.	Plant Protection	1.4	1.3	1.8	38.5
11.	Soil Conservation and Land Development	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
12.	Livestock and Poultry Development	15.0	15.1	12.7	-15.9
13.	Forestry and Wildlife	55.6	47.4	29.6	-37.6
14.	Range Management	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0
15.	Fisheries	259.3	171.1	50.2	-70.7
16.	Productivity Enhancement Programme (PEP).	162.0	161.4	0.0	0.0
17.	Special Areas	330.5	230.1	243.0	5.6
Total Agriculture		1792.6	1713.7	957.9	-44.1
Subsidy on Fertilizer		810.0	810.0	146.6	-81.9

Source:- Federal PSDP

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1993-94
(All Provinces)

(Million Rs)

S.No	Sub-Sector	1992-93		1993-94 % change over	
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	actual in 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Government Storages	22.0	19.1	28.1	47.1
2.	Agri.Education	2.5	2.8	11.1	296.4
3.	Agri.Extention	130.2	117.9	144.2	22.3
4.	Agri.Research	97.7	88.8	123.4	39.0
5.	Agri.Marketing	31.1	32.4	28.4	-12.3
6.	Co-operatives	11.2	10.1	12.7	25.7
7.	Agri.Economics & Statistics	13.1	13.9	19.7	41.7
8.	Improved Seed	27.4	9.3	18.3	96.8
9.	Horticulture	26.6	31.5	18.5	-41.3
10.	Soils & Fertilizers	9.9	36.0	22.4	-37.8
11.	Plant Protection	40.3	11.0	21.2	92.7
12.	Agri.Mechanization	31.9	36.9	16.9	-54.2
13.	Soil Conservation and Land Development	6.0	4.3	3.5	-18.6
14.	Livestock and Poultry Development	206.0	221.5	201.9	-8.8
15.	Forestry and Wildlife	238.7	211.8	310.1	39.8
16.	Watershed, Arid zone and Riverian Areas.	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.0
17.	Range Management	9.2	8.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Fisheries	57.2	81.9	76.9	-6.1
Total Agriculture		962.3	937.2	1059.1	13.0

Source: - Provincial PSDPs

SAT 7.6

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1993-94
(Punjab)

(Million Rs)

S.No	Sub-Sector	1992-93		1993-94 % change over	
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	actual in 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Government Storages	2.8	1.1	2.1	90.9
2.	Agri.Education	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
3.	Agri.Extention	59.6	59.9	59.1	-1.3
4.	Agri.Research	30.2	17.1	51.6	201.8
5.	Agri.Marketing	2.5	2.2	3.3	50.0
6.	Co-operatives	2.8	2.8	2.4	-14.3
7.	Agri.Economics & Statistics	6.0	3.8	15.0	294.7
8.	Horticulture	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	9.5	36.0	19.8	-45.0
10.	Plant protection	29.8	6.2	15.3	146.8
11.	Agri. Mechanization	10.8	10.1	3.6	-64.4
12.	Soil Conservation	5.8	4.3	0.0	0.0
13.	Livestock and Poultry Development	68.8	70.2	89.1	26.9
14.	Forestry and Wildlife	102.0	105.1	110.4	5.0
15.	Range Management	7.9	8.0	0.0	0.0
16.	Fisheries	21.0	47.6	23.1	-51.5
Total Agriculture		362.6	377.5	394.8	4.6

**

* Excludes Rs. 1.4 Million and 57.63 million for projects reflected under Rural Development and Water Resources Sectors, respectively.

** Projected for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP.

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1993-94
(Sindh)

(Million Rs)

S.No	Sub-Sector	1992-93		1993-94 % change over	
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	actual in 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Government Storages	16.0	14.8	16.0	8.1
2.	Agri.Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Agri.Extention	41.1	29.7	33.1	11.4
4.	Agri.Research	29.5	27.5	26.1	-5.1
5.	Agri.Marketing	8.0	6.7	6.0	-10.4
6.	Co-operatives	8.0	6.1	8.0	31.1
7.	Agri.Economics & Statistics	1.6	1.5	0.9	-40.0
8.	Improved Seed	6.2	5.5	4.3	-21.8
9.	Horticulture	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0
10.	Soils and Fertilizers	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
11.	Plant protection	4.8	4.8	2.2	-54.2
12.	Agri. Mechanization	8.9	8.7	1.7	80.5
13.	Livestock and Poultry Development	36.0	22.0	36.0	63.6
14.	Forestry and Wildlife	64.0	44.9	51.0	13.6
15.	Fisheries	9.0	5.9	9.0	52.5
Total Agriculture		233.4	178.1	195.6	9.8

* Excludes Rs. 55.4 Million for projects reflected under Water Resource Sector.

Source:- Sindh PSDP.

SAT 7.8

**PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1993-94
(NWFP)**

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	1992-93		1993-94 Allocation	% change over actual in 1992-93
		Allocation	Utilization		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Government Storages	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
2.	Agri.Education	0.0	0.3	14.0	4566.7
3.	Agri.Extention	26.5	28.3	39.6	39.9
4.	Agri.Research	31.1	40.0	38.5	-4.0
5.	Agri.Marketing	7.6	7.7	16.6	115.6
6.	Co-operatives	0.4	1.2	2.3	91.7
7.	Agri.Economics & Statistics	1.7	2.3	1.0	-56.5
9.	Horticulture	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Soils & Fertilizers	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.0
11.	Plant protection	5.7	0.0	3.7	0.0
12.	Agri. Mechanization	2.1	0.9	7.0	677.8
13.	Soil Conservation	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0
14.	Livestock and Poultry Development	41.3	29.6	51.5	74.0
15.	Forestry and Wildlife	67.7	57.2	140.0	144.8
16.	Fisheries	12.2	13.4	19.0	41.8
Total Agriculture		200.1	184.1	338.7 *	87.5

* Excludes Rs. 45.7 Million for projects reflected under Water Resource Sector.

Source:- NWFP PSDP.

SAT 7.9

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1993-94
(Balochistan)

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	1992 - 93		1993-94 Allocation	% change over actual in 1992-93
		Allocation	Utilization		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Government Storages	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
2.	Agri.Education	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
3.	Agri.Extention	3.0	0.0	7.5	0.0
4.	Agri.Research	6.9	4.2	7.2	71.4
5.	Agri.Marketing	13.0	15.8	2.5	-84.2
6.	Agri.Economics & Statistics	3.8	6.3	2.8	-55.6
7.	Improved Seed	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
8.	Horticulture	25.5	30.9	17.8	-42.4
9.	Agri. Mechanization	10.1	17.2	4.6	-73.3
10.	Soil Conservation	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Livestock and Poultry Development	59.9	99.7	25.3	-74.6
12.	Forestry and Wildlife	5.0	4.6	8.7	89.1
13.	Watershed Management	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.0
14.	Range Management	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15.	Fisheries	15.0	15.0	25.8	72.0
Total Agriculture		147.0	193.7	116.3 *	-40.0

* Excludes Rs. 38.56 Million for projects reflected under Water Resource Sector.

Source:- Balochistan PSDP.

NEW VARIETIES RELEASED DURING 1992-93

S.No.	Crops	Varities
1.	Wheat	Soghat-91, Sariab-92, Kohsar-93, Kaghan-93 and Parvaz-94
2.	Rice	Shua-92 and Dr-92
3.	Oil Seeds	
	a) Rapeseed	Shiralee-91
	b) Groundnut	BARD-479 and BARD 699
4.	Cotton	CRIS-9

Source:- Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, Islamabad/
Pakistan Central Cotton Committee Karachi.

INTAKE AND OUTPUT OF STUDENTS OF THE
AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

S.No.	University/College	1992-93			1993-94
		Admission (In-take)	Output	Percent Achievements	Admission (In-take)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad				
	i) B.Sc.	767	794	104	800
	ii) M.Sc.	647	1047	162	1200
	iii) M.Phil.	17	28	165	34
	iv) Ph.D.	19	9	47	40
	Sub-Total:-	1450	1878	130	2074
2.	Sindh Agricultural University, Tandojam				
	i) B.Sc.	967	321	33	1057
	ii) M.Sc.	240	62	26	242
	iii) M.Phil.	15	N.A		15
	iv) Ph.D.	150	N.A		154
	Sub-Total:-	1372	383	59	1468
3.	NWFP Agricultural University, Peshawar				
	i) B.Sc.	517	410	79	719
	ii) M.Sc.	223	207	93	238
	Sub-Total:-	740	617	83	957
4.	Faculty of Agriculture, Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan				
	i) B.Sc.	52	N.A		52
	ii) M.Sc.	42	N.A		52
	Sub-Total:-	94			104
5.	Barani Agricultural College, Rawalpindi				
	i) B.Sc.	79	48	61	79
	ii) M.Sc.	17	2	12	12
	Sub-Total:-	96	50	52	91
6.	Agriculture College of Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.				
	i) B.Sc.	45	30	67	46
7.	Z.A. Bhutto Agriculture College, Dokri				
	i) B.Sc.	58	N.A		50
8.	Agricultural College, Quetta				
	(i) B.Sc.	50	44	88	60

Source:-Agricultural Universities/Colleges.

SUPPORT/PROCUREMENT PRICES FIXED BY THE GOVERNMENT

S.No.	Crop	1992-93		1993-94	
		Rs. per 100 Kg	Rs per 40 Kg	Rs per: 100 Kg	Rs. per 40 Kg
1.	Wheat	325.00	130.00	375.00	150.00
2.	Rice(Paddy):				
	a) basmati	437.50	175.00	462.50	185.00
	b) Irri-6 (Superior)	237.50	95.00	250.00	100.00
	c) Irri-6 (FAQ)	212.50	85.00	225.00	90.00
	d) Ks-282,DR-82 & 83 (Sup)	262.50	105.00	275.00	110.00
	e) Ks-282,DR 82&83(FAQ)	237.50	95.00	250.00	100.00
3.	Seed Cotton:				
	a) B-557 and NIAB	750.00	300.00	787.50	315.00
	b) Sarmast,Qalandri,MS-38, MS-40,MNH-93,Deltapine	775.00	310.00	812.50	325.00
	c) Desi	687.50	275.00	725.00	290.00
4.	Oilseeds:				
	a) Soyabean	625.00	250.00		
	b) Sunflower	700.00	280.00		
5.	Sugarcane:				
	a) Punjab	43.75	17.50	45.00	18.00
	b) Sindh	44.38	17.75	45.63	18.25
	c) NWFP	43.75	17.50	45.00	18.00
	d) Baluchistan	44.38	17.75	45.63	18.25
6.	Vegetables:				
	a) Potato				
	(i) 40-55 MM	167.50	67.00		
	(ii) Over 55 MM	175.00	70.00		
	b) Onion				
	(i) 40-55 MM	162.50	65.00		
	(ii) Over 55 MM	175.00	70.00		
7.	Gram	587.50	235.00		

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS/TARGETS FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

S.No	Item	Unit	1992-93		1993-94
			Target	Actual	(Target)
1.	Milk				
	a) Gross Production	M.Tonnes	17.1	17.1	18.0
	b) Available for human consumption	" "	14.0	14.0	14.7
2.	Meat	'000/Tonnes	1795	1795	1914
	a) Beef	" "	844	844	887
	b) Mutton	" "	763	763	817
	c) Poultry	" "	188	188	210
3.	Eggs	Billion No.	5.8	5.4	6.1
4.	Hides	Million No.	6.1	6.1	6.2
5.	Skins	" "	36.6	36.5	37.9
6.	Wool	'000/Tonnes	50.5	50.5	51.8

Source:- Livestock Division

INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SUB-SECTOR

S.No	Item	Unit	1992-93		1993-94
			Target	Actual	(Target)
Infrastructure					
1.	Livestock Production Research Centre.	Number	5	5	5
2.	Veterinary Research Institute	"	4	4	4
3.	Disease Diagnostic Laboratories	"	40	40	45
4.	Veterinary Hospitals	"	650	650	670
5.	Veterinary Dispensaries/Centres	"	3690	3680	3770
6.	Semen Production units	"	8	8	9
7.	Artificial Insemination Centres	"	230	225	275
8.	Artificial Insemination sub-centres	"	450	450	460
9.	Sera/Vaccine Production	Million Dozes	160	160	170
Milk Processing					
10.	Milk Pasturization Plants	Number	10	10	10
11.	UHT Plants	"	18	18	18
12.	Yoghurt Plants	"	8	8	8
13.	Cheese Plants	"	5	5	5
14.	Milk Powder Plants	"	3	3	3
Poultry					
15.	Hatcheries	Number	220	220	225
16.	Actual output of hatcheries	Million	133	131	140
	a) Broiler Chicks	"	110	108	113
	b) Layer Chicks	"	23	23	27
17.	Breeding Stock Maintained	Million No	4.0	4.0	4.0
18.	Broiler Farms	Number	6700	6685	6750
	- Broilers Produced	Million No	123	120	125
19.	Layer Farms	Numbers	4800	4800	4825
	- Layers maintained	Million No	14	14	18
20.	Feed Mills	Numbers	115	112	118
21.	Processing Units	"	10	9	10

Source:- Livestock Departments of Provincial Governments.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS/TARGETS FOR FORESTRY SUB-SECTOR

S.No	Item	Unit	1992-93		1993-94 (Target)
			Target	Actual	
1.	Compact Plantation	000 Hectares	46.7	46.0	48.0
2.	Linear Plantation	AV. Kms	1677	1650	1720
3.	Nursery Raising	Hectares	1006	1000	1050
4.	Distribution of Plants	Million Number	245	240	300
5.	Wood Production from Government Forests:	"000" Cu.M.	832	877	902
	a) Timber	" "	394	333	342
	b) Firewood	" "	438	544	560

Source:- Food and Agriculture Division.

PERFORMANCE OF FISHERIES SUB-SECTOR

S.No	Item	Unit	1992-93		1993-94
			Target	Actual	(Target)
1.	Fish Production	000 Tonnes	500	520	534
	a) Marine	" "	377	398	410
	b) Inland	" "	123	122	124
2.	Fishing Crafts	Numbers	30,700	26,006	31,609
	a) Marine	"	15,000	15,396	15,609
	Gill-netters	"	2,100	2,195	2,200
	Trawlers	"	2,200	2,009	2,009
	Motorized Boats	"	5,900	6,392	6,400
	Sail Boats	"	4,800	4,800	5,000
	b) Inland	"	15,700	10,610	16,000
	Motorized Boats	"	600	360	600
	Sail boats	"	15,100	10,250	10,000
3.	Population of Fishermen	"	259,000	285,676	294,000
	a) Marine	"	94,000	99,911	103,000
	b) Inland	"	165,000	185,765	191,000
4.	Processing Plants	"	27	27	30
	Freezing	"	18	18	20
	Canning	"	01	01	01
	Fishmeal	"	08	08	09
5.	Exports	Tonnes	9,230	9,230	9,835
	Frozen fish	"	8,000	8,000	8,500
	Canned Fish	"	30	30	35
	Fishmeal	"	1,200	1,200	1,300

Source:- Livestock Division.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(Punjab)

Item	Unit	1992-93		1993-94*	% Change	
		Target	Achievements	(Target)	Over actual in 1992-93	
1- Survey & Investigation						
a.	Reconnaissance Survey	Sq.K.M	-	-	-	
b.	Topographic Survey	"	-	-	-	
c.	Detailed Investigation (Dam site)	No.	3	3	-	
d.	Investigation for Surface Water deve- lopment Scheme	No.	8	8	10	25
e.	Other					
2- Irrigation						
a.	Extension of Canals	(K.M)	48	19	48	152
b.	Remodelling of Canals	"	290	368	96	-74
c.	Rehabilitation of Canals	"	1290	1296	960	-26
d.	Enlargement of Canals	"	-	-	-	-
e.	Remodelling of Structure	No	40	35	30	-14
f.	New Structures	"	22	20	12	-40
g.	Residential accommodation	"	3	3	3	-
h.	Metalled Road	K.M	-	-	-	-
i.	Public tubewells rehab.	No	-	-	-	-
j.	Small Dams	No	2	4	12	200
k.	Pumping Station	No	-	-	-	-
l.	Subsidised Tubewells	No	-	-	-	-
m.	Chopped Area benefitted					
i)	Surface Water	Hectare	28329	26710	21855	-18
ii).	Ground Water	Hectare	-	-	-	-
3. Drainage & Reclamation						
a.	Extension & Remodelling of Open Drains	(K.M)	48	34	33	-3
b.	Area Protected	Hectare	1416	971	972	-
c.	Strengthening/restoration	K.M	-	-	-	-
d.	Structures	No	20	18	15	-17
4. Flood protection						
a.	Extension of Flood Embankment	(K.M)	16	24	9	-62
b.	Stone Pitching	McM	1	1	3	200
c.	Strengthening/restoration	(K.M)	-	-	-	-
d.	Structure	No.	-	-	-	-
e.	Earth Work	McM	4	6	21	250
5. Water Management						
a.	Water-courses Improved	NO.	2184	1926	2668	39
b.	Water-courses Cleared	No.	-	-	-	-
c.	Precision Land Levelling	Hectare	6042	7121	7090	-
d.	Training	No..	6980	9168	9130	-0.4
e.	Water Storage Tank	No.	-	-	-	-

* Projected for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(Sindh)

Item	Unit	1992-93		1993-94 (Target)	% Change Over actual in 1992-93
		Target	Achievements		
1- Survey & Investigation					
a.	Reconnaissance Survey	K.M	-	-	
b.	Topographic Survey	"	-	-	
c.	Detailed Investigation (Dam Sites) Sehwan Barrage & Raine Canal	No.	2	1(83%)	Continue -
d.	Investigation for Surface Water deve- lopment Scheme	No	-	-	-
e.	Other				
2- Irrigation					
a.	Extension of Canals	(K.M)	55	34	108 214
b.	Remodelling of Canals	"	140	115	42 -64
c.	Rehabilitation of Canals	"	321	243	498 105
d.	Enlargement of Canals	"	-	-	17 -
e.	Remodelling of Structure	No	14	12	12 -
f.	New Structures	"	465	298	178 -40
g.	Residential accommodation	"	30	-	35 -
h.	Metalled Road	(K.M)	6	6	- -
i.	Public tubewells rehab.	No	-	-	- -
j.	Small Dams(E/Work)	No	-	-	- -
k.	Pumping Station	No	13	10	6 -40
l.	Subsidised Tubewells	No	-	-	- -
m.	Cropped Area benefitted				
i)	Surface Water	Hectare	11243	10433	23947 129
ii).	Ground Water	Hectare	-	-	- -
3. Drainage & Reclamation					
a.	Extension & Remodelling of Open Drains	(K.M)	120	18	166 822
b.	Area Protected	Hectare	88944	45659	101878 123
c.	Strengthening/restoration	(K.M)	-	-	- -
d.	Structures	No	144	142	447 215
4. Flood protection					
a.	Extension of Flood Embankment	(K.M)	-	-	- -
b.	Stone Pitching	MCM	0	0	0 -43
c.	Strengthening/restoration	(K.M)	-	-	- -
d.	Structure	No.	-	-	- -
e.	Earth Work	MCM	-	-	- -
5. Water Management					
a.	Water-courses Improved	NO.	450	190	747 293
b.	Water-courses Cleared	No.	-	-	- -
c.	Precision Land Levelling	Hectare	4500	3862	6810 76
d.	Demonstration Plot	No..	75	50	225 350
e.	Water Storage Tank	No.	-	-	- -

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(N.W.F.P)

Item	Unit	1992-93		1993-94 (Target)	% Change Over actual in 1992-93	
		Target	Achievements			
1- Survey & Investigation						
a.	Reconnaissance Survey	Sq.K.M	8	8	8	-
b.	Topographic Survey	"	-	-	-	-
c.	Detailed Investigation (Dam site)	No.	-	-	-	-
d.	Investigation for Surface Water deve- lopment Scheme	No.	3	3	3	-
e.	Other	No.	-	-	-	-
2- Irrigation						
a.	Extension of Canals	K.M	-	-	-	-
b.	Remodelling of Canals	"	16	16	8	-50
c.	Rehabilitation of Canals	"	97	81	64	-21
d.	Enlargement of Canals	"	-	-	-	-
e.	Remodelling of Structure	No	30	27	20	-26
f.	New Structures	"	12	6	6	-
g.	Residential accommodation	"	-	-	-	-
h.	Metalled Road	K.M	8	8	10	-
i.	Public tubewells rehab.	No	89	58	100	72
j.	Small Dams(E/Work)	No	-	-	-	-
k.	Pumping Station	No	1	-	-	-
l.	Subsidised Tubewells	No	-	-	-	-
m.	Cropped Area benefitted					
i)	Surface Water	Hectare	62922	48609	2853	-94
ii).	Ground Water	Hectare	4148	2631	3683	40
3. Drainage & Reclamation						
a.	Extension & Remodelling of Open Drains	K.M	-	-	-	-
b.	Area Protected	Hectare	-	-	-	-
c.	Strengthening/restoration	K.M	-	-	-	-
d.	Structures	No	-	-	-	-
4. Flood protection						
a.	Extension of Flood Embankment	K.M	-	-	-	-
b.	Stone Pitching	MCM	-	-	-	-
c.	Strengthening/restoration	K.M	-	-	-	-
d.	Structure	No.	-	-	-	-
e.	Earth Work	MCM	-	-	-	-
5. Water Management						
a.	Water-courses Improved	NO.	484	494	276	-44
b.	Water-courses Cleared	No.	-	-	-	-
c.	Precision Land Levelling	Hectare	1542	1595	1880	18
d.	Training	No..	300	303	375	24
e.	Water Storage Tank	No.	-	-	-	-

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(Balochistan)

Item	Unit	1992-93		1993-94 (Target)	% Change Over actual in 1992-93	
		Target	Achievements			
1- Survey & Investigation						
a.	Reconnaissance Survey (Dam site)	Sq.K.M	64	48	120	150
b.	Topographic Survey	"	11	10	16	68
c.	Detailed Investigation	No.	-	-	-	-
d.	Investigation for Surface Water develop- ment Scheme	No.	55	49	55	12
e.	Other					
2- Irrigation						
a.	Extension of Canals	K.M	70	70	19	73
b.	Remodelling of Canals	"	-	-	6	-
c.	Rehabilitation of Canals	"	72	61	48	-21
d.	Enlargement of Canals	"	-	-	-	-
e.	Remodelling of Structure	No	22	18	15	-17
f.	New Structures	"	90	75	45	-40
g.	Residential accommodation	"	-	-	19	-
h.	Metalled Road	K.M	-	-	-	-
i.	Public Toilets	No	36	25	15	-40
j.	Small Dam (E/Work)	No	46	22	26	18
k.	Pumping Station	No.	-	-	-	-
l.	Subsidised Toilets	No	64	3	32	967
m.	Crossed Area Benefitted					
i)	Surface Water	Hectare	4459	4459	2748	-38
ii).	Ground Water	Hectare	890	607	627	3
3. Drainage & Reclamation						
a.	Extension & Remodelling of Open drains	K.M	31	31	2	-93
b.	Area Protected	Hectare	-	-	-	-
c.	Strengthening/restoration	K.M	-	-	-	-
d.	Structures	No	29	29	27	-7
4. Flood protection						
a.	Extension of Flood Embankment	K.M	2	2	1	-46
b.	Stone Pitching	MCM	0	0	0	-50
c.	Strengthening/restoration	K.M	-	-	-	-
d.	Structure	No.	-	-	-	-
e.	Earth Work	MCM	0	0	0	-43
5. Water Management						
a.	Water courses Improved	NO.	214	182	320	76
b.	Water courses Cleared	No.	-	-	-	-
c.	Precision Land Levelling	Hectare	680	152	12	-92
d.	Demonstration Plot	No..	35	30	45	-50
e.	Water Storage Tank	No.	80	140	120	-14

KEY PHYSICAL TARGETS 1993-94
(Federal)

S.No	Sector	Unit	Target 1992-93	Achievement During 1992-93	Target 1993-94
1.	Water Availability	MHM	15.43	15.43	15.79
2.	Area Protected	MHa	0.17	0.12	0.09
3.	Cropped Area Benefitted	HA	111991	93449	55683
4.	SCARP Tubewells				
	a) Drilling	No	30	20	209
	b) Energization	No	89	13	-
	c) Transition to Private Sector	No	NA	NA	1297
5.	Surface Drains	MCM	18.69	17.07	20.34
6.	Tile drains	HA	22825	9670	6452
7.	Watercourse Improvement	No	3332	2790	4011
8.	Precision Land levelling	HA	12684	13051	15792
10.	Flood Control Programme:				
	a) Earth work	MCM	86.75	86.75	119.434
	b) Stone work	MCM	20.11	20.11	35.445
11.	1992 Flood Damages/Rain Restoration Project				
	a) Earth work	MCM	-	-	1642.20
	b) Stone work	MCM	-	-	153.41

Data based on Reports from WAPDA, Provincial Agriculture Department, Federal Flood Commission.

MANUFACTURING

Financial Allocation and Utilization

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	1992 - 93		%	1993-94
		Allocation	Utilization (1992-93)		
A.	Federal (Budget)	100.834	100.484	99.7	179.3
1.	Industrial Corporations				
i)	Heavy Electrical Complex	37.260	37.260	100.0	114.084
2.	Technical Training Projects	27.736	27.736	100.0	19.430
3.	Printing Corporation of Pakistan Presses	0.814	0.814	100.0	0.367
4.	Technical Assistance Credit Cell-III (IDA World Bank)	11.520	11.520	100.0	8.796
5.	Special Areas	23.504	23.154	98.5	36.623
B.	Federal (Public Corporation)	1505.440	1119.764	74.4	1131.660
6.	National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC)	124.240	3.144	2.5	198.000
7.	State Engineering Corporation (SEC)	72.500	80.420	110.9	209.590
8.	State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (SCCP)	977.000	946.000	96.8	632.000
9.	Federal Chemical and Ceramic Corporation Limited (FCCCL)	69.140	50.400	72.9	5.030
10.	Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation (PASMIC)	19.200	19.200	100.0	0.000
11.	Utility Stores Corporation (USC)	20.600	20.600	100.0	83.740
12.	Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP)	222.760	0.000	0.0	0.000
13.	Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC)	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.300
C.	Provincial	379.850	224.600	59.1	324.270
	a. Punjab	266.760	140.850	52.8	177.430
	b. Sindh	42.440	37.540	88.5	36.500
	c. NWFP	49.280	24.840	50.4	96.840
	d. Baluchistan	21.370	21.370	100.0	13.500
Total:-Industry Sector (A+B+C)		1986.124	1444.848	72.7	1635.230

* Projected for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP.

Source:- i) Detailed Annual Plan/PSDP 1992-93

ii) Federal Ministries/Corporations

iii) Provincial Government, P&D Departments.

		MINERALS			
		Financial Allocation & Utilization			(Million Rs)
Sl.No.	Ministry/Division/Executing Agency.	1992-93		1993-94 Allocation	Percentage increase/decrease over 1992-93
		Allocation	Utilization		
I.	FEDERAL (BUDGET)	1758.859	2166.291	1543.605	-28.7
A.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources.	1738.821	2147.097	1525.655	-28.9
A.1.	Geological Survey of Pakistan	4.409	4.315	7.864	82.2
A.2.	Pakistan Minerals Development Corporation (PMDC)	33.032	33.032	17.791	-46.1
A.3.	Resources Dev. Corporation	1701.380	2109.750	1500.000	-28.9
	SPECIAL AREAS (B+C)	20.038	19.194	17.950	-6.5
B.	Kashmir Affairs and Northern Affairs Division.	13.496	12.693	11.850	-6.6
B.1.	Azad Kashmir Minerals & Industrial Dev. Corp.(AKMIDC)	7.996	7.993	5.850	-26.8
B.2.	Northern Areas	5.500	4.700	6.000	27.7
C.	States and Frontier Regions Division (S & FR Division).	6.542	6.501	6.100	-6.2
C.1.	Federally Administered Tribal Areas Dev. Corporation(FATADC)	6.542	6.501	6.100	-6.2
II.	PROVINCIAL (BUDGET)	27.613	23.923	91.493	282.4
D.	Punjab	2.674	2.674	12.100	352.5
D.1.	Punjab Minerals Development Corporation (PUNJMIN DC.)	2.674	2.674	12.100	352.5
E.	Sindh	1.564	1.564	2.500	59.8
E.1.	Directorate of Mineral Development, Sindh	1.564	1.564	2.500	59.8
F.	N W F P	20.700	17.010	66.000	288.0
F.1.	Sarhad Development Authority	20.700	17.010	66.000	288.0
G.	Balochistan	2.675	2.675	10.893	307.2
G.1.	Directorate of Mineral Development, Balochistan.	2.675	2.675	5.893	120.3
G.2.	Balochistan Dev. Authority	0.000	0.000	5.000	-
TOTAL (MINERAL SECTOR)		1786.472	2190.214	1635.098	-25.3

* Projected for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP.

MINERAL
(Physical Targets and Achievements)

Sl.No.	Items	Units	1991-92	1992 - 93		1993-94	% increase/	% increase/
			Actual	Targets	Estimates	Targets	decrease	decrease
							over 1991-92	over 1992-93
1.	Bauxite	Tonnes	3320	3000	3430	4000	3.3	16.6
2.	China Clay	'000' Tonnes	43	47	45	50	4.7	11.1
3.	Chromite	'000' Tonnes	28	33	33	45	17.9	36.4
4.	Dolomite	'000' Tonnes	181	155	150	195	-17.1	30.0
5.	Gypsum (Anhydrite)	'000' Tonnes	470	483	520	550	10.6	5.8
6.	Limestone	'000' Tonnes	9530	9635	10080	10800	5.8	7.1
7.	Marble/ Aragonite	'000' Tonnes	300	305	335	400	11.7	19.4
8.	Rock Salt	'000' Tonnes	835	809	950	1100	13.8	15.8
9.	Silica Sand	'000' Tonnes	145	147	146	155	0.7	6.2
10.	Soap Stone	'000' Tonnes	33	34	33	40	0.0	21.2

Source:-

- i) Statistical Bulletin, Federal Bureau of Statistics
- ii) Detailed Annual Plan 1992-93 Planning Commission
- iii) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources

Status of achievements with respect to Targets

Name of Projects	Targets	Units	Units	Target Commissioning Date		Reason for Delay
	Capacity (MW)	Commissioned (MW)	Delayed (MW)	Annual Plan Target	Revised	
Tarbela Unit 11	432	432		13 Jul. 1992	Aug. 1993	Unit No. 13 was commissioned in July 1992. The runner and draft tube of unit No. 13 had developed defect. The unit was de-commissioned for repairs. The repairs have taken more times than envisaged earlier.
12	432	432				
13	432	-	432			
2x44 MW Combined Cycle at Kotri and Faisalabad	88	-	88	Apr. 1993	Oct. 1993	The Units were delayed because:- a) Jexim Bank stopped the loan releases on account of their reservation on 'Riba' and b) Due to flood in Pakistan and China. c) Retendering of the project.
Muzaffargarh Unit 1	210	-	210	Mar. 1993	Sep. 1993	The project was delayed due to delay by Russian contractors and poor workmanship of Russian manufactureres.
Guddu 405 MW Additional Combined Cycle Project Unit 7	270		270	Sep. 1992	Sep. 1993	Gas Turbine unit No 7&8 were synchronized with system on 20-10-992 and 7-12-1992 respectively. Both the gas turbine would however, be formally commissioned in Sep. 1993 after necessary testing etc.
8				Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	
Lakhra Coal Unit - 1	50	-	50	Apr. 1993	Nov. 1993	The overall progress of 62% have been achieved upto June 1993. The delay is mainly due to delay in equity contribution by WAPDA.
TOTAL	1914	864	1050			

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY
ECONOMIC GROUP
WAPDA

	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		Annual G.R %	
	GWH	% SHARE	GWH	% SHARE	GWH	% SHARE	1991-92	1992-93
							over	over
							1990-91	1991-92
DOMESTIC	8618	32.42	9691	33.11	11185	35.69	12.45	15.42
COMMERCIAL	1152	4.33	1192	4.07	1307	4.17	3.47	9.65
INDUSTRIAL	9114	34.28	10213	34.90	10925	34.86	12.06	6.98
AGRICULTURE	5595	21.05	5823	19.90	5609	17.90	4.08	-3.68
OTHERS	2106	7.92	2348	8.02	2311	7.38	11.49	-1.56
TOTAL:	26585	100.00	29267	100.00	31338	100.00	10.09	7.08

Source: - WAPDA

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY
ECONOMIC GROUP
KESC

	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		Annual G.R %	
	GWH	% SHARE	GWH	% SHARE	GWH	% SHARE	1991-92	1992-93
							over	over
							1990-91	1991-92
DOMESTIC	1782	35.86	1768	32.19	1927	33.10	-0.79	8.99
COMMERCIAL	385	7.75	407	7.41	431	7.40	5.71	5.90
INDUSTRIAL	2002	40.29	2075	37.78	2186	37.55	3.65	5.35
AGRICULTURE	23	0.46	25	0.46	26	0.45	8.70	4.00
OTHERS	777	15.64	1217	22.16	1252	21.50	56.63	2.88
TOTAL:	4969	100.00	5492	100.00	5822	100.00	10.53	6.01

Source:- KESC

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY
ECONOMIC GROUP
(WAPDA + KESC)

	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		Annual G.R %	
	GWH	% SHARE	GWH	% SHARE	GWH	% SHARE	1991-92	1992-93
							over	over
							1990-91	1991-92
DOMESTIC	10400	32.96	11459	32.97	13112	35.29	10.18	14.43
COMMERCIAL	1537	4.87	1599	4.60	1738	4.68	4.03	8.70
INDUSTRIAL	11116	35.23	12288	35.35	13111	35.28	10.54	6.70
AGRICULTURE	5618	17.80	5848	16.82	5635	15.16	4.09	-3.64
OTHERS	2883	9.14	3565	10.26	3563	9.59	23.66	-0.05
TOTAL:	31554	100.00	34759	100.00	37160	100.00	10.16	6.91

Source:- WAPDA & KESC

ENERGY GENERATION SALE AND LOSSES

SOURCE	(GWH)					
	WAPDA 1992-93		KESC 1992-93		TOTAL 1992-93	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Energy Generation (GWH)	41826	40233	8396	7766*	50222	47999
Import	250	0	300	640	550	640
Export	0	0	-250		-250	
Total Available for Sale	42076	40233	8446	8406	50522	48639
Energy Sale	33103	31338	6168	5870	39271	37208
Losses	21.33%	22.11%	26.97%	30.17%	22.27%	23.50%

* Includes 140 GWH from PASMIC, 500 GWH from KANUP & 80 GWH from WAPDA

Source: - WAPDA & KESC

NUMBER OF CONSUMERS
1992-93

(Nos)

SECTOR	TARGET			ACHIEVEMENT		
	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL
DOMESTIC	500000	41389	557139	425722	35662	461384
COMMERCIAL		15750		43709	12193	55902
INDUSTRIAL	7000	1033	8033	5879	1308	7187
AGRICULTURE	7600	38	7638	2042	45	2087
OTHERS	703	40	743	-	6	6
TOTAL:	515303	58250	573553	477352	49214	526566

* Includes Commercial Consumers.
Source: - WAPDA & KESC

SAT 11.7

PROGRESSIVE NUMBER OF CONSUMERS
1992-93

(Nos)

SECTOR	1991-92			1992-93		
	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL
DOMESTIC	6219656	834177	7053833	6645378	869839	7515217
COMMERCIAL	1185723	249749	1435472	1229432	261942	1491374
INDUSTRIAL	169436	22849	192285	175315	24157	199472
AGRICULTURE	155305	1156	156461	157347	1201	158548
OTHERS	6121	929	7050	6121	935	7056
TOTAL:	7736241	1108860	8845101	8213593	1158074	9371667

Source: - WAPDA & KESC

Field-wise Crude Production

S.A. Table 11.8
(Avg.BPD)

Fields	Main Operator	1991-92 (Target)	1991-92 (Actual)	1992-93 (Actual)	% change in		1993-94 Target	1993-94 over 1992-93
					1992-93 over 1991-92	Target		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Khaur	POL	24	6	5	-16.67	4	-20.00	
Dhulian	POL	24	22	18	-18.18	16	-11.00	
Joyamair	POL	575	607	507	-16.47	570	12.43	
Balkassar	POL	543	416	453	8.89	-		
Meyal	POL	2931	2813	2296	-18.36	2300	0.17	
Total POL		4097	3864	3279	-15.14	2890	2.2	
Fimkassar	OGDC	5000	4140	3412	-17.58	2900	-15.01	
Toot	OGDC	850	769	581	-24.45	600	3.27	
Tando Alam	OGDC	1700	2175	1950	-10.34	1575	-19.3	
Thora	OGDC	5000	4194	3185	-24.06	2975	-6.59	
Ghotana	OGDC	100	3	-	-24.06	-		
Sono	OGDC	2000	2241	2510	-100.00	28.25	12.55	
Chak Naurang	OGDC	1300	1296	1047	-19.21	750	-28.37	
Lashari-C	OGDC	2000	2122	1849	-12.87	1775	-4.00	
Lashari-E	OGDC	-	120	-	-24.06	-		
Bobi	OGDC	500	452	387	-14.38	425	9.82	
Dakhni	OGDC	1500	997	822	-17.55	800	-2.68	
Pasaki	OGDC	4700	4390	3871	-11.82	4200	8.5	
Messa-Keswal	OGDC	-	1382	4819	248.7	8000	66.01	
Bhal-Sydan	OGDC	-	134	57	-57.46	150	163.16	
Sadkal	OGDC	-	111	-	-100.00	2700		
Kunnar	OGDC	-	712	1352	89.89	1725	0	
New Discoveries	OGDC	-	-	74	-	-	-100.00	
Total OGDC		24650	25238	25916	2.69	31400	21.16	
Kahaskeli	UTP	400	288	481	67.01	400	16.84	
Laghari	UTP	5300	3281	1737	-47.06	2000	15.14	
Dhabi	UTP	900	806	497	-38.34	600	20.72	
Mazari	UTP	7000	4026	5123	27.25	3300	-35.58	
South Mazari	UTP	3500	3558	3682	3.49	4600	24.93	
Tajedi	UTP	-	-	-	-	-		
Liari	UTP	3000	3213	4532	41.05	2200	-51.46	
North Akri	UTP	-	-	537	-	1500	657.58	
Condensate	UTP	-	1735	1791	3.23	1600	-10.66	
Bhatti	UTP	100	-	198	-	1500	179.33	
Bari	UTP	500	-	331	-	-	-100.00	
Halipota	UTP	300	-	306	-	600	96.08	
Total UTP		22000	16907	19216	13.65	18300	-4.76	
Dhurnal	OXY	12751	11925	8071	-32.32	3600	-55.40	
Bhangali	OXY	1507	982	660	-32.79	260	-42.6	
Pindori	OXY	-	-	19	-	-		
Balkassar	OXY	-	-	660	-	550	-16.67	
Total	OXY	14258	12907	8750	-17.15	4410	-49.67	
ADhi	PPL	2350	2270	2804	23.52	2400	-14.41	
Grand Total		67355	61186	59964	-1.99	59400	-0.94	

Field-wise Gas Production

SAT 11.9
(MMCFD)

Fields	Main Operator	1991-92 (Actual)	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 (Target)	% change in	
					1992-93 over 1991-92	1993-94 over 1992-93
Sui	PPL	709	724	725	2.12	0.14
Kandkot	PPL	71	79	70	11.27	-11.39
Adhi	PPL	17	19	16	11.76	-15.79
Total	PPL	797	822	811	3.14	-1.34
Mari	MGCL	276	309	355	11.96	14.89
Pirkoh	OGDC	163	188	230	15.34	22.34
Toot	OGDC	16	2	3	-87.5	56.00
Loti	OGDC	46	48	45	4.35	-6.25
Dhakni	OGDC	17	15	20	-11.76	33.33
Sari/Hundi	OGDC	2	8	8	300.00	-
Missa-Keswal	OGDC	-	7	14	-	100
Sadkal	OGDC	-	-	20	-	-
Total	OGDC	244	268	340	9.84	26.87
Golarchi	UTP	24	16	15	-33.33	-6.25
Turk	UTP	69	37	45	-46.38	21.62
Matli	UTP	26	31	20	19.23	-35.48
Sonro	UTP	10	-	-	-100.00	-
Mazari	UTP	2	2	-	-	-100.00
S.Mazari	UTP	2	1	-	-50.0	-100.00
Halipota	UTP	2	0.5	-	-75.0	-100.00
Bukhari	UTP	2	49	-	4800	-18.37
Dhabi/Liari	UTP	1	2	40	-	150.00
Korewah		-	0.5	25	-	4900.00
Mukhdumpur		-	13	10	-	-23.08
Nari		-	11	10	-	-9.09
Total UTP		138	163	170	18.12	4.29
Dhurnal	OXY	29	19	7	-34.48	-63.16
Bhangali	OXY	2	1	1	-50.00	-
Total OXY		31	20	8	-35.48	-60.00
Meyal	POL	19	16	16	-15.79	-
Grand Total	Total	1505	1598	1700	6.18	6.38

GASPR.WK3

PSDP ALLOCATIONS 1993-94
(ENERGY)

(RS. MILLION)

S.No.	NAME OF AGENCY	PUBLIC SECTOR		TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR
		THROUGH BUDGET	OUTSIDE BUDGET	
	<u>POWER</u>			
	1 <u>Ministry of Water & Power</u>			
1.1	Rural Electrification	T F L	2000.0 1650.0 350.0	2000.0 1650.0 350.0
1.2	Private Power Cell	T F L		
	2 <u>Prim Minister Secretariat</u>			
2.1	PAEC	T F L	2554.1 0.0 2554.1	2554.1 0.0 2554.1
	Sub-Total Power(Ministry)	T F L	4554.1 1650.0 2904.1	4554.1 1650.0 2904.1
	3 <u>Corporation (Power)</u>			
3.1	WAPDA	T F L	27500.0 13456.0 14044.0	27500.0 13456.0 14044.0
3.2	KESC	T F L	5027.9 1960.7 3067.3	5027.9 1960.7 3067.3
	Sub-Total Power(Corporation)	T F L	32527.9 15416.7 17111.3	32527.9 15416.7 17111.3
	Total Power (Ministries+Corporations)	T F L	4554.1 1650.0 2904.1	37082.0 17066.7 20015.3

PSDP ALLOCATIONS 1993-94
(ENERGY)

(RS. MILLION)

S.No.	NAME OF AGENCY		PUBLIC SECTOR		TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR
			THROUGH BUDGET	OUTSIDE BUDGET	
	FUEL				
	4 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources				
4.1	Directorate General Petroleum Concession(DGPC)	T	781.0		781.0
		F	0.0		0.0
		L	781.0		781.0
4.2	GSP	T	16.5		16.5
		F	14.3		14.3
		L	2.2		2.2
	5 HDIP	T	5.0		5.0
		F	2.9		2.9
		L	2.1		2.1
	6 Ministry of Planning and Development				
6.1	ENERCON/Energy Wing	T	2.2		2.2
		F	0.7		0.7
		L	1.5		1.5
	Sub-Total Fuel (Ministries)	T	804.7		804.7
		F	18.0		18.0
		L	786.7		786.7

PSDP ALLOCATIONS 1993-94
(ENERGY)

(RS. MILLION)

S.No.	NAME OF AGENCY	PUBLIC SECTOR		TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	
		THROUGH BUDGET	OUTSIDE BUDGET		
7 Corporations (Fuel)					
7.1	OGDC	T		7950.1	7950.1
		F		1606.8	1606.8
		L		6343.3	6343.3
7.2	SNGPL	T		0.0	0.0
		F		0.0	0.0
		L		0.0	0.0
7.3	SSGC	T		7187.0	7187.0
		F		2848.0	2848.0
		L		4339.0	4339.0
7.4	PARL	T		1660.0	1660.0
		F		508.0	508.0
		L		1152.0	1152.0
Sub-Total Fuel(Corporation)		T	0.0	16797.1	16797.1
		F	0.0	4962.8	4962.8
		L	0.0	11834.3	11834.3
Total Fuel (Ministries+Corporations)		T	804.7	16797.1	17601.8
		F	18.0	4962.8	4980.8
		L	786.7	11834.3	12621.0
GRAND TOTAL(POWER+FUEL)		T	5358.7	49325.0	54683.8
		F	1668.0	20379.5	22047.4
		L	3690.8	28945.6	32636.3

TABLE.11.10

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

S.A. Table 12.1

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-sector	Expenditure during			Allo- cation for 1993-94	Increase(+) decrease(-) in Allo- cation in in 93-94 over 92-93
		1991-92 (Actual)	Allocation 1992-93	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. PUBLIC SECTOR						
A. FEDERAL						
1. Ministry of Communications						
	i) Ports & shipping (Ports/Main Ministry)	342.00	323.40	483.41	900.100	178.32%
	ii) National Highways Authority.	6,203.55	11,086.830	11,407.89	11,800.000	3.44%
	iii) Main Ministry (Const. of Ravi bridge)	0.000	0.000	0.000	245.000	-
	iv) N.L.C.	22.00	8.10	8.10	7.000	-13.58%
	v) Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC)	7,000.00	17,403.70	7,630.00	18,299.995	5.15%
	vi) S.C.O. including Other Communications.	36.50	25.92	25.92	21.990	-15.16%
	vii) Post Offices	27.00	32.40	32.40	50.000	54.32%
	viii) Shipping	44.000	-	-	-	-
	ix) N.T.R.C.	10.17	11.97	17.38	17.213	43.80%
	Sub-Total (M/O Communications)	13,685.22	28,892.32	19,605.10	31,341.30	8.48%
	2. Pakistan Railways	1,736.00	3,547.55	2,188.00	2,633.480	-25.77%
	3. Air Transport					
	i) Pakistan Met. Deptt.	0.67	1.02	0.53	0.126	-87.65%
	ii) Civil Aviation Authority	1,911.40	1,583.00	876.00	1,285.140	-18.82%
	iii) Airport Security Force	3.39	1.74	1.74	1.403	-19.37%
	iv) PIA	4,943.00	4,419.00	3,462.00	300.000	-93.21%
	Sub-Total (Air Transport)	6,858.46	6,004.76	4,340.27	1,586.67	-73.58%

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

S.A. Table 12.1

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-sector	Expenditure during			Allo- cation for 1993-94	Increase(+) decrease(-) in Allo- cation in in 93-94 over 92-93
		1991-92 (Actual)	Allocation 1992-93	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-2-						
4. Special Areas						
	i) A.K	227.50	265.00	223.10	304.170	14.78%
	ii) N.A.	188.700	146.000	262.520	134.850	-7.64%
	iii) FATA	111.600	158.700	148.040	152.400	-3.97%
Sub-Total (Special Areas)		527.80	569.70	633.66	591.42	3.81%
5. Planning & Development Division						
	National Institute of Transport	-	13.770	13.770	10.995	-20.15%
Total- (Federal)		22,807.48	39,028.10	26,780.80	36,163.86	-7.34%
B. PROVINCIAL						
	1. Punjab	824.32	660.00	1,240.55	970.000	46.97%
	2. Sind	535.03	582.00	553.55	568.000	-2.41%
	3. NWFP	357.470	16.500	494.980	491.310	2877.64%
	4. Baluchistan	98.47	678.89	426.62	559.250	-17.62%
Sub-Total (Provincial)		1,815.29	1,937.39	2,715.70	2,588.56	33.61%
Grand Total		24,622.77	40,965.49	29,496.50	38,752.42	-5.40%

* Projected for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Unit	1992-93		Target for 1993-94
			Target	Actual	
ROADS:					
1.	New Construction	Kms		2054	2627
2.	Improvement	Kms		1487	1924
PORTS & SHIPPING					
1.	Bin Qasim Project	%		98	99
2.	Gawadar Fish Harbour	%		82	90
PAKISTAN TELECOMM. CORPORATION					
1.	New Telephone Connections	Nos.	400,000	303,950	400,000
2.	New Trunk Position	Nos.	130	-	90 DSB
3.	Long Distance PCOS	Nos.	142	86	267
4.	Public Call Offices	Nos.	2000	942	2000
SPECIAL COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION					
1.	Public Call Offices	Nos.	2	2	-
2.	New Telephone Connections	Nos.	3825	3825	-
PAKISTAN POSTAL SERVICES CORPORATION					
1.	Buildings	Nos.	32	32	-
2.	Quarters	Nos.	13	13	-
3.	Machines	Nos.	298	298	-
PAKISTAN RAILWAYS					
1.	Track Rehabilitations:				
	i) Rail Renewal	Kms.	104	97	93
	ii) Sleeper Renewal	Kms.	131	121	113
2.	Carriages	Nos.	19	-	6
3.	Rehabilitation Traction Motors	Nos.	100	68	135
4.	Recommissioning of Locos.	Nos.	24	37	9
5.	Manufacture of D.E.Locomotives	Nos.	5	-	5

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION/UTILIZATION

Mass Media

(Million Rs)

SL.No.	1992-93		1993-94
	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation
Pakistan Television* Corporation (PTV)	48.304	41.969	52.043
Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation (PBC)	68.340	62.984	36.650
Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)	4.86	4.850	4.398
Total:-	121.490	109.803	93.091

* Self financing of Rs.51 million in addition.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION, 1993-94

(Million Rs)

S.No	Sub-Sector	Provincial					Total Fed. & Prov.	
		Federal	** Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchis tan.		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Basic Development	-	-	2.7	-	-	2.7	2.7
2	Water Supply/Sanitation	11.4	1615.5	628.6	583.4	591.3	3418.8	3430.2
	i) Urban W.S. and Sewerage/Drainage	0.0	1286.6	219.6	23.5	25.0	1554.7	1554.7
	ii) Rural W.S. and Sanitation	11.4	328.9	409.0	560.0	566.3	1864.2	1875.6
3	Housing	-	0.0	3.3	-	-	3.3	3.3
	i) Low Income Housing	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
	ii) Katchi Abadis	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
	iii) 3/7 Marla Housing	-	-	2.3	-	-	2.3	2.3
4	Govt. Servants Housing	81.1	216.9	57.8	26.0	66.6	377.3	458.4
5	Govt. Office Buildings	46.4	166.0	87.9	61.5	74.6	390.0	436.4
6	Capital at Islamabad	851.5	-	-	-	-	0.0	851.5
7	Urban Development	-	258.6	17.1	32.4	144.0	452.1	452.1
8	Civil Armed Forces	25.1	-	-	-	-	0.0	25.1
	i) Under Interior Div.	20.1	-	-	-	-	0.0	20.1
	ii) Under S&F.R. Div.	5.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	5.0
	Sub Total	1015.5	2257.0	807.4	703.3	876.5	4644.2	5659.7
<u>Special Areas</u>								
9	Azad Kashmir	87.9	-	-	-	-	-	87.9
10	Northern Area	43.4	-	-	-	-	-	43.4
11	FATA	106.7	-	-	-	-	-	106.7
12	FATA DC	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
	Sub Total:	238.9	-	-	-	-	-	238.9
	Grand Total	1254.4	2257.0	807.4	703.3	876.5	6444.2	5898.6

* Including allocation for rural water supply/sanitation under SAP.

** Projected for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP.

SAT 15.1PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION DURING 1992-93

Sub-sector	Punjab (Esti- mated)	Sindh	NWFP	Balo- chis- tan	Federal Agen- cies	Pakis- tan
<u>A. PRIMARY EDUCATION:</u>						
Opening of primary 4685 schools.	2450	1342	503	300	70	4665
Opening of Mosque schools.	-	-	1000	50	-	1050
Reconst. of Primary 3532 Schools builds.	1200	545	269	50	122	2186
Conslid. & Impr. of primary schools.	4000	-	-	500	30	4530
Addition of classrooms in Primary schools.	100	1093	807	200	-	2197
<u>B. SECONDARY EDUCATION:</u>						
Upgradation of primary Schools to middle level.	400	29	72	20	28	549
Upgradation of middle schools to High level.	300	27	25	10	9	371
Estt. of new high schools.	-	2	-	3	14	19
Const. of buildings of middle and high schools.	60	14	-	7	158	239
Addition of Classes XI-XII in high Schools.	10	8	5	-	32	55
Add. of Classrooms in high schools.	322	134	90	8	742	1296
Conslid. of existing middle and high schools buildings.	317	-	4	-	351	672

AGENCY-WISE ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1992-93 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(Million Rupees)

NO.	SUB-SECTORS	PUNJAB		SINDH		%age Util:		NWFP		BALUCHTAN		%age Util:		TOTAL Prov.		%age Util:								
		B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15
		2032.6	1931.0	95.0	400.0	268.2	67.1	987.2	457.3	46.3	133.3	48.8	36.6	3553.1	2705.3	76.1								
	1. Primary Edu.	361.2	281.7	78.0	339.0	290.4	85.7	265.2	333.1	125.6	51.1	54.1	105.9	1016.5	959.3	94.4								
	2. Secondary Edu.	9.1	6.0	65.9	17.0	11.5	67.6	13.6	23.1	169.9	8.5	0.5	5.9	48.2	41.1	85.3								
	3. Teacher Edu.	78.5	54.9	69.9	64.5	42.5	65.9	66.7	57.7	86.5	34.2	21.9	64.0	209.7	155.1	74.0								
	4. Technical Edu.	259.0	284.9	110.0	96.5	66.8	69.2	92.9	58.5	63.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	72.4	482.6	89.5								
	5. College Edu.	55.0	55.0	100.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	17.0	15.4	90.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5								
	6. Scholarships				0.0	2.0																		
	7. University Edu.																							
	8. Dev. of Lib. & Museums							0.0	1.9															
	9. Literacy & Mass Edu.																							
	10. Text Books	250.0	250.0	100.0	10.0	2.5	25.0	0.0	23.1		0.0	3.5	260.0	279.1	107.3									
	11. Education Foundation	52.2	41.8	80.1	28.6	9.8	34.3	11.4	8.8	77.2	7.7	4.0	51.9	99.9	64.4	64.5								
	12. Miscellaneous																							
	SUB TOTAL EDUCATION:	3097.6	2905.3	93.8	956.0	694.1	72.6	1454.0	978.9	67.3	234.8	135.3	57.6	5742.4	4713.6	82.1								
	G. TOTAL EDUCATION & TRAINING:	3097.6	2905.3	93.8	956.0	694.1	72.6	1454.0	978.9	67.3	234.8	135.3	57.6	5742.4	4713.6	82.1								

Note: 1. Utilization for the provinces of Punjab is estimated..

Foreign outside ADP 1992-93

Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchist	AJK	Pakis
stan	stan	stan	stan	stan	tan

Primary Education
 Secondary Education
 Teachers Education

Total:

d:\lotus\aaes2-93

SAT 15.2

AGENCY-WISE ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1992-93 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(Million Rupees)

NO.	SUB-SECTORS	M/O Education		M/O Defence		A J K		N A		F A T A		TOTAL Federal		Total Provincial		Total Pakistan		%age Util:	%age Util:						
		B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E	B.E	R.E								
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
		%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:	%age Util:
		21.8	18.2	83.5	83.1	7.2	7.2	100.0	30.0	88.2	8.0	13.2	165.0	38.9	38.4	90.5	100.7	94.8	94.1	3553.1	2705.3	76.1	3653.6	2800.1	76.6
		33.7	28.0	83.1	83.1	7.2	7.2	100.0	45.4	75.7	35.8	20.5	57.3	60.8	38.1	62.9	197.3	139.2	70.6	1016.5	959.3	84.4	1213.8	1098.5	90.5
		5.2	2.0	38.5	38.5	7.2	7.2	100.0	5.0	83.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.0	7.0	59.3	48.2	41.1	65.3	60.2	48.1	79.9
		22.8	13.8	60.5	60.5	7.4	7.4	100.0	5.0	80.0	12.1	8.2	51.2	6.0	0.7	11.7	64.9	44.4	68.4	209.7	155.1	74.0	237.5	171.9	72.4
		21.4	18.1	84.6	84.6	7.4	7.4	100.0	18.0	120.0	12.1	8.2	51.2	6.0	0.7	11.7	64.9	44.4	68.4	482.6	432.1	89.5	547.5	476.5	87.0
		85.2	85.6	101.6	101.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	18.0	120.0	12.1	8.2	51.2	6.0	0.7	11.7	64.9	44.4	68.4	72.4	70.8	97.8	184.0	176.9	96.1
		203.3	195.8	98.3	98.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	18.0	120.0	12.1	8.2	51.2	6.0	0.7	11.7	64.9	44.4	68.4	203.3	195.8	98.3	203.3	195.8	98.0
		0.4	0.4	100.0	100.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	18.0	120.0	12.1	8.2	51.2	6.0	0.7	11.7	64.9	44.4	68.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	0.4	0.4	100.0
		2.0	1.8	90.0	90.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	18.0	120.0	12.1	8.2	51.2	6.0	0.7	11.7	64.9	44.4	68.4	2.0	1.8	90.0	2.0	1.8	90.0
		0.2	0.2	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	18.0	120.0	12.1	8.2	51.2	6.0	0.7	11.7	64.9	44.4	68.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.2	0.2	100.0
		8.9	8.9	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	18.0	120.0	12.1	8.2	51.2	6.0	0.7	11.7	64.9	44.4	68.4	260.0	279.1	107.3	260.0	279.1	107.3
		404.9	373.8	92.3	92.3	14.9	14.9	100.0	110.4	78.9	70.0	54.6	78.0	152.2	115.5	75.9	782.0	669.2	85.6	5742.4	4713.6	82.1	6524.4	5382.8	82.5
		4.00	4.00	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	18.0	120.0	12.1	8.2	51.2	6.0	0.7	11.7	64.9	44.4	68.4	4.00	4.00	100.0	4.00	4.00	100.0
		408.9	377.8	92.4	92.4	14.9	14.9	100.0	110.4	78.9	70.0	54.6	78.0	152.2	115.5	75.9	786.0	673.2	85.6	5742.4	4713.6	82.1	6528.4	5386.8	82.5

Notes: 1. Utilization figure for PSDP allocation for Education Foundation provinces of Punjab is not given.

2. The Govt. of AJK informed about bisubsectoral expenditures. Sub-sector wise distribution of this expenditure is estimated.

Physical Targets for School Education
during 1993-94

	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Ba- loch.	Fed.	Pakist an
<u>A. Primary Education</u>						
Opening of primary schools	1922	1797	1124	250	139	5232
Opening of mosque schools	-		926	50		976
Re-cons. building of shelterless primary schools	816	436	-	100	135	1447
Conversion of mosque schools as primary schools	834	-	-	-	-	834
Addition of classrooms in existing over- crowded primary schools	900	532	1151	200	94	2877
Consolidation & improvement of primary schools	2500	1090	74	-	94	3758
<u>B. Secondary Education</u>						
Upgradation of primary schools	350	43	250	40	33	716
Opening of Middle schools	250	20	70	20	9	369
Addition of classes XI-XII in high schools	25	16	11	-	-	52
Estt. of new high schools		1	-	-	3	3
Reconstruction of buildings of middle & high school	43	20	4	-	15	82

Addition of classrooms in existing over crowded secondary schools	173	100	272	-	154	699
Consolidation of existing secondary schools	145	-	-	-	-	145

SAT 15.4
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AGENCY-WISE PSDP ALLOCATION FOR 1993-94
Education and Training

(Million Rs.)

Sub-Sector	Punjab *		Sindh		NWFP		Balochistan		Total Provinces		M/o Edu		M/o Defence		AJK# Esti-		NA		FATA		TOTAL FEDERAL		PAKISTAN	
	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age	%age
SAP																								
Primary	1059.6	60.5	366.0	37.7	415.7	39.3	154.3	56.1	2015.6	25.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Teacher Education			80.0	7.8	5.3	0.5	16.5	6.0	101.8	5.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Literacy & Mass Edu.			16.0	1.6			2.5		18.5	12.7	3.1													
Education Foundation			15.0	1.5	20.0	1.9	10.0	3.6	45.0	3.2	0.8													
SAP lumpsum																								
TOTAL (SAP):-	1059.6	60.5	497.0	48.6	441.0	41.7	183.3	66.6	2180.9	46.5	11.3	13.9	13.0	42.5	47.4	67.0	47.1	189.9	22.3	2350.8	48.3			
NON-SAP																								
Secondary	192.6	11.0	350.6	34.3	424.2	40.1	59.8	21.7	1027.2	31.2	7.6	4.9	42.2	71.0	66.2	28.9	32.3	59.5	41.8	195.5	25.7	1222.7	25.1	
Teacher Education	4.8	0.3							4.8	0.8	0.1			6.9	6.4					7.5	1.0	285.9	5.5	
Technical	126.9	7.2	60.0	5.9	68.5	6.5	3.0	1.1	258.4	19.9	4.9	6.3	54.3	13.9	13.0	11.8	12.9	1.4	1.0	53.1	7.0	535.9	11.0	
College	249.6	14.2	105.0	10.3	99.1	9.4	28.1	10.6	482.8	97.1	23.7	0.4	3.4							110.7	14.6	182.7	3.8	
Scholarship	54.6	3.1	0.4	0.0	17.0	1.6			72.0	195.8	47.8									195.8	25.7	195.8	4.0	
University					2.4	0.2			2.4	0.4	0.1									0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	
Dev. of Libraries and Museums																								
Text Books	64.2	3.7	10.0	1.0	4.7	0.4			78.9	18.2	4.4			1.6	1.5	6.6	7.4	1.1	0.8	27.5	3.6	106.4	2.2	
Miscellaneous																								
TOTAL NON-SAP:-	692.7	39.5	526.0	51.4	615.9	58.3	91.9	33.4	1926.5	363.2	88.7	11.6	100.0	93.4	87.0	47.1	52.6	75.2	52.9	590.5	77.7	2617.0	51.7	
TOTAL (SAP & NON-SAP):-	1752.3	100.0	1023.0	100.0	1056.9	100.0	275.2	100.0	4107.4	409.7	100.0	11.6	100.0	107.3	100.0	89.6	100.0	142.2	100.0	760.4	100.0	4867.8	100.0	
Est. Division									1.00															
G. TOTAL:	1752.3	100.0	1023.0	100.0	1056.9	100.0	275.2	100.0	4107.4	410.7	11.6	11.6	107.3	89.6	142.2	760.4	4868.8							

- # Note:
- 1. Total allocations for AJK, NA and FATA were conveyed. Sub-sector wise allocations have been estimated.
- 2. The PSDP allocations 1993-94 for the Province of Punjab is only for four months (July to October 1993). This has been multiplied by three to work the allocation for the year.
- 3. Foreign aid available outside normal ADP allocation will increase expenditure on Education during the year.

FINANCIAL UTILIZATION/ALLOCATION

Culture, Sports, Tourism & Youth

(Million Rs)

Sub-sector	1992-93		1993-94
	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation
1. Tourism	202.500	173.324	149.264
2. Youth	19.080	4.394	4.032
3. Archaeology & Culture	153.087	46.496	124.653
4. Culture & Sports	9.365	3.822	19.478
Total:	384.033	182.036	297.427

PROVINCIAL/SPECIAL AREAS ALLOCATION 1993-94

(Million Rs)

Province	1992-93		1993-94
	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Allocation
Punjab	22.00	11.023	27.498*
Sindh	30.00	27.671	25.000
Baluchistan	9.30	-	23.630
NWFP	4.00	4.815	4.158
AJK	6.00	3.850	4.500
Total:	71.300	47.359	84.786

* Projected for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP.

REVISED PSDP ESTIMATES 1992-93 BY SUB-SECTOR AND EXECUTING AGENCY

		(Health)										(Million Re)	
S.No.	Name of Sub-Sector	Revised Estimates											Total
		Health Divn.	Planning Division	Narcotics Division	ICT	AJK	N.A.	FATA	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluch-istan	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Rural Health	2.000	-	-	1.720	13.685	13.837	26.171	108.897	130.469	92.127	19.500	408.406
2.	Preventive Programme	136.477	-	15.242	-	1.550	8.097	9.517	6.256	57.778	5.749	19.000	259.666
3.	Hospital beds	57.895	-	-	-	40.246	18.737	32.118	492.300	113.718	114.266	37.800	907.080
4.	Health Manpower Development	95.564	-	-	-	4.496	0.218	2.534	212.166	52.323	13.515	32.100	412.916
5.	Nutrition	-	2.030	-	-	1.403	0.061	0.202	-	0.349	-	1.200	5.245
6.	Traditional Medicines	0.230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.230
7.	Health Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.000	-	-	-	10.000
8.	Social Action Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.550	-	-	-	58.550
9.	Supplementary Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.417	-	-	-	71.417
10.	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	2.620	-	6.781	8.097	-	-	1.300	18.798
Total:		292.166	2.030	15.242	1.720	64.000	40.950	77.323	967.683	354.637	225.657	110.900	2152.308

PSDP 1993-94 ALLOCATIONS BY SUB-SECTOR AND EXECUTING AGENCY

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Name of Sub-sector	Health Division	Planning Division	Narcotics Division	ICT	AJK	N.A.	FATA	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Rural Health/	0.638	—	0.000	0.733	26.073	21.838	30.162	66.100	226.090	76.022	250.084	697.740
2.	Preventive Programme	289.951	1.466	0.000	0.000	2.728	6.008	12.065	43.250	109.510	40.959	49.122	555.059
3.	Hospital beds	63.281	—	0.000	0.000	28.119	9.279	42.228	273.380	197.884	252.056	70.221	936.448
4.	Health Manpower Development	129.917	—	0.000	0.000	8.184	0.662	4.826	751.030	83.616	37.262	33.959	1049.456
5.	Nutrition	3.000	—	0.000	0.000	3.096	0.056	0.603	1.390	2.900	2.500	1.000	14.545
6.	Dental Services	0.000	—	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.330	10.000	0.000	0.000	10.330
7.	Health Foundation	0.000	—	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	13.300	0.000	10.000	20.000	43.300
8.	Social Action Programme	0.000	—	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	148.203	0.000	148.203
9.	Drug Abuse Prevention	0.000	—	12.537	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.537
10.	Miscellaneous	0.000	—	0.000	0.000	2.728	6.947	6.636	16.220	0.000	1.000	9.864	44.395
Total:		486.787	1.466	12.537	0.733	70.928	44.790	96.520	1165.000	630.000	568.002	434.250	3511.013

NON-DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS FOR 1993-94
AND REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1990-91, 1991-92 AND 1992-93

	(Million Rs)				
	Revised Estimates		Allocation	Allocation	% change over
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93
A. Federal					
(i) Health Division	565.49	627.30	642.147	774.418	(+) 20.6
Social Security and Social Welfare	40.25	37.07	52.517	62.725	(+) 19.5
(ii) Interior Division					
ICT	2.94	3.60	4.900	5.843	(+) 12.0
Religions Affairs	15.55	16.27	28.400	28.506	(+) 0.4
S&T	18.76	19.0	26.170	27.881	(+) 6.5
FATA	62.00	71.28	90.406	98.213	(+) 8.6
NA	45.86	50.62	61.531	76.316	(+) 24.0
Kashmir Affairs	5.31	4.92	5.320	5.404	(+) 1.6
(iii) Re-imbursement	0.43	5.45	6.080	6.500	(+) 7.0
Total(Fed)	775.4	882.80	917.465	1128.552	(+) 23.0
B. Province					
(i) Punjab	1988.20	2583.85	3560.200	3778.736	(+) 6.1
(ii) Sindh	1098.02	1557.10	1387.523	1574.892	(+) 13.1
(iii) NWFP	748.40	900.00	1021.635	1146.309	(+) 12.2
(iv) Baluchistan	387.31	482.60	565.485	678.045	(+) 20.2
Total(Provincial)	4221.93	5523.55	6534.843	7177.892	(+) 9.8
Grand Total(A&B)	4997.33	6406.35	7452.308	8306.534	(+) 11.5

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

S.No.	Items	Unit	1992-93 Targets	1992-93 Achievements	1993-94 Targets	% of age over actual in 1992-93
Rural Health						
1.	B.H.U.	Nos	253	149	102	(-) 31
2.	R.H.C.	"	14	15	21	60
3.	Upgradation of RHC	"	113	56	105	87
4.	Upgradation of BHU	"	913	235	220	(-) 6
5.	Urban Health Centres	"	54	1	6	500
Hospital Beds						
6.	Beds in RHC/BHU	"	2290	250	928	271
7.	Beds in hospital	"	1950	2189	1278	(-) 41
Health Manpower Development						
8.	Doctors	"	3460	3551	3426	(-) 3
9.	Dentists	"	180	237	250	5
10.	Nurses	"	3600	1400	1890	35
11.	Paramedics	"	9700	4200	4900	16
12.	Training of Birth attendants	"	6650	5170	6800	31
13.	Immunization	Million	3.610	2.480	3.962	60
14.	Oral Rehydration Salt	"	13.200	12.800	13.000	15

AGENCY-WISE ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1992-93 AND TARGETS 1993-94

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Federal		Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Baluchistan		Total	
			A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T
A. Rural Health Programme														
1.	RHC	No	6	3	3	3	3	11	2	1	1	3	15	21
2.	BHU	"	15	16	36	10	68	59	20	17	10	-	149	102
3.	Upgradation of functioning RHU	"	2	15	47	10	6	-	-	68	1	12	56	105
4.	Up-gradation of functioning BHU	"	50	20	175	160	9	-	-	40	1	-	235	220
5.	Urban Health Centre	"	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	6
B. Hospital Beds														
6.	Beds in RHC/BHU	"	70	180	30	80	120	110	20	408	10	150	250	928
7.	Beds in Hospital	"	200	230	1325	611	594	242	-	180	70	15	2189	1278
C. Health Manpower														
8.	Doctors	"	200	200	1200	1250	1781	1596	250	260	100	120	3551	3426
9.	Nurses	"	180	200	660	850	320	500	180	280	60	60	1400	1890
10.	Dentists	"	8	10	100	110	100	100	20	20	9	10	237	250
11.	Paramedics	"	100	100	2650	3000	600	750	600	750	250	300	4200	4900
12.	Training of TBAs/CHWs	"	70	170	3000	3000	1000	2200	800	1000	300	430	5170	6800
D. Preventive Programme														
13.	Immunization	Million	0.110	0.200	1.400	2.250	0.400	0.742	0.520	0.600	0.050	0.170	2.480	3.962
14.	Oral Rehyd. Salt (ORS)	Million	0.500	0.500	8.000	8.000	3.000	3.000	0.800	1.000	0.500	0.500	12.800	13.000

Source:- Federal/Provincial Budget Documents.

A= Achievement, 1992-93.

T= Target, 1993-94.

Financial Allocation and Utilization

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	1990-91 Revised Estimates (RE)	1991-92 Revised Estimates (RE)	1992-93 Revised Estimates	1993-94 Allocation	% change in 1993-94 over 1992-93
1.	Rural Health	1079.56	574.63	408.406	697.740	70.0
2.	Preventive Programme	389.13	307.43	244.424	555.059	127.0
3.	Hospital beds	539.00	536.67	907.080	936.448	3.0
4.	Health Manpower Development	548.85	924.00	412.916	1049.456	154.0
5.	Nutrition	11.80	7.72	5.245	14.545	177.0
6.	Traditional Medicine	71.56	2.25	0.230	-	-
7.	Urban health Programme	0.000	-	-	10.330	-
8.	Drug Abuse Prevention	18.27	5.00	15.242	12.537	(-)18.0
9.	Health Foundation	0.000	-	10.000	43.300	330.0
10.	Social Action Programme	0.000	-	58.550	148.203	153.0
11.	Supplementary Projects	-	-	71.417	-	-
12.	Miscellaneous	70.48	43.68	18.798	44.395	136.0
Total:		2741.00	2400.00	2152.308	3511.013	63.0

Source:- Budget Book/PSDP 1992-93 and 1993-94.

PSDP ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Million Rs)

Executing Agency	1991-92 Revised.	1992-93 Res	1993-94 Allocation	% increase change in 1993-94 over 1992-93 (RES)
A. Federal				
1. Health Division	296.550	292.166	486.787	(+) 66
2. I.C.T.	0.240	1.720	0.733	(-) 57
3. Narcotics Control Division	10.420	15.242	12.537	(-) 17
4. Planning Division	2.940	2.030	1.466	(-) 28
Total:	309.500	311.158	501.523	(+) 61
B. Special Area				
1. FATA	40.500	77.323	96.520	(+) 25
2. Azad Kashmir	60.000	64.000	70.928	(+) 11
3. Northern Areas	28.700	40.950	44.790	(+) 9
Total:	129.200	182.273	212.238	(+) 16
Total Federal:-	438.700	493.431	713.761	(+) 45
C. Provincial				
1. Punjab	1021.650	697.683	1165.000	(+) 20
2. Sindh	436.160	354.637	630.000	(+) 77
3. NWFP	434.850	225.657	568.002	(+) 151
4. Baluchistan	71.000	110.900	434.250	(+) 291
Total:	1963.660	1658.877	2797.252	(+) 68
Total Federal Special Areas and Provincial:	2402.360	2152.308	3511.013	(+) 63

* Projected for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP
Source:- Federal PSDP 1993-94.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF HEALTH
(At Current Prices)

(Million Rs)

Year	Development Expenditure	Non-Development Expenditure	Total Expenditure	GNP	Total Expenditure as % of GNP
1972-73	95.55	171.90	267.45	67.955	0.39
1973-74	175.67	210.10	385.67	88.719	0.43
1974-75	363.00	278.00	641.00	112.330	0.57
1975-76	629.10	360.64	689.74	133.356	0.74
1976-77	540.00	439.20	979.20	155.288	0.63
1977-78	512.00	558.60	1070.70	188.473	0.57
1978-79	569.00	641.60	1210.60	209.448	0.58
1979-80	717.00	661.89	1378.89	252.463	0.55
1980-81	942.00	794.82	1736.82	300.888	0.58
1981-82	1037.00	993.10	2030.10	349.508	0.58
1982-83	1183.00	1207.00	2390.00	403.782	0.59
1983-84	1526.00	1564.90	3090.90	459.397	0.67
1984-85	1587.45	1785.12	3372.57	510.468	0.66
1985-86	1881.51	2393.81	4275.32	555.891	0.77
1986-87	2615.00	3270.00	5885.00	608.857	0.97
1987-88	3114.41	4064.00	7178.41	704.484	1.02
1988-89	2802.00	4519.00	7321.00	797.750	0.92
1989-90	2681.00	4537.00	7218.00	892.843	0.81
1990-91	2741.00	4997.00	7738.00	1044.508	0.74
1991-92	2402.00(R.E)	6129.65	8531.65	1223.780	0.70
1992-93	2152.308	7452.308	9604.616	1376.738	0.70
1993-94	3511.013	8306.534	11817.547	1599.770	0.74

SAT-18.9

FINACIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Nutrition)

(Million Rs)

Sl.No	Sub-Sector	1992-93		1993-94	% change over actual in 1993-94
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	
Health Division					
1.	Goitre Control Programme NIH (APP)	1.62	1.62	3.0	(+) 85
Planning Division					
2.	Nutrition Coordination Policy Planning and Evaluation(APP)	0.905	0.90	-	-
3.	Subsidy on supply of Iodized Salt (APP).	1.620	1.62	1.466*	(-) 10
Total Planning Division:		2.525	2.52	1.466	(-) 42
Kashmir Affair Division					
4.	Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme	0.1	-	1.1	-
Total Federal:		4.245	4.14	5.566	(+) 34

Provincial Programme

5. Punjab				

Nutrition Improvement Programme (SAP)			2.7	
6. Sindh				

Setting up of Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit-II, Paed Deptt. Unit, Civil Hospital, Karachi	0.500	0.500	1.4	(+) 180
7. Lactation Management Programme in Baby Friendly Hospitals in Sindh.	0.500	0.500	0.5	-
8. Block Provision for New Schemes.	-	-	1.00	
Total (Sindh)	1.00	1.00	2.90	(+) 190

NWFP				

9. Nutrition Programme	-	-	0.5	
10. World Food Programme Incidental Charges Project.	-	-	2.0**	
Total NWFP	-	-	2.5	
Total Provincial:	1.0	1.0	8.1	(+) 710

Total Nutrition	5.245	5.14	13.666	(+) 166

(*) Rs 1.466 million have been allocated as foreign aid (UNICEF) which is in the form of Potassium Iodate Chemical. No. provi currency, due to which foreign aid cannot be utilized

(**) Includes Rs 2 million provided for incidental for World Food Commodities.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Items	Unit	1992-93		1993-94	% change over actual in 1992-93
		Targets	Actual	(Targets)	
1) Goitre Control Programme	Pop.covered millions	2.0	1.16	1.006	(-) 13.3
2) Nutrition Policy Planning Programme					
i) Human Resource development	No. trained	590	176	300	(+) 70.5
ii) Nutrition Surveillance	No. Health Centre equipped	216	100	200	(+) 100
iii) Subsidy on Iodised Salt	No.tonnes	12,000	3,700	5,000	(+) 35

SAT-18.11

Food Balance Sheet 1991-92

Population 117.22 Million

Item	Production	Deduction	Net Food	Per capita availability			
				Kgs Annum	Gms/ day	Calories/ day	Protein/ day(gms)
Wheat	14565	1456	14749	125.82	345	1221	36.22
Rice	3243	1707	1536	13.10	36	127	2.70
Maize	1203	373	830	7.08	19	69	1.81
Other Cereals	504	81	423	3.61	10	36	0.95
Total:	19515	3617	17538	149.61	410	1453	41.68
Gram	531	165	559	4.77	13	48	2.61
Other Pulses	117	13	104	0.89	3	10	0.69
Total:	648	178	663	5.66	16	58	3.30
Sugar Refined	2105	-	2222	18.96	52	201	-
Sugar Raw	1018	102	916	7.81	21	74	-
Total :	3123	102	3138	26.77	73	275	-
Milk	13024	5861	7231	62.69	172	138	6.63
Beef	803	-	803	6.85	19	46	3.55
Mutton	713	-	713	6.08	17	36	3.01
Poultry	169	-	169	1.45	4	6	0.76
Fish	485	63	422	3.60	10	15	1.90
Eggs (Million)Nos.	5400	-	5400	2.30	6	10	0.77
				(46)			
Total(Animal sources Source)	-	-	-	-	-	251	16.62
Fats and Oil	1541	154	1387	11.83	32	288	-
Fruits and vegetable	7962	146	7852	66.98	184	110	1.84
Total:						2435	63.44

Contd...

Food Balance Sheet 1992-93(Achievements)

Population 120.92 Million

Item	Production	Deduction	Net Food	Per capita availability			
				Kgs Annum	Gms/ day	Calories/ day	Protein/ day(gms)
Wheat	15684	1568	15466	127.90	350	1239	36.75
Rice	3083	1203	1880	15.55	42	148	3.15
Maize	1179	365	814	6.73	18	65	1.71
Other Cereals	586	94	492	4.07	11	40	1.05
Total:	20532	3230	18652	154.25	421	1492	42.66
Gram	513	159	642	5.31	14	52	2.80
Other Pulses	193	21	172	1.42	4	13	0.92
Total:	706	180	814	6.73	18	65	3.72
Sugar Refined	2240	-	2315	19.14	52	201	-
Sugar Raw	1030	103	927	7.67	21	74	-
Total Sugar:	3270	103	3242	26.81	73	275	-
Milk	13696	6163	7573	62.63	176	141	6.79
Beef	844	-	844	6.98	19	46	3.55
Mutton	763	-	763	6.31	17	36	3.01
Poultry	188	-	188	1.55	4	6	0.76
Fish	500	64	436	3.62	10	15	1.87
Eggs (Million)Nos.	5379	-	5379	48(24) (46)	7	11	0.90
Total(Animal Sources) Source)						255	16.91
Fats and Oil	1561	156	1405	11.62	32	288	-
Fruits and vegetable	8288	126	8162	67.50	185	110	1.85
Total:						2485	65.14

Food Balance Sheet 1993-94(Targets)

Population 124.44 Million

Item	Production	Deduction	Net Food	Per capita availability			
				Kgs Annum	Gms/ day	Calories/ day	Protein/ day(gms)
Wheat	16394	1639	15985	128.45	352	1246	36.96
Rice	3381	1403	1978	15.90	43	152	3.22
Maize	1279	396	883	7.10	19	69	1.81
Other Cereals	625	100	525	4.22	12	43	1.14
Total:	21679	3538	19371	155.67	426	1510	43.13
Grains	377	117	610	4.90	13	48	2.61
Other Pulses	250	27	223	1.79	5	16	1.81
Total:	627	144	833	6.69	18	64	4.42
Sugar Refined	2400	-	2400	19.29	53	205	-
Sugar Raw	1050	105	945	7.59	21	74	-
Total Sugar:	3450	105	3345	26.88	74	279	-
Milk	14405	6482	7923	63.67	174	139	6.71
Beef	900	-	900	7.23	20	48	3.74
Mutton	814	-	814	6.54	18	38	3.19
Poultry	200	-	200	1.61	4	6	0.76
Fish	526	88	438	3.52	10	15	1.90
Eggs (Million)Nos.	6100	-	6100	49(2.45)	7	11	0.90
Total(Animal Sources)						257	17.20
Fats and Oil	1729	173	1556	12.50	34	306	-
Fruits and vegetable	8550	110	8440	67.82	186	110	1.85
Total:						2526	66.60

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT
Major Federal Projects

(Million Rs)

Name of Project	Rev. Estimates For 1992-93		Allocation For 1993-94	
	Total	F.Aid	Total	F.Aid
Pakistan Manpower Institute Hostel	4.05	-	3.67	-
HRD/Strengthening of Data Base Proj.	9.86	8.06	7.18	6.82
National Vocational Training Project Phase-II	292.22	201.54	346.00	330.00
NIRC Building	4.73	-	1.61	-
Strengthening of Worker's Education	4.72	2.63	3.24	1.77
Total	315.58*	212.23	361.70	338.59

* The revised estimates (Rs 1.8 million) of Social security Pension Development, a completed scheme are not included.

**FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION
MANPOWER**

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	1992-93		1993-94	% over actual in 1992-93
		Alloca- tion	Utili- zation	Allocation	
I.	Federal				
	Projects	139.8	317.4	361.7	14.17
I.1	National Vocational Training Project-II	121.2	292.2	346.0	18.41
I.2	HRD/ Strengthening of Data Base	3.3	9.9	7.2	-27.47
I.3	Social Security	1.8	1.8	-	-
I.4	NIRC Building	4.7	4.7	1.6	-65.96
I.5	PMI Hostel	4.1	4.1	3.7	-9.75
I.6	Workers' Education	4.7	4.7	3.2	-31.91
II.	Provincial Programme	53.0	47.2	49.1	-24.15
II.1	Punjab*	20.0	17.7	20.0	13.00
II.2	Sindh	18.0	14.5	23.0	58.62
II.3	NWFP*	14.4	14.4	2.5	-97.53
II.4	Baluchistan	0.6	0.6	3.6	500.00
Grand Total:-		192.8	364.6	410.8	12.85

Note:- Total may not tally due to rounding errors.

* PSDP allocations for Punjab is for four months (July-October, 1993) which have been blown up for getting the allocation for whole financial year, 1993-94. The NWFP PSDP provides provisional allocation figure for whole year for PSDP 1993-94 programme which have been used/adopted.

SAT-21.1FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sectors/ Agencies	1992-93		1993-94	Allocation as percent of Utilization
		Alloca- tion	Utili- zation	Alloca- tion	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Federal Government					
A. Special Education and Welfare Division		73.9	73.9	52.7	71.3
1.	Special Education & Rehabilitation Services(Dte.General of Special Education)	62.2	62.2	41.00	65.9
2.	Social Welfare Services(Social Welfare Wing)	4.4	4.5	5.4	120.0
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (National Council of Social Welfare)	7.3	7.2	6.3	87.5
B. Establishment Division					
4.	Staff Welfare Services (Staff Welfare Organization)	8.9	9.1	8.2	90.1
5.	AJK	2.2	1.7	4.1	241.2
Total Federal Agencies :		85.0	88.7	65.0	73.3

Provincial Governments**Punjab**

1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services (Sp. Edu. Directorate)	11.6	7.8	8.0	102.6
2.	Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Dte.)	25.0	9.6	19.8	106.3
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services Board)	-	-	-	-
Total Punjab:		36.6	17.4	27.8	159.8

Sindh

1.	Special Education & Rehabilitation Services (Special Education Directorate)	14.0	13.8	5.0	36.2
2.	Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Directorate)	10.7	10.8	10.7	99.1
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services Council)	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0
Total Sindh:		25.0	24.9	16.0	64.3

NWFP (Social Welfare Directorate)

1.	Special Education & Rehabilitation Services.	7.1	7.2	3.4	47.2
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			366		
2.	Social Welfare Services	5.6	5.6	5.4	96.4
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services	0.3	0.3	1.2	300.0
	Total NWFP:	13.0	13.1	10.0	76.3

Baluchistan (Social Welfare Directorate)

1.	Special Education & Rehabilitation Services	1.5	1.5	3.7	146.7
2.	Social Welfare Services	10.8	10.7	2.2	20.6
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services Council)	5.0	5.0	5.0	100.0
	Total Baluchistan:	17.3	17.2	10.9	63.4
	Total Provinces:	91.9	72.6	64.7	89.1
	Grand Total (Social Welfare)	176.9	157.3	129.7	82.5

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

S.No	Item	Unit	1992-93 ----- Actual	1993-94 ----- Target	% change over actual in 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	7
Federal Government					
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services	Institutions/centres	32	32	-
2.	Social Welfare Services	"	21	21	-
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Aided Agencies	"	100	150	50
Total (Federal)		"	153	203	33
Provincial Governments					
Punjab					
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services	Institutions/centres	2	2	-
2.	Social Welfare Services	"	16	16	-
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies	"	200	350	75
Total (Punjab)		"	318	368	16
Sindh					
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services	Institutions/centres	9	9	-
2.	Social Welfare Services	"	12	12	-
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies	"	200	260	30
Total (Sindh)		"	221	281	27

NWFP

1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services	Institutions/centres	15	15	-
2. Social Welfare Services	"	60	60	-
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies	"	100	130	30
Total (NWFP)	"	175	205	17

Baluchistan

1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services	Institutions/centres	1	1	-
2. Social Welfare Services	"	5	5	-
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies	"	50	80	60
Total (NWFP)	"	56	86	54
Total (Provinces)	"	770	940	22
Total (Social Welfare)	"	923	1143	24

PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS
(Science & Technology)

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sector	1992-93		1993-94		Allocation in 1993-94 as % of Utilization
		Alloca- tion	Utili- zation	Alloca- tion	F.Aid	
A. Ministry of Science & Technology						
1.	Ministry of Scient & Technology (Main)	142.537	125.697	59.475	-	47.3
2.	Centre for Advanced Molecular Biology	4.000	5.535	2.923	-	52.8
3.	Pakistan Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	39.600	38.250	22.723	3.67	59.4
4.	Pakistan Council for Research in Water Resources	20.500	23.445	12.462	2.93	53.2
5.	Pakistan Council for Appropriate Technology	7.380	6.030	2.934	0.73	48.7
6.	Pakistan Medical Research Council	5.730	4.100	2.697	-	65.8
7.	National Institute of Electronics	13.600	9.045	1.668	-	18.4
8.	National Institute of Oceanography	12.930	12.930	9.444	1.47	73.0
9.	Pakistan Council for Science & Technology	0.000	-	0.000	-	-
10.	Council of Works and Housing Research	7.550	7.550	4.222	-	55.9
11.	National Centre for Technology Transfer	2.950	2.500	2.346	0.73	93.8
12.	Pakistan Science Foundation	17.500	17.500	10.820	-	61.8
13.	National Institute of Power	7.000	7.000	3.665	-	52.4
14.	National Institute of Silicon Technology	0.000	-	0.000	-	-
Sub Total (M/O ST)		281.277	280.89	135.387	9.53	48.2
B. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources						
1.	Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan	1.350	1.350	-	-	-
C. Prime Minister's Secretariat						
	National Institute for Biotechnology & Genetic Engineering, Faisalabad	18.000	18.000	13.194	-	73.3
D. Aviation Division						
	Pakistan Meteorological Department	1.962	1.962	1.906	1.47	97.1
Total (S&T)		302.589	280.894	150.487	10.99	53.6

**ALLOCATION & UTILIZATION FOR
AZAD KASHMIR DURING 1992-93**

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Name of Sector	1992-93		Percentage Utilization
		Allocation	Utilization	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture	197.000	98.411	49.955
2.	Industries	40.000	31.000	77.500
3.	Water	6.000	0.853	14.217
4.	Power	395.000	139.000	35.190
5.	Transport & Communications	265.000	223.100	84.189
6.	Physical Planning & Housing	102.000	84.127	82.477
7.	Education	141.000	119.200	84.539
8.	Health	82.000	64.000	78.049
9.	Rural Development	190.000	147.000	77.368
10.	Social Welfare	2.200	1.700	77.273
11.	Research & Development	1.000	0.800	80.000
12.	Special Dev. Programme	50.000	37.000	74.000
13.	Environment	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Gross Total:	1471.200	946.191	64.314
	Shortfall:	320.100		
	Net Total:	1151.100	946.191	82.199

**ALLOCATION & UTILIZATION FOR
NORTHERN AREAS DURING 1992-93**

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Name of Sector	1992-93		Percentage Utilization
		Allocation	Utilization	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture	41.000	39.650	96.707
2.	Industries	7.000	5.750	82.143
3.	Water/Irrigation	3.000	22.255	741.833
4.	Power	165.000	220.545	133.664
5.	Transport & Communications	146.000	262.520	179.808
6.	Physical Planning & Housing	84.000	68.910	82.036
7.	Education	52.000	56.080	107.846
8.	Health	70.000	40.950	58.500
9.	Rural Development	38.000	25.000	65.789
	Gross Total:	606.000	741.660*	122.386
	Shortfall:	63.800		0.000
	Net Total:	542.200	741.660*	136.787

* Additional Amount utilized from the Prime Minister's Special Grant of Rs 500 million.

**ALLOCATION & UTILIZATION FOR
FATA DURING 1992-93**

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Name of Sector	1992-93		Percentage Utilization
		<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Utilization</u>	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture	91.811	91.379	99.529
2.	Power	65.202	56.720	86.991
3.	Transport & Communications	148.086	148.038	99.968
4.	Physical Planning & Housing	159.463	160.072	100.382
5.	Education	118.646	118.461	99.844
6.	Health	74.882	77.323	103.260
7.	Rural Development	12.606	12.058	95.653
8.	Research & Development	17.601	17.601	100.000
<u>Total:</u>		<u>688.297</u>	<u>681.652</u>	<u>99.035</u>

SAT-24.4

**ALLOCATION & UTILIZATION FOR
FATA/DC DURING 1992-93**

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Name of Sector	1992-93		Percentage Utilization
		Allocation	Utilization	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture	0.684	0.639	93.421
2.	Water	70.272	70.612	100.484
3.	Mineral	8.041	8.041	100.000
4.	Industry	0.296	0.296	100.000
5.	Physical Planning & Housing	0.764	0.469	61.387
Total:		80.057	80.057	100.000