PAKISTAN ECONOMIC SURVEY 1982 - 83

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
ECONOMIC ADVISER'S WING
FINANCE DIVISION
ISLAMABAD

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

ECONOMIC SURVEY
1982–83

Prepared by

ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF FINANCE ISLAMABAD

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One lakh—One hundred thousand—100,000.
Ten lakh—One million—1,000,000.
One crore—Ten million—10,000,000.
Million—Ten lakh.
Billion—One thousand million.
Trillion—One thousand billion.

Weights

One Seer=2.057 lbs.=0.9331 kg.
One Maund=82.286 lbs.=37.324 kg.
One CWT (hundred weight)=112 lbs.=50.8011kg.
One long ton=2240 lbs.=1.016 metric tons.

Area

One Acre=4840 sq. yards=0.4047 Hectare.
One cubic metre=35.315 cubic feet.

Length

One yard=36 Inches=0.914 Metre.
One Mile=1760 yards=1.709 kilometre.

Liquid Measures

One Imp. Gallon=4.561 litres=1.20094 American Gallons.
One American Barrel=34.9726 Imperial Gallons=42 American Gallons.
One ton of liquified methane=50,000 cubic feet of natural gas=App. 16 barrels.

Currency Equivalents

Prior to 1972

One Rupee=US $ 0.21.
One US $=Rs. 4.76.

Upto to February 1973

One Rupee=$ 0.09.
One US $=Rs. 11.00.

After February 1973

One Rupee=US $ 0.101.
One US $=9.9 rupees.

w.e.f. 8th January 1982, Rupee is floating against Dollar and is linked to a basket of currencies.

Years

Calender year—January 1 to December 31.
Fiscal/Trade/Agriculture year—July 1 to June 30.
Before 1959-60, the fiscal year was from April 1 to March 31.

Cropping Seasons

Kharif—Crops sown in late spring or in the beginning of summer and harvested

ACRONYMS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ADB	..	Asian Development Bank
CDFC	..	Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation
CIDA	..	Canadian International Development Agency
ECOSOC	..	Economic and Social Council
EEC	..	European Economic Community
EFTA	..	European Free Trade Association
ESCAP	..	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
FAC	..	Food Aid Convention
IBRD	..	International Bank For Reconstruction and Development
IDA	..	International Development Association
IDB	..	Islamic Development Bank
IFAD	..	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	..	International Finance Corporation
ILO	..	International Labour Organization
IMF	..	International Monetary Fund
OECD	..	Organization for Economic Co-peration and Development
OPEC	..	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
RCD	..	Regional Cooperation for Development
UNICEF	..	United Nations Childrens' Emergency Fund
UNDP	..	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	..	United Nations Fund for Population Activities

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ADBP	..	Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan
ADP	..	Annual Development Programme
AJK	..	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
BEL		Bankers Equity Limited
BIM	..	Board of Industrial Management
CCC	..	Commodity Credit Corporation
CCI	..	Controller of Capital Issues
CCI&E	..	Chief Controller of Imports and Exports
CDA	..	Capital Development Authority
CDWP		Central Development Working Party
CEC	..	Cotton Export Corporation
CLA		Corporate Law Authority
ECC	..	Economic Committee of the Cabinet
ECNEC	..	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council
EDC		Export Development Corporation
EPB	..	Export Promotion Bureau
EPZ	..	Export Processing Zone
FATA	..	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FDA	..	Faisalabad Development Authority
FCCCL	..	Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation Limited
GCP	..	Ghee Corporation of Pakistan
GEMCP	..	Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan
GSP	..	Geological Survey of Pakistan
GVI	..	Government Vocational Institutions
HBFC	..	House Building Finance Corporation
HDA	..	Hyderabad Development Authority

ICP	.. ..	Investment Corporation of Pakistan
IDBP	.. ..	Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan
IRDP	.. ..	Integrated Rural Development Programme
KANUPP	.	Karachi Nuclear Power Plant
KDA	.. ..	Karachi Development Authority
KESC	.. ..	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPT	.. ..	Karachi Port Trust
KTC	.. ..	Karachi Transport Corporation
LDA	.. ..	Lahore Development Authority
MDA	.. ..	Multan Development Authority
NCCC	.. ..	National Credit Consultative Council
NDFC	.. ..	National Development Finance Corporation
NDISC	.. ..	National Design and Industrial Service Corporation
NEC	.. ..	National Economic Council
NFC	.. ..	National Fertilizer Corporation
NIT	.. ..	National Investment Trust
NLC	.. ..	National Logistic Cell
NWFP	.. ..	North Western Frontier Province
OGDC	.. ..	Oil and Gas Development Corporation
OPIC	.. ..	Overseas Private Investors Corporation
PACO	.. ..	Pakistan Automobile Corporation
PARC	.. ..	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PASMIC	..	Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation
PASSCO	.. ..	Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation
PBC	.. ..	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
PCSIR	.. ..	Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
PECO	.. ..	Pakistan Engineering Company

PERAC ..	..	State Petroleum Refining and Petro-Chemical Corporation
PIAC ..	..	Pakistan International Airlines Corporation
PICIC ..	..	Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation Limited
PIDC ..	..	Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation
PMDC ..	..	Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation
PNSC ..	..	Pakistan National Shipping Corporation
POL ..	..	Pakistan Oilfields Limited
PPL ..	..	Pakistan Petroleum Limited
PSIC ..	..	Punjab Small Industries Corporation
PTVC ..	..	Pakistan Television Corporation
PUTC ..	..	Punjab Urban Transport Corporation
QDA ..	..	Quetta Development Authority
RDC ..	..	Resource Development Corporation
RECP ..	..	Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan
SBFC ..	..	Small Business Finance Corporation
SBP ..	..	State Bank of Pakistan
SCCP ..	..	State Cement Corporation of Pakistan
TCP ..	..	Trading Corporation of Pakistan
TDF ..	..	Tarbela Development Fund
WAPDA..	..	Water and Power Development Authority

TERMS USED IN TEXT

ADP	.. ..	Annual Development Programme
BE	.. ..	Budget Estimates
BMR	.. ..	Balancing Modernistation and Replacement
CIF	.. ..	Cost Insurance Freight
CKD	.. ..	Completely Knocked Down
CLC	.. ..	Cash Loan Commodity Credit
CPI	.. ..	Consumer Price Index
FOB	.. ..	Free on Board
GDP	.. ..	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	.. ..	Gross National Product
LIBOR	.. ..	London Inter-Bank Offered Rate
LPG	.. ..	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MAF	.. ..	Million Acre Feet
MCFT	.. ..	Million Cubic Feet
NRI	.. ..	Non-Repatriable Investment
NWD	.. ..	Nation Wide Dialing
PCO	.. ..	Public Call Office
PL-480	.. ..	Public Law-480
PLS	.. ..	Profit Loss Sharing
POL	.. ..	Petroleum Oil and Lubricants
PWP	.. ..	People's Works Programme
RE	.. ..	Revised Estimates
SCARP	.. ..	Salinity Control and Reclamation Project
Sq. Ft.	.. ..	Square Feet
SPI	.. ..	Sensitive Price Indicator
TOE	.. ..	Tonne Oil Equivalent
TTC	.. ..	Technical Training Centre
T&V	.. ..	Training and Visit
WPI	.. ..	Wholesale Price Index

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CHARTS AND GRAPHS

FOREWORD

The *Economic Survey,* 1982-83, presents a comprehensive review and assessment of economic development and performance during the year in Pakistan. As the Fifth Plan period ends in June 1983, the *Survey* also describes the achievements and the limitations in the various sectors of the economy over the Plan period, and briefly mentions the objectives and strategy of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

In 1982-83, the average Pakistani family enjoyed an income of Rs. 2,332 per month. By comparison 46.2 per cent of the world's population lived in countries with a lower per capita income than Pakistan.

During the year, it is estimated that GNP increased by 6.5%, compared to 5.4% during 1981-82. This growth was accompanied by considerable price stability, as the rate of inflation (as measured by the GDP deflator) decreased from 10.7% in 1981-82 to an estimated 6.7% in 1982-83, the lowest increase in the last decade, by this or any other index of inflation. On the basis of data up to April 1983, consumer prices, which are of more immediate concern to the man on the street, rose by 5.0 per cent in 1982-83 compared to 12.0 per cent last year, and wholesale prices, by 4.6 per cent, compared to 10.3 per cent last year, again the lowest rates in a decade.

During the Plan period as a whole, economic growth (GDP) averaged 6.0 per cent, compared to a target of 7.0 per cent; and the rate of inflation 9.4 per cent, if measured by the GDP deflator, and substantiallv less by other indices of inflation. The employment situation has remained satisfactory, and with greater attention being given to social sectors and the implementation of Zakat and Ushr, it is thought that the distribution of income has become more equitable.

This *Survey* documents by facts and figures the valiant effort made by the nation over the Fifth Plan period to accelerate the pace of economic development. In the process, there have certainly been some targets that we have missed, and a number of external factors which we assumed have not materialised, but on balance, there is no doubt that the ambitious goals that the nation set before itself have been achieved.

H. U. BEG,
Secretary
to the Government of Pakistan.

Ministry of Finance,
Islamabad,
June 9, 1983.

PREFACE

The *Economic Survey*, first issued in June 1962, has come to occupy a central place in the economic literature on Pakistan. Over the years its coverage has expanded and it now constitutes a comprehensive statement of economic developments during the year, on the basis mainly of statistics up to the end of March. At the same time, the Statistical Annexure to the *Survey* is widely regarded as the premier source of economic data, from the earliest available date.

These multiple aims, and the desire to satisfy the diverse requirements of policy-makers, academics, and the general public, are an apology for the length of the document.

This year's *Survey* maintains the traditional coverage during the last few years, except that the chapters on National Income and on Price Situation are unified in one chapter on Output, Expenditure and Prices, and a chapter on Public Finance, deleted in 1972, has been once again included. The order of the chapters, however, has been slightly rearranged to accommodate grouping by broad categories of coverage, in the hope of presentational improvement.

Comments are invited on these and further improvements which may be desirable.

The preparation of the *Survey* is largely the work of experienced, devoted and hard-working staff of the Economic Adviser's Wing, to whom a debt of gratitude is owed. Thanks are also due to officials in various Ministries who review drafts for statistical and substantive consistency despite heavy competing demands on their time in the two months in which the *Survey* is prepared.

The views expressed in the *Survey* do not necessarily represent the views of the Government of Pakistan or the individual Ministries.

ARSHAD ZAMAN,
Economic Adviser/
Additional Secretary.

Ministry of Finance,
Islamabad,
June 9, 1983.

STATE OF THE ECONOMY

THE YEAR JUST ENDED marks the successful conclusion of the process of financial consolidation initiated almost six years ago. At the same time, fundamental steps have been taken to progressively Islamize the economy, and to strengthen economic planning. By the grace of Allah, these efforts have been rewarded by the restoration of viability in our domestic and external finances, price stability and the attainment of high growth in all sectors, and substantial progress in the provision of education, health and other social services to the people at large.

POLICY PERSPECTIVE

2. The paramount objective of government policies is to make Pakistan a Fortress of Islam. As such, the spiritual and moral values of Islam provide the ultimate objectives of the government's social and economic policies. These values are being reinforced among the people through a campaign of social reconstruction (*Islah-e-Muashra*), and legislative reform. In the economic sphere, interest (*riba*) has been eliminated from most of the specialised financial institutions and many of the commercial banks. There has been an enthusiastic response to the profit

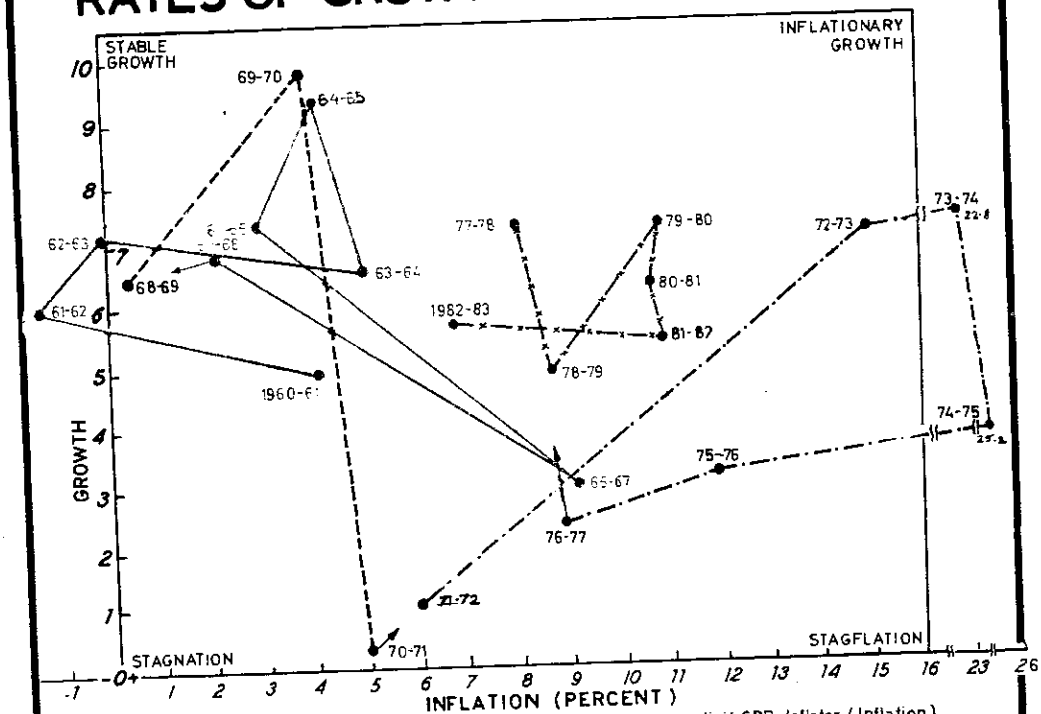
and loss sharing (PLS) scheme, and some Rs. 14.2 billion had been deposited in PLS accounts as of March 31, 1983. The funds mobilised through these schemes are being utilised in innovative interest-free schemes of commerce and investment. Zakat has been collected for the third successive year (Rs. 791.0 million in 1982-83) and a sum of Rs. 746.3 million has been distributed to 1.5 million *mustahequeen*. Some 3,661 students received Rs. 13.7 million under the *Qarz-e-Hasana* scheme. The collection of Ushr (the Zakat on land) has started from the current Rabi crop. The emphasis on Islamization is reflected in the Sixth Five Year Plan, to be launched from July 1, 1983. The Plan is unique in its conception of economic goals within the broad framework of this vision of an Islamic society constituted along the lines of the Quran and Sunnah, and gives balanced emphasis to growth, efficiency distribution and social justice.

3. The Fifth Plan acquited itself well not only in terms of its macroeconomic targets achieving a level of Plan investment of Rs. 157 billion compared to a target of Rs. 148 billion; and average GNP growth of 6.0 per cent, compared to a target of 7.2 per cent, but in terms of physical completion of major projects such as the long delayed Hub and Khanpur Dams, Port Qasim, Pipri Marshalling Yard, Kotri Railway Bridge, and power and transmission projects. The Karachi Steel Mill is now partially operational, and is expected to be completed in about a year's time.

MACROECONOMICS AND FINANCE

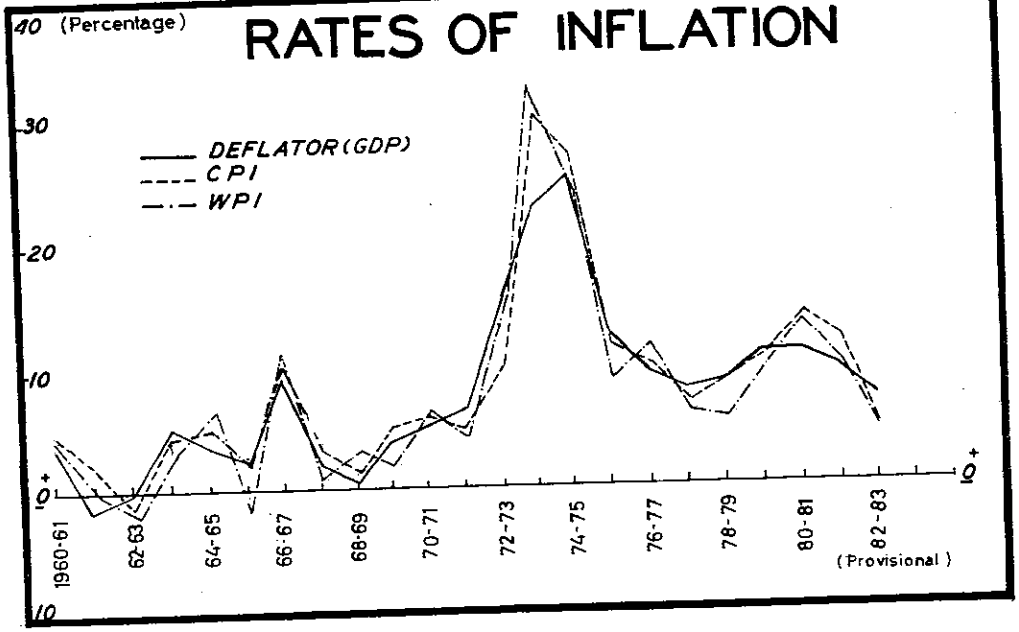
4. When future *Economic Surveys* are written, we hope that 1982-83 will be remembered as the year in which, after a decade of inflation, price stability was achieved. The rate of inflation as measured by the GDP deflator, fell to 6.7 per cent in 1982-83 from 10.7 per cent in 1981-82, while on a 10-month basis, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) which is the most relevant index of the burden of higher prices on consumers, fell from 12.0 per cent to 5.0 per cent, and the wholesale price index (WPI), from 10.3 per cent to 4.6 per cent. By any index, the rate of inflation in 1982-83 was at its lowest in the last decade. This was achieved while maintaining a high and stable rate of economic growth, in the face of an unremittingly harsh external economic environment. Economic growth (GNP) rose to 6.5 per cent in 1982-83, from 5.4 per cent in 1981-82; growth of domestic production (GDP), to 5.8 per cent from 5.6 per cent. This success in economic performance was not

RATES OF GROWTH AND INFLATION[1]



[1] Percentage change in GDP at 1959-60 prices (Growth) and in the implicit GDP deflator (Inflation)

RATES OF INFLATION



peculiar to 1982-83, but was the continuation of a six year trend of increasingly stable economic growth, which has been achieved through policy efforts aimed at financial consolidation and economic reconstruction.

5. The specific numbers on growth and inflation are less important than the clear decling trend, charted in the lower graph on opposite page. Rates of economic growth (GDP) and inflation (GDP deflator) are plotted in the upper box in which points close to the top left-hand corner reflect the best of both high growth and low inflation, while those near the bottom right-hand corner reflect the worst of both high inflation and no growth (stagflation); those near the other two corners show price stability but wihout growth (stagnation) or high growth but with high inflation.

6. The upper chart shows very clearly that even the lowest growth rate achieved in the last six years, was substantially higher than the rates of growth achieved in five of the preceding seven years. Similarly, even the highest rate of inflation in the last six years, was lower than the rates experienced in four of the preceding seven years. Looking further back, it also shows that the rate of growth in the last six years compares very favourably to those in the 1960s, even though the rates of inflation, reflecting the structural changes in price relationships which occurred in the world economy in the 1970s, are somewhat higher. The lower chart traces the movement of three price indices: the GDP deflator, the consumer price index (CPI) and the wholesale price index (WPI).

7. Although national savings increased to 13.5 per cent of GNP in 1982-83, the savings rate remained low both in comparison to other countries and in relation to our investment needs. As a result, public finances remained under pressure in 1982-83. In recognition of the negative effect that a high tax burden can have on work and investment incentives, government revenues were budgeted at 13.8 per cent of GDP in 1982-83, below the proportionate level achieved in 1980-81. At the same time, heightened defence needs due to geo-political developments, the rising burden of debt service payments, and the legitimate development requirements of the society have had to be accommodated within a curtailed expenditure level, budgeted at only 23.1 per cent of GDP in 1982-83, compared to an actual of 25.0 per cent in 1978-79. The Government's policy has been to finance these expenditures through a judicious combination of taxation, domestic borrowing and foreign borrowing.

8. Strict fiscal discipline, and a sound exchange and trade policy, led to an estimated surplus in the balance of payments of $ 241 million in 1982-83. This was achieved despite shrinking export markets, reflected in the fall in world trade (2 per cent in 1982, following 1 per cent decline in 1981, and no growth in 1980); an estimated 3.6 per cent decline in our terms of trade during July—March 1982-83 over July—March 1981-82; in net transfers (disbursement minus debt service) from $ 175 million in 1981-82 to an estimated $ 148 million in 1982-83; and the continued presence of 2.9 million Afghan refugees, requiring an estimated $ 550 million in 1982-83, for food and shelter alone.

9. The January 1982 delinking of the Rupee from the U.S. Dollar, which had become artificially stronger than the currencies of our other trading partners, due essentially to domestic U.S. policies, was the major impetus to improved trade performance. In dollar terms, exports reached $ 2.5 billion growing by an estimated 9.4 per cent in 1981-83, after a 17.1 per cent decline last year; workers' remittances, $ 2.9 billion, growing by 28.1 per cent compared to 6.1 per cent last year; and imports $ 5.7 billion, falling by 1.0 per cent, as greater reliance was placed on domestic production, following 3.7 per cent growth last year. As a result the deficit on the current account fell from $ 1,610 million last year to $ 809 million in 1982-83, or from 5.2 per cent of GDP last year to an exceptionally low 2.8 per cent in 1982-83.

10. Reflecting increased confidence abroad in Pakistan's economy and economic management, net capital inflows have risen to $ 1.0 billion in 1982-83, an increase of 37.1 per cent over last year. However, with the expiration of the debt relief agreements, debt service payments have also risen by 36.6 per cent and amount to $ 866 million in 1982-83, claiming 34.1 per cent of our exports receipts and 13.3 per cent of our total foreign exchange earnings. As of December 31, 1982, Pakistan's medium and long-term external debt, disbursed and outstanding, amounted to $ 9.2 billion compared to $ 6.3 billion at end June 1977 and $ 3.0 billion at end December 1971.

11. With the accumulation of external reserves, due to a strong balance of payments performance, and an expansion of domestic credit (reflecting a 19.2 per cent expansion in credit to the private sector, 12.3 per cent to public enterprises and 11.3 per cent to the government), monetary expansion during July—March 1982-83 reached 19.8 per cent, compared to 7.6 per cent during the corresponding period last year. The expansion of credit to government reflected mainly the

rise in credit-financed purchases of a bumper cereal crop and sugar, while credit for budget support proper was 18.4 per cent less than the comparable figure last year.

COMMODITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE

12. The strengthening of domestic and external finances witnessed in 1982-83 reflects a strong performance of the commodity and infrastructure sectors. In particular, the consistently favourable agricultural performance has been a major cause of the favourable overall performance. Agricultural growth of 4.8 per cent in 1982-83 was exceeded only in 1979-80 in well over a decade. Wheat production rose by 10.1 per cent to reach 12.3 million tonnes; cotton, by 10.1 per cent to reach 4.8 million bales; both surpassing the 1982-83 targets. These increases were sufficient to make up for the 1.8 per cent decline in rice production (to 3.4 million tonnes) and 8.5 per cent in sugarcane (to 33.5 million tonnes).

13. Although the rate of growth of manufacturing in 1982-83 (8.3 per cent) was less than the exceptionally high 1981-82 level (11.9 per cent), its share increased from 17.1 per cent of GDP in 1981-82 to 17.5 per cent in 1982-83. Major increases were recorded in the production of fertilizers, synthetic yarns, jute goods, bicycles, mild steel products, cement and basic chemicals. Besides, new production, not reflected in the aggregate statistics, of high quality steel billets and polyester yarn took place in the country for the first time. With two new fertilizer factories coming into commercial operation in 1982-83, a sizable exportable surplus of nitrogenous fertilizers has resulted.

14. Public sector industries under the Ministry of Production have been re-structured, and have sharply improved their performance. The real value of their production, at 1977-78 prices, increased from Rs. 9.7 billion in 1981-82 to Rs. 11.7 billion in 1982-83. Sales went up from Rs. 17.9 billion in 1981-82 to Rs. 20.2 billion in 1982-83. Five new units—Pak-China Fertilizer, National Fibres, Thatta and Dandot Cement and Textile Winding Machinery—went into operation this year.

15. The high rate of economic growth achieved has generated a rapid growth in the demand for energy, which resulted in supply shortages in 1982-83, as energy availability remained at 165 kg of oil equivalent per capita for the second successive year. To meet the rising energy demand—from agriculture, industry and transport—major

efforts are being made to accelerate exploration and development activities. In the immediate future, however, the major sources of energy will continue to be natural gas (60.6 per cent of total supplies during July—March 1982-83), and oil (35.8 per cent in the same period), which is mainly imported.

16. Economic growth has also been accompanied by increased domestic travel, movement of goods, and communications needs, which have severely strained the infrastructure capacity, especially of the Railways. Passenger traffic on the Railways is estimated to be the same in 1982-83 as in the previous year, while freight has declined from a high of 9.3 billion tonne-km in 1977-78 to 7.5 billion tonne-km in 1982-83. To ease the burden on Railways, the National Logistics Cell (NLC) has developed a carrying capacity of up to 1.1 billion tonne-km per year. At the same time major investments are being made in building new roads and improving maintenance of the existing network.

POPULATION & SOCIAL WELFARE

17. Economic development, the construction of roads, bridges, steel mills, and hydroelectric dams, are all means to the end of providing for a better life for the common man. The Government therefore attaches the highest priority to the provision of social infrastructure—education, health, housing and other public services.

18. The requirements of social infrastructure are largely determined by the size of the population, its demographic structure, and its location. In 1982-83, the country's population stood at 88.2 million, of whom 71.7 per cent were in rural areas. It is estimated that of some 26.1 million persons in the labour force, 25.2 million were employed giving an unemployment rate of 3.3 per cent. By far the largest group was employed in agriculture—14.0 million, or 55.5 per cent of total employed—and the bulk (84.0 per cent) were either illiterate or with less than primary education. Of those employed outside agriculture, 58.5 per cent had less than primary education, while only 2.1 million (17.9 per cent) were matriculates or degree holders. It is these 11.5 million in rural areas and 7.2 million in urban areas, who have not had the benefit of post-primary education, and their families, who constitute the underprivileged population by all social indicators, for whom the Government is making special efforts.

19. Largely as a result of the high priority attached to education—reflected in the 49.1 per cent increase in allocations to education in

1982-83—the rate of literacy increased from 21.7 per cent in 1972 to 23.3 per cent in 1981 (43.4 per cent in urban areas, 14.8 per cent in rural areas). Similarly, the number of primary schools and enrolment has increased from 59,876 schools (enrolment 6.9 million) in 1981-82 to 61,354 schools (enrolment 7.1 million) in 1982-83.

20. A lack of knowledge of nutrition, health and hygiene deficiencies in the health environment (water supply and sewerage facilities), and relative poverty are the key problems confronting health policy in the country. Despite the enormity of the task slow but sure progress in combating illiteracy, disease and sickness is being made. As a result, life expectancy at birth has risen to 55 years. Drinkable water is available to 38 per cent of the population (77 per cent in urban, 22 per cent in rural areas), and sewerage facilities, to 16 per cent of the population (48 per cent in urban and 4 per cent in rural areas). In 1982-83, 5 million children were vaccinated against six preventable disease ; 2 million diarrhoea cases were treated : 44 rural health centres, 414 basic health units, and 2,154 hospital beds were added ; and 3,919 doctors, 1,165 nurses, and 2,980 paramedics completed their training

21. The Government's housing policy is designed to address to the shortage of housing in relation to needs. According to the 1980 Housing Census, there were 6.7 persons per housing unit in the country, with 81.1 per cent of the houses having only one or two rooms, and 71.5 of the houses accommodating 5 or more persons. Yet, two-thirds of the houses had access to safe water, and almost a third, to electricity.

CONCLUSION

22. In sum, after thirty five years of turbulent existence, Pakistan today is no longer among the poorest countries in the world. The average Pakistani family enjoyed an income of Rs. 2,332 per month in 1982-83. By comparison, almost half the world (46.2 per cent) lived in countries with a lower per capita income than Pakistan. The strength and resilience of the economy is apparent from the performance during the last six years, when most of the adjustment necessitated by the dislocations experienced by the world economy in 1970s has been completed. Not only have high growth rates been achieved with price stability during these six years, but the growth rates have remained within a narrow band : from 4.9 per cent to 7.4 per cent for GDP and from 7.1 per cent to 11.4 per cent for inflation (GDP deflator). In the country's history, this kind of stability is

matched only by the first six years of the early 1960s. As a result there is good reason to be confident today that the turbulent fluctuations of the 1970s are a thing of the past, and the basic economic performance parameters are likely to remain stable. While we should spare no effort to bring the fruits of progress to all sections of society, we should be grateful to Allah for the significant degree of success we have so far achieved.

لئن شكرتم لازيدنكم

(If ye give thanks,
I will give you more)
Ibrahim
(XIV, 7)

POLICY PERSPECTIVE

I.

Islamization of Economy

The Government's economic policies are an integral component of a comprehensive programme of social, political and economic reform, which may be summarised in one word: Islamization. An understanding of the historical assumptions which underlie this aspiration and the analysis of the nature and sources of our current problems is essential to an understanding of the policy instruments selected to fulfil our destiny as Muslims.

Historical Heritage

2. With the coming of Islam fourteen houndred years ago, the first Dark Age (*al-asrul jahili*) of makind came to an end. This was a dark age not because societies were not rich, or great works of civil construction had not been accomplished or poetry, art and music did not exist, but because men worshipped false gods and successive societies proved incapable of absorbing the message of Allah, and were destroyed. This message relates to man's duties to Allah (*ibadat*), to his fellowmen (*muamlat*) and to himself (*ikhlaqiyat*), and is applicable for all times, to men of all families, tribes, communes and nation-states. The story of civilization is the story of the Holy Prophet's (peace be upon him) successful efforts, aided by providence and divine guidance, to mould a society according to Allah's wishes. This effort, carried out after him by his companions and successors, was blessed by Allah to result in Muslim supremacy over the world for well over a millenium.

3. What caused the Muslims to lose their eminence, respect, power and prestige in the last two to three hundred years is a question on which opinions of a quarter of the world's population, who have inherited the legacy of this glorious Islamic past, are divided. One source of explanations derives from the

scholarship of those who claim to have inherited the world from the Muslims: Europe and her descendants overseas. Not suprisingly they claim, that the Muslims failed because they maintained Islamic values and habits, and did not adapt their values, social and political institutions, and economic organisation as the Europeans did. It was this conviction, which gave birth to the colonial enterprise of some European nations "to civilise the natives". This effort failed, but did leave behind social and intellectual structures sympathetic to European views.

4. A second source of explanation, naturally, ascribes the downfall of Muslims to their abandonment of Islam. In this view it was the departure from moral conduct in all social affairs which led to the eclipse of over a thousand years of Muslim supremacy, and the beginning of a second Dark Age for mankind starting some two to three hundred years ago. In this modern (dark) age man has forgotten his fundamental obligations and is guided exclusively by the pursuit of pleasure seeking ever higher levels of consumption, enjoying full social approval for accumulating wealth by depriving his fellow man, and neglecting his duties to Allah. It is the duty of Muslims today, just as it was fourteen hundred years ago, not to be intimidated by the technologically advanced super-powers which existed then and exist today, to invite humanity to the transcendent values of Islam which are the only solution to the potentially fatal ills of modern civilization whether it be malnutrition, intestinal and respiratory diseases and despair in the poorer countries or obesity, stress-related cardiac and nervous disorders or alienation in richer countries.

5. It is the special responsibility of the people of Pakistan, enjoined upon us in the very genesis of Pakistan, and embodied in the Objectives Resolution of 1949, to establish a community of Muslims, whose power and wealth derive from personal conduct, social relations, and God-fearing behaviour.

6. It is the paramount objective of this Government to undertake all effort that may be needed to bring about the creation of such a community.

Social Purification (*Islah-e-Muashra*)

7. No society can be more Islamic than the people who constitute it. Therefore, while the Government has pursued legislative reforms it has recognised fully that both history and logic negate the belief that merely changing laws can bring about social progress. The responsibility for social purification rests with each individual. The Government's role has been to call people towards righteousness (*amr bil maarouf*), as enjoined by Allah and exemplified by our predecessors (*aslaf*), and dictated by logic. But only the people can bring about the revolution in society that the Government has called for. In the words of the President:

> "In order to earn the pleasure of God Almighty and his Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) it is necessary to bring about a revolution in society. For this, the first task is to establish '*Salat*', the well-to-do people should pay Zakat."

8. Of the three components of the Government's programme for social purification, the first is that individually each Muslim should fulfil his obligation to Allah. This means, in addition to the *Kalima-e-Shahadat*, the establishment of *Salat*, the payment of Zakat, the Fast of Ramadhan and performance of Hajj. we should not engage in or seek to justify that which Allah has forbidden.

9. Secondly, in our social conduct we should get back on to the path of Muslims. The President has called upon the people of Pakistan to join him in a battle to root out bribery, corruption and nepotism. Finally in our personal conduct we should attempt to embody the qualities of Muslims. Only then can we create a society in which, in the words of the President, " the rich care for the poor ", " elders have affection for the young ", " the young respect their elders ", " children obey their parents ".

ISLAMIZATION OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

10. Only with the reform of society, can we expect a reform of commerce, finance and economy. Once again, the strategy of Islamization in the economic sphere is to eliminate those practices forbidden by Allah, and to enjoin those which are known to have His approval.

11. The elimination of interest has been a goal of the people of Pakistan, which has been reflected in the Objectives Resolution, and all constitutions of the country. The present Government attaches the highest priority to rid society of the curse of *Riba.*

12. Reflecting this priority, a number of changes have been introduced in Pakistan's financial system during the past three years in order to progressively eliminate all interest-based transactions. The principal strategy has been to shift interest bearing financial transactions to a profit and loss sharing (PLS), *i.e.* an equity participation basis. Initially the operations of certain non-bank financial institutions were reoriented in this manner, while more recently new financial instruments have been introduced and PLS operations have been initiated by the commercial banks.

Financial Instruments

13. The legal framework of Pakistan's financial and corporate systems was amended on June 26, 1980 to permit the issue of Participation Term Certificates (PTCs) and the establishment and issue of modaraba companies and certificates, respectively. The objectives of introducing PTCs was to provide an alternative financial instrument to debentures, thereby allowing the business community to meet its medium-term Rupee financing needs without resort to the issue of interest-bearing paper.

14. *Participation Term Certificate (PTC).*—Permission to issue PTCs can be obtained by corporations from the Controller of Capital Issues of the Ministry of Finance and by commercial banks from the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP). Although the Government has provided broad guidelines, the specific terms governing maturity, profit and loss sharing, and repayment for any given PTC issue are determined by the company issuing the certificate. The medium-term rupee-financing operations of Banker's Equity Limited (BEL) and Investment Corporation of Pakistan (ICP) are now carried out largely through PTCs.

15. *Modaraba.*—An ordinance providing for the registration of modaraba companies and governing the floatation and regulation of modarabas was promulgated on June 26, 1980, with enabling regulations issued on January 26, 1981. A Registrar of Modarabas was appointed, on July 15, 1980 and a Religious Board and a Tribunal were constituted on February 3, 1981. The introduction of the modaraba concept has expanded the

business community on a PLS basis. A modaraba is in concept an investment fund for which resources are obtained through the sale of modaraba certificates to subscribers by a modaraba company, *i.e.* a company permitted by the Government to float modaraba type investment funds. While the Government has established the legal framework for the operation of modaraba, the specific terms governing profit and loss sharing are left to the market. In June 1981 BEL was registered as the first modaraba company in Pakistan ; as such it has floated one modaraba to finance construction and sale of an apartment complex which was completed in 1982-83 and the modaraba stands dissolved. Two more leading companies have been registered and four more companies have been registered under Companies Act with intent to register as modaraba companies.

16. *Musharika.*—Effective July 1, 1982, the range of PLS instruments was expanded in order to provide the industrial and trade sectors with the means for meeting their working capital requirements on a participatory basis as well as to provide additional means for financing fixed industrial investment. The provision of working capital by the commercial banks may now take place through the establishment of musharika companies. These are temporary partnerships under which the commercial bank and the sponsor share in the profit or loss generated by the working capital supplied by each to the sponsor's project. The guidelines given to the commercial banks in this area provide that an agreed proportion of projected profits from the partnerships is payable to the sponsor as a management fee with the balance to be divided between the bank and the sponsor in a mutually agreed ratio. If actual profits exceed (or are less than) the projected level the commercial bank may at its discretion increase (decrease) the management fee ; however, the agreed profit-sharing ratio is not variable. If a loss results, it is to be shared by the sponsor and the bank in the ratio of the share of each in the funds employed in the project.

17. *Leasing and Hire-Purchase.*—Two alternate arrangements also introduced with effect from July 1, 1982, for financing fixed industrial investment are leasing and hire-purchase. Under the former a commercial bank or financial institution may rent equipment to project sponsors for a given payment over a predetermined period while under the latter (applicable to trade as well as industrial investment) the agreed payment includes an element for the acquisition of equity as well as rent. The specific terms of all three instruments have been left to be negotiated freely by the commercial bank or financial institution and the project sponsor. No limits have been placed on the rate of return receivable by the financing institution.

Institutional Changes

18. Beginning July 1, 1979 House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC), Investment Corporation of Pakistan (ICP), and National Investment Trust (NIT) began to reorient their financial activities towards noninterest bearing operations. The major changes are briefly outlined below ; greater details are provided in chapter on Capital Markets. At the same time further changes were made in the system of PLS deposits.

19. *HBFC.*—At that time, all of HBFC's new home-financing operations were converted to a non-loan basis. Under this system, HBFC becomes a co-owner of the real estate. It charges no interest. Also, it charges no fees during the construction period and, after construction is completed, HBFC is paid a proportion of an imputed rental income to reduce its equity. HBFC as co-owner

also shares proportionally in any capital gains arising from sale of the property. As with lending operations, if the co-owner falls behind in making payments of rental income, penalties are imposed ; in delinquent cases, HBFC may foreclose on the property. Also in July 1979 NIT began restricting its new investments to equity participations and divesting itself of interest-bearing debt instruments.

20. *ICP.*—At ICP a more gradual conversion programme was initiated, reflecting the greater diversity of ICP's financial operations. ICP's activities in the past had focussed on :—

(1) The establishment and operation of closed-end mutual funds with the objectives of providiug equity and debt financing to manufacturing firms and investment opportunities for small savers ;

(2) An investment management programme under which ICP managed the portfolios of individual private investors, while providing to the investor at interest margin loans upto one third the value of the portfolio ;

(3) The provision of bridging finance for new industrial undertakings through the underwriting of their shares and debentures ; and

(4) Arranging commercial bank lending consortia to meet the fixed investment and working capital financing needs of new industrial undertaking.

21. In July 1979 the ICP mutual funds ceased purchasing interest-bearing assets and began to divest those in their portfolios, and beginning October 1, 1980 a programme was initiated to convert ICP's Investors Scheme to a PLS basis. The revised scheme provides for Sharing Accounts (SAs) in which investors and ICP jointly invest funds in the ratio of 40 : 60 but share profits on a 60 : 40 basis ; Non-Sharing Accounts (NSAs) may also be opened exclusively with an investors funds. Effective January 1, 1981 ICP discontinued its underwriting of debentures (except for applications outstanding on that date) and replaced this financial instrument with PTCs.

22. *SBFC.*—The SBFC was fully converted to non-interest operations from July 1, 1980. The techniques introduced to replace interest-bearing loans included hire purchase arrangements and sales on a mark up basis (especially for imported machinery) to finance machinery and equipment, as well as other PLS mechanisms, such as the purchase of PTCs. In each of the above, the terms of the arrangements are negotiated between SBFC and the purchaser or the issuer of the PTC. Under the hire-purchase system, SBFC rents the equipment against a 40% down payment and a monthly rental equivalent to 11% of the equipment price per year ; after a specified period the ownership is transferred to the renter.

23. *Interest-Free Loans to Small Farmers.*—With funds from the Federal Bank for Cooperatives (FBC), and their own resources, provincial cooperative banks, and cooperative societies provided Rs. 1,358.4 million of interest-free loans to small farmers in 1982-83, compared to Rs. 593.5 million last year.

24. *PLS Deposits.*—Pakistan's commercial banks were allowed, beginning January 1, 1981, to accept PLS savings and term deposit accounts. The Bank of Oman is the only foreign bank which also operates the PLS schemes. The funds deposited in these accounts do not bear interest, and their use is restricted to non-interest bearing investments. To facilitate the operation of the PLS account system and provide for secure investment outlets, the SBP issued regulations in December 1980 stipulating that certain financial transactions formerly conducted on an interest basis were in the future to be carried out only on a non-interest basis. Effective January 1, 1981 the commodity financing operations of the federal and provincial governments and the purchase of export bills negotiated under letters of credit were converted to a markup basis with regulated rates of return.

25. Similarly beginning March 1, 1981 the commodity operations of the Rice Export Corporation (REC), the Trading Corporation of Pakistan (TCP), and the Cotton Export Corporation (CEC) and the purchase of import bills and inland acceptances drawn under letters of credit were also shifted to a regulated markup basis. In November 1981 the trading operations of the government-owned Utility Stores Corporation were converted to a markup basis. The rates of return established for the use of PLS funds in the above markup operations approximate closely the loan interest rates formerly applied by the banks to these transactions.

26. The banks are not prohibited from employing funds deposited in interest-bearing accounts to finance markup transactions. In addition, on January 1, 1981 the banks were permitted to use PLS deposits for certain other non-interest bearing investments, such as the purchase of NIT units and PTCs, participation in the PLS transactions of ICP and BEL, and the provision of funds to HBFC. From July 1, 1982 the banks were allowed to participate in musharika, leasing and hire-purchase. From October 12, 1982 the banks were also allowed to place surplus PLS funds, on PLS basis, with another bank. The bank receiving such funds could invest it only in interest-free avenues defined in the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1982. The return on these inter-bank deposits would be payable on a six monthly basis at a rate somewhat higher than the PLS individual savings deposits rates. While approving this arrangement the SBP stressed its transitional nature and called upon the banks to speed up direct investment in musharika, lease, and hire-purchase transactions. Finally, effective November 2, 1982 the banks were also allowed to invest their PLS deposits in Modaraba Certificates.

27. In July 1980 the scheduled banks had been prohibited from lending for residential construction or the purchase of housing, leaving HBFC as the only institution in Pakistan providing home financing. However, effective August 13, 1981 the banks were permitted within assigned ceilings to utilize funds from PLS deposits for investments in housing (of Rs. 1,50,000 to 3,00,000 per unit). All financial accommodation and investment by the scheduled banks under the PLS system are subject to the SBP credit ceiling and minimum margin requirements on advances and import letters of credit. SBFC's financing limits were increased effective July, 1982 from Rs. 150,000 to Rs. 500,000 and its eligibility criterion in terms of the limit on total assets of borrowers from Rs. 500,000 to Rs. 1.5 million.

28. PLS deposits totalled Rs. 14,203 million on March 31, 1983 equivalent to 14.3 per cent of time and savings deposits; PLS savings and time deposits accounted for Rs. 6.11 billion and Rs. 8.09 billion, respectively. The annualized

rates of return paid to PLS account holders during the first six months of 1982-83 varied among banks and for term deposits ranged from 10.5 per cent for six month deposits up to 19.0 per cent for deposits of five years or more, compared with minimum annual rates on interest-bearing term deposits of similar maturity of 9.5 per cent and 12.75 per cent, respectively. (Over the period June 25, 1982 to March 31, 1983 PLS deposits increased by Rs. 6,296 million).

TABLE 1

Profits on PLS Deposits (Annualized Rates of Return)

(per cent)

	Allied Bank of Pakistan	Habib Bank Ltd.	Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.	National Bank Ltd.	United Bank Ltd.	Bank of Oman
PLS Saving Accounts :						
During Six months ending June 30,1982,	8.50	8.50	9.00	8.50	8.50	10.00
Dec. 31, 1982	8.00	8.50	8.50	8.00	8.00	11.00
PLS Term Deposits :						
Six months: June 30, 1982..	10.50	10.75	11.75	10.50	10.25	12.25
Dec., 31 1982 ..	10.75	11.00	11.00	10.00	9.75	14.25
One Year : June 30, 1982 ..	10.75	11.75	13.00	11.75	11.75	13.50
Dec., 31 1982 ..	11.00	11.75	11.75	11.50	10.75	15.50
Two Years : June 30, 1982	12.50	12.50	14.00	12.25	12.25	..
Dec., 31, 1982	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.00	11.75	16.50
Three Years : June, 30 1982	13.50	13.25	13.25	14.50	13.25	17.00
Dec., 31 1982	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	12.50	17.50

..Not available *Source :* State Bank of Pakistan

Qarz-e-Hasna

29. Finally, in 1982-83 the commercial banks provided interest-free Qarz-e-Hasna to deserving students to meet their financial needs in the pursuit of their studies as follows :

TABLE 2

Province-wise Sanction of Qarz-e-Hasna

(Rs. in million)

Province	No. of Students	Amount
(a) For Studies Within Pakistan		
1. Punjab (Including Islamabad and Azad Kashmir)	1,231	4.10
2. Sind	1,474	4.60
3. N.W.F.P. (Including Tribal Area)	597	1.78
4. Baluchistan	308	0.74
5. Any other region	..	..
Total ..	3,610	11.22
(b) For Studies abroad	51	2.49

..Not available *Source* : Pakistan Banking Council.

ZAKAT AND USHR

30. While taking steps to progressively eliminate interest from the economy, the Government has provided for the collection and distribution of Zakat and Ushr (Zakat of Land). Muslims are repeatedly enjoined in the Quran to spend in the path of Allah (*infaq fi sabil-Allah*), that which is above their needs. Such charity (*Sadaqat*) purifies the donors and their wealth, and is rewarded by greater increase in their well-being. The minimum standards of charity are specified in the rate of Zakat determined in the Sharia—annually 2.5% on gold, silver and money; 10% on produce of rainfed (barani) lands; 5% on privately extracted minerals and buried treasures; and various percentages of livestock for breeding and sale, and of the spoils of war.

31. On June 20, 1980 the President of Pakistan promulgated the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980. The Ordinance came into operation from that date except the provisions relating to Ushr which came into effect from March 15, 1983. The Ordinance lays down the principles for the collection of Zakat and Ushr and its disbursement to the deserving (mustahequeen) under the Shariah.

Zakat

32. Compulsory annual deduction of Zakat is made in respect of eleven types of assets (*viz.*, Savings Banks Accounts, Fixed Deposit Receipt/Accounts Notice Deposit Receipts|Accounts, Savings|Deposit Certificates, NIT Units, ICP Mutual Fund Certificates, Government Securities, Shares of Companies Statutory Corporations, Annuities, Life Insurance Policies and Provident Fund) at the rate of 2.5 per cent of the face value, paid-up value, surrender value, etc. as the case may be. The amount collected is deposited into Central Zakat Fund, a Fund quite separate and distinct from the normal budgetary accounts of the Government (Federal Consolidated Fund).

Institutional Arrangements

33. In order to boost the collection of Zakat voluntarily, measures have been taken to provide incentives to the Local Zakat Committees. A committee which collects Rs. 500 or more during a quarter is given a matching grant of an equivalent extra allocation from the respective Provincial Zakat Fund. Country-wide campaign for the collection of Zakat on voluntary basis was also launched during the month of Ramadhan 1402 AH through mosques, mass media and personal contacts by the chairmen and members of Zakat Committees.

34. The Institutional arrangements made for the enforcement of Nizam-e-Zakat on the ground is comprehensive and covers all the four provinces and the Islamabad Capital Territory. The number of Zakat Councils and Committees constituted is as follows :—

TABLE 3

The Number of Zakat Councils and Committees

	as of February 1983	*Number*
1. Central Zakat Council		1
2. Provincial Zakat Councils one in each province		4
3. District Zakat and Ushrs Committees		722
4. Tehsil/Taluqa/Sub-Divisional Zakat Committees		29
5. Local Zakat Committees		36,15
The Punjab		23,138
Sind		6,756
The NWFP		3,630
Baluchistan		2,478
Islamabad Capital Territory		79

Source: A.G. Zakat

Number of persons working voluntarily are about 250,000 with the above Committees.

35. *Zakat Foundation.*—In view of the restriction imposed by Sharia on not spending Zakat moneys on capital and over-head expenditure, a National Zakat Foundation has been set up with a budgeted grant during 1981-82, of Rs. 100 million from the Federal Consolidated Fund. This amount will be utilized for such expenditure of the existing and new institutions serving the mustahaqueen-e-Zakat as cannot be met from the Zakat Funds.

Collections

36. The amount of Zakat asset-wise deducted under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance 1980 is as follows :—

TABLE 4

Zakat Deductions

(Thousand rupees)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 Upto Feb. 1983
Mandatory Deductions	**843,500**	**902,480**	**791,020**
1. Savings Banks Accounts	617,500	658,430	589,040
2. Notice Deposit Receipts and Accounts	70,890	39,320	16,650
3. Fixed Deposit Receipts and Accounts..	76,040	111,840	116,640
4. Saviags Deposit Certificates	22,890	29,770	22,030
5. NIT Units	19,640	19,520	13,620
6. ICP Mutual Funds	1,900	1,070	2,630
7. Government Securities	1,000	0,870	0,800
8. Shares and Debentures of Companies	25,100	25,470	18,410
9. Annuities	0,040	0,020	0,010
10. Life Insurance Policies	2,990	4,690	3,790
11. Provident Funds	5,510	11,480	7,400
Voluntary Collections			
1. Central Zakat Fund	1,466	1580	..
2. Punjab Provincial Zakat Fund	505	196	..
3. Sind Provincial Zakat Fund	183	..	..
4. NWFP Provincial Zakat Fund	60	41	..
5. Baluchistan Provincial Zakat Fund	108	2	..
6. Local Zakat Funds in Punjab Province	10,000	..	..
7. Local Zakat Funds in Sind Province	408	..	..
8. Local Zakat Funds in NWFP Province	178	86	..
9. Local Zakat Funds in Baluchistan Province	14	..	..
10. Local Zakat Funds in Islamabad Capital Territory ..	20	32	..

Source: A.G. Zakat

.. Not available

Distribution

37. From the inception of the Programme to March 1983, an amount of Rs. 2,000 million had been released from the Central Zakat Fund, in seven instalments to the Provinces and Islamabad Capital Territory for the purpose of direct disbursement to mustahequeen or for their rehabilitation. Year-wise distribution of the releases may be seen in Table 6. These amounts have been or are being distributed to mustahequeen through more than 36 thousand Local Zakat Committees in the four Provinces and the Islamabad Capital Territory. This has so far been the largest amount disbursed for relief and rehabilitation amongst the needy, the indigent and the poor in the farthest corners of the country, in such a short time on an institutionalized basis.

38. Province-wise distribution of the seven instalments so far released from the Central Zakat Fund is shown in the table below. Of the seven instalments, three were released during 1980-81, two in 1981-82 and two in 1982-83.

TABLE 5

Amount of Zakat Released to the Provinces

(Million Rs.)

Province	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Punjab	442.5	295.0	442.50
Sind	150.0	100.0	150.00
N.W.F.P.	105.0	70.0	105.00
Baluchistan	45.0	30.0	45.00
Islamabad Capital Territory	7.5	5.0	3.75
Total ..	750.0	500.0	746.25

Source : A.G. Zakat

39. The disbursement of Zakat began in the month of Ramadhan 1399 AH and continues to-date to the mustahequeen widows, the orphans, the handicapped and the students of deeni-madaris. The number of 'mustahequeen' who benefited from Zakat assistance directly and through institutions for subsistance or rehabilitation is shown in Table 7.

TABLE 6

Break-up of Mustahequeen

(Thousand rupees)

	'Mustahequeen' assisted directly		'Mustahequeen' assisted through institutions		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.W.F.P.	106	78,105	13	4,605	219	82,710
Baluchistan	197	31,390	1	891	198	32,281
Islamabad Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	303	109,495	14	5,496	417	114,991

Source : A.G. Zakat

..Not available

40. The Local Zakat Committees have also been utilizing at least 30 per cent of the funds received/collected by them for rehabilitation of **mustahequeen.** Assistance provided for permanent rehabilitation by the Local Zakat Committees of the various provinces is shown in Table 8.

TABLE 7

Rehabilitation of Mustahequeen

Province	Small Business		Sewing Machines		Jahez		Others	
	80-81	81-82	80-81	81-82	80-81	81-82	80-81	81-82
Punjab	5000	..	2000	..	500	..	..	..
Sind	3	..	1665	..	1	..	110	..
N.W.F.P.	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	4
Baluchistan ..	..	..	18	178	..	2	..	85
Islamabad Capital Territory	42	..	54	..	8	..	105	..
Total ..	5046		3738		509		215	

..Not available. *Source* : A. G. Zakat

41. *Zakat Scholarships Schemes.*—In all the four provinces a Zakat scholarship Scheme has been floated for mustaheq students at all levels of education. These levels inslude High School, College, University, professional and technical education. In the Punjab so far 2932 scholarships have been granted and in Sind 358. In the NWFP a scheme of 1000 scholarships has been floated. In Baluchistan a Committee to determine the eligibility of mustahequeen and to formulate a policy for granting scholarships has been formed.

Ushr

42. Ushr will be the first charge on the produce of land. It is to be collected in cash on compulsory basis, from every landowner, grantee, allottee, lessee, lease holder or land holder at the rate of five per cent of his share of the produce, as on the valuation date, after deducting one-third of the total produce if tubewell-irrigated and one-fourth, if not.

43. The Ushr liability will be computed on self-assessment basis, and will be communicated to the Local Zakat Committee. If an assessee fails to file or record his self-assessment, or if the self-assessment is palpably on the low side the Local Zakat Committee shall verify the Ushr liability in an open gathering of the locality or on the basis of information obtained from any other reliable source. Where the recovery of Ushr compulsorily realizable falls into arrears it shall be recovered as if it were an arrear of Land Revenue.

44. The Ushr collected in a locality will be spent on the mustahequeen of the same locality.

2.

Development Planning

Development Planning in Pakistan dates to 1948, when modest, though unsystematic efforts started for the development and modernisation of the economy with a view to providing the material means for improvement in the standard of living of the people. Initially attention was focussed on establishment of physical infrastructure and work was started on a number of development projects in the early fifties. Although a Six Year Development Programme was prepared in 1950, systematic and formal planning started in the mid-fifties and three five year Plans were implemented during the period 1955—70.

2. Only limited progress was made during the First Plan, but it did prepare the ground for the rapid growth which took place during the Second and Third Plan periods. By the late sixties, however, it was felt that distributional aspects of growth had been neglected. The Fourth Plan (1970—75) therefore, was prepared with emphasis on social justice. This Plan could not be implemented due to the events associated with the secession of the eastern wing of the country. The period 1971—77 was covered by a series of Annual Plans. This arrangement, lacking medium-term perspective could not function and in 1978 medium-term planning was restored, while retaining the practice of Annual Plans, with the formulation of the Fifth Plan (1978—83).

3. The Fifth Plan was highly successful in restoring economic stability and achieving a high rate of economic growth. The Sixth Plan, building upon the success of the Fifth Plan, is being launched from July 1983, with a balanced emphasis on growth, efficiency, distribution and social justice.

Development Administration

4. During 1982-83, the Government revived the Planning Commission in the form of a properly constituted Commission, with appropriate professional strength. The Commission, chaired by the Minister for Finance, includes seven members : The Minister for Planning and Development and Deputy Chairman, Secretaries, Planning, Finance and Economic Affairs Divisions, two Members and the Chief Economist, Planning Commission (Member/Secretary). The new Commission has greatly enhanced the professional competence and status of the Planning Commission.

5. All the basic documents (Five Year Plans, Annual Plans and the Annual Development Programmes) formulated by the Planning Commission are approved by the National Economic Council (NEC) which is chaired by the President of Pakistan and includes Federal Ministers for economic ministries, Provincial Governors and Finance Ministers, Chairman, Planning and Development Department of Punjab and Additional Chief Secretaries of the other three provinces.

6. Since the constitution of the Planning Board as the Planning Commission, with the status of a Division in 1958, the planning process was institutionalised on a sound and firm basis in the country. Provincial Planning and Development Departments were organized on the pattern of the Planning Commission and Planning Cells were created in various Ministries and Divisions. With the renewed impetus being given to planning, these institutions are now being used more effectively.

7. The Central Development Working Party (CDWP) set up in 1957 scrutinizes and approves all development projects in the public sector falling within its purview. The schemes above the sanctioning competence of the CDWP are approved by an Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC). The composition of ECNEC is the same as that of NEC, except that it is chaired by the Federal Finance Minister.

8. The Annual Development Programmes formulated by the Planning Division in consultation with all the ministries are considered by the Inter-Ministerial Priorities Committee and coordinated with the provincial governments and federal implementing agencies in the Annual Plan Coordination Committee (APCC) before being submitted to NEC for final approval.

9. The Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) of the Cabinet under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister coordinates and ensures consistency in the the economic policies of the Government.

10. The schemes of the private sector involving foreign exchange are processed by Central Investment Promotion Committee and are submitted to ECC if the cost exceeds their competence.

Plan Formulation

11. Typically, Plan formulation begins with a basic economic framework which evaluates past performance and lays out tentative targets in overall terms for national income, saving, investment, exports and imports. It also contains a tentative breakdown of public and private sector allocation between various sectors and executing agencies. This is preceded by sectoral studies by working groups, committees, panels of economists etc. In the meantime work on preparation of projects to be included in the Plan remains in progress.

12. A few months before the beginning of a Plan, the outline of the Plan is prepared which contains more detailed assessment of the past performance and more accurate estimates of resources, production, exports, imports etc. The outline of the Plan is widely circulated and debated in the country through the Press, the Universities and the Chamberes of Commerce. Simultaneously, the federal and provincial governments give their comments and work out their respective programmes. All these comments and programmes are examined and coordinated in the Planning Division and a draft Plan is prepared and submitted to the NEC. After approval of the NEC the Plan is published.

13. The Sixth Plan has been prepared with the broadest possible participation, with the intent of preparing a development Plan which mirrors the aspirations of the people, which is truly national in spirit and content, and is both visionary and practical.

14. In connection with the preparation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, national debates, seminars, discussions were held throughout the country to publicly air the issues and to seek public response to the central themes of the Plan. These involved over 2000 experts in various fields directly or indirectly in the process of providing intellectual and policy inputs. The Reports of the Working Groups were released in specially organised press conferences and candid discussions were held through the mass media.

15. Meetings were held with members of the Majlis-e-Shoora and with the President's Advisers to discuss the Plan parameters and the overall strategy of development. Extensive discussions were held with the federal ministries to discuss their programmes.

16. The Deputy Chairman led teams of planning experts to provincial capitals for intensive discussions with the Governors and the provincial development officials. Meetings were held with provincial authorities to brief them about the Sixth Plan parameters and to obtain their views.

17. Detailed sectoral chapters were discussed by the sectoral chiefs of the Planning Commission with their counterparts in the federal and provincial ministries. In short, the Sixth Plan strategy, programmes and policy proposals have emerged through a process of intensive dialogue throughout the country.

TABLE 1

Public Sector Development Programme and Sectoral Allocations During Five Year Plans

(Percentage)

	Sectoral Share of Total Allocations					
	First Plan 1955-60	Second Plan 1960-65	Third Plan 1965-70	Fourth Plan 1970-75	ADPs 1970-78	Fifth Plan 1978-83
Agriculture	12.9	17.2	13.3	11.2	9.6	11.7
Manufacturing and Mining	17.3	13.1	13.2	11.6	19.6	11.0
Water and Power.. ..	28.8	28.3	26.0	31.0	29.0	36.1
Transport and Communications	17.8	18.5	21.6	16.7	19.6	16.9
Physical Planning and Housing	9.2	12.9	8.0	9.2	8.4	6.9
Education and Training ..	6.2	6.5	7.7	7.6	5.5	7.6
Health	3.1	2.5	3.8	6.4	4.3	5.1
Other	4.6	0.8	6.3	6.4	4.0	4.7
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In Rs Million At 1959-60 prices[a] ..	..	13,704	23,635	13,570	34,638	42,510
At current prices ..	9,352	14,620	31,000	45,000	69,877	128,220

Source : Planning and Development Division.

a) Using GDP deflator.

.. *Not Available*

18. Sectoral allocations for various Five Year Plans reveal the shifts in planning priorities over time. Agriculture was accorded the highest priority during the Second Plan, although the Fifth Plan attempted to reverse the proportionately lower allocations that were made since then. However, agriculture has also been a direct beneficiary through the consistently high allocations to the water and power sector ranging from 26% in the Third Plan to 36.1% in the Fifth Plan. Industry's share has usually been between 11.0% to 13.2% except in the First Plan, when it was 17.3%, and the ADPs during 1970—78, when it was the highest (19.6%). Other sectors have not shown much variation in Plan allocations.

Plan Implementation

19. The Six Year Development Programme (1951—57), formulated in pursuance of the recommendation of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, was an unsystematic and hurriedly prepared Plan, envisaging an outlay of Rs. 3,050 million. It focussed on the expansion of physical infrastructure.

20. Since it was merely an aggregation of industrial projects without any attempt to assess resources or priorities and overall targets, it was not successful. Moreover, some radical changes, both internal and external, made its implementation impossible. The only outcome was the investment in certain individual projects.

21. Systematic planning in Pakistan was started in 1953 with the formulation of the First Five Year Plan (1955—60). This Plan being a comprehensive and coordinated attempt, was designed to prepare the ground for a rapid build-up of infrastructure and production potential of the economy. The size of the Plan was Rs. 10,800 million—Rs. 7,500 million in public sector and Rs. 3,300 million in private sector. For various reasons such as delayed approval, shortfalls in revenues and political instability, the Plan performance fell below the projected targets. Against Plan expectation of 15 per cent increase in GNP and 7 per cent in *per capita* income, only 11 per cent and 3 per cent respectively was achieved.

22. A disappointing feature of the implementation of this Plan was its failure in the key sector of agriculture with the result that heavy imports of foodgrains (worth Rs. 700 million) became necessary. However, the industrial growth exceeded the Plan target. While fuel, mining and communication sectors showed a modest growth, the water sector fell behind targets. Social sectors also witnessed some improvement.

23. The Second Plan (1960—65) envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 23,000 million—Rs. 14,620 million in the public sector and Rs. 8,380 million in the private sector. An additional amount of Rs. 1,600 million was provided for Rural Works Programme. This Plan was more than successful in achieving its major objectives and targets. Against the target of 24 per cent, the actual increase in GNP was over 30 per cent. Plan expenditure also exceeded the size by Rs. 4,540 million. This time agriculture showed a healthy growth rate and the balance between agriculture and industry was restored.

24. On the policy side, the economy was progressively freed from direct administrative controls and greater reliance was placed on the market mechanism. There was general relaxation of restrictive conrols on imports with a view to achieving fuller utilization of industrial capactiy, strengthening export industries, reducing gradually the import of goods produced locally and a more rapid development of less developed areas. The Second Plan made it possible to go ahead with larger investment programmes and with more confidence and hope.

25. The magnitude of the Third Plan was Rs. 52,000 million—Rs. 30,000 million in the public sector and Rs. 22,000 million in the private sector. In determining the size of the Plan due consideration was given to the expected availability of financial resources and the capacity of the country for effective implementation of development projects and programmes. Owing to various adverse circumstances such as the war with India, lower inflow of foreign assistance and the emergence of natural calamities, the Plan phasing was reviewed soon after it was launched.

26. Despite difficulties and adverse circumstances GNP rose by 5.8 per cent, agricultural production by 4.1 per cent, and export earnings by 6.5 per cent as against the respective Plan targets of 6.5 per cent, 5.0 per cent and

9.5 per cent. In manufacturing sector a growth rate of 7.8 per cent was achieved compared with Plan target of 10 per cent.

27. Total development expenditure stood at Rs. 42,850 million against the Plan size of Rs. 52,000 million, a shortfall of 17.6 per cent. In the public sector, the expenditure was estimated at Rs. 21,595 million and in private sector Rs. 21,255 million as compared to Plan tagets of Rs. 30,000 million and Rs. 22,000 million, respectively. During the Plan period deficit financing amounted to Rs. 2,322 million against the Plan projection of Rs. 1,500 million. This was to partially meet the shortfall in external resources.

28. The Fourth Plan 1970—75) was not implemented, and instead Annual Plans were adopted. This lacked medium-term perspective and restrained the growth process in the country. Nationalisation policy during this period had a detrimental effect on private investment. Consequently, the share of public sector investment increased substantially from Rs. 2,948 million in 1970-71 to Rs. 16,239 million in 1976-77.

29. The severe international economic crisis affected Pakistan along with other oil-importing countries. Worldwide inflation affecting the cost of imports of manufactured goods and of capital (through higher interest rates), and subsequent emergence of recession the demand and prices of exports from developing countries, was a major adverse setback to the economy. The cumulative impact of the distortions in the economy resulted in lower annual growth rate of 4.2 per cent during 1970—78. Agricultural and industrial sectors achieved a respective growth rate of 1.7 per cent and 3.5 per cent per annum during this period.

30. Implementation of various Plans as detailed above is given in Table 2. It shows sector-wise percentage implementation of public sector development programmes.

TABLE 2

Public Sector Development Programmes

(Expenditure as % of Total Allocations)

	First Plan 1955-60	Second Plan 1960-65	Third Plan 1965-70	Fourth Plan 1970-75	Annual Plans 1970-78	Fifth Plan 1978-83
Expenditure/Allocation ..	74	95	66	61	106	99
Agriculture	67	74	72	72	98	103
Manufacturing and Mining	73	85	69	67	108	139
Water and Power ..	78	105	79	48	93	93
Transport and Communications	96	113	64	68	104	118
Physical Planning and Housing	80	88	66	77	97	106
Education and Training ..	66	96	56	40	85	56
Health	50	108	78	24	79	67
Others	2	63	63	187	332	88
Memo :						
Expenditure/Total Government Revenues ..	47	72	64	41	55	51

Source : Planning and Development Division.

Fifth Five Year Plan (1978—83)

31. The Fifth Plan (1978—83) was conceived as a comprehensive national effort to overcome the economic difficulties and strains which had emerged in the preceding years. The principal objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1978—83) were :

(a) to meet the basic needs of the population and promote equity by providing essential consumer goods ;

(b) increase employment and incomes through rapid economic growth ;

(c) improve health, education, water supply and transport facilities in both urban and rural areas ;

(d) develop the backward regions through the expansion of infrastructure and social and technical services and

(e) lay the foundations for long term economic growth by developing basic and engineering industries, and technology.

32. The Plan proposed to rely heavily on rapid growth to achieve these objectives. With these objectives in mind, the Plan emphasized the speedy completion of large ongoing projects while shifting resources as rapidly as possible to priority areas of energy, agriculture, water and social sectors.

Size of the Plan

33. An investment of Rs. 210.22 billion was contemplated during the Plan period—Rs. 128.22 billion in the public sector, Rs. 62.00 billion in the private sector and Rs. 20.00 billion outside the ADP. As such the total public sector programme for the period 1978—83 was roughly 70 per cent of the Plan size. Of the total public sector programme, agriculture got the largest share of 25.1 per cent (7.6 per cent for agriculture, 4.1 per cent for subsidy on fertilizer and 13.4 per cent for water). Power and fuel sector was allocated 22.7 per cent, transport and communications 16.9 per cent, industry and minerals 11.0 per cent and rest of the sectors 24.3 per cent.

Implementation of the Plan

34. Annual Plan allocations had to be altered in accordance with the year to year development and consequently overall public sector programme was 2.7 per cent higher than its original size. The sector-wise allocations were adjusted accordingly. Table 3 indicates the sectoral allocation—both original and those altered through Annual Plan allocations, and the implementations.

TABLE 3

Sectoral Share of Fifth Plan Allocations and Implementation

(Rs. million & %)

Sector	Plan Allocations	Annual Plan Allocations	Implementation.	% Implementation of Annual Plan.
1. Agriculture, Subsidy on Fertilizer and Water.	32,120 (25.1)	33,684 (25.6)	32,015 (25.2)	95
2. Power and Fuels	29,170 (22.7)	28,377 (21.6)	26,450 20.8)	93
3. Industry and Minerals	14,100 (11.0)	19,287 (14.7)	18,375 (14.5)	95
4. Transport and Communications	21,700 (16.9)	24,145 (18.3)	25,667 (20.2)	106
5. Physical Planning and Housing	8,800 (6.9)	9,462 (7.2)	9,320 (7.3)	98
6. Education, Manpower and Health	17,520 (13.7)	10,982 (8.3)	9,809 (7.7)	90
7. Others	4,750 (3.7)	5,764 (4.4)	5,300 (4.17)	92
8. Total	128,220 (100.0)	131,639 (100.0)	126,936 (100.0)	96

Source : Planning and Development Division.

35. It will be seen from Table 3 that the Plan came very close to fully realising its financial targets in various sectors. Overall implementation of the Annual Plan comes to 96 per cent of allocations. Expenditure in the transport and communications sector exceeded even the revised enhanced allocation and thus its share in overall allocation increased to 20.2 per cent from 16.9 per cent envisaged originally. In rest of the sectors, the expenditure ranged between 90 to 98 per cent. As a result considerable success was achieved in implementing the broad strategy of the Plan. An average growth rate of 6.0 per cent per annum has been achieved compared to the target of 7.0 per cent.

36. Major achievements of the Plan have been the conversion of food deficiency into food surplus. Industrial production targets were achieved in most significant fields resulting in sizeable surpluses in sugar and nitrogenous fertilizers giving rise to exportable surplus in wheat, sugar and fertilizer. Most of the ongoing projects such as Hub Dam, Khanpur Dam, Port Qasim and major transmission lines were brought very near to completion stage. Special efforts were devoted to completing the Karachi Steel Mills, now expected by the end of the first year of the Sixth Plan.

37. Plan allocations outside ADP were fixed at Rs. 20.000 billion which was subsequently revised to Rs. 30.32 billion. The utilisation stood at 29.93 billion or 99 per cent. Private investment exceeded the Plan target by 20.3 per cent.

TABLE 4

Fifth Five Year Plan (1978—83) *Expenditure*

(Rs. in billion)

Sector	Public Sector (ADP).	Outside ADP	Private Sector	Total
1. Agriculture	32.02[a]	0.19	13.85	46.06
2. Industry and Mining	18.38	7.20	20.81	46.39
3. Transport and Communications	25.67	8.67	10.37[b]	44.71
4. Physical Planning and Housing	9.32	0.31	18.93[c]	28.56
5. Services	41.55	13.56	10.61	65.72
Total Investment	126.94	29.93	74.57	231.44
Total Plan Allocation	128.22	19.95	62.00	210.17
Percent Utilizisation	99.00	150.00	120.00	110.15
Annual Plan Allocation	131.64	30.32	.	.
Percent Utilization	96.00	99.00	.	.

a. Includes Water and subsidy on fertilizer. *Source* : Planning and Development Division.

b. Does not include communication.

c. Does not include physical planning.

38. On the whole, the public sector investment almost attained the projected level, and the private investment exceeded by 20.3 per cent in money terms. However, in real terms, public sector investment fell short by 33 per cent whereas private sector is estimated to have suffered 13 per cent shortfall. The overall investment ratio estimated at 17.1 per cent in 1977-78 was expected to increase to 19.9 per cent by the end of the Plan period ; but the latest estimates suggest that this ratio is likely to have declined to 16.0 per cent. The failure to attain the investment targets of the Fifth Plan was mainly due to :—

(i) Disruption in resource availability and higher project costs due to increased prices of raw materials (including oil) and manufactured goods ;

(ii) Geo-political developments within the region forcing the country to accord priority to its defence, besides absorbing the expenditure on a large number of Afghan refugees ; and

(iii) Continued world recession, restricting export growth of the country.

Sectoral Achievements

39. The public sector development Outlay during the Fifth Plan has been estimated at Rs. 157 billion in current prices and Rs. 110 billion in 1977-78 prices. The public sector fixed investment* according to National Accounts estimate stands at Rs. 138.8 billion in 1982-83 which is 8.5 per cent of GNP compared to 10.9 per cent in 1977-78.

40. The shortfall in the investment affected the achievements of Plan targets. The GDP increased by 6.0 per cent against a target of 7.0 per cent. Similarly, the agriculture sector achieved a growth of 4.4 per cent against the target of 6.0 per cent and manufacturing sector grew at 9.0 per cent compared to targetted rise of 12.0 per cent.

* The figure of Rs. 157 billion provided by the Planning Commission differs from Rs. 138.8 billion given in National Accounts (page 22 of Statistical Annexure) due to difference in classification.

TABLE 5

Physical Achievements of the Fifth Plan

Sector	Unit	1977-78 Benchmark Production	1977-78 Actual	1982-83 Fifth plan Targets	1982-83 Achievement.
Agriculture.					
Rice	Mill. M.T.	2.95	2.95	3.96	3.369
Wheat	,,	8.84	8.37	13.01	12.267
Sugarcane	,,	28.45	30.10	34.85	33.474
Cotton	Mill. Bales	3.3	3.4	5.0	4.84
Industry.					
White sugar	000 M.T.	800	861	1000	1300
Vegetable ghee..	,,	412	360	650	600
Cigarettes	Bill. Nos.	32	31	42	39
Cotton Yarn	Mill. Kg.	295	298	548	430
Cement	000 M.T.	3150	3224	5000	4250
Fertilizer (N)	,,	334	322	1381	932
M.S. Products	,,	280	315	.490	630
Water					
Water Availability at Farm Gate.	M.A.F.	91.75	91.75	100.85	101.22
Power.					
Installed Generation Capacity ..	MW	3280	3265	5370	4780
Villages Electrified	No.	7609	.	12609	16443
Transport.					
(a) **Railway.** Passenger ..	MPKM	13,706	15,375	15,357	16,502
Freight ..	MTKM	9,280	8,557	12,856	7,500
(b) **Road.** Passenger ..	MPKM	65,005	63,260	100,534	79,513
Freight	MTKM	11,497	13,280	19,091	21,200
(c) **Air.** Passenger ..	MPKM	4,714	4,414	5,941	5,941
Freight	MTKM	218	197	249	249
(d) **Port.** Liquid Cargo ..	M. Tonnes	4.5	5.2	7.3	8.4
Dry Cargo ..	M. tonnes	5.5	5.8	11.6	8.9
(e) T&T. Trunk Traffic ..	Million Calls	75	75	145	145
Telex Traffic	Annual Paid Minutes in Million.	1.89	1.89	7.0	13.0
Physical Planning and Housing.					
Development of Residential Plots	Nos.	.	.	425,000	285,000
Education and Training.					
Primary Schools	Nos.	56,121	55,302	63,463	66,839

Source : Planning and Development Division.

*Cumulative figures.

MPKM-Million Pessenger Kilomeetres.

MTKM-Million Tonne Kilomeetres.

41. The agriculture sector showed an annual growth rate of 4.4 per cent which can be compared favourably with 1.7 per cent during 1970—78. The production of pulses, gram and oilseeds fell short of the target. However, a marginal increase was achieved in milk, poultry and egg production.

42. Large-scale manufacturing displayed an annual growth of 9.7 per cent substantially higher than 3.5 per cent during 1970—78. The encouraging feature of the Plan period was the revival of private and foreign private investment. Investment worth Rs. 20.81 billion was made in industry and mining sectors by the private sector. Significant progress was made in the production of several commodities: sugar production rose by 62.5 per cent, cotton yarn by 45.8 per cent, cotton cloth by 38.7 per cent, cement by 34.9 per cent, nitrogenous fertilizer by 179.0 per cent and edible oil by 45.6 per cent over the Fifth Plan benchmarks. Partial production at the Karachi Steel Mills also started.

43. In the power sector, the installed capacity of power generation increased from 3.280 MW in 1977-78 to 4,780 MW at the end of the Plan, 8,833 additional villages were electrified bringing the total number of such villages to 16,443. Crude oil production increased from 9,900 barrels per day to 14,311 barrels per day. The production of natural gas increased to 338,418 million cubic ft (MMCFT) by February 1983 as against the bench-mark level of 199,920 MMCFT. In transport and communication sector, 5,257 kilometer of roads were added. The number of buses increased by 7,341, trucks by 20,510, railway locomotives by 25, telephones by 122,000 and post-offices by 1,525. Population covered by radio broadcasting increased from 88 per cent to 95 per cent and television coverage from 74 per cent to 82 per cent.

44. At the end of Fifth Five Year Plan, a review of the economy shows that many structural changes have taken place since the inception of planning process in the country. In the begining, the economy was mainly agrarian and agriculture had a share of 53.0 per cent in GNP. Basic industry was non-existent and infrastructure scanty. Institutional banking and financial system was inadequate and disorganized. On the social side, education and health facilities were inadequate. Civic amenities were lacking and the literacy ratio was quite low.

45. During the course of previous four Plans structural changes have taken place in the economy. In the agricultural sector mechanisation and use of chemical fertilizer has increased per acre output. Considerable diversification has also taken place in the cropping pattern. The composition of output has changed from import substitution to manufacture of complex products involving modern technology. The country's first steel mill is nearing completion, and is expected to usher in an era of sophisticated engineering industry.

Sixth Five Year Plan (1983—88)

46 Although rapid growth has been achieved the economy is confronted with basic shortcomings which have kept the pace of progress slow in the past and may constrain future progress. Firstly, owing to low productivity and efficiency compared to international standards, output of commodity producing sectors is low. Secondly, the performance of the social sectors has not been satisfactory. Health services, particularly in rural areas are disappointing. A large proportion of the school age children are unable to avail of educational opportunities. A large segment of the population is without the facility of safe

drinking water, electricity, adequate housing and other civic amenities. Thirdly, the application of technology and even more the capability to adapt modern technology to our conditions has not made sufficient progress. Expenditure on research and development is negligible. Fourthly, the savings rate is very low due to very high propensity to consume, and hence investment is also inadequate.

47. To make the development effort more fruitful, it is essential to overcome these shortcomings. The Sixth Five Year Plan, therefore, has a new set of objectives.

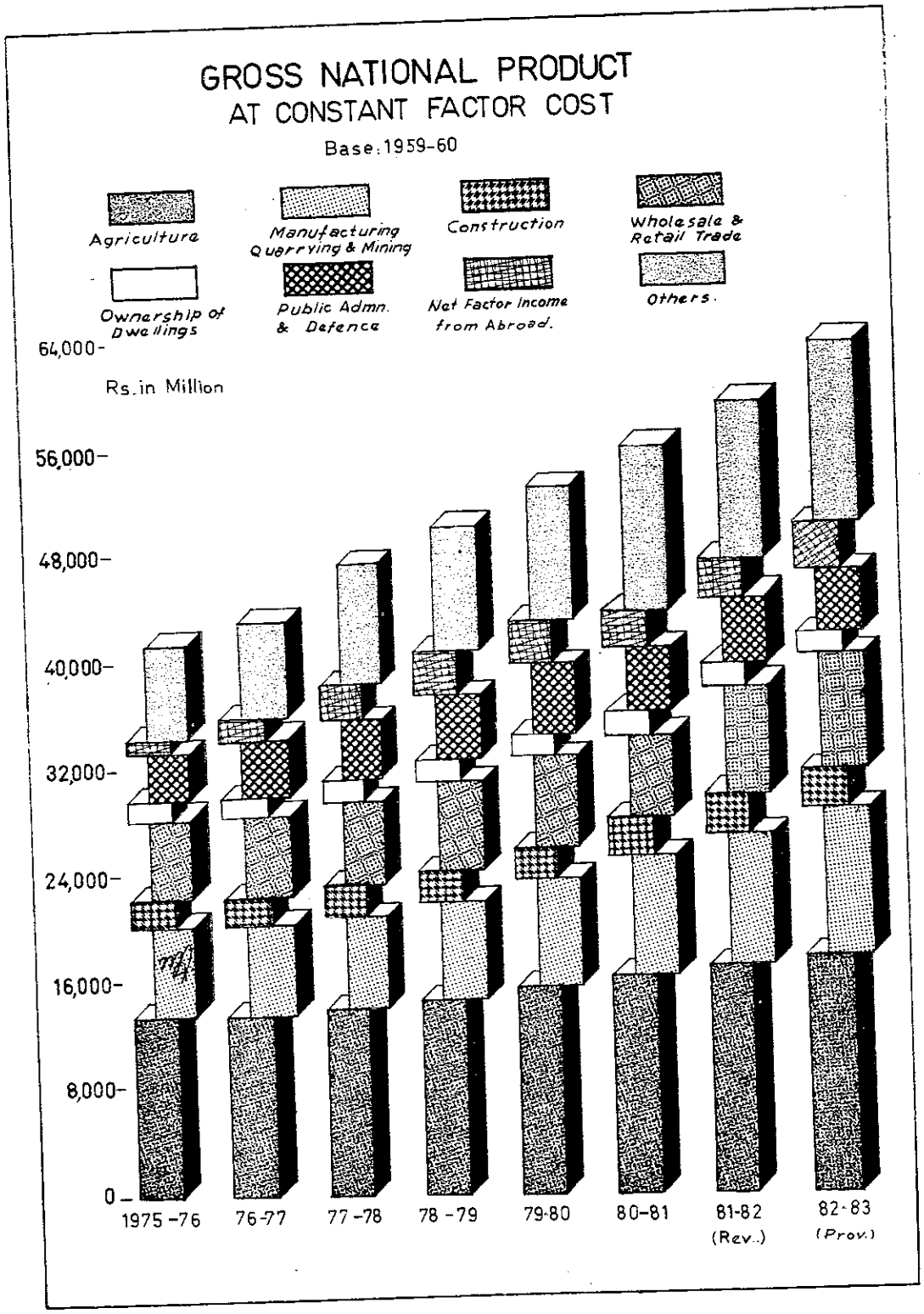
(i) It is proposed to lay key emphasis on, and provide for a substantial acceleration in the programme of basic social services such as primary education, drinking water and basic health : to mount a massive effort for the provision of infrastructure in the rural areas in order to reduce the imbalance that presently exists in the access to social services, adequate roads, communication facilities and electricity ; and to embark upon special programmes aimed at fostering growth and development in some of the poorer regions such as Baluchistan ;

(ii) It is proposed to introduce safety-nets and income policies which would protect the most vulnerable and poorest sections of the society ;

(iii) The Plan will include both policies and special international programmes to combat the problem of malnutrition in general and its incidence on mother and child in particular.

(iv) The policies and programmes of the Sixth Plan would be devised in a manner which would ensure employment opportunities to all new entrants to the labour force and the opportunities for an increase in productivity for each member of the labour force.

MACROECONOMICS & FINANCE


GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST
Base: 1959-60
Agriculture
Manufacturing Quarrying & Mining
Construction
Wholesale & Retail Trade
Ownership of Dwellings
Public Admn. & Defence
Net Factor Income from Abroad.
Others.
Rs. in Million
64,000
56,000
48,000
40,000
32,000
24,000
16,000
8,000
0
1975-76
76-77
77-78
78-79
79-80
80-81
81-82 (Rev.)
82-83 (Prov.)

3.

Output, Expenditure & Prices

In 1982-83, domestic production of goods and services (GDP) grew by 5.8 per cent, while prices rose by 6.7 per cent (as measured by the GDP deflator) the lowest increase since 1970-71. The high rate of economic growth and the achievment of price stability reflected both the increased availability of goods and services due to a broad-based growth of production, and the containment of excess demand pressures by fiscal discipline, rationalisation of prices, and import liberalisation.

2. With increased inflow of workers remittances estimated at Rs. 36.2 billion in 1982-83, gross national product (GNP) rose by 6.5 per cent in 1982-83. As a result *per capita* income at current factor cost rose to Rs. 4,176 per year. With an average of 6.7 persons per family, estimated on the basis of the Housing and Population Census of 1980, this amounts to an average family income of Rs. 2,332 per month. By comparison 46.2 per cent of the world's population (in 1980) lived in countries with a *per capita* income lower than Pakistan.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

3. Three estimates of national accounts are made in Pakistan (for methodology see Annexure A to this Chapter). The figures for 1982-83 are provisional; for 1981-82 revised estimates; and for 1980-81 final. Principal growth rates, along with targets, are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Sectoral Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product

	Actual		1981-82		1982-83	
	1971-72 to 1976-77	1976-77 to 1980-81	Annual Plan Target	Revised estimates	Annual Plan Target	Provisional estimates
A. Commodity Producing Sector ...	3.6	6.0	6.9	5.8	7.1	6.0
1. Agriculture	2.1	4.1	5.1	3.3	4.9	4.8
Major Crops	1.6	4.5	6.1	3.2	5.7	5.0
Minor Crops	5.0	1.7	3.8	3.3	4.0	4.0
Others	1.9	4.2	3.9	3.5	4.4	4.8
2. Manufacturing .. —	4.1	8.5	9.5	11.9	9.0	8.3
Large Scale	2.8	9.0	10.4	13.7	9.6	8.7
Small Scale	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
3. Mining & Quarrying	5.3	8.3	9.8	7.4	13.5	6.0
4. Construction	12.3	7.3	7.5	2.2	10.8	4.8
5. Electricity & Gas	7.9	10.4	8.9	4.7	11.1	6.6
B. Services Sector	6.8	7.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.5
1. Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	4.9	6.9	6.5	7.7	6.8	10.0
2. Transport and Communication ..	5.5	9.3	.	6.4	6.5	4.8
3. Public Admn. & Defence ..	12.7	8.6	3.7	1.6	3.0	0.2
4. Others	5.8	5.1	4.0	5.6	4.9	5.6
Total GDP	4.9	6.5	6.1	5.6	6.3	5.8

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics and Planning Division

4. The rate of growth in 1982-83 (5.8%), while impressive by international standards, was less than the 6.3% target adopted in the 1982-83 Annual Plan. The growth was remarkable, nevertheless, considering the continued recession in the world economy—world trade fell by 2% in 1982, after a 1% decline in 1981, and no growth in 1980; the fall in commodity prices—17% in real terms during July—March 1982-83, after a 13% decline in 1981; the continued decline in our terms of trade—3.6 per cent during July—March 1982-83; the reduction in net aid flows—from US $ 175 million in 1981-82 to an estimated US $ 148 million in 1982-83; and the continued presence of 2.9 million Afghan refugees, requiring an estimated expenditure of US $ 550 million in 1982-83 for food and shelter alone. The growth achieved therefore reflected a strong domestic economy, with buoyant demand despite conservative fiscal and monetary policies.

Agriculture

5. Agriculture, accounting for 29.7% of GDP, continued to be the backbone of the economy, and achieved a growth rate of 4.8 per cent in 1982-83, compared to 3.3 per cent during 1981-82. The growth was largely a reflection of increased production of wheat (10.1%) and cotton (10.1%), which along with other crops and livestock products, was able to offset the decline in sugarcane (8.5%) and rice (1.8%). In addition to favourable weather conditions, increased use of fertilizers and machinery, and judicious pricing policies of the government contributed to this agricultural performance.

Mining and Quarrying

6. Value added in mining and quarrying increased by 6.0 per cent in 1982-83 reflecting mainly the increased extraction of crude oil (28.8%) and natural gas (8.3%). Production of marble, chromite, dolomite, salt, limestone, and silica sand increased, while reduction was recorded in the output of coal, baryte, gypsum, magnesite and soapstone.

Manufacturing

7. Manufacturing, which accounts for 17.5% of GDP, increased by 8.3 per cent during 1982-83, compared to 11.9 per cent in 1981-82, mainly due to slower growth in large scale manufacturing (8.7 per cent compared to a record growth of 13.7 per cent in 1981-82).

8. This growth rate, however, is thought to underestimate substantially the true rate of growth for two reasons, (1) the growth rate of small scale industry is taken at 7.3% since 1969-70 for lack of better data; and (ii) the weights attached to individual industrial sub-sectors reflect conditions in 1969-70, and therefore underestimate the contribution of high growth sub-sectors which have since then become quite large.

9. A better appreciation of industrial growth may therefore be gleaned from individual growth rates of sub-sectors of large scale manufacturing. Major increases were recorded in production of jute goods (18.0%), nitrogenous fertilizers (44.1%) and sulphuric acid (1.1%), as well as in caustic soda, cement, mild steel (MS) products, and bicycles. The output of cotton yarn increased marginally. Declines were recorded in the production of cotton cloth, vegetable ghee, sugar, cigarettes, soda ash, cycle tyres and tubes and electric fans. (All growth rates are on the basis of July-March 1982-83 over July-March 1981-82).

Construction

10. Construction statistics are derived exclusively on the basis of cement availability, a major input in construction industry but a weak overall indicator. Nevertheless, existing statistics indicate that value added in construction accounts for 4.9% of GDP and has grown by 4.8% during 1982-83 as against 2.2% in 1981-82. This reflects mainly the large imports of cement in 1981-82, which are assumed not to have carried over into 1982-83, since data on stocks do not exist.

Electricity and Gas

11. The electricity and gas sector, which constitutes 3.2 per cent of GDP during 1982-83, has increased by 6.6% during 1982-83 as against 4.7% in 1981-82. The lower growth rate during the last few year in the electricity sub-sector has led to forced load shedding affecting, among others, the production of cement and fertilizers. The highest priority has been assigned to the development of this sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan to meet the future requirements of the country.

Services

12. The services sector which comprises wholesale and retail trade, transport and communication, public administration and defence etc. and constitutes 44.1 per cent of GDP increased by 5.6% in 1982-83, compared to a 6.0% growth of the commodity producing sector.

EXPENDITURE

13. The total availability of goods and services in the country consists of domestic production plus the goods and services imported into the country. These goods and services are either consumed or invested within the country or are exported abroad. Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices has been estimated at Rs. 366,145 million during 1982-83 and import of goods and non-factor services, at Rs. 83,794 million so that goods and services worth Rs. 449,939 million at current prices would be available during the year, of which 81.4 % represents domestic production. Of the total available goods and services, an estimated 77.2% would be consumed (mainly by the private sector). 9% exported to foreigners, leaving 13.8% for domestic capital formation.

Availability and Use of Resources

14. The share of imports in aggregate supply (or, in the total availability of goods and services) rose from 17.4 in 1981-82 to 18.6% in 1982-83, as the rate of economic growth decelerated and a somewhat greater recourse to imports was necessary to maintain price stability. The success of the government's efforts at promoting savings is reflected in a decline in consumption as a ratio of aggregate demand (total use) from 77.9% in 1981-82 to 77.2% in 1982-83 ; public consumption remained at 10.9% of total consumption. There was no increase in the rate of fixed investment (11.9% of aggregate demand), and exports increased from 8.4% in 1981-82 to 9.0% in 1982-83.

TABLE 2

Aggregate Supply and Demand

At current market prices

	Rs. Million			Share	Percent
	1981-82	1982-83	Growth	1981-82	1982-83
1. GDP (mp)	325,044	366,145	12.6	82.6	81.4
2. Imports (g&nfs)	68,501	83,794	22.3	17.4	18.6
Sources/Uses	393,545	449,939	14.3	100.00	100.0
1. Consumption	306,619	347,470	13.3	77.9	77.2
(a) Private	273,202	309,765	13.4	69.4	68.8
(b) Public	33,417	37,705	12.8	8.5	8.4
2. Investment*	46,893	53,513	14.1	11.9	11.9
(a) Private	16,542	19,452	17.6	4.2	4.3
(b) Public	30,351	34,061	12.2	7.7	7.6
3. Exports (g&nfs)	33,033	40,456	22.5	8.4	9.0

*Does not add-up ; the difference represents change in stocks. Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Per Capita Income

15. The per capita income of Pakistan (averaged over each man, woman and child) amounted to Rs. 4176 in 1982-83. Real *per capita* income (that is after correcting for the erosion of purchasing power of the Rupee because of increased prices over the years) has increased over the years : from 2.4% in 1980-81 to 3.6% in 1982-83. On average, during the five years ending 1981-82, real *per capita* income rose by 3.6% per year, compared to a rate of 2.0% per during the previous five years. Table 3 traces the evolution of per capita income during the last decade.

TABLE 3

Per Capita Income

(Rupees).

Year	At current factor cost	At constant 1959-60 prices	Annual %Growth
1971-72	778	519	—1.3
1972-73	939	542	4.4
1973-74	1,206	567	4.6
1974-75	1,528	573	1.0
1975-76	1,745	581	1.4
1976-77	1,922	586	0.9
1977-78	2,239	628	7.2
1978-79	2,485	643	2.4
1979-80	2,878	668	3.9
1980-81	3,298	684	2.4
1981-82 (revised)	3,735	700	2.3
1982-83 (Provisional)	4,176	725	3.6

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

PRICES

16. Three different price indices are currently used to measure price changes. These are : (i) sensitive price indicator (SPI), which covers retail prices of 38 essential items which, on average, accounted for 51.63 per cent of the household expenditure in 1975-76 (base year) of those with income of Rs. 600 per month or less ; (ii) consumer price index (CPI), which covers retail prices of 202 items in twelve major cities and reflects roughly the cost of living in the urban areas ; (iii) wholesale price index (WPI) which covers 433 items and is based generally on the wholesale prices prevailing in the city of origin of the commodities. Inflation, measured by either of the index, slowed down appreciably during 1982-83, as shown in Table 4.

17. The general wholesale price index registered an increase of 0.7 per cent during July—March 1982-83 as against an increase of 3.6 per cent during the same period last year. Food prices, as indicated by the sub-index for "food" (weight 53.49 per cent) decreased by 1.6 per cent during July—March 1982-83 while they had increased by 6.9 per cent during the same period last year. A decrease of 0.6 per cent was witnessed in "raw materials" prices (weight 13.16 per cent), compared to a decrease of 4.8 per cent during the same period last year. The sub-index for "fuel, lighting and lubricants" group (weight 5.71 per cent) increased by 6.7 per cent while it had increased by 2.1 per cent in the same period last year. The prices of "manufactures" (weight 27.64 per cent) showed an increase of 5.0 per cent during July—March 1982-83 compared to that of 1.2 per cent during the same period last year.

TABLE 4

Trends of Inflation

(%change per year).

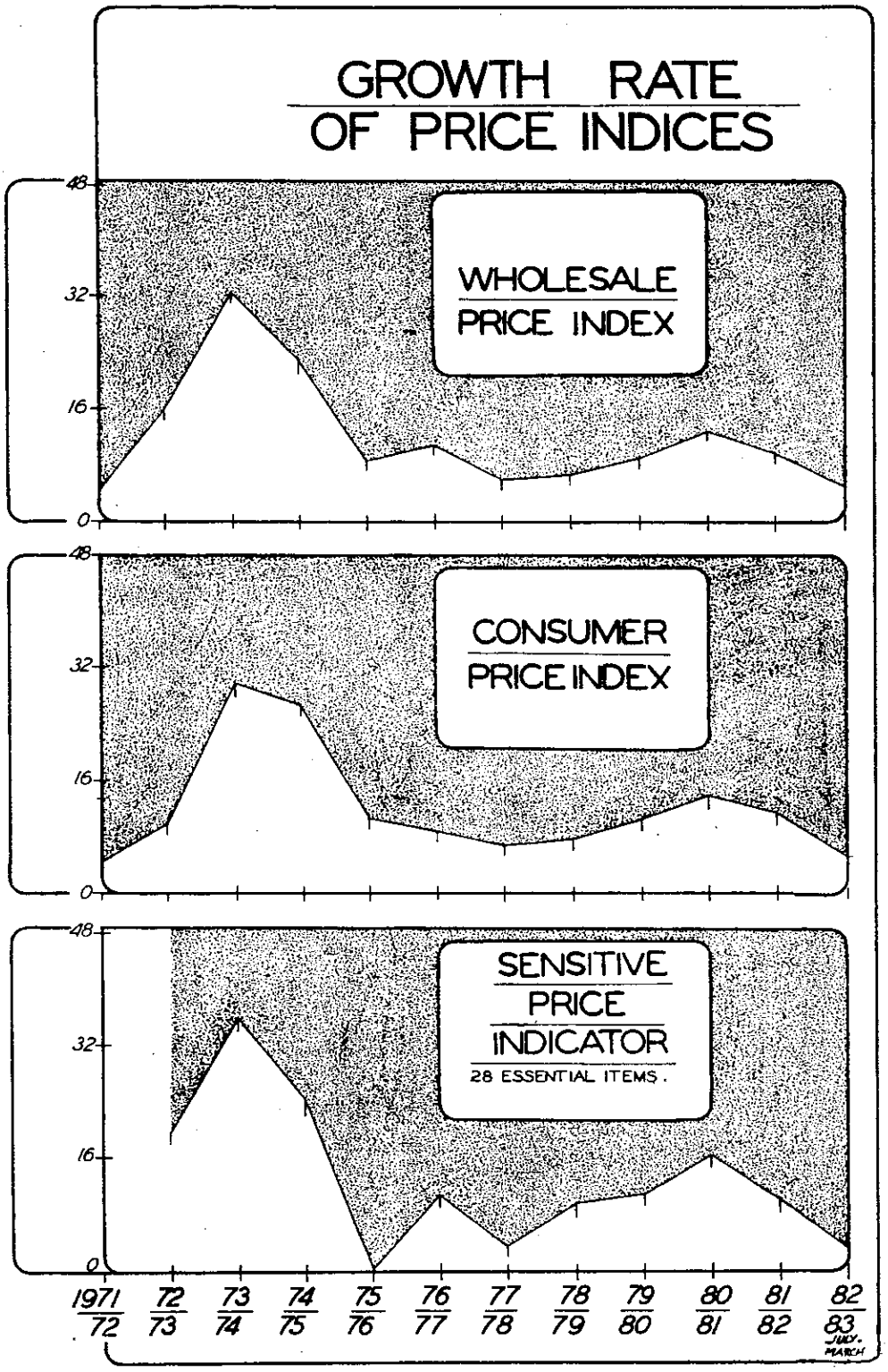
Period	GDP (fc) Deflator (Base 1959-60)	CPI	WPI	SPI
1971-72	..	4.7	4.7	..
1972-73	15.3	9.7	15.8	19.6
1973-74	22.8	30.0	32.8	35.9
1974-75	25.2	26.7	23.6	24.5
1975-76	12.3	11.7	8.6	0.3
1976-77	9.0	9.2	11.3	10.8
1977-78	7.9	6.9	6.3	3.4
1978-79	8.6	8.3	6.7	9.5
1979-80	10.7	10.4	9.3	10.9
1980-81	10.4	13.9	13.3	17.0
1981-82	10.7(a)	11.5	9.7	10.5
1982-83	6.7(b)	4.8*	4.7*	3.1*
March to March				
1982	..	10.7	7.2	12.0
1983	..	4.9	4.0	2.9

(a) Revised.
b) Provisional.
..Not Available.
*July-March (Average)

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics

18. The combined consumer price index for all occupational categories and income groups showed an increase of 4.1 per cent during July—March 1982-83 compared to an increase of 7.7per cent during July—March 1981-82. Unlike wholesale prices, retail food prices—as measured by the "food" sub-index (weight 54.39 per cent) increased by 2.5 per cent compared to 10.2 per cent during the previous July—March period. Prices of "apparel, textiles and footwears" (weight 9.11 per cent) rose by 7.5 per cent compared to 3.1 per cent in the corresponding period last year. A rise of 2.8 per cent was registered in the "housing and household operations" sub-index (weight 14.64 per cent) compared to an increase of 5.0 per cent during the same period last year. The "miscellaneous" sub-index group (weight 21.86 per cent) showed an increase of 8.2 per cent compared to an increase of 5.5 per cent during the corresponding period last year.

19. The sensitive price indicator showed an increase of 2.8 per cent during July—March 1982-83 compared to an increase of 7.0 per cent during the same


GROWTH RATE
OF PRICE INDICES
WHOLESALE
PRICE INDEX
CONSUMER
PRICE INDEX
SENSITIVE
PRICE
INDICATOR
28 ESSENTIAL ITEMS.
48
32
16
0
1971/72
72/73
73/74
74/75
75/76
76/77
77/78
78/79
79/80
80/81
81/82
82/83
JULY-MARCH

period last year. Out of 38 essential items included in the SPI, the prices of 23 items namely wheat and wheat flour (in open market), eggs, beef, mutton, tomatoes, mustard oil, cooking oil, sugar (open market), salt-rock, gur fresh and powder milk,cigarettes, tea (prepared), coarse latha, mulmul, markin, K.T. shirting, shoes, men's chappal firewood and lifebuoy soap increased during July 1982—March 1983 while that of nine items namely dal-moong and gram, rice, potatoes, onion, banana, red chillies, printed voil and washing soap declined during the same period. Prices of six items namely sugar and wheat flour (ration), vegetable ghee, tea in packet, kerosene oil and matches remained unchanged during July 1982—March 1983. The trends of prices of 38 essential items is given in Table 5.

Price Stabilising Measures

20. *Production.*—Increase in agricultural and industrial production has helped in containing inflation during the period under review. The government has been taking necessary measures to increase production both in the agricultural and the industrial sectors. In the agricultural sector, production of wheat in 1981-82 and the carry over from the preceding year was almost at the level of 1980-81. Production of cotton went up from 4.4 million bales in 1981-82 to 4.8 million bales in 1982-83. Production of potatoes is also estimated to have gone up from 477 thousand tonnes in 1981-82 to 491 thousand tonnes in 1982-83 and that of onion from 452,000 tonnes to about 454,000 tonnes in 1982-83. In the industrial sector, production of sugar set an all-time record and stood at 1.295 million tonnes in 1981-82 as against 0.851 million tonnes in 1980-81. Production of vegetable ghee went up from 504,900 tonnes in 1980-81 to 531,000 tonnes in 1981-82.

21. *Imports.*—Domestic supply was supplemented by adequate imports of pulses, milk powder, tea, edible oil, dairy products etc. To meet the shortage of pulses, a quantity of 118,000 tonnes of pulses was imported during 1981-82 and another quantity of 79,000 tonnes has been imported up to mid-April 1983.

22. *Distribution.*—Juma Bazar, PASSCO, and Utility Stores played an important role in providing items of daily use such as rice, pulses, vegetable ghee tea, washing and toilet soaps, tooth paste, shaving blades, electric bulbs, grocery goods etc. to the consumer at reasonable prices. The PASSCO stalls in Juma Bazar sold pulses, gram and gram powder to the consumer at prices lower than those prevailing in the open market. Distribution of wheat flour and sugar continued through Ration Depots at fixed prices.

23. *Administrative.*—Federal and Provincial Governments have been keeping vigilence over the price behaviour and availability of items of daily use. Special inspection teams paid surprise visits to discourage hoarding and profiteering in essential commodities.

24. By all measures, the rate of inflation slowed down appreciably during the first nine months of 1982-83, as shown in table 4.

TABLE 5

Prices of Essential Items

(in rupees)

Commodities	Unit	March 1982	June 1982	March 1983	Percent Change in over March 83 March 1982	Percent Change in over March 83 June 1982
Wheat (Av. Qlty) ..	Kg.	2.06	1.76	2.07	+0.5	+17.6
Wheat Flour (Av. Qlty) ..	Kg.	2.16	2.04	2.23	+3.2	+ 9.3
Wheat Flour (Ration) ..	Kg.	1.67	1.67	1.67	—	—
Pice Basmati (Broken) ..	Kg.	4.47	4.59	4.52	+ 1.1	— 1.5
Moong Pulses (Washed) ..	Kg.	9.13	9.49	8.49	— 7.0	—10.5
Gram pulses (Av. Qlty) ..	Kg.	8.63	9.37	8.75	+ 1.4	— 6.6
Beef cow/buff (with bone)..	Kg.	11.03	11.41	11.46	+ 3.9	+ 0.4
Mutton goat (Av. Qlty) ..	Kg.	24.47	24.50	24.87	+ 1.6	+ 1.5
Eggs Hen (Farm) ..	doz.	9.15	5.95	7.96	—13.0	+33.8
Potatoes (Av Qlty) ..	Kg.	2.07	2.30	1.48	—28.5	—35.7
Onion dry (Av. Qlty) ..	Kg.	2.44	1.92	1.72	—29.5	—10.4
Tomatoes (Av. Qlty) ..	Kg.	7.58	3.63	4.70	—38.0	+29.5
Banana (Av. Qlty) ..	doz.	4.07	5.91	4.25	+ 4.4	—28.1
Mustard oil (Mill) ..	Kg.	9.38	9.47	10.02	+ 6.8	+ 5.8
Cooking oil	Kg.	28.59	29.32	29.42	+ 2.9	+ 0.3
Vegetable Ghee	Kg.	10.90	10.93	10.93	+ 0.3	—
Salt Rock (Powder) ..	Kg.	1.20	1.23	1.26	+ 5.0	+ 2.4
Red chillies (Av. Qlty) ..	Kg.	17.38	20.61	18.19	+ 4.7	—11.7
Sugar (Ration)	Kg.	7.00	7.00	7.00	—	—
Sugar (Open Market) ..	Kg.	10.59	8.64	9.15	—13.6	+ 5.9
Gur (Sup. Qlty)	Kg.	3.96	4.27	5.05	+27.5	+18.3
Milk fresh	Ltr.	4.17	4.61	4.67	+12.0	+ 1.3
Milk Powder (Nido) ..	1.8 Kg.	91.54	99.39	111.10	+21.4	+11.8
Tea (Sup. Qlty) in packet..	250G	8.70	8.70	8.70	—	—
Cigarettes K-2 ..	10	1.40	1.48	1.61	+15.0	+ 8.8
Tea (prepared)	cup.	0.92	0.94	0.96	+ 4.3	+ 2.1
Coarse Latha	Mtr.	7.31	7.26	7.28	— 0.4	+ 0.3
Mulmul..	Mtr.	5.85	5.92	6.21	+ 6.2	+ 4.9
Voil printed (Sup. Qlty) ..	Mtr.	17.65	18.46	17.49	— 0.9	— 5.3
Markin 54 khaddi ..	Mtr.	6.71	6.74	7.07	+ 5.4	+ 4.9
K. T. shirting (Av. Qlty) ..	Mtr.	14.35	14.70	16.03	+11.7	+ 9.0
Shoes (men's concord Bata)	Pair	109.95	109.95	159.95	+45.5	+45.5
Chappal men's sponge (Bata)	Pair	15.95	15.12	16.95	+ 6.3	+12.1
Kerosene oil	1/2 Ltr.	1.62	1.62	1.62	—	—
Firewood Kikar Babul ..	40 Kg.	28.68	28.14	28.85	+ 0.6	+ 2.5
Match Box	Each.	0.25	0.25	0.25	—	—
Washing soap	Cake.	1.62	1.63	1.59	— 1.9	— 2.5
Lifebuoy soap	Cake.	2.41	2.41	2.48	+ 2.9	+ 2.9

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

METHODOLOGY OF NATIONAL INCOME ESTIMATION IN PAKISTAN

The concept of national income, as defined by the United Nations and used in Pakistan, is synonymous with Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost. Net National Product is equal to Gross National Product (GNP) minus allowance for depreciation of capital assets used in the process of production. Gross National Product represents Gross Domestic Product (GNP) plus net factor income payments from/to rest of the world.

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of goods and services produced minus the value of inputs in the country within a year. GDP may be measured either at market prices or at factor cost. Gross Domestic Product at market prices minus indirect taxes and inclusive of subsidies is equal to Gross Domestic Product at factor cost.

Method of Estimation

Product, income and expenditure form a circular flow, as such, it is necessary to measure national income at three different points and by three different approaches namely a sum of value added by the various producing sectors in the country adjusted for factor income payments to and from abroad, a sum of distributive shares of the factors of producion and a sum of final expenditure on consumption and investment adjusted for imports and exports. Finally, one must be careful with regard to correction for depreciation of fixed capital so that the various elements in the aggregate are clearly identified as either gross or net. Since the measurements of national income through any one of these approaches should yield identical results they provide a check against one another provided double counting is avoided, there is no harm in deriving national income estimates by a combination of more than one method according to the availability of data.

Method of Estimation of GNP in Pakistan

Due to the paucity of basic data required for the estimation of GNP, a single method of estimation is not used. GNP has been estimated on the basis of the combination of product. income and expenditore method, depending upon the availability of information. Product approach is applied in agricul ur the wages, profits, rent and interest of the productive agents, is resorted to in upon the availability of information. Product approach is applied in agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing and construction. Income approach, using the wages, profits, rent and interest of the productive agents, is resorted to in case of banking and insurance, ownership of dwellings, public administration and defence and services. As expendiure accounts are available for electricity gas and water sectors, the expenditure approach is employed to estimate respective contribution to national income.

4.

Public Finance & Fiscal Policy

With the greater role that the government has assumed in the development process, fiscal policy is increasingly being used to mobilise and allocate resources for economic development. The three fundamental questions that fiscal policy has to tackle are: First, how much should the government spend ? Second, how should this spending be allocated among competing needs ? Third, how should this spending be financed by combining taxation, domestic borrowing (from non-bank sources and/or the banking system), and foreign borrowing ? The government collects taxes and borrows only because it has to spend, and the pattern of spending affects the ways in which it should be financed. The size of government spending cannot grow faster than the economy indefinitely, and methods of financing impose costs on the economy.

2. The public sector in Pakistan is composed of the federal government, the four provincial governments, and several levels of local government. The operations of government are carried out primarily through the federal and provincial budgets and through the Annual Development Programme (ADP). The ADP includes, at present, the investment outlays of the federal and provincial governments (including commercial departments, like Post Office, Telephone and Telegraph, Pakistan Railways etc) and of the major autonomous bodies (WAPDA, Pakistan Steels, OGDC, etc.). Formerly the ADP included the investments of the majority of public enterprises but internal financing and borrowing from the banking system have increasingly replaced ADP allocations as the primary sources of enterprise investment financing.

3. The discussion presented in this chapter does not represent a comprehensive coverage of the public sector but rather is a consolidation of federal and provincial

government current and development transactions as well as the investment operations of those public enterprises which are covered by the ADP. The federal government is the primary mobiliser of resources accounting for over 90 per cent of tax collections, but a large proportion of tax revenue is directly transferred to the provincial governments while further assistance is provided to the provinces in the form of programme and project grants and loans. The provincial government budgets are formulated in close cooperation with that of the federal government in the context of an overall resource plan.

4. The federal government, provincial governments, and certain public enterprises conduct extra—budgetary trading activities in a number of commodities including wheat, sugar, rice, edible oil, and imported fertilizers as a part of the government's agricultural pricing, and procurement policies. These activities are financed by the banking system and, as these transactions are in many cases combined with budgetary accounts, the sum of bank financing for budgetary support and commodity financing may be viewed as the best measure of total government recourse to the banking system.

Budgetary Operations

5. The overall size of the budget during 1982-83 had been determined at Rs. 86.7 billion—current expenditure Rs. 56.9 billion and development expenditure Rs. 29.8 billion. Table 1 on next page shows components of consolidated federal and provincial government expenditures.

Defence

6. Despite Pakistan's ardent desire to live in peace and amity with her neighbours, national defence claims 26.4 per cent of total expenditure, equivalent to 6.1 per cent of GDP. This is largely a reflection of events in neighbouring countries, which have served to heighten Pakistan's legitimate concerns for security.

Subsidies

7. The Government's subsidy policy is motivated by two concerns. First consumer subsidies are provided in order both to ensure that lower income groups have access to essential commodities at prices they can afford and to maintain producer prices at levels conducive to increased production. These subsidies are of the nature of a transfer of income from those who are well enough off to pay taxes to those who are poor. These subsidies are meant to benefit only the poor and are a cost that the Government expects to bear perpetually. Unlike consumer subsidies, however, the Government provides production and export incentives to promote activities in the long-term interest of the country, which the private sector is reluctant to enter due to temporary difficulties, lack of infrastructure in remote areas, unfair protective practices in our export markets, etc. These measures are expected to be self-liquidating in due course, and are therefore temporary rather than permanent measures.

TABLE 1

Components of Consolidated Federal and Provincial Government Expenditures 1977-78—1982-83

(Rs in Million)

	Actuals				Original Budget Estimates	Provisional Actuals	Original Budget Estimates
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82	1982-83
Current expenditure 1	**25,545**	**30,500**	**35,547**	**39,210**	**44,711**	**45,507**	**56,921**
Defence	9,674	10,302	12,655	15,300	18,243	19,590	22,878
Interest	3,356	3,976	4,795	5,909	6,507	6,282	9,264
Subsidies 2	3,290	6,030	7,024	5,378	4,730	5,057	6,297
Other	9,225	10,192	11,073	12,623	15,231	14,978	18,482
Development expenditure ..	**15,353**	**18,494**	**19,082**	**23,321**	**26,862**	**25,133**	**29,833**
Total expenditure	**40,898**	**48,994**	**54,629**	**62,531**	**71,573**	**71,040**	**86,754**
Memo:							
	(Per cent growth over preceding period)						
Current expenditure 1 ..	26.9	19.4	16.5	10.3	14.0	17.1	24.0
Defence	19.1	6.5	22.8	20.9	19.2	28.0	16.8
Interest	20.2	18.5	20.6	23.2	10.1	6.3	47.5
Subsidies2..	35.5	83.3	16.5	—23.4	—12.0	—6.0	24.5
Other	35.8	10.5	8.6	14.0	20.7	18.7	23.4
Development expenditure ..	2.1	20.5	3.2	22.2	15.2	7.8	18.7
Total expenditure	16.3	19.8	11.5	14.5	14.5	13.6	22.1
	(per cent of total expenditure)						
Current expenditure1 ..	62.5	62.3	65.1	62.7	62.5	64.6	65.6
Defence	23.7	21.0	23.2	24.5	25.5	27.6	26.4
Interest	8.2	8.1	8.8	9.4	9.1	8.8	10.6
Subsidies2..	8.0	12.3	12.9	8.6	6.0	7.1	7.3
Other	22.6	20.8	20.3	20.2	21.8	21.1	21.3
Development expenditure ..	37.5	37.7	34.9	37.3	37.5	35.4	34.4
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Finance Division

1 Differs from the standard presentation in that subsidies in the ADP are classified as current rather than development expenditure.

2 Includes only direct subsidies and excludes refund of surcharges on petroleum products.

8. By providing a safety-net for the poor through the subsidy policy, the government's pricing policy attempts to pass the true cost of goods and services to those who benefit from their consumption, in order to gradually reduce the growing budgetary burden of subsidies, specially those which are non-developmental in nature, i.e. on wheat, edible oil, sugar etc. Subsidies in the agriculture sector, i.e. on fertilizer, tubewells, plant protection, pesticides and

equipment, which are essential inputs for the development of agriculture are linked with enhancement of procurement support prices for various agricultural commodities. Federal and Provincial Government subsidies are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Federal and Provincial Government Subsidies, 1977-78—1982-83

(Rs in Million)

	Actuals				Original Budget Estimates	Provisional Actuals	Budget Estimates
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82	1982-83
Wheat	1,611	2,513	1,757	1,135	1,010	1,344	1,081
Edible oils	—	577	884	583	3	14	—
Fertilizer	617	1,692	2,454	2,457	1,950	1,819	1,600
Plant protection, pesticides, and Equipment	523	267	218	—	10	—	—
Tubewells	20	24	22	20	24	24	24
Export subsidies	—	500	550	705	1,282	1,152	1,420 a
Sugar	25	11	20	—	—	—	—
Petroleum products b	400	424	480	450	406	693	1,863
Other	94	22	639/c	28	45	11	309 c
Total	3,290	6,030	7,024	5,378	4,730	5,057	6,297

Source : Finance Division

a Includes estimate of Rs. 500 million based on revised data for 1981-82.

b Includes only direct subsidies and excludes refund of surcharges on petroleum products.

c Inlcudes losses of Cotton Export Corporation of Rs. 575 million in 1979-80 and Rs. 301 million in 1982-83.

Public Debt

9. Another major expenditure is the payment of interest and principal on past foreign and domestic borrowing. As of 31st March 1982,Pakistan's medium and long term external public debt amounted to Rs. 90.9 billion, and its permanent internal public debt, to Rs. 21.0 billion. While servicing of domestic debt represents transfer payments within Pakistan, external debt represents a claim against national wealth, which is repaid out of future earnings. The need to borrow arises from the fact that Pakistan has always had a very low rate of domestic savings, so that the investment required to develop as quickly as possible, and the associated import of goods and services have made it necessary to resort to foreign loans and credits. During the early period the proportion of grants in foreign capital inflow was higher but of recent, loans have far exceeded the ratio of grants in the foreign capital inflow. The Government is conscious of the long-term repercussions of the mounting debt burden and is making strenuous efforts to replace it with internal resources ; and also to utilize the foreign loans and credits in such a way that maximum economic benefits are derived. During 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 16,767 million has been budgeted for debt servicing of which Rs. 12,232 million represents servicing of obligations to foreigners ; the former is about 29.5 per cent of total current expenditure.

Annual Development Programme (ADP)

10. A sum of Rs. 29,833 million is budgeted for development expenditure during 1982-83, 18.7 per cent higher than Rs. 25,133 million estimated to have been spent in 1981-82. The overall Annual Development Programme (ADP) of the Federal and Provincial Governments (and including special allocations) during 1982-83 was budgeted at Rs. 31,465 million, an increase of 16.5 per cent over the revised estimated expenditure of Rs. 27,000 million in 1981-82. While determining priorities for development outlays, emphasis is increasingly being given to primary and secondary education, primary health care and rural infrastructure. Here it may be noted that larger part of outlays on social sectors is reflected in current expenditures which together with ADP allocations shows the magnitude of expenditures on social, community and economic services.

Resources

11. The sources of revenue are (i) receipts from taxes and duties (ii) net revenue of the commercial departments viz. Post Office Department and Telegraph and Telephones Department etc (iii) interest on loans advanced by the Government (iv) return on investment made by the government and (v) fees collected by Ministries/Divisions and Departments.

12. Tax revenue consists of receipts from both direct and indirect taxes and has been budgeted at Rs. 51,856 million during 1982-83 showing an increase of 21.8 per cent over last year. Receipts from direct taxes (on income and profits) constitute 16.2 per cent of the total tax revenue and 2.2 per cent of GDP.

13. Receipts from indirect taxes comprising federal excise duties, customs, sales tax and others during 1982-83 have been budgeted at Rs. 42,923 million, an increase of 26.9 per cent over last year. Customs is the single main item contributing Rs. 20,566 million *i.e.* 47.0 per cent of total indirect taxes. Goods imported into country are subject to different rates of custom duties, either *ad valorem* or specific. Imports of luxuries and non-essential goods are subject to higher tariff rates and essential articles and import of development nature to low rates of duties.

14. The second largest source of revenue are excise duties, the estimated receipts from which during 1982-83 are Rs. 16,439 million, a rise of 21.3 per cent over last year. At present 64 goods and 2 services are excisable. Twenty six items of goods and one service (advertisement) are totally exempt while thirty eight goods and one service (hotels and restaurants) are subject to excise duty. Rates are fixed in such a way that production is encouraged.

15. Next main item of revenue is sales tax, which is levied on the sale, import, export, production, manufacture or consumption of goods. It is levied on the value of taxable goods which are produced in the country and on the duty-paid value of taxable goods at the import stage. Certain exemptions have been provided to encourage productivity. Total receipts from sales tax during 1982-83 have been budgeted at Rs. 3,747 million as against Rs. 3,250 million in 1981-82

16. Total non-tax revenue during 1982-83 has been estimated at Rs. 10,619 million, an increase of 18.8 per cent over last year due mainly to higher receipts from interest and dividends and revenue of commercial departments.

17. Consolidated federal and Provincial Governments revenue position is indicated as under :

TABLE 3

Consolidated Federal and Provincial Government Revenues
1977-78—1982-83.

(Million Rs.)

	Actuals				Original Budget Estimates	Pro-visional Actuals	Original Budget Estimates
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82	1982-83
Tax revenue	**21,585**	**25,008**	**32,507**	**39,846**	**45,847**	**42,578**	**51,856**
Taxes on income and profits ..	**2,852**	**3,354**	**5,177**	**7,028**	**7,723**	**8,237**	**8,400**
Income tax	1,057	1,143	1,750	4,555	4,907	—	5,100
Corporation tax	1,795	2,211	3,427	2,473	2,816	—	3,300
Taxes on property	**230**	**345**	**327**	**495**	**556**	**510**	**533**
Taxes on goods and services ..	**8,824**	**9,928**	**12,888**	**15,105**	**17,495**	**16,805**	**20,186**
Excise duties	7,234	7,992	10,478	12,212	13,597	13,555	16,439
Federal	(6,284)	(6,841)	(9,701)	(10,420)	(12,045)	(11,740)	(14,131)
Provincial	(73)	(75)	(72)	(56)	(108)	(48)	(42)
Net surcharges	(877)	(1,076)	(705)	(1,736)	(1,444)	(1,767)	(2,266)
Petroleum	(220)	(159)	(211)	(880)	(370)	(756)	(1,310)
Natural gas	(285)	(462)	(385)	(486)	(617)	(642)	(444)
Fertilizer	(372)	(455)	(109)	(370)	(457)	(369)	(512)
Sales tax	1,590	1,936	2,410	2,893	3,898	3,250	3,747
On imports	(1,266)	(1,566)	(2,014)	(2,537)	(3,418)	(2,661)	(3,090)
On domestic transactions..	(324)	(370)	(396)	(356)	(480)	(589)	(657)
Taxes on international trade ..	**8,390**	**10,123**	**12,572**	**14,276**	**18,120**	**15,074**	**20,566**
Import duties	8,045	9,844	12,126	13,569	17,370	14,680	19,954
Export duties	345	279	446	707	750	394	612
Other taxes	**1,289**	**1,258**	**1,543**	**1,942**	**1,953**	**1,952**	**2,171**
Stamp duties	442	360	450	736	655	698	749
Motor vehicle taxes ..	183	285	325	373	431	463	501
Other	664	613	768	833	867	791	921
Non tax revenue	**4,897**	**5,741**	**5,995**	**8,156**	**8,497**	**8,937**	**10,619**
Interest and dividends 1 ..	1,851	2,243	2,444	3,098	3,183	3,258	4,357
Trading profits	310	467	540	1,143	486	730	358
Post Office and Telephone and Telegraph	303	836	729	1,014	1,709	1,323	1,740
Civil administration	950	868	934	1,123	1,124	1,673	1,740
Other	1,483	1,327	1,348	1,778	1,995	1,953	2,5[illegible]4
Total Revenue ..	**26,482**	**30,749**	**33,502**	**46,784**	**54,344**	**51,515**	**62,475**

Source : Finance Division

1 Excludes inter-governmental interest receipts.

Taxation

18. In spite of adjustments, rationalisation and new taxes imposed during the past years, taxes collected still remain low as a ratio of GDP in comparison with other countries. In order to improve yield from taxes and ensure more efficient and effective administration of tax laws, the tax collection machinery has been streamlined to plug leakages and find more assessees. The laws are also being simplified to minimize the areas of discretion and tax evasion. Keeping in view the pressing needs of defence, development and other economic

and social services it becomes imperative to find additional resources through fresh taxation. The Government is however, fully conscious of the fact that there is a limit to which additional taxation can be stretched in a given period. As such considerations of equity and efficiency are kept in view when additional taxes are levied and care is taken that these do not hinder savings and investment. At the same time efforts are being made to reform the whole tax structure to remove anomalies, check tax evasion and find new assessees.

19. The Government policy is to generate as much resources as possible from domestic sources so that dependence on external assistance is minimised. Domestic resources are being mobilised further by additional taxes and various incentives are being provided to increase savings and investment. National savings schemes have been made more attractive. Overseas Pakistanis are also being provided liberal concessions and facilities to participate in the industrial development of the country. Autonomous bodies have also been directed to adjust their prices and take such other measures as necessary so that enough resources are generated to meet their development financing needs themselves and reduce their dependence on government support.

20. The proposed financing of the overall deficit of Rs. 21,541 million for 1982-83 comprises external resources (net) Rs. 9,370 million (43.5 per cent), domestic non-bank borrowing Rs. 6,505 million (30.2 per cent) and banking system (budgetary support) Rs. 5,666 million (26.3 per cent) or 1.5 per cent of GDP. The details are given in table 4 below.

TABLE 4

Summary of Public Finances, 1977-78—1982-83

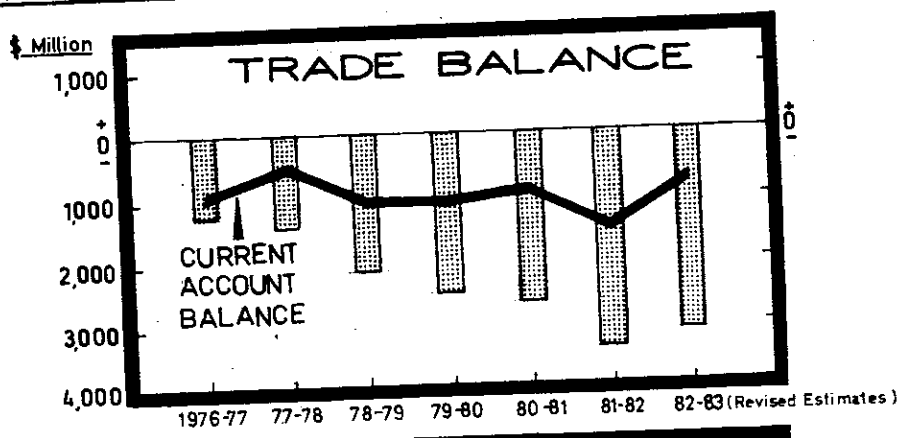
(Rs in Million)

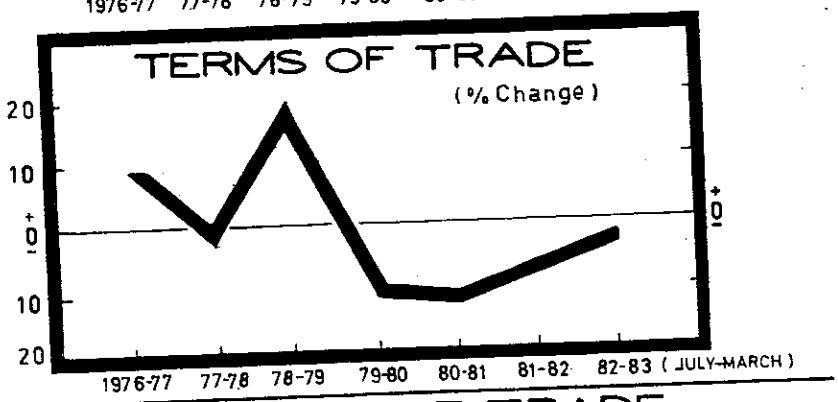
	Actuals				Original Budget Estimates	Provisional Actuals	Original Budget Estimates
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82	1982-83
Revenue ..	**26,482**	**30,704**	**38,502**	**47,002**	**54,344**	**51,515**	**62,475**
Tax ..	21,585	25,093	32,507	38,846	45,847	42,578	51,856
Non-Tax ..	4,897	5,611	5,995	8,156	8,497	8,937	10,619
Surplus of Autonomous Bodies	**523**	**975**	**1,464**	**2,019**	2,393	1,999	**2,738**
Expenditure ..	**40,898**	**48,994**	**54,629**	**62,531**	71,573	71,040	**86,754**
Current1 ..	25,545	30,500	35,547	39,210	44,711	45,907	56,921
Development1	15,353	18,494	19,082	23,321	26,862	25,133	29,833
Overall deficit	**—13,893**	**—17,315**	**—14,663**	**—13,510**	**—14,836**	**—17,616**	**—21,541**
Financing ..							
External (net) ..	6,129	6,711	6,951	6,633	8,153	5,603	9,370
Domestic							
Nonbank ..	2,817	2,102	1,407	4,522	1,239	6,497	6,505
Banking System	4,947	8,502	6,305	2,355	5,444	5,516	5,666
Memorandum items :							
Domestic Bank Financing ..	**4,848**	**9,533**	**7,359**	**6,502**	**6,406**	**6,576**	**6,666**
Budgetary Support	4,947	8,502	6,305	2,355	5,444	5,516	5,666
Commodity Operations	—99	1,031	1,054	4,147	962	1,060	1,000
(As Per cent of GDP at Market Prices)							
Tax Revenue ..	12.4	12.8	13.7	13.9	14.0	13.2	13.8
Total Revenue	15.2	15.7	16.3	16.8	16.6	16.0	16.6
Expenditure ..	23.5	25.0	23.1	22.4	21.9	22.0	23.1
Overall Deficit	8.0	8.8	6.2	4.8	4.5	5.5	5.7
Domestic bank Financing ..	2.8	4.9	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8
Of Which : Budgetary Support	2.8	4.3	2.7	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.5

Source : Finance Division.

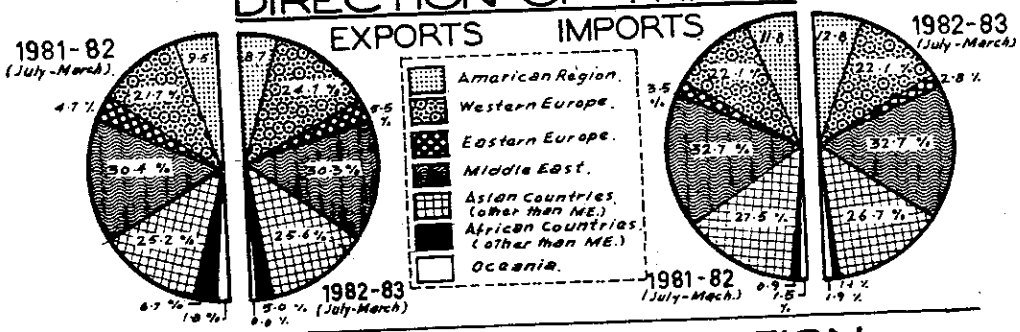
1Differs from the standard presentation in that subsidies in the ADP are classified as current rather than development expenditure.

TRADE & BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

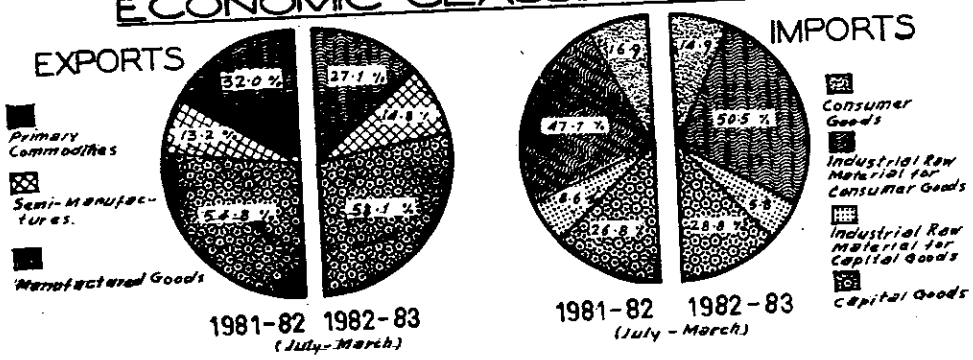




DIRECTION OF TRADE



ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION



5.

Trade & Balance of Payments

Pakistan's balance of payments has shown considerable improvement during 1982-83 despite unfavourable global conditions characterised by recession, contraction in world trade, deterioration in the terms of trade and growing protective tendencies in the developed market economies in evidence for the last few years.

2. Despite the depressed international environment, export proceeds are likely to increase by 9.4 per cent in dollar term during the current year compared to a decline of 17.1 per cent in the preceding year. Much of the improvement is attributable to the competitive edge provided by the delinking of the Rupee from the U.S. dollar in January 1982.

3. Imports are anticipated to decline by 1.0 per cent reflecting vigorous and successful import substitution measures, which led to increased production of food grains, sugar, cement, fertilizers, pig iron and coke.

4. The deficit in merchandise trade is likely therefore to decline by 8.0 per cent during 1982-83 in sharp contrast to the 24.8 per cent increase recorded in the preceding year.

5. Workers' remittances are projected to increase by 28.1 per cent during 1982-83 compared with an increase of 6.1 per cent in 1981-82.

6. As a consequence the current account deficit is expected to decline from $ 1,610 million in 1981-82 to $ 809 million in 1982-83.

7. Net inflow of long-term capital is anticipated at $ 1,023 million during 1982-83 indicating a significant increase of 37.1 per cent over 1981-82. The increased inflow of external capital is a reflection of confidence of the donor countries in the Government of Pakistan for its successful and sustained efforts to improve the economy.

8. With the expiry of the debt relief agreement on July 14, 1982 debt relief provided by the Consortium Creditor countries dropped significantly from $ 139 million in 1981-82 to an estimated $ 8 million during the current year. Similarly, debt relief from other sources is also estimated to have dropped to $ 30 million in 1982-83 from $ 119 million in 1981-82.

9. The overall balance is estimated to be a surplus of $ 241 million during 1982-83 in sharp contrast to a deficit of $ 580 million in the preceding year.

10. Net IMF flows of $ 424 million are anticipated in 1982-83 compared to $ 345 million last year. Thus with a surplus of $ 241 million in the overall balance and $ 79 million increase in the net IMF flows, a fairly sizable accretion of $ 665 million is estimated in foreign exchange reserves during the current fiscal year.

EXPORTS

11. Export effort has been regarded as one of the highest national commitments by the Government and great importance has been attached to export promotion in order to maximise foreign exchange earnings. A large number of concessions and incentives have been given to the export trade sector in recognition of the pivotal role they play in the economy of Pakistan.

12. The compensatory rebate on various export items, duty free imports of machinery for balancing, modernization and replacement (BMR) purposes for a large number of export units, export financing scheme, liberalization of imports to raise the level of industrial production and exports by removing constraints on the availability of raw-materials, intermediate goods and capital goods, and setting up of two export processing zones one each at Karachi and Lahore are some of the broad measures which portray Government's endeavour to promote investment and domestic production levels for boosting foreign exchange earnings through exports.

13. As a result of these measures, export proceeds which virtually stagnated from 1973-74 to 1976-77 have risen significantly in each successive year and earnings from exports more than doubled from Rs. 11,294 million in 1976-77 to Rs. 23,410 million in 1979-80 and further to Rs. 29,280 million in 1980-81. Exports however, declined by 10.3 per cent during 1981-82 in sharp contrast to the sustained average growth rate of 27 per cent per annum for the past four years.

The slowdown in growth of export proceeds was associated with unfavourable global trade activity characterised by the decline in the demand for and the prices of major primary commodities.

14. Export proceeds for 1982-83 were envisaged to increase by 9.4 per cent in dollar term over the depressed base of the preceding year owing to the improvement in the world trade condition and the stimulative effect of the new exchange rate on exports. The trends of export performance during the first nine months of the current fiscal year are encouraging and can be explained as a recovery process in the light of unsatisfactory performance during the last year.

15. Exports during July—March 1982-83 reached at Rs. 20,911 million which were 18.4 per cent higher than the level of Rs. 17,656 million during July—March 1981-82. The following table shows the trends in the behaviour of exports since 1976-77.

TABLE 1

Growth of Exports

(Rs. Million)

Year	Value	% change
1976-77	11,294	+0.4
1977-78	12,980	+14.9
1978-79	16,925	+30.4
1979-80	23,410	+38.3
1980-81	29,280	+25.1
1981-82	26,270	—10.3
1981-82 (July-March)	17,656	—17.5
1982-83 (July-March)	20,911	+18.4

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

16. Much of the improvement is due to satisfactory performance displayed by raw cotton, cotton yarn and cotton cloth. The most dynamic component of exports is miscellaneous items whose performance during the year has been spectacular. These items include mostly manufactured items, which accounted for 42.5 per cent of the total exports during July—March 1982-83 compared with 32.6 per cent during the corresponding period last year. Export proceeds from rice remained sluggish for the second consecutive year. Table 2 gives the comparative performance of major exports in terms of value and quantity during July – March 1982-83 and July—March 1981-82.

TABLE 2

Exports by Major Commodities

(Rs. Million).

Commodity	Unit	Quantity (July-March) 1981-82	Quantity (July-March) 1982-83	% Change	Value (July-March) 1981-82	Value (July-March) 1982-83	% Change
1. Rice	000 MT	684	517	—24.4	3,034	2,081	—31.4
(*a*) Basmati ..	000 MT	(206)	(116)	—43.7	(1,488)	(983)	—33.9
(*b*) Others ..	000 MT	(478)	(401)	—16.1	(1,546)	(1,098)	—29.0
2. Raw Cotton ..	000 MT	90	109	+21.1	1,178	1,634	+38.7
3. Cotton Yarn ..	M. KG	63.6	88.4	+39.0	1,359	2,055	+51.2
4. Cotton Cloth ..	M. SQM	442.0	415.9	—5.9	2,193	2,436	+11.1
5. Carpets, Rugs & Mats	M. SQM	1.5	1.6	+ 6.7	1,278	1,365	+6.8
6. Leather	M. SQM	7.9	7.5	— 5.1	783	833	+6.4
7. Petroleum & Products	000 MT	723	215	—70.3	1,430	753	—47.3
8. Fish & Fish Preparations	M. KG	14.4	13.8	4.2	592	772	+30.4
9. Synthetic Textiles ..	M. SQM	2.7	3.8	+40.7	51	104	+103.9
10. Misc. Items ..	—	.	.	.	5,758	8,878	+54.2
Total ..		.	.	.	17,656	20,911	+18.4

*Not applicable

Source.—Federal Bureau of Statistics.

17. The commodity wise analysis of export earnings during July—March 1982-83 reveals that recovery in the case of raw cotton, cotton yarn and carpets, rugs and mats was associated with the improvement in export volumes and higher unit value realisations. Earnings from cotton cloth, leather and fish and fish preparations rose mainly on account of increase in the price per unit although, the export volume of these commodities dipped during July—March 1982-83. Exports proceeds of rice declined as a combined result of lower export volume and fall in the unit value realisation during the period under review. Exports of petroleum and products fell significantly during July—March 1982-83 mainly due to sharp decline in export quantum although, the unit value realisation went up substantially. The trends in the value, quantum and unit value of exports by major commodities are given in Statistical Annexure, Table 5.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS

18. Exports are broadly grouped into three main categories *viz.* (1) primary commodities (2) semi-manufactures and (3) manufactured goods.

19. Earnings from primary commodities rose slightly by 0.2 per cent but their share in the total exports fell to 27.1 per cent in July—March 1982-83 from 32.0 per cent in July—March 1981-82. On the other hand, exports of semi-manufactures and manufactured goods showed favourable trends during this

period. Earnings from semi-manufactures stood at Rs. 3,099 million during July—March 1982-83 as against Rs. 2,326 million during the comparable period last year. The share of semi-manufactures in the total exports also improved from 13.2 per cent in July—March 1981-82 to 14.8 per cent during the period under review. Exports of manufactured goods during July—March 1982-83 recorded at Rs. 12,145 million compared with Rs. 9,677 million during July—March 1981-82. Their share in the total exports also improved from 54.8 per cent in July—March 1981-82 to 58.1 per cent in July—March 1982-83. Trend of exports by economic categories since 1969-70 is given in the Statistical Annexure, Table 6.

EXPORT PROMOTION MEASURES

20. Export policy for 1982-83 has been so designed as to increase the country's foreign exchange earnings at an accelerated pace, strengthen the competitive ability of export products in foreign markets, diversify exports in terms of commodities and countries and to encourage export oriented industries. At present promotion and growth of exports is a high priority objective. To this end, the Government has been pursuing a production augmenting and export generating strategy and has been offering a large number of incentives to the export sector.

Compensatory Rebate

21. In order to compensate the textile industry for increased prices of capital equipment and costs of other inputs, the Government has decided to allow a compensatory rebate ranging between 7½% to 12½% of F.O.B, value with effect from 4th September, 197[illegible] on the export of yarn, grey cloth, finished cloth and made-up textiles including towels, garments, hosiery, canvas etc.

22. Besides the textile industry, the scope of compensatory rebate has been further expanded to cover the following export items :

(a) Manufacturers of engineering goods including electrical appliances and machinery, and transportation equipments,

(b) Sports goods,

(c) Cutlery goods,

(d) Surgical goods,

(e) Canvas goods,

(f) Acetate and filament yarn,

(g) Leather goods,

(h) Hand knotted carpets and rugs,

(i) PVC and fibre glass products,

(j) Water coolers (thermic jugs),

(k) Wooden launches,

(l) Rexine (artificial leather and its products).

Exports Rebate Scheme

23. Standard items for customs duty rebate have gone up from 35 in 1978-79 to 127 in 1982-83. The number of items for excise duty rebate have also increased from 6 in 1978-79 to 32 in 1982-83 and for sales tax rebate from 17 to 67 in 1982-83. These rebates cover majority of manufactured exportable goods.

Export Finance Scheme

24. Export finance scheme has been liberalised and the maximum rate of interest to be charged by the banks from the exporters under this scheme will be 3 per cent on all manufactured goods and 2 per cent for engineering goods. Export of all commodities except raw cotton, wool, rice, hides and skins and leather wet-blue shall be eligible for such concessionary finance.

Export Credit Guarantee Scheme

25. The export credit guarantee scheme introduced in 1962 to assist the expansion of the export trade of the country has been placed on permanent footing.

Export Processing Zones

26. Two export oriented industrial zones are being set up, one each at Karachi and Lahore in order to attract foreign investment, speed up flow of modern technology, provide more job opportunities, raise skill and management standards, and ensure to Pakistani exporters a greater access to world markets. These zones will be custom-free and machinery and raw materials imported for use in the zones have been exempted from import duty.

Concession in Imports

27. Duty free import of machinery has been allowed to the following export oriented industries for B. M. R. purposes :

(a) Leather tanning,

(b) Boot and shoe making,

(c) Leather graments and glove manufacturing,

(d) Sports goods,

(e) Surgical goods,

(f) Cutlery,

(g) Textile/processing,

(h) Garments, hosiery and towels,

(i) Textile processing and made-up garments, hosiery and towel industries also enjoy exemption of duties on initial installation.

MEASURES TAKEN DURING 1982-83

28. The scope of compensatory rebate scheme has been further enlarged to cover the following items :—

(a) Fan hooks,

(b) Cotton stove pad and grill pad (included in the list of cotton made-ups ; and

(c) Stainless steel seam clips wire.

29. The following additional concessions have been allowed to the engineering industry :—

(i) Locally-made engineering goods supplied to exempted sectors have the same facility of duty and tax rebates as admissible for exports.

(ii) Recognised vendors enjoy the same concessional duties as their principal manufacturing units :

(iii) Engineering units with confirmed export orders for complete industrial plants can now make the necessary duty free imports of specified quantities of raw materials.

(iv) Other essential imports (jigs, tools and dies) have also been exempted from import duty ;

(v) A 20% concessionary rate of duty is allowed on import of billets for manufacture of wire rod ;

(vi) Foreign agents are eligible for 10% commission instead of 5% ;

(vii) Sale of machinery to public bodies have been streamlined ;

(viii) A special Committee is considering technology imports ;

(ix) Public sector agencies like Railways WAPDA, Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC), T & T Department, have been instructed to rely increasingly on the domestic engineering industry.

30. To enhance export capability, allowable limit for import of banned machinery items has been raised from Rs. 3 million to Rs. 5 million. Imports will be allowed subject to submission of a bank guarantee to export products (over and above the average of 3 year export of the unit) for a value equal to double the amount of value licensed. Thus an exporting unit can import machinery under BMR upto Rs. 10 million i.e. Rs. 5 million of machinery under ordinary condition and Rs. 5 million of banned machinery under bank guarantee for export performance.

IMPORTS

31. A prominent feature of external trade has been the country's heavy dependence on imports. As a consequence, the country's import payments has all along been higher than its foreign exchange earnings culminating in huge deficits every year. With concerted effort, the volume of imports has been contained to a great extent for the second consecutive year, by vigorous and successful import substitution measures in respect of wheat, sugar, cement, fertilizers, pig iron and coke.

32. During the first three quarters of the current fiscal year, the value of imports swelled to Rs. 50,171 million compared with Rs. 42,290 million during the same period last year recording an increase of 18.6 per cent. The comparative trends in the growth of imports for the years from 1976-77 to July—March 1982-83 are given below in table 3.

TABLE 3

Growth of Imports

(Rs. Million).

Year	Value	% Change
1976-77	23,012	+12.4
1977-78	27,815	+20.9
1978-79	36,388	+30.8
1979-80	46,929	+29.0
1980-81	53,544	+14.1
1981-82	59,481	+11.1
1981-82 (July—March)	42,290	+6.3
1982-83 (July—March)	50,171	+18.6

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

33. Almost all the major items recorded increase during July—March 1982-83 over their levels during the preceding year with the exception of iron and steel where the import value declined by 2.6 per cent during the period under review. Main items contributing towards increase in imports during July—March 1982-83 over July—March 1981-82 include edible oils (+2.3%), POL (+19.5%), fertilizers (+142.6%), tea (+50.1%), chemicals (+31.5%), drugs and medicines (+7.7%), non-electrical machinery (+41.8%), electrical goods (+29.1%) and transport equipments (+38.6%). The aggregate value of these commodities at Rs. 36,428 million during July—March 1982-83 accounted for 72.6 per cent of

the total imports compared with 67.4 per cent during the same period last year. The comparative trends of imports by major commodities in terms of value and quantity are given below in table 4.

TABLE 4

Imports by Major Commodities

(Rs. Million)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity (July-March) 1981-82	Quantity (July-March) 1982-83	Quantity % Change	Value (July-March) 1981-82	Value (July-March) 1982-83	Value % Change
1. Edible Oils ..	000 KG	5,27,051	5,34,040	+1.3	2,909	2,976	+2.3
2. POL	000 MT	4,595	4,367	— 5.0	13,192	15,759	+19.5
3. Fertilizers ..	000 MT	260	616	+136.9	745	1,807	+142.6
4. Tea	000 KG	55,417	62,899	+13.5	854	1,282	+50.1
5. Chemicals ..	..	—	—	..	1,779	2,339	+31.5
6. Drugs & Medicines	000 KG	12,744	12,665	—0.6	913	983	+7.7
7. Machinery (non-elect)	..	—	—	—	4,491	6,369	+41.8
8. Electrical Goods ..	..	—	—	-	1,149	1,483	+29.1
9. Iron and Steel ..	000MT	767	664	-13.4	2,018	1,965	—2.6
10. Transport Equipments	..	—	—	—	2,475	3,430	+38.6
11. Others ..	..	.	.	.	11,765	11,778	+0.1
	Total	.	.	.	42,290	50,171	+18.6

.Not applicable
—Not available

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS

34. The breakup of imports by economic categories reveals that the share of consumer goods and industrial raw material for capital goods in total imports declined during July—March 1982-83, while that of capital goods and industrial raw material for consumer goods moved upward. Imports of consumer goods during July—March 1982-83 were recorded, at Rs. 7,488 million compared with Rs. 7,126 million during the same period last year. Their share in the total imports fell to 14.9 per cent from 16.9 per cent in July-March 1981-82. The import of raw materials for consumer goods and capital goods showed substantial increase in their values and stood at Rs. 25,318 million and Rs. 14,433 milion respectively during July—March. 1982-83 as against Rs. 20,191 million and Rs. 11,341 million during July—March 1981-82. Their share in the total imports during July—March 1982-83 respectively recorded at 50.5 per cent and 28.8 per cent compared with 47.7 per cent and 26.8

per cent during the same period last year. Imports of raw materials for capital goods witnessed a decline of 19.3 per cent and amounted to Rs. 2,933 million compared with Rs. 3,632 million during July—March 1981-82. Corresponding to the decline in value, the share of raw materials for capital goods declined from 8.6 per cent to 5.8 per cent during the period under review. Trends of imports by economic categories since 1969-70 are given in the Statistical Annexure, Table 9.

TERMS OF TRADE

35. The year 1982-83 witnessed a marked recovery in the export unit value realisation and the gains in the prices of raw cotton and major manufactures have been largely reflected in the increase of export earnings over the depressed base of the preceding year.

36. An analysis of the past trends reveals that a partial recovery ensued until 1977-78 and the terms of trade improved considerably till 1978-79. In the subsequent years, the prices of primary exports were weak and erratic and the gains in the prices of major manufactures were generally eroded by the impact of hike in prices of POL and most of the capital goods. Thus from 126.2 in 1978-79, the terms of trade plummeted to 97.0 in 1980-81 and further to 89.2 in 1981-82, a total fall of 29.3 per cent or an average of 8.9 per cent per year.

37. During the first three quarters of the current years, the import price index has risen by 14.8 per cent, and the export price index by 10.6 per cent signifying a deterioration of 3.6 per cent in the terms of trade. The following table shows the trend in the terms of trade, export unit value index and import unit value index from 1976-77 to July—March 1982-83.

TABLE 5

Terms of Trade

(1975-76 = 100)

Years	Terms of Trade	Export Unit Value Index (General)	Import Unit Value Index (General)
1976-77	108.9	117.3	107.7
1977-78	105.3	123.6	117.4
1978-79	126.2	153.9	122.0
1979-80	111.4	166.3	149.3
1980-81	97.0	176.1	181.5
1981-82	89.2	179.0	200.7
1981-82 (July-March)	89.2	175.8	197.2
1982-83 (July March)	86.0	194.5	226.3
%Change (July-March-1982-83/1981-82)	—3.6	+10.6	+14.8

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Export Unit Value Index

38. Exports are broadly grouped into nine categories for purpose of computing export unit value index. Trends of export unit value index by these groups since 1976-77 are given in the Statistical Annexure, Table 3. An analysis of the trend reveals, that the increase in the export unit value index during July—March, 1982-83 was largely concentrated in food and live animal (+10.9%), beverages and tobacco (+41.8%), crude material inedible, except fuels (+7.4%), mineral fuels and lubricants (+12.8%), chemicals (+28.5%), manufactured goods (+9.1%) and miscellaneous manufactured articles (+29.9%).

Import unit value index

39. Trends of import unit value index by groups are given in the Statistical Annexure, Table 4. The largest increase (other than all groups) of 21.9 per cent was recorded in the case of manufactured goods followed by mineral fuels and lubricants (+21.5%) chemical (+18.2%) crude materials inedible expect fuels (+11.3%) food and live animals (+8.1%), machinery and transport equipments (+5.8%) and animal and vegetable oils and fats (+1.0%). Nevertheless, beverages and tobacco and miscellaneous manufactured articles declined by 24.1 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively during July—March 1982-83.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

40. The global concentration of Pakistan's trade can be broadly classified into seven major groups of countries (1) American Region (2) Western Europe (3) Eastern Europe (4) Middle East (5) Other Asian countries (6) Other African countries and (7) Oceania.

Exports

41. During the period under review, Middle East countries have emerged as the biggest buyers of goods from Pakistan accounting for 30.3 per cent of the total exports as against 30.4 per cent during the same period last year. The export earnings from Middle East countries have risen by 18.1 per cent over their level during July—March 1981-82. The share of other Asian countries, the second largest customer of Pakistan's products rose to 25.6 per cent during July—March, 1982-83 from 25.2 per cent during the corresponding period last year. The value earned from these countries also went up by 20.3 per cent during the period under review. The share of West European countries and American Region during July—March 1982-83 respectively accounted for 24.1 per cent and 8.7 per cent as against 21.7 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively during July—March 1981-82. Export earnings from these countries respectively increased by 31.8 per cent and 8.5 per cent during July—March 1982-83 over the same period of 1981-82. Other African countries accounted for 5.0 per cent of the total exports during July—March 1982-83 while that of East European countries accounted for 5.5 per cent compared with 6.7 per cent and 4.7 per cent respectively during July—March 1981-82. Table 6 shows the trends of direction of exports during July—March 1982-83 and the same period last year.

TABLE 6

Direction of Exports

(Rs. Million)

Group	1981-82 (July-March) Value	1981-82 (July-March) %share	1982-83 (July—March) Value	1982-83 (July—March) %share
1. American Region	**1,678**	**9.5**	**1,820**	**8.7**
(a) North America	1,535	8.7	1,592	7.6
(b) Central America	131	0.7	214	1.0
(c) South America	12	0.1	13	0.1
2. **Western Europe**	**3,831**	**21.7**	**5,048**	**24.1**
(a) EEC	3,163	17.9	4,106	19.6
(b) EFTA	496	2.8	666	3.2
(c) Others	172	1.0	276	1.3
3. **Eastern Europe**	**827**	**4.7**	**1,153**	**5.5**
4. Middle East ..	**5,362**	**30.4**	**6,332**	**30.3**
(a) RCD	589	3.3	1,138	5.4
(b) Asian Countries	4,452	25.2	5,037	24.1
(c) African Countries	322	1.8	157	0.8
5. Other Asian Countries	**4,450**	**25.2**	**5,352**	**25.6**
6. Other African Countries	**1,193**	**6.7**	**1,034**	**5.0**
7. Oceania	**315**	**1.8**	**173**	**0.8**
Total ..	17,656	100.0	20,911	100.0

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Imports

42. During July—March 1982-83 Middle East remained the largest source of imports followed by other Asian countries, West European countries, American Region and East European countries. The aggregate value of imports from Middle East rose by 18.6 per cent during July—March 1982-83 while their share in the total imports reflected no improvement over the comparable period last year. Middle East accounted for 32.7 per cent of the total imports during July—March 1982-83 and 1981-82. The value of imports from other Asian countries increased by 15.2 per cent, while their share in the total imports during July—March 1982-83 declined to 26.7 per cent from 27.5 per cent during

July—March 1981-82. Imports from West European countries rose by 18.6 per cent, but their share witnessed no improvement and stood at 22.1 per cent during July—March 1982-83. The aggregae value of imports from American Region went up by 28.1 per cent and their share in the total imports also increased from 11.8 per cent in July—March 1981-82 to 12.8 per cent in July—March 1982-83. Imports from East European countries declined by 5.2 per cent and correspondingly their share in the total imports also declined to 2.8 per cent in July—March 1982-83 from 3.5 per cent in July—March 1981-82. Table below shows the trends in the direction of imports during July—March 1982-83 compared with July—March 1981-82.

TABLE 7

Direction of Imports

(Rs. Million).

Group	1981-82 (July-March)		1982-83 (July-March)	
	Value	%share	Value	%share
1. **American Region**	**5,001**	**11.8**	6,405	**12.8**
(*a*) North America	4,618	10.9	5,972	11.9
(*b*) Central America	4	—	44	0.1
(*c*) South America	379	0.9	389	0.8
2. **Western Europe**	**9,364**	**22.1**	**11,110**	**22.1**
(*a*) EEC	7,901	18.7	9,517	19.0
(*b*) EFTA	1,131	2.7	1,323	2.6
(*c*) Others	331	0.7	270	0.5
3. **Eastern Europe**	**1,461**	**3.5**	**1,385**	**2.8**
4. **Middle East**	**13,832**	**32.7**	**16,400**	**32.7**
(*a*) RCD	253	0.6	914	1.8
(*b*) Asian Countries	13,563	32.1	15,463	30.8
(*c*) African countries	15	—	23	0.1
5. **Other Asian countries**	**11,616**	**27.5**	**13,378**	**26.7**
6. **Other African countries**	**365**	**0.9**	**538**	**1.1**
7. **Oceania**	**652**	**1.5**	**954**	**1.9**
Total ..	42,290	100.0	50,171	100.0

—Negligible. *Source* : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

43. The balance of payments is traditionally categorised into current account and capital account. While the current account reflects the net position of factor and non-factor foreign exchange earnings, the capital account mainly indicates capital inflows and other capital transactions.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

44. The current account is estimated to be in a deficit of $ 809 million during 1982-83, which is considerably low by 49.8 per cent than the deficit of $ 1,610 million during 1981-82.

Merchandise Trade

45. For 1982-83, export proceeds are estimated at $ 2,538 million, while import payments are placed at $ 5,712 million compared with the actuals of $ 2,319 million and $ 5,769 million respectively in the preceding year. The deficit on merchandise trade is likely to decline by 8.0 per cent from $ 3,450 million in 1981-82 to $ 3,174 million in 1982-83.

Current Invisibles

46. Current invisibles have two broad segments, viz (i) services and (ii) private transfers. During 1982-83 current invisibles are projected to record a surplus of $ 2,365 million against the actuals of $ 1,840 million in the preceding year. Receipts under service transactions and private transfers are respectively estimated at $ 964 million and $ 3,025 million while that of payments under service transactions are projected at $ 1,624 million for 1982-83.

(i) **Services**

47. The deficit on service transactions is estimated to widen by 20.4 per cent to $ 660 million in 1982-83 from $ 548 million in 1981-82. This is mainly attributed to an expansion of $ 141 million in aggregate payments partly offset by an increase of $ 29 million in aggregate receipts. The aggregate payments for 1982-83 are projected at $ 1624 million compared with the actuals of $ 1,483 million during 1981-82, while that of aggregate receipts are estimated at $ 964 million compared with $ 935 million during 1981-82. Payments on freight and insurance are likely to increase by 1.6 per cent from $ 511 million in 1981-82 to $ 519 million in 1982-83. Similarly, interest on public debt is also anticipated to increase by 8.7 per cent from $ 416 million in 1981-82 to $ 452 million during the current year .

(ii) **Private Transfers :**

48. Net receipts under private transfers are placed at $ 3,025 million for 1982-83 compared with $ 2,388 million in the preceding year. Workers' remittances, a major component of private transfers, are anticipated to go up by 28.1 per cent from $ 2,224 million in 1981-82 to $ 2,850 million in 1982-83. Trends in the current account since 1980-81 are shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8

Current Account

($ Million)

Particulars	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83*
1. **Merchandise Trade** (Net)	**—2,765**	**—3,450**	**—3,174**
(*i*) Exports (f.o.b.)	2,798	2,319	2,538
(*ii*) Imports (f.o.b.)	—5,563	—5,769	—5,712
2. **Current Invisibles** (Net)	**+1,774**	+1,840	+2,365
(*i*) Services (Net)	—459	—548	—660
(1) Receipts	945	935	964
(2) Payments	—1,404	—1,483	—1,624
(*ii*) Private Transfers (Net)	2,233	2,388	3,025
Current Account (Net)	—991	—1,610	—809

Source : Finance Division.

*Revised Estimates.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

49. Transactions under long-term capital are estimated to record a net inflow of $ 1,023 million during 1982-83 compared to the inflow of $ 746 million in the preceding year. Gross disbursement is anticipated at $ 1,296 million in 1982-83 as against the actuals of $ 1,092 million in 1981-82. Official assistance/debt relief dropped significantly due to the expiry of the debt relief agreement on July 14, 1982. The following table shows the trends in the capital account since 1980-81.

TABLE 9

Capital Account

($ Million)

Particulars	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83*
Current Account (Net)	– 991	– 1,610	– 809
1. Long - term Capital (Net)	+581	+746	+1023
(*i*) Gross Disbursements	(956)	(1092)	(1296)
(*ii*) Amortization	(– 516)	(– 492)	(– 448)
(*iii*) Others (including private long-term)	(141)	(146)	(175)
2. Errors and Omissions @(Net)	13	10	12
3. SDR Allocation	37	—	—
4. Official Assistance/Debt Relief	336	274	15
5. Net IMF Position /Deposit	385	345	424
6. Net Accretion/Draw Down	+361	—235	+665

*Revised Estimates
@Including Trade Credits.
—Nil

Source.—Finance Division.

Direct Foreign Investment

50. The Government has consistently followed a liberal policy towards foreign private investment particularly in industries which require sophisticated technology or are highly capital intensive. Full legal security is provided to foreign capital. There has not been a single case of expropriation or nationalization of foreign investment. In case of joint ventures, flexibility has been provided in foreign and local participation ratio. These incentives and efforts have started attracting foreign investors. A 33 member delegation of Overseas Private Investment Corporation led by the Executive Vice President of OPIC, visited Pakistan from 20th to 29th April 1983, on the invitation of the President during his visit to the U.S.A. in December 1982. The main areas in which interest has been shown by American entrepreneurs are fertilizers, livestock and poultry farming, animal feed, milk bottling, viscose rayon and man-made fibres,

cold storage products, manufacture of water-logging and salinity control equipment, paints, solar energy products, telecommunications, oil and gas drilling and exploration, medical diagonostic products. They also announced a list of 22 joint venture projects.

51. Efforts to attract overseas Pakistanis to invest in industrial projects in Pakistan are resulting in continuous increase in non-repatriable investment (NRI). The aggregate approved investment during the last six years amounted to Rs. 5,290 million as against Rs. 209 million in the preceding 5 years. Some Gulf countries are also seeking investment channels for petro-dollars in Pakistan. Foreign private investment sanctioned by type during 1977—83 (up to March 1983) is shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10

Foreign Private Investment by Type

Sanctioned 1977—83 (*up to March,* 1983)

(Rs. Million)

Type	Amount
1. Repatriable capital investment	6,020
2. Non-repatriable investment (N.R.I.)	5,290
3. Pay-As-You-Earn Scheme (PAYE)	3,210
4. Other (Cash Licences free of cost, etc)	345
Total ..	14,865

Source : Ministry of Industries.

EVALUATION OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DURING THE FIFTH PLAN (1978—83)

52. The Fifth Plan envisaged a real annual growth rate of 11 per cent for exports and 6.3 per cent for imports. Thus, over the plan period export volumes were projected to rise by 68.5 per cent, almost twice the 35.8 per cent expansion in imports. Nevertheless, since imports were over twice the level of exports in 1977-78, the trade deficit was projected to rise from $ 1,503 million to $ 1,614 million by the end of the plan period. The current account deficit was projected to stabilize around $ 1 billion with the substantial increase anticipated in home remittances. Since Pakistan had to make payments on capital account of approximately $ 417 million a year (amortization of foreign loans and retirement of borrowings under the IMF oil facility) the need for gross inflow of funds from external sources was estimated at nearly $ 1.5 billion at constant prices. However, the actual inflow of foreign resources on concessional terms was estimated at $ 1.2 billion per year on the basis of projected increases in the commitments and disbursements of foreign assistance. The balance of about

$ 300 million was to be covered by debt rescheduling. Table 11 presents a summary of the balance of Payments envisaged for the Fifth Plan.

TABLE 11

Balance of Payments

(Fifth Plan Targets)

(Constant Prices 1977-78)

($ Million)

	1977-78 (Bench Mark)	1982-83 (Target)	Fifth Plan Average	Growth* Rate %
1. **Merchandise Trade**	**—1503**	**—1614**	**—1659**	+1.4
Exports (f.o.b.)	1306	2200	1898	+11.0
Imports (f.o.b.)	2809	3814	3557	+6.3
2. **Current Invisibles :**	**+711**	**+622**	**+622**	**—2.7**
Payments	831	1271	1127	+8.9
Receipts	1542	1893	1749	+4.2
3. **Current Account (Net)**	—792	**—992**	**—1037**	**+4.6**
4. Capital Account (net)	+792	+992	+1037	+4.6
Payments	—322	—403	—471	+4.6
Receipts (including changes in reserves)	1114	1395	1509	+4.6

*Annual Compound. *Source* : Planning and Development Division.

53. It should be noted that the Plan projections of the balance of payments assumed constant prices of 1977-78 and as such the compound growth rate as given in the table above reflect the real rather than nominal growth rates.

Actual Performance

54. The Fifth Plan could not anticipate the rapid deterioration in the world economic environment which followed subsequently and as such the actual outcome of the balance of payments differed quite significantly from the Plan forecasts. Soon after the Plan was finalised, the world economy witnessed rising inflationary pressures and mounting balance of payments disequilibria, volatile fluctuations in the interest and exchange rates causing massive movements of of speculative capital, and above all, the rising trend towards protectionism. The sluggish growth in world markets causing contraction in world trade for the first time since 1958, alongwith a steep decline in the prices of primary products drastically reduced the export earnings of the poorer countries, including

Pakistan and also caused sharp deterioration in the terms of trade. Furthermore, the inflow of Afghan refugees put a heavy burden on the economy of the country. Table 12 compare the actuals of 1977-78 with revised estimates for 1982-83 for major elements of balance of payments.

TABLE 12

Balance of Payments

(Fifth Plan Estimates and Actuals)

($ Million)

Items	1977-78 (Actuals)	1982-83*	Growth** Rate % (Nominal)	Growth** Rate % (Real)
1. **Merchandise Trade :**	**– 1,469**	**– 3,174**	**+16.5**	**+1.0**
Exports (f.o.b.)	1,283	2,538	+14.6	+8.7
Imports (f.o.b.)	2,751	5,712	+15.7	+5.0
2. **Current Invisibles :**	**+864**	**+2,365**	**+22.3**	**+11.2**
Payments	761	1,624	+16.4	+5.8
Receipts	1,625	3,989	+19.7	+8.8
3. **Current Account (Net)**	**– 605**	**– 809**	**+6.0**	**– 3.7**
4. **Capital Account (Net)**	+605	+498	+6.0	– 3.7
Payments	– 429	– 554	+5.2	– 4.8
Receipts	1,349	2,028	+8.5	– 1.5
Changes in Reserves (– increase) ..	–315	– 665	+16.1	–

*Revised Estimates
**Provisional Annual Compound.

Source : Planning and Development Division.

55. Although real exports grew faster than imports, the situation was reversed in nominal terms due to a sharp fall in the terms of trade. Home remittances as an important constituent of invisible receipts rose from $ 1,156 million in 1977-78 to $ 2,850 million estimated for 1982-83 at the annual compound rate of 19.8 per cent.

56. Given the recessionary conditions in the world economy, real export growth of close to 9 per cent per year, compared to the plan targets of 11 per cent per year, must be regarded as an impressive accomplishment. Imports on the other hand registered an annual compound growth rate of 5 per cent against the plan targets of 6.3 per cent per year, reflecting major import substitution efforts in wheat, fertilizers, cement, sugar, iron & steel and engineering

products. The trade balance in real terms rose by just 1 per cent compared with an annual increase of 1.4 per cent envisaged in the Fifth Plan, despite the pursuit of a liberal import policy throughout the Plan period. Some restraint in the import volume could be attributed to the delinking of the Rupee from the U.S. dollar from January 8, 1982. The managed floating exchange rate and the consequent depreciation of Pakistan rupee also provided stimulus to the export earnings of the country.

57. These indicators reflect the resilience and strengthening of balance of payments achieved during the Fifth Plan Period.

IMPORT POLICY FOR 1982-83

Annexure

The import policy for 1982-83 aims at :

(a) stimulating further industrial activity leading to greater import substitution and export expansion by ensuring easy availability of essential inputs and capital goods.

(b) increasing access to more items of raw materials and capital goods which have been hitherto banned or channelled to the public sector with a view to providing impetus for diversification of product range, effecting cost reduction and improving productivity.

(c) checking price rise by ensuring adequate availability of goods, counteracting monopolistic trends and promoting healthy competition.

Highlights of Import Policy

With this end in view, the import policy for 1982-83 has been made more liberal and contains the following salient features :

(1) Nearly 90 new items of raw materials and capital goods have been made importable under the Free List .

(2) Caustic Soda and Soda Ash which were earlier importable by TCP only have been shifted from Part C to Part A of the Free List and now the private sector is eligible to import these items.

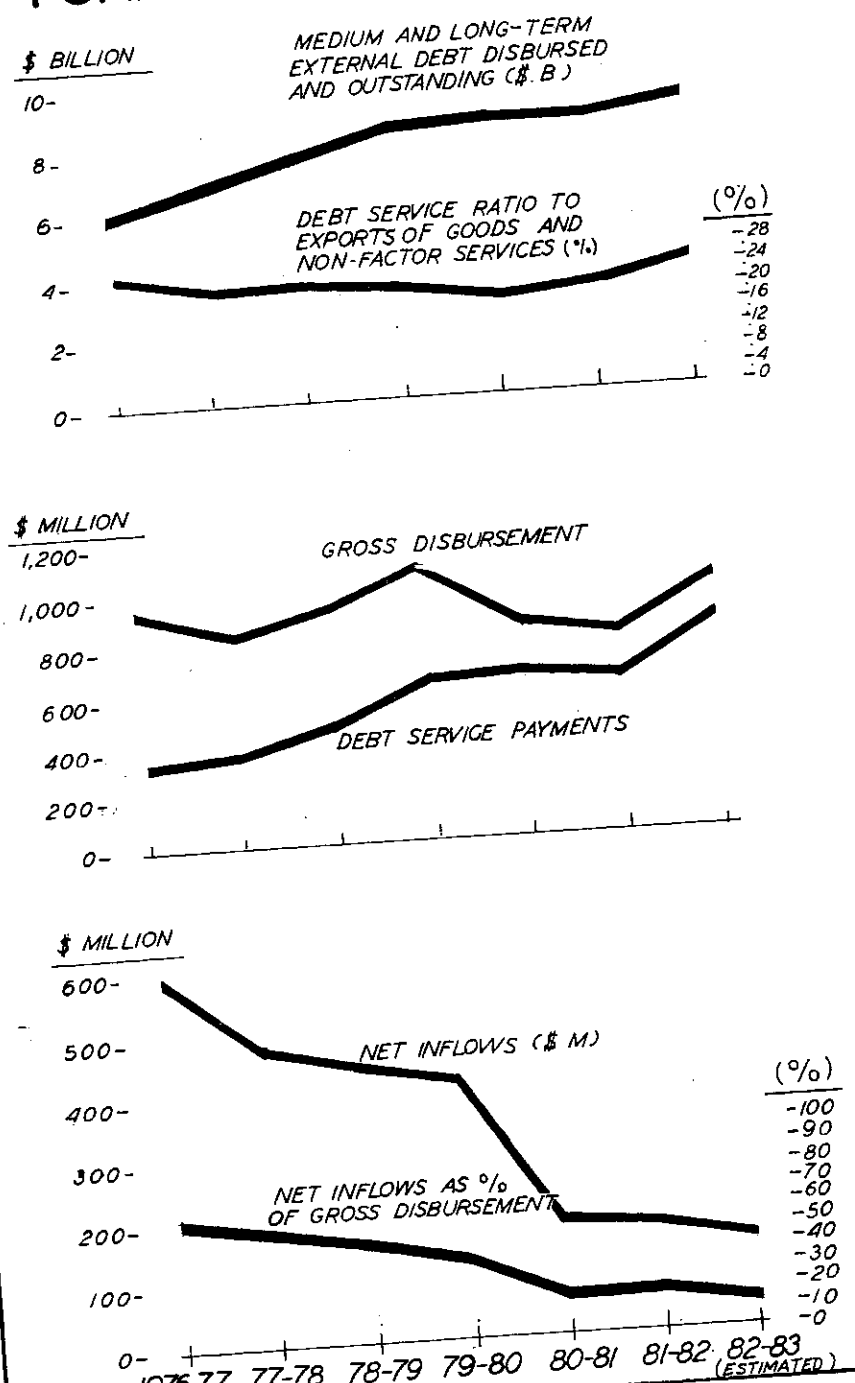
(3) 18 items have been transferred from the Tied List to Part A of the Free List in order to ensure efficient and economic operation of industrial units.

(4) To enhance export capability, allowable limit for import of bannned machinery items by the units has been raised from Rs. 3 million to Rs. 5 million.

(5) Under the deletion programme industrial licences will be issued only for permissible components required for manufacturers/assemblers of refrigerators, deep freezers, air conditioners, T.V., motor cycles and scooters.

(6) Licensable value restriction has been lifted from six items of consumer goods.

FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOW



6.

Foreign Capital Inflows

Foreign capital inflows to Pakistan started in 1951 and by the end of December 1982 loans worth $15.9 billion had been contracted—$ 15.2 billion in the form of loans repayable in foreign exchange and $ 0.7 billion in the form of loans repayable in non-convertible rupees (including $ 0.3 billion rupee loans repayable in rupees). In addition, $ 4.9 billion had been received as grants.

2. Out of total commitments amounting to $ 20.8 billion, only 8 per cent were in the form of unrestricted balance of payments support. The remaining 92 per cent were tied to specific projects or commodities and were often also confined to purchases from donor countries. The break-up by type of capital inflow is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Commitments of Foreign Loans and Grants
(1950-51 *to December* 1982)

Particulars	Amount ($ Billion)	% of Total Commitments
Project	11.9	57
Non-Project	8.9	43
(*i*) Non-food	(4.1)	(20)
(*ii*) Food	(2.5)	(12)
(*iii*) Balance of Payments Support	(1.6)	(8)
(*iv*) Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	(0.7)	(3)
Total ..	20.8	100

Source : Economic Affairs Division.

grant assistance constituted 10 per cent of the total inflows whereas in the subsequent years (1975—82) they averaged 19 per cent. Table 3 indicates this trend since 1951 to December 1982.

TABLE 3

Shift in the Composition of Capital Inflow

($ Million)

Period	Total Capital inflow	of which					
		Grants		Loans repayable in non-convertible rupees		Loans repayable in foreign exchange	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Pre-First Plan	337	216	(64)	20	(6)	101	(30)
First Plan	1,075	578	(54)	276	(25)	221	(21)
Second Plan	2,911	1,106	(38)	246	(8)	1,559	(54)
Third Plan	2,937	704	(24)	191	(6)	2,042	(70)
Five Years (1970–75) ..	3,942	375	(10)	—	—	3,567	(90)
1975-76	958	102	(11)	—	—	856	(89)
1976-77	1,115	187	(17)	—	—	928	(83)
1977-78	979	151	(15)	—	—	828	(85)
1978-79	1,409	222	(16)	—	—	1,187	(84)
1979-80	1,713	310	(18)	—	—	1,403	(82)
1980-81	988	233	(24)	—	—	755	(76)
1981-82	1,677	486	(29)	—	—	1,191	(71)
1982-83 (July-Dec.)	753	234	(31)	—	—	519	(69)
Grand Total ..	20,794	4,904	(24)	733	(3)	15,157	(73)

—Nil

Source : Ecooomic Affairs Division.

PLEDGES, COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS 1982-83

Pledges

11. Governments and institutions concerned with development assistance to Pakistan met in Paris on June 10 and 11, 1982, under the Chairmanship of the World Bank. Members of the Consortium commended the Pakistan Government for its successful and sustained efforts to improve the economy. The reorientation of Government expenditures away from subsidies and public industry and towards high-priority projects and programmes in agriculture, irrigation and energy, the recent policy changes to promote the development of Pakistan's

domestic oil and gas potential, and the newly adopted flexible exchange rate system were all strongly endorsed. It was felt that these reforms could help to strengthen Pakistan's balance of payments prospects significantly over the coming years. Recent Government initiatives to improve basic social services, particularly in the rural areas, were also welcomed. At the same time, members noted that the Pakistan economy still faced considerable difficulties and that continued close attention would need to be given to further policy adjustments to increase domestic resource mobilization and to encourage investment and efficiency. The importance of appropriate incentives for industrial development as well as further easing of regulatory controls on private industry was stressed.

12. Members of the Consortium reviewed Pakistan's short and medium term capital needs and indicated levels for fiscal year 1983. Further special assistance for the relief of Afghan refugees was also indicated. The position of pledges (excluding relief assistance for Afghan refugees) is given in the following table.

TABLE 4

Indicative Pledges for Fiscal Year 1982-83

($ Million).

Country/Agency	Project	Non-Project	Food	Technical Assistance	Other	Total
Belgium	1.7	—	—	—	—	1.7
Canada	28.1	7.1	—	1.6	—	36.8
France	20.2	6.6	0.8	—	—	27.6
Germany	29.9	17.0	6.2	10.2	—	63.3
Italy	30.0	0.8	3.0	—	—	33.8
Japan	73.1	41.9	11.0	—	23.0	149.0
Netherlands	11.5	0.7	—	4.7	5.2	22.1
Norway..	1.2	11.2	—	—	—	12.4
Sweden	2.6	—	—	—	—	2.6
United Kingdom ..	17.4	6.4	—	4.1	—	27.9
United States	90.0	110.0	50.0	—	—	250.0
A.D.B...	200.0	—	—	1.0	—	201.0
World Bank Group ..	250.0	—	—	—	—	250.0
Sub-Total ..	755.7	201.7	71.0	21.6	28.2	1,078.2
Switzerland	3.2	—	—	—	—	3.2
UN System	—	—	21.1	54.2	—	75.3
E.E.C.	10.0	—	7.0	1.0	—	18.0
Total ..	768.9	201.7	99.1	76.8	28.2	1,174.7

—Nil

Source : Economic Affairs Division.

13. Relief for Afghan Refugees was indicated at $ 229.8 million. Thus, the total indicative pledges for fiscal year 1983 amounted to $ 1,404.5 million compared with $ 1,311.9 million for 1981-82 an increase of about 7 per cent. No formal pledges similar to those made by the Consortium are arranged by the non-Consortium group of donors including Islamic countries.

Commitments

14. Commitments during 1982-83 from all sources are estimated at $ 1,661 million, almost at the level of last year. Total commitments (by sources) since 1978-79 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 5

Commitments of Foreign Capital Inflows

($ Million).

Sources	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Estimates)
I. Consortium	979.7	730.6	680.4	1,086.9	1,076.8
II. Non-Consortium ..	223.0	365.7	123.9	182.1	246.3
III. Islamic Countries ..	135.1	342.8	58.4	92.6	108.3
IV. IMF Trust Fund ..	71.2	157.4	16.1	—	—
V. Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees ..	—	116.7	109.6	315.6	230.0
Total ..	1,409.0	1,713.2	988.4	1,677.2	1,661.4

Note.—The above table excludes short-term credits of one and less than one year's maturity.
— Nil

Disbursements

15. Disbursement from all sources during 1982-83 are estimated at $ 1,290 million as compared to $ 1,102 million during 1981-82 an increase of $ 188 million. Out of the total disbursements of $ 1,290 million during the current fiscal year, an amount of $ 639 million is estimated to be utilized for project financing, $ 274 million for import of commodities, $98 million for import of edible oil and $ 3 million for import of butter oil. Relief assistance for Afghan refugees is estimated at $ 276 million. Table below shows disbursements (by sources) since 1978-79.

TABLE 6

Disbursements of Foreign Capital Inflows

($ Million).

Sources	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Estimates)
I. Consortium	665.2	593.0	607.6	576.6	735.2
II. Non-Consortium ..	166.2	374.2	186.9	132.9	163.2
II. Islamic Countries ..	45.8	284.1	50.4	99.4	115.5
IV. IMF Trust Fund ..	71.2	157.4	16.1	—	—
V. Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees ..	—	110.8	110.6	293.1	276.0
Total ..	948.4	1,459.8	971.6	1,102.0	1,289.9

Note.—The above table excludes short-term credits of one and less than one year's maturity.
—Nil

DEBT RELIEF/RESCHEDULING ARRANGEMENTS

Short Term Debt Rescheduling May 1971 to June 1974

16. In May 1972 short term debt rescheduling arrangements were concluded with the Consortium countries providing debt relief of $ 233.8 million for the period from May 1, 1971 to June 30, 1973. These were followed by second short-term arrangements for 1973-74 providing debt relief of $ 107.2 million. These agreements rescheduled about 56 per cent of the debt servicing falling due during the period from May 1, 1971 to June 30, 1974. The rescheduled debt was repaid over a period of three years at an interest rate not exceeding the weighted average of 5 per cent.

17. Debt relief was also provided by creditors outside the Consortium on comparable debt during the interim and short term arrangements for May 1, 1971 to June 30, 1974.

Debt Relief/Rescheduling Arrangements 1974—78

18. Under the Memorandum of Understanding dated June 28, 1974 the Member countries of Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium provided debt relief of $ 650 million spread over a period of four years beginning from July 1, 1974 in annual instalments of $ 175 million for the first three years and $ 125 million for the fourth year. The relief amount carried an interest rate of 2.5 per cent with repayment over a period of 30 years including grace period of 10 years. This relief was provided to Pakistan in view of the precarious balance of payments position of the country and Pakistan's acceptance following the events of 1971 of servicing obligations of debt incurred for the benefit of areas in Bangladesh. Debt relief agreements were signed with the Consortium countries for the period from 1974-75 to 1977-78. Negotiations were held with creditor countries outside the Consortium and agreements were signed with Switzerland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Poland, USSR and Yugoslavia.

19. The debt relief arrangements expired on June 30, 1978 and Pakistan had to resume full debt service payments with effect from July 1, 1978 despite the balance of payments difficulties.

Debt Relief Arrangements Beyond 1977-78

20. Confronted with the burden of massive debt service payments in the context of acute balance of payments difficulties, the Government of Pakistan placed a request for debt rescheduling with the Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium in June 1978. The request was repeated in the Consortium meeting held in June 1979. The deliberations remained inconclusive on both the occassions.

21. In the absence of a Multilateral Agreement, debt relief was, however, provided to Pakistan by certain creditors countries in the context of the UNCTAD Resolution of March 11 1978 or under bilateral arrangements. The form of relief provided and the amount involved is given below :—

	($ *Million*).
(*a*) Cancellation of outstanding debt or conversion into grant or cancellation of debt service payments	192.2
(*b*) Debt relief through provision of additional grant	15.2
(*c*) Debt relief through re-financing	2.8
(*d*) Debt relief through modification of original terms.	108.0

Debt Relief for 18 months (January 15, 1981 to July 14, 1982)

22. Under the Multilateral Agreement of January 14, 1981 the Consortium creditor countries agreed to provide debt relief by rescheduling 90% payments of official concessional loans due during the period from January 15, 1981 to July 14, 1982 on terms carrying grant element of 55%. Debt relief thus provided by all the creditor countries (Consortium and Non-Consortium), amounted to $ 240.1 million (write-off of payments $ 14.0 million, consolidation/rescheduling $ 199.9 million, additional commodity loans $ 22.9 million and adjustment of payments against barter account $ 3.3 million).

Technical Assistance

23. Over the years, sustained efforts have been made to build-up the necessary skills, and know-how required to maintain the progress of the economy. The expertise made available to Pakistan by the developed countries and UN and its various specialised agencies under the Technical Assistance Programme has played a significant part in this effort. The assistance under the Programme is obtained on a grant basis bilaterally and multilaterally.

24. A total of 625 training facilities were utilized during the year 1982. In the case of expert advisory services, 164 foreign experts visited Pakistan during the year. In addition, assistance was also provided for seminars and workshops.

UNDP

25. UNDP offers assistance to Pakistan in the form of training facilities, expert services and equipment for projects aimed at increasing productivity and improving human well-being.

26. The Third Country Programme (1982—86) by and large places due emphasis on the requirements of technical assistance where UNDP could possibly cooperate in different sectors of the economy including agriculture and rural development, human resources, natural resources, industries, trade and tourism, and infrastructure. During 1982 the UNDP assistance for implementation of various on-going development projects was $ 16.80 million as against $ 12.00 million in the preceding year.

27. Under the scheme entitled " Transfer of Know-How Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) " which is being implemented in collaboration with the UNDP in order to bring Pakistani experts/specialists working abroad to Pakistan for a short period of 2—8 weeks, 71 experts have visted Pakistan by the end of December 1982. The scheme became operative from September 1980.

Out-going Technical Assistance Programme

28. The Government of Pakistan has introduced its outgoing civilian technical assistance programme in the form of donations, expert services, skilled and semi-skilled workers and provision of training through scholarship awards and admissions to educational institutions in different fields.

29. Such assistance is provided to more than 72 countries of the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, Asia and the members of the Colombo Plan. The Government of Pakistan has earmarked about Rs. 4.5 million for the year 1982-83 for financing its technical assistance programme. An additional special fund of Rs. 1.5 million has been allocated during 1982-83 for providing technical assistance to Zimbabwe.

30. During 1982-83 regular courses were held and trainings arranged from which many countries benefitted. Experts were also provided by Pakistan to some developing countries. 341 foreign students have been admitted in the professional colleges, and 108 scholarships were awarded in various fields to students from developing countries.

7.

Money, Credit and Banking

The last five years have seen major institutional changes in money and banking in Pakistan. The system has acquired considerable sophistication with the introduction of innovative banking techniques and adoption of Islamic modes of commercial activity.

Institutional Background

The banking system in Pakistan consists of the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), and twenty six scheduled banks. Nine of the scheduled banks are government-owned; five are commercial and four are specialized banks. Seventeen are foreign-owned commercial banks. Scheduled banks are the main source of loans to manufacturing and commerce. The Pakistan Banking Council (PBC) works closely with the commercial banks to formulate recommendations for submission to the Federal Government on the coordination of commercial banking activity and national development objectives and on operational guidelines for the commercial banks.

2. The specialized banks are the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP), the Federal Bank for Cooperatives (FBC), the Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan (IDBP), and the Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank (PPCB). The FBC functions as a central bank for agricultural credit and other cooperative societies. ADBP and IDBP are dominant among the specialized banks.

3. Outside the banking system there are a number of important nonbank financial institutions (NBFIs) which assist the manufacturing sector. Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC), which has majority private ownership makes 10 to 15 year foreign exchange loans to the private manufacturing sector for medium and large-scale projects. The government-owned National Development Finance Corporation (NDFC) lends to public sector manufacturing enterprises and (since late 1979) to the private industrial sector on medium and long term basis and for working capital. The main sources of PICIC's and NDFC's funds are foreign and State Bank credit lines. NDFC also engages in domestic sales of certificates of deposit.

4. In addition, three non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) specialize primarily in arranging equity financing for industrial firms. The investment Corporation of Pakistan (ICP) and the National Investment Trust (NIT) operate closed-end mutual funds and unit trust savings schemes, respectively, under government supervision and have extensive equity holdings in both public and private sector undertakings. ICP also underwrites equity issues and arranges for investments and working capital financing of industrial projects from consortia of domestic commercial banks. Bankers' Equity Limited (BEL), owned by the SBP and the five government-owned commercial banks, provide risk capital to the private manufacturing sector by underwriting equity issues and facilitating the commercial banks' equity participation (up to 75 per cent) in medium and large-scale, private sector industrial projects. It also assists in identifying sources of foreign exchange financing.

5. The financial system also includes the House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC), and the Small Business Finance Corporation (SBFC). HBFC finances only residential construction and home purchases; its resources are obtained in large part from SBP lines of credit. SBFC, which had been a term lending institution until June 1980, now operates on a non-interest basis under Islamic principles, as described in Chapter 1.

Monetary and Credit Policies

6. The National Credit Consultative Council (NCCC) formulates annual credit plans for the economy consonant with the Annual Development Programme. Representation on the Council includes the federal and provincial governments, the State Bank (SBP), the Pakistan Banking Council (representing the commercial banks), the major non-bank financial institutions, and the private sector.

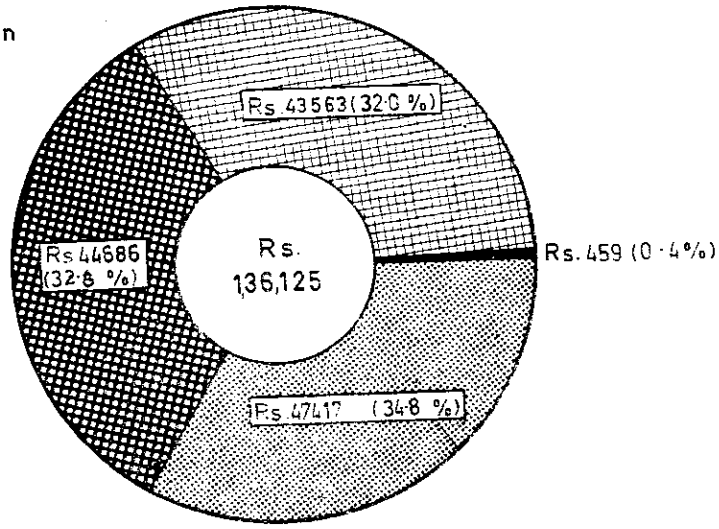
7. Direct and selective controls have been for some time the primary instrument for regulating the growth and distribution of domestic credit in Pakistan. The NCCC has primary responsibility for determining monetary and credit policy and for formulating annual credit plans and specific credit targets in the light of investment objectives of the development programme. The supervision of the implementation of the NCCC credit plans rest largely with the State Bank. The annual NCCC Credit Plans establish specific overall monetary and credit growth targets, as well as credit sub-targets within recipient sectors for lending to the Government and the non-government sectors.

8. In addition to direct controls, SBP also employs indirect instruments to regulate expansion by the scheduled banks. On balance, however, reliance on these instruments has been of secondary importance in controlling credit

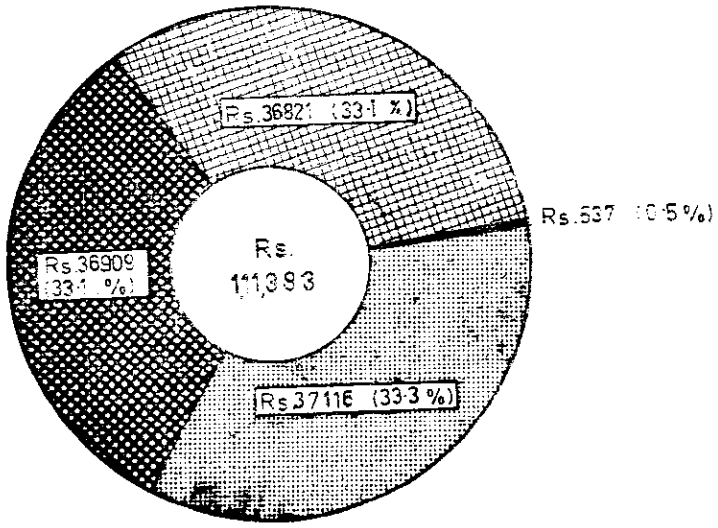
MONETARY ASSETS

Currency in Circulation | Demand Deposits | Time Deposits | Others

Rs.in Million



1982-83
(JULY-MARCH)



1981-82
(JULY-MARCH)

expansion. The indirect instruments include a 5 per cent minimum cash reserve requirement, a 35 per cent liquidity ratio, and the SBP rediscount rate. Reliance on the SBP redicount rate has not been an important factor determining the extent of scheduled bank borrowing from the Central Bank as the SBP has not in general permitted extensive bank access to its resources except for special refinancing facilities. Consequently, rather than directly acting to control primary liquidity, increases in the bank rate have in the past usually signalled a general upward shift in the interest rate structure with the objective of constraining the demand for credit and encouraging savings through moving nominal interest rates closer toward the real costs of and returns to capital in the economy.

Trends in Money and Credit

9. Based on figures up to end March 1983, " monetary assets " (currency-in-circulation, demand, time and savings deposits, plus some other liabilities of the State Bank) expanded by 19.8 per cent over the level of 24th June, 1982. The bulk of the increase was in the form of time and savings deposits, whose share in monetary assets rose from 29.6 per cent as on 24th June 1982 to 34.8 per cent as on 31st March, 1983. Trends in components of monetary assets are shown in table 1.

TABLE 1

Growth of Monetary Assets

(million Rs.)

Outstanding on last Thursday	Currency in Circulation		Demand Deposits		Time Deposits		Monetary Assets	
	Amount	% Change	Amouut	% Change	Amount	% Change	Amount	% Change
1976-77 ..	+2,920	23.2	+4,638	31.2	+2,549	18.2	+10,122	24.3
1977-78 ..	+2,787	18.0	+4,096	21.0	+4,951	30.0	+11,890	23.0
1978-79 ..	+5,532	30.2	+4,075	17.3	+3,185	14.8	+12,863	20.2
1979-80 ..	+3,984	16.7	+4,471	16.2	+5,660	23.0	+14,162	18.5
1980-81 ..	+7,584	27.3	+4,669	14.5	+428	1.4	+12,836	14.2
1981-82 ..	+3,115	8.8	+4,117	11.2	+2,841	9.2	+10,070	9.7
July-March								
1981-82 ..	+1,411	4.0	+92	0.2	+6,373	20.7	+7,859	7.6
1982-83 ..	+5,038	13.1	+3,752	9.2	+13,833	41.2	+22,531	19.8

Source: State Bank

Note : Other deposits, included in monetary assets, are not shown in this Table. *See* Statistical Annexure, Table 7.1.

10. The increase in monetary assets of Rs. 22,531 million during the first three quarters of 1982-83 was associated with a net increase of Rs. 5,568 million in foreign assets and of Rs. 16,963 million in domestic credit, as shown in Table 2. The first, reflected the major improvement in the balance of payments, described in Chapter 5, largely as a result of a favourable trade position and increased workers' remittances. The second, a somewhat higher credit expansion of 14.5 per cent compared to 11.9 per cent last year, mainly due to extraordinary needs of financing commodity operations and public sector enterprises.

TABLE 2

Factors Associated with Changes in Monetary Assets

(million Rs.)

Changes in	1980-81	1981-82	July—March 1981-82	July—March 1982-83
Monetary Assets	**+12,836**	**+10,070**	**+7,859**	**+22,531**
Foreign Assets (Net)	**− 1,093**	**− 5,894**	**−4,172**	**+5,568**
Balance of Payments (change in reserves)	− 451	− 5,958	..	..
Adjustment (a)	− 642	+64	...	..
Domestic Assets (Net)..	**+13,929**	**+14,964**	**+12,031**	**+16,963**
(i) Private Sector proper	+5,063	+9,298	+9,444	+9,863
(ii) Public Sector	+9,091	+8,850	+5,392	+9,000
(a) Government Sector	+6,025	6,005	+4,185	+6,596
Budgetary Support ..	(2,554)	(5,634)	(3,826)	(3,122)
Commodity Operations .	(3,471)	(371)	(359)	(3,474)
(b) Public Sector Enterprises...	+3,066	+2,845	+1,207	+2,404
(iii) Other Items (Net)	+225	+2,184	+2,805	+1,900
Memo :				
% change in :				
Monetary Assets	14.1	9.7	7.6	19.8
Credit to :				
Private Sector Proper	13.7	22.1	22.5	19.2
Public Sector	14.7	12.5	7.6	11.3
(a) Government Sector ..	12.5	11.1	7.7	11.3
(b) Public Sector Enterprises ..	22.4	17.0	7.2	12.3
As % of GNP : Monetary Assets	34.2	32.4	.	.

(a) Residual : Due to changes in coverage and valuation.
.. Not available.
. Not applicable.

Source : State Bank

11. As part of its agricultural policy, the Government assures farmers of the prices of major agricultural products and some inputs. These purchases are financed by recourse to credit. Borrowing during the first three quarters of 1982-83 to finance these commodity operations amounted to Rs. 3,474 million denoting an increase of 31.5 per cent over the outstanding level of credit for commodity operations as on 24th June 1982. The bulk of this was utilised to finance procurement of wheat, rice and sugar, at higher prices as shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Scheduled Bank Credit for Commodity Operations

(million Rs.)

Commodities	June 26, 1981 to March 25, 1982	June, 25, 1982 to March 31, 1983
Wheat	−434	+1052
Fertilizer	−325	−10
Sugar	+345	+814
Seed	−36	−38
Rice	+738	+1,515
Edible Oil	+2	+150
Paddy	+68	−4
Others	+1	−5
Total ..	+359	+3,474

Source: State Bank

12. Budgetary support during this period was less than last year, despite lower than anticipated revenue receipts, losses in state trading resulting from lower than anticipated export volumes and unit values, and a heavier debt service burden in rupee terms following depreciation of the rupee.

13. The sectoral distribution of scheduled bank credit is given in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Change in Sectoral Distribution of Advances by Scheduled Banks

(million Rs.)

Changes in Net Credit Outstanding During	1979-80	1980-81	12 month ended March 1982
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	+324.9	+420.5	+1950.3
Mining and Quarrying	−112.6	+127.6	−55.6
Manufacturing .. .. −	+946.7	+3084.7	+4311.0
Construction	+348.4	−99.6	−189.4
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	−0.7	+217.3	−231.6
Commerce	+734.8	+4157.2	+4076.7
Transport, Storage and Communication	49.9	−98.0	+106.8
Services	+2291.0	+2667.0	+2819.3
Employees, etc.	+1130.4	−506.8	+734.8
Toal ..	+6161.9	+9969.7	+31522.2

Source : State Bank

14. Although data for 1982-83 are not available, the broad sectoral trends are thought to have continued this year. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce claim the largest share of scheduled bank advances followed by services, construction and others.

Activities of Scheduled Banks

15. Bank deposits have risen sharply with the expansion of domestic credit, as shown in Table 5, which presents a summary consolidated balance sheet of the Scheduled Banks.

TABLE 5

Summary Balance Sheet (Scheduled Banks)

(billion Rs.)

	Outstanding at end				Change During March 1982 March 1983	Percent
	1980-81	1981-82	March 1982	March 1983		
Deposits (a)	**73.4**	**81.6**	**80.5**	**99.2**	**+18.7**	**+23.2**
Demand Deposits ..	40.5	44.1	40.2	47.8	+7.6	+18.9
Time Deposits ..	33.4	37.5	40.3	51.4	+11.1	+27.5
Credit	**57.8**	**67.0**	**65.8**	**78.8**	**+13.0**	**+19.7**
Investment	**26.6**	**30.7**	**29.6**	**36.6**	**+7.0**	**+23.6**
Net Position With State Bank of Pakistan .. .	**−9.1**	**−11.1**	**−10.1**	**−9.4**	**−0.7**	**+7.0**
Statutory Reserves .	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.2	+1.0	+23.8
Excess Reserves —	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	−0.1	−12.5
Less : Borrowings ..	−13.6	−16.0	−15.1	−15.3	−0.2	−1.3
Other Liquid Assets (Net)(b)	**4.1**	**4.2**	**3.8**	**5.5**	**+1.7**	**+44.7**
Of which :						
Foreign Assets (Net) ..	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	−0.6	−66.7
Other Items (Net) ..	**−3.0**	**−2.6**	**−8.7**	**−12.3**	**−3.6**	**−41.4**
Memo :						
Credit/Deposit (%) ..	76.7	76.0	81.7	79.4		
Investment/Deposit (%)	34.8	34.8	36.8	36.9		

Source : State Bank

(a) Excluding inter-bank items.
(b) Cash, balances (other than those with SBP), net foreign assets (foreign currency, net of borrowing from banks abroad), and money at call (net).

16. During the first three quarters of 1982-83, scheduled bank deposits excluding inter-bank items rose by Rs. 17.6 billion, an increase of 21.6 per cent over the amount outstanding as on 24th June 1982 as compared with a rise of Rs. 6.8 billion or 9.1 per cent in the corresponding period last year. There was a marked decline in liquidity preference, reflecting increased confidence in the economy. Within deposits, time deposits as a share of demand and time deposits rose from 46.0% at end 1981-82 to 51.8% at end March 1983. Profit and loss sharing (PLS) deposits rose by Rs. 6.3 billion between 24th June 1982 and 31st March, 1983 and constituted 35.8 per cent of the increase in demand and time deposits during the period. The liquidity position of scheduled banks, and ratio of credits and investment to deposits are presented in table 5.

17. To channelise credit to the small investor and priority sectors, mandatory credit targets were prescribed for the commercial banks. Actual utilization *vis-a-vis* targets is shown below :

TABLE 6

Mandatory Credit

(million Rs.)

	Targets 1982-83	Utilization July, 1982— March, 1983	Percent
I. Agriculture(including small loans for agricultural production as at II (a) below (Gross disbursements) ..	1,787	1600	89.5
II. Small Loans :			
(a) For agricultural production (Gross disbursements)..	894	969	108.4
(b) Small business (net increase)	341	182	53.4
(c) Small industry (net increase)	1,421	1018	71.6
(i) For fixed investment		136	
(ii) For working Capital		882	
III. Loan for Tobacco Marketing(gross disbursements) ..	276	289	104.7

Source: State Bank

18. Utilization has outpaced the anticipated rate in every sector except small business and small industry. Particularly in the case of loans for tobacco marketing the actual disbursements are 104.7 per cent of the target given. The utilization in respect of seasonal loans for agricultural production is already close to the annual target with still three months to spare.

19. The definition of loans to small business and industry was revised as under :—

(a) *Loans to Small Business.*—The maximum limit was raised from Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 200,000.

(b) *Loans to Small Industry.*—Small industry was defined to include Industrial units including cottage industry with fixed assets (excluding land and building) the original value of which did not exceed Rs. 5 million as against Rs. 3 million theretofore.

Scheme for Financing Locally Manufactured Machinery

20. (a) *Local Sale.*—Under the scheme, the participating financial institutions (IDBP, PICIC and NDFC) provide loans at 2 per cent below the rate at which a foreign currency loan would have been given for the same machinery, while refinance against the same is given by the State Bank at 2% below the rate charged by the lending institutions. Refinance is also provided to BEL under the scheme on the basis of mark-up in price-cum-profit and loss sharing. In cases where a complete plant is involved and the development finance institution cannot finance singly, they are allowed to associate scheduled commercial banks to meet the large requirements of funds. In such cases refinance is allowed to all the members of the consortium, provided the consortium is led by one of the development finance institutions.

21. The position of credit limits sanctioned by the State Bank against local sales of locally manufactured machinery and utilisation thereagainst by the institutions concerned from inception of the scheme is shown below :—

TABLE 7

Sanctioned Credit Limits

(million Rs.)

Institutions	S.B.P. Limits Sanctioned	Refinance obtained from S.B.P	Amount Sanctioned to parties	Amount drawn by the parties
End June 1982				
IDBP	500.00	383.15	715.97	388.00
PICIC	155.00	90.07	201.25	90.29
NDFC	685.00	676.06	928.85	676.06
BEL	29.53	23.17	137.78	23.17
HBL	7.50	7.47	7.50	7.47
Upto January, 1983				
IDBP	500.00	448.59	778.98	466.07
PICIC	215.00	98.19	247.61	98.42
NDFC	885.00	738.74	911.97	738.74
BEL	250.53	–	217.52	36.19
HBL	29.30	7.47	7.50	7.47
NBP	21.80	—	—	—
UBL	21.80	—	–	–
MCB	13.08	–	–	–
ABL	8.72	–	–	–

Source : State Bank

22. (b) *Export Sales.*—Export refinance provided by the State Bank under the above scheme aggregated Rs. 180 million during the whole 1981-82 and Rs. 103.3 million during the first nine months of 1982-83.

National Savings Schemes

23. Compared to a savings mobilisation targetted under the national savings of Rs. 6.097 million for 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 7,375.8 million was collected by the end of March, 1983. The gross investment amounted to Rs. 15,108 million as compared to Rs. 7,983.2 million for the same period of the previous year. The net investment during this period was 91.3% more than the investment received during the same period of the previous year.

24. The Khas deposits scheme has been the most popular. It yielded a net investment of Rs. 3,899.378 million during first 9 months of 1982-83. It was followed by Prize Bonds with net investment of Rs. 1,714.3 million. Defence Savings Certificates secured a net investment of Rs. 755.552 million.

25. Two new schemes namely 'Mahana Amdani Account' and 'Special Savings Accounts' were introduced from March 1983. Under the 'Mahana Amdani Account' monthly deposits ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 made regularly for 5 years, are payable in an equivalent amount regularly for the life of the depositor. The return on this scheme after completion of 5 years comes to 20% per year, free of income tax. In case the deposits are withdrawn before the completion of 5 years of the opening of an account, the account is closed and the principal and the profits on these depostis is paid on the years completed at the prescribed rates.

26. The Special Savings Account is meant for bodies and corporations controlled by the Government. An Account under this scheme can be opened with a minimum deposit of Rs. 0.10 million. The return on this scheme is 14 per cent.

27. In order to encourage investment from abroad the Government has allowed repatriation, in foreign exchange of an investment received in Khas Deposits Scheme from abroad. The Government has further allowed the appointment of sales agents on the basis of commission at the rate of 1.5% in foreign exchange, for securing investment in Savings Scheme. The investment in Savings Schemes have been allowed to be made from abroad by any person. It has been further decided to arrange sale of Savings instruments by a representative of the Organization through Embassies in the Gulf States. Soon after the decision of the Government to allow repatriaion of investment in Khas Deposits Scheme the National Savings Organization received an investment of over Rs. 15.0 million, in foreign exchange from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States in a period of about 3 months. Details are given in the Annexure.

Export Finance Scheme

28. Export finance under this scheme is provided by the banks to exporters at a concessional rate of interest of 3% per year and refinance, in turn, continues to be provided by the State Bank to banks at zero rate of interest.

29. Under the scheme, Rs. 9,985 million were sanctioned for the year 1981-82 in favour of scheduled banks as compared to Rs. 8,350 million for the year 1980-81. During the current financial year Rs. 9,430 million and Rs. 9,610 million were sanctioned to the scheduled banks upto December 31, 1982 and February 28, 1983 respectively.

30. Against these sanctions the banks were provided refinance as detailed below :—

(Rs. million)

	Under Part-I of the scheme	Under Part-II of the scheme
1981-82		
July– December, 1981	5956	3895
January– June, 1982	7312	2394
1982-83		
July 82 -December, 82	6068*	3294*

*(Provisional)

31. During the year 1981-82 refinance to the extent of Rs. 1 million was also provided to the Middle East Bank Limited against their financing of supplies under international tenders.

32. Previously all locally produced export goods covered under the scheme, including locally manufactured machinery, were eligible for export finance for a maximum period of 180 days and 3% rate of interest under the Export Finance Scheme. Effective from June 13, 1982, locally manufactured machinery supplied locally against international tenders, was brought within the purview of the scheme for financing locally manufactured machinery. Refinance in cases of such supplies is being provided for more than 180 days, depending on the terms and conditions of the relative contract between the executing agency and the supplier and other relevant documents. The rate of interest is charged at 2% as prescribed under the Scheme for financing locally manufactured machinery.

CREDIT CONTROL MEASURES

33. The following credit control measures were taken by the State Bank during July, 1982—March, 1983.

34. Effective from 8th July, 1982, the definition of loans to small business and industry were revised as follows :

(a) *Loans to Small Business.*—The maximum limit was raised from Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 200,000.

(b) *Loans to Small Industry.*—Small industry was defined to include industrial units, including cottage industry, with fixed assests (excluding land and building) the original value of which did not exceed Rs. 5 million as against Rs. 3 million theretofore.

35. On July 20, 1982, it was decided by the Government that all such exports as are not covered by L/Cs and avail of post-shipment credit under Part-I of the Export Finance Scheme should be compulsorily brought within the purview of the Export Credit Guarantee Scheme with effect from August 15, 1982. Subsequenty due to non-finalisation of the arrangements by the Pakistan Insurance Corporation, the effective date was postponed several times and ultimately it was decided on January 25, 1983 that the ECGS cover would not be made compulsory and exporters who wish to avail of such cover on voluntary basis may continue to do so.

36. Effective from July 27, 1982, it was decided that medium/long-term loans and advances for construction of cold storages, godowns and bins for preservation/storage of agricultural produce, sea food and meat should be treated as fixed agricultural investment. Accordingly, the banks will not charge interest at a rate higher than 11 per cent on those loans and advances.

37. Regarding concessionary credit under Export Finance Scheme and the Scheme for Financing Locally Manufactured Machinery in the case of exports made from Tariff Area of Pakistan to the Export Processing Zone, it was decided that with effect from August 4, 1982 all exports from the Tariff Area of Pakistan to the Export Processing Zone, which will be subjected to the normal export procedure, will be treated as export from Pakistan provided that they otherwise qualify for export finance. In such cases, the exporters will be entitled to concessionary export finance on production/execution of prescribed documents and the banks would also be entitled to refinance facility from the State Bank.

38. With a view to help the exporters of carpets and rugs and leather and leather products overcome the difficulties which they were facing in realising the export proceeds due to adverse international economic situtiion it was decided on August 4, 1982 to allow the following relaxations in Export Finance Scheme :

(i) In the case of Export Finance availed of under Part-I of the Export Finance Scheme for exports of carpets and rugs and leather and leather products, a total period of upto 270 days (at pre-shipment stage and/or post-shipment stage) may be allowed for repayment, provided shipments are made during the financial year 1982-83, within a period of 180 days after the drawal of the advance.

(ii) Under Part-II of the scheme, the two monitoring periods, July—December, 1982 and January—June, 1983 may be combined in the case of exports of carpets and rugs and leather products In other words, the whole financial year 1982-83 would constitute a single monitoring period in the case of exports of these commodities. In so far as export performance is concerned, these exporters will be required to make exports of a value equal to twice of their average daily borrowings during the combined monitoring period (July, 1982 June, 1983) as against the normal requirement of thrice the average daily borrowings. For the above purpose, the daily products of borrowings will be compared with the products of export receipts during the combined monitoring period which shall be arrived at by

multiplying the amount of export proceeds realised during the period by 180. If there is any shortfall in the receipts, penalty at the prescribed rate shall be recovered from the exporters.

39. With effect from August 8, 1982, banks were advised not to offer cash prizes or other benefits to the depositors, directly or indirectly, even without reducing the prescribed minimum rates of interest on deposits unless specific prior permission was obtained from the State Bank.

40. The banks were advised on August 28, 1982 to provide export finance under Part-I of the Export Finance Scheme against exports made to Saudi-Pakistan Commercial Centre, Jeddah, on consignment sale basis without production of a firm export order or a confirmed and irrevocable letter of credit subject to the following conditions and fulfilment of the relevant terms and conditions of the Export Finance Scheme :

(i) The facility will be available for post-shipment credit only.

(ii) Each application for post-shipment export finance should be recommended by Export Promotion Bureau and supported by a photostat copy of the agreement entered into between the Pakistani exporter applying for export finance and M/s Hottaimi Bin Nehar. Jeddah for handling of the goods to be sent by Pakistani Exporter to the Centre on consigment sale basis.

(iii) The export finance will be allowed for a maximum period of 180 days as admissible under the Scheme and the borrower will have to liquidate the loan within the aforesaid period by repatriation of export proceeds, failing which he will be liable to pay penal interest at the prescribed rate. However, if repatriation is made subsequently the concerned Chief Manager's office of the State Bank would, on representation made by the borrower through his bank, allow refund of the penal interest already charged less penal interest for the period of the delay.

41. Effective from August 29, 1982, import of auto-rickshaws-three wheelers (CKD Condition) were exempted from minimum letter of credit margin requirement. The exemption was to be allowed to those firms who were given sanction for manufacture of these rickshaws.

42. In view of the floating rate of exchange of Pak Rupee the banks were advised, by the State Bank on September 27, 1982 that for the purpose of both monitoring realisation of export proceeds as well as imposition of penalty under the Export Finance Scheme, the rupee equivalant of foreign currency realised would be taken into consideration. Where however, the shortfall in realisation of export proceeds is due to appreciation of the Rupee vis-a-vis the foreign currency in which the bill of exchange has been drawn since the date of grant of export finance, no penalty would be charged and the exporter would be allowed to make up the shortfall out of his own resources.

43. With effect from November 21, 1982, the medium and long-term advances for the following were to be treated as fixed agricultural investment :

1. Camels if purchased for agricultural use.

2. Tobacco-curing implements (for NWFP only).

3. Power-tillers and knapsack sprayers.

4. Purchase of trucks, bullock carts, transport machinery, country boats, fork lifts, etc.

5. Purchase of fattening animals goats|sheep.

44. It was decided on November 22, 1982 that as from the monitoring period commencing from July 1, 1982, in the case of exports against usance bills drawn under confirmed and irrevocable letters of credit (without reserve), where the exporter did not chose to get the bill discounted, the date of shipment would form the basis for determination of export performance during the relevant financial year on which the borrowing entitled under Part-II of Export Finance Scheme (EFS) is to be based. Similarly, for monitoring the performance at the end of each monitoring period, the date of shipment would form the basis. However, in the case of exports without a covering letter of credit or if there is a covering letter of credit but the negotiation is under reserve, the date of actual realisation of export proceeds would continue to be the basis for determination of export performance both for borrowing entitlement and monitoring at the end of each monitoring period.

45. Effective from November 25, 1982 it was decided to charge interest on State Bank's lendings to banks/financial institutions for industrial purposes (*i.e.* loans sanctioned thence forward for fixed industrial investment) at intervals at which instalments are payable to the State Bank.

46. It was represented on behalf of exporters that confirmation of a letter of credit involved extra cost to the exporter by way of confirmation charges. It was, therefore, decided on November 27, 1982 to waive the requirement of getting the letter of credit confirmed. Accordingly the banks would provide export finance under Part-I of the Export Finance Scheme in cases where either an irrevocable letter of credit (whether confirmed or not) or a firm export order has been received.

47. On January 12, 1983, the State Bank approved another institution *viz.* Bankers Equity Ltd., in addition to the scheduled commercial banks and NDFC for providing finance for "Export Sales" under the "Schemes for Financing Locally Manufactured Machinery".

48. On January 15, 1983, it was decided to withdraw the minimum margin requirement for opening of letters of credit for the import of industrial raw materials by manufacturers only. However, a bank would open L/C only if the

item is importable under the Import Policy and the importer produces an import licence for a given quantity.

49. On January 19, 1983, the State Bank approved, in addition to PICIC, IDBP, NDFC, BEL and scheduled commercial banks (under the lead of any one of the development finance institutions approved by the State Bank) the Pak-Libya Holding Co. Ltd. to provide financial assistance relating to local sales under Part-I of the 'Scheme for Financing Locally Manufactured Machinery.

50. Consequent upon the representations received from the banks emphasising the need to revise the bank charges, the State Bank, in consultation with the banks, revised the bank charges on January 25, 1983.

51. On January 30, 1983, the State Bank invited a reference to its instructions of June, 20, 1967 regarding giving of guarantees of various kinds on behalf of their constituents wherein the banks *inter-alia*, were advised to ensure that the guarantees given by them were backd by readily realisable securities. It was decided on January 30, 1983, that thenceforth, the banks can issue guarantees on behalf of their constituents backed by any tangible security.

52. One of the conditions for allowing substitution of firm order/letter of credit is that the goods should be shipped within the validity of the new firm order L/C. or within 180 days of availment of credit against the original firm order/L.C. wichever is earlier. It was decided on 22nd February, 1983 that in cases where the borrower was unable to ship the goods to the new buyer within the due date but makes shipment subsequently and also fulfils all the other conditions, the State Bank would on representation made by him, allow refund of penalty less penalty for the period of delay in the shipment.

ANNEXURE

GROSS AND NET INVESTMENT THROUGH NATIONAL SAVINGS CENTRES, POST OFFICES AND BANKS SINCE JULY, 1982 TO MARCH, 1983

(Rs. million).

Name of Schemes	Gross receipts	Net receipts
Defence Savings Certificates	**1,094.5**	**755.6**
National Savings Centres	533.6	421.8
Post Offices	188.3	48.5
Banks	372.6	285.3
National Deposit Certificates	**269.1**	**65.7**
National Savings Centres	146.3	75.0
Post Offices	32.0	(—)41.3
Banks	90.8	32.0
Khas Deposit Certificates	**2,652.7**	**1,798.4**
National Savings Centres	1,428.0	969.2
Post Offices	167.1	61.9
Banks	1,057.6	767.3
Premium Savings Certificates	**6.9**	**3.3**
National Savings Centres	4.5	2.0
Post Offices	1.2	0.8
Banks	1.2	0.5
A-Total of Certificates	**4,023.2**	**2,623.0**
National Savings Centres	2,112.4	1,468.0
Post Offices	388.6	69.9
Banks	1,522.1	1,085.1
Khas Deposit Accounts	**3,094.5**	**2,100.9**
National Savings Centres	2,796.5	1,981.7
Post Offices	298.0	119.2
National Deposit Accounts	**207.8**	**36.9**
National Savings Centres	109.3	37.3
Post Offices	98.5	(—)0.4
Savings Accounts	**1,545.0**	**68.0**
National Savings Centres	1,226.9	82.0
Post Offices	318.1	(—)14.0
Mahana Amdani Accounts	**0.03**	**0.03**
National Savings Centres	0.03	0.03
Special Savings Accounts	**778.5**	**778.5**
National Saving Centres	778.5	778.5
B-Total of Accounts	**5,625.9**	**2,984.4**
National Savings Centres	4,911.2	2,879.7
Post Offices	714.7	104.7
Total of A+B	**9,649.1**	**5,607.4**
National Savings Centres	7,023.7	4,347.7
Post Offices	1,103.3	174.6
Banks	1,522.1	1,085.1
C-Prize Bonds	**6,689.2**	**2,866.2**
Rs. 5	—	(—)57.0
Rs. 10	352.7	80.2
Rs. 11	43.8	42.4
Rs. 50	1,059.1	333.0
Rs. 500	2,667.6	1,203.8
Rs. 1,000	2,566.0	1,263.6
D-Postal Life Insurance	78.4	**53.4**
Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	16,416.7	8,527.1

8.

Capital Market

The institutions comprising the capital market in Pakistan include the public limited companies and public sector undertakings that are seeking equity and loan funds, the array of specialized lending agencies—Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC), Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan (IDBP), National Development Finance Corporation (NDFC), Bankers Equity Limited (BEL), National Investment Trust (NIT) and Investment Corporation of Pakistan (ICP), that mobilise funds for the borrowing corporate and public sectors from domestic and foreign sources of capital; the banking system to the degree that it "intermediates" between short-term savers and long-term users of capital; the insurance sector to the extent that it invests its "life funds" in assets other than Government securities.

2. The stock exchange constitutes an integral part of the capital market, providing liquidity to holders of financial assets and serving as a mechanism for raising capital. Finally, there are two regulatory agencies (1) Corporate Law Authority (CLA) consisting of (a) the Securities and Exchange Authority of Pakistan (SEAP), and (b) Monopoly Control Authority of Pakistan (MCAP) and (2) the Controller of Capital Issues (in the Ministry of Finance).

Investment Sentiment

3. A buoyant capital market has kept investment on the move during 1982-83. Gross fixed investment rose by 14.1%; public investment estimated at Rs. 34,060.7 million in 1982-83, compared to Rs. 30,351.1 million in 1981-82,

has increased by 12.2%. Of this Rs. 4,579.3 million was invested in industry and Rs. 1,459.2 million in agriculture. Private sector investment has been estimated at Rs. 19,452.0 million in 1982-83 compared to 16,541.7 million in 1981-82 showing a rise of 17.6%. Of this, Rs. 4,085.4 million has invested in agriculture and Rs. 5,214.7 million in industry.

4. The improved climate speaks of the success of government policies especially in the private sector. The direction of investment policy has been completely changed since July 1977 to promote higher private investment and growth.

5. Among the salient steps adopted and enforced to improve investment climate are denationalization of some industries, demarcation policies for industrial activity, tax holidays, protection of investors' rights, industrial investment schedules, monetary incentives, non-repatriable investment scheme, establishment of export of processing zones at Karachi and Lahore, grant of special concessions to backward areas and simplification of investment procedures. Moreover, the Corporate Law Authority is also looking after the interest of the corporate sector. A number of fresh incentives were also provided in the Budget for 1982-83 to encourage savings and investment, which has been discussed and covered in the chapter relating commodity and infrastructure sectors of the current *Economic Survey*.

6. As a part of the national objective to Islamize the economy, the banking and financial system of the country is being reshaped. Interest has been completely eliminated from the operations of the House Building Finance Corporation, the National Investment Trust, the Bankers Equity Limited and the Small Business Finance Corporation. Interest-free counters are operative in all commercial banks on profit-loss sharing basis. The Bankers Equity Limited floated and successfully concluded the first 'Modaraba' company which is an Islamic mechanism of investment. Two more companies in private sector have been registered, and four companies are under process of registration. Another instrument of Islamic financing (Musharika) has been introduced and is showing encouraging result.

7. The number of listed companies at Karachi Stock Exchange has further increased. The number of companies declaring dividends and bonuses has also increased. The combined sanctions of PICIC and IDBP both financing large and medium size industries showed positive growth while the disbursement made by BEL has also shown a rising trend. The sanctions and disbursements of NDFC to public sector financing institutions has increased during 1982-83 compared to 1981-82.

8. During July-March 1982-83, 137 dividend announcements were made (110 in the range of 10 to 29 per cent) as compared to 119 announcements made during July—March 1981-82. Sixty five companies did not declare any dividend

during July-March 1982-83 compared with 59 companies during July-March 1981-82. The pattern of dividends declared by the companies/corporations is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Cash Dividend Announcements by Companies/ Corporations listed on Karachi Stock Exchange.

No. of Companies

	1981-82 July—March	1982-83 July—March
Dividends Passed Over	59	65
Dividends declared :		
01—04	0	0
05—09	9	15
10—14	42	45
15—19	30	32
20—24	14	19
25—29	15	14
30—34	5	8
35—39	2	1
40—44	—	1
Above 44	2	2
Total dividends announcement	119	137

Source : I.C.P.

Stock Market

9. The General Index of Share Prices (1975-76=100) which stood at 137.83 in June 1982 increased to 171.79 in March 1983, showing a rise of 24.64 per cent. Aggregate market capitalization of ordinary shares increased from Rs. 9,379.9 million to Rs. 12,579.3 million during the same period or by 34.11 per cent. The total turnover of shares increased to 47.44 million during

1982-83 (July—March) compared to 27.20 million in July—March, 1981-82, showing a rise of 20.24 million shares. The month-wise performance of free stock market may be seen from Table 2.

TABLE 2

General Index of Share Prices, Aggregate Market Capitalization of Ordinary Shares and Volume of Turnover of Shares

Year/Month (close of last week)	General Index of share prices (1969-70—100)	Aggregate Market Capitalization of Ordinary Shares (Rs. in Million)	Volume of Turnover of Shares (In Million).
June, 1981	128.47	6,583.0	3.43
July, 1981	130.75	6,707.6	1.2
August, 81	134.74	6,938.3	1.81
September, 81	133.89	6,897.6	4.62
October, 81	130.85	6,801.5	3.61
November, 81	127.90	6,736.3	2.04
December, 81	128.73	8,554.3	1.93
January, 82	131.96	8,996.3	2.43
February, 82	137.14	9,591.6	3.19
March , 82	134.00	9,236.4	3.45
April, 82	134.19	9,232.7	4.13
May, 82	133.84	9,100.3	2.81
June, 82	137.83	9,379.9	3.62
July, 82	138.43	9,423.8	2.35
August, 82	142.42	9,749.2	5.63
September, 82	146.84	10,202.9	5.03
October, 82	148.09	12,123.7	5.32
November, 82	155.60	10,886.9	5.44
December, 82	163.78	11,267.3	6.38
January, 83	169.52	11,732.4	6.48
February, 83	172.43	12,460.2	6.46
March, 83	171.79	12,579.3	6.35

Source : State Bank of Pakistan

10. The break down of General Index of Share Prices by various groups of companies revealed that the share prices of all the groups of companies, except the 'Cement' and 'Transport and Communicaiton' groups increased in March 1983 over June 1982. The aggregate market capitalization of the ordinary shares was, however, higher in case of all groups of companies.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN (ICP)

Underwriting and Debentures "Participation Terms Certificates" Financing

11. During the period July 1982—March 1983, the Corporation received 47 applications seeking financial assistance of Rs. 779.7 million compared with 42 applications for an amount of Rs. 415.1 million during the period July 1981—March 1982. The applications received during July 1982—March 1983 comprised 24 applications for under-writing of shares issues involving Rs. 245.9 million and 23 cases involving Rs. 533.8 million under the "Participation Term Certificates" financing.

Sanctions

12. The Corporation sanctioned an amount of Rs. 429.0 million to 41 applicants, of which ICP—commitment was to the tune of Rs. 106.5 million during the period July 1982—March 1983 compared with Rs. 479.8 million for 18 applications (ICP—commitments : Rs. 75.7 million) during the corresponding period of last year. The sanctions during July 1982—March 1983 were made up of Rs. 141.3 million for 18 shares issues and Rs. 287.7 million for 23 cases under PTC financing.

Disbursements

13. Disbursements by the Corporation against its own commitments amounted to Rs. 32.2 million during the period July 1982—March 1983 as against Rs. 46.3 million during the corresponding period last year.

14. Following the switch over from the Investors' Scheme to Profit and Loss Sharing, a sizeable number of accounts operating under the interest-based system were converted to PLS basis. The position of Investors' account as on March 31, 1983 is as under :—

Title of account	No. of Accounts	Thusand rupees Equity (at Cost)	
		ICP	Investors
Sharing Accounts	4,808	86,269	57,496
Non-Sharing Accounts & Old Investment Accounts	5,180	10,192	45,416
Total ..	9,988	96,461	102,912

ICP Mutual Funds

15. ICP Mutual Fund are a popular medium of pooled investment in the country. The Corporation has so far floated 13 closed-end mutual funds with a capital of Rs. 140 million. The public response towards the subscription to these funds had been very encouraging which is reflected in over-subscription ranging between 1.2 times to 7.6 times against the offered capital of these funds. Dividends on the ICP Mutual Funds ranged between 11%—22% for the financial year ended June 30, 1982 as against dividends at the rates ranging between 11.5%—20% paid during the previous accounting year ended June 30, 1981.

ICP (State Enterprise) Mutual Fund (SEMF)

16. The Corporation had launched a large-sized (State Enterprise) Mutual Fund (SEMF) in January 1980, with a public offering of Rs. 280 million. The Fund was subscribed to the extent of Rs. 300 million by the general public and financial institutions. The SEMF is listed on both the Karachi and Lahore Stock Exchanges.

17. The Corporation had announced a dividend of 15.5% to the SEMF certificate-holders for the period ended June 30, 1982 as against 24% paid during 18 months' period ended 30th June, 1981.

National Investment (Unit) Trust Limited (NIT)

18. During the year 1981-82 gross sales of Units were 21.262 million of the value of Rs. 248.589 million. Repurchases during the year amounted to 13.939 million Units of the value of Rs. 162.000 million. There was thus a net sale of 7.323 million Units of the value of Rs. 86.589 million during 1981-82 as compared to 1.738 million Units of the value of Rs. 24.033 million in 1980-81.

19. During the period from July 1982 to 31st March 1983, 14.480 million Units of the value of Rs. 164.616 million were sold. On the other hand 6.314 million Units of the value of Rs. 71.478 million were repurchased during the period. There was, thus, a net sale of 8.166 million Units of the value of Rs. 93.138 million as against 3.667 million Units of the value of Rs. 51.122 million in the corresponding period last year. The total number of Units outstanding as on 31st March 1983 was 116.698 million (provisional) of the value of Rs. 1397.045 million. The sales include 6.974 million Bearer Units of the value of Rs. 79.162 million. It is estimated that the net sales of Units during the year 1982-83 will be 11.46 million Units of the value of Rs. 140 million.

20. The net sales have increased due to intensive sales compaign through various media coupled with announcement of minimum guaranteed dividend of Rs. 1.45 per Unit for the year ending June 1983. The declining trend in re-purchases is indicative of the confidence of investors in NIT Units.

Investment of the Trust Funds

21. During the year 1981-82, NIT made a net investment of Rs. 29.82 million in the shares of different companies raising the total investment made by NIT upto June 1982 to Rs. 1039 million (at cost).

22. In the first nine months of the current year 1982-83 upto 31st March 1983 a net investment of Rs. 33.852 million has been made. Out of this Rs. 13.000 million was invested under mark up basis. Thus the total investment (at cost) stood at Rs. 1073 million as on 31st March 1983.

Income Distribution

23. NIT declared dividend at the rate of Rs. 1.40 per Unit for 1981-82. The total dividend distribution for 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 151.945 million, including subsidy of Rs. 14.468 million from the Government on 108.532 million Units in issue and outstanding as on 30th June, 1982.

Unit Prices

24. The *ex*-income distribution sale and repurchase prices of a Unit were fixed at Rs. 11.30 and Rs. 11.00 respectively at the opening of transactions in the beginning of the current year 1982-83. The prices have been raised gradually since then and stood at Rs. 12.30 per cent for sale and Rs. 13 per unit for repurchase on 31st March 1983.

Yield on Units

25 The dividend yield on the opening sale price of Rs. 11.30 per Unit worked out to 12.38 per cent for the year ended June 1982. For the year ending June 1983 a minimum dividend at the rate of Rs. 1.45 per Unit has been guaranteed giving a higher yield of 12.83 per cent.

PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL CREDIT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (PICIC)

Sanctions

26. During the period July 1982—March 1983, PICIC sanctioned loans/guarantees/debentures totalling Rs. 206.30 million in foreign currency and Rs. 83.43 million in local, currency for 14 projects. Corresponding figures for July 1981 March 1982 were 191.81 million in foreign currency and Rs. 22.97 million in local currency for 9 projects.

27. During July 1982—March 1983 a substantial part of assistance *i.e.* Rs. 276.56 million was for the establishment of new units and the remaining Rs. 13.17 million for balancing and modernisation schemes of the existing units. Comparative figures for July 1981—March 1982 were Rs. 202.65 million for new units and Rs. 12.13 million for balancing and modernisation schemes of existing units. (The area-wise distribution of loans sanctioned during July 1982—March 1983 and the comparable position of the earlier period is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Area-wise Distribution of Loans/Guarantees/Debentures by PICIC

(Rs. in million)

Area	July, 1981—March, 1982	July, 1982—March, 1983
Punjab	13.76	127.39
Sind	96.25	66.00
NWFP	96.17	19.68
Baluchistan	8.60	76.66
Federal Capital Area	Nil	Nil
Azad Kashmir	Nil	Nil
Total ..	214.78	289.73

Source : PICIC

Disbursement

28. A sum of Rs. 260.20 million was disbursed during July 1982—March 1983 as compared to Rs. 157.18 million during July 1981—March 1982 as shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Disbursement of Loan by PICIC

(Rs. in million)

Currency	July, 1981—March, 1982	July, 1982—March, 1983
Local	13.04	40.01
Foreign	144.14	220.19
Total ..	157.18	260.20

Source: PICIC

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF PAKISTAN (IDBP)

Sanction of Loans

29. During the period July—March 1982-83, the bank sanctioned loans aggregating Rs. 373.84 million, as against Rs. 323.36 million during the corresponding period of the last year.

Disbursement

30. The disbursement of local and foreign currency loans during the period July—March 1982-83, aggregated Rs. 282.93 million as against Rs. 145.13 million disbursed in the corresponding period of the previous year.

BANKERS EQUITY LIMITED

Sanction of Loans

31. During July—March 1982-83. Bankers Equity Limited has sanctioned financial assistance amounted to Rs. 792.0 million for fifteen industrial projects in the private sector compared to Rs. 1168.6 million sanctioned for sixteen industrial projects during the corresponding period of 1981-82.

Disbursement of Loans

32. The total disbursements effected during July—March 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 370.16 million compared to Rs. 80.86 million during the corresponding period of 1981-82.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION (NDFC)

Sanction of Loans

33. NDFC sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 1,662.0 million during the July—March 1982-83, aggregated Rs. 282.93 million as against Rs. 145.13 million period last year.

Disbursement of Loans

34. The Corporation disbursed loans aggregating Rs. 1431.4 million during July—March 1982-83 compared to Rs. 1651.4 million during the corresponding period last year.

REGULATORY INSTITUTIONS

Corporate Law Authority

35 Corporate Law Authority is charged with the administration of the company law and other laws concerning corporate sector. Salient features of activities in the year 1982-83 are given below.

Company Law Administration

36. Six hundred and ninety six new companies were incorporated during the first nine months of the year 1982-83 as against 876 incorporated during the year 1981-82. The total number of joint stock companies stood at 12,676 on 31st March 1983 as against 11,672 on 31st March 1982.

Reorganization of Regulatory Machinery for Corporate Laws

37 The Government has taken steps to reorganise and gear-up machinery for administration of corporate laws on an institutional basis by establishing the Corporate Law Authority, to oversee and regulate the entire area of statutes pertaining to the corporate sector. This Authority started its surveillance and monitoring activities and initiated enquiries into the affairs of a number of companies, both in the private and public sector, suspected of management inadequacies, equity erosion or unehical practices. The surveillance exercises of the Authority would help timely cognizance of corporate delinquencies and adoption of measures to rid this sector of the maladies which have long afflicted it without imposing restraints on the operational freedom of honest entrepreneurs. The intention is that this important sector should be reformed, strengthened and geared up to play its vital role in the economic development of the country in keeping with the national objectives and aspirations.

Company Law Reform

38. Although the need for general revision of the Company Law was recognized soon after independence, yet the matter did not make much headway due to the low priority assigned to this work in the past. Consequently, the corporate sector continues to be governed by the outdated Companies Act, 1913 and unethical practices have made in roads in the working of joint stock enterprises. Taking note of this unsatisfactory state of affairs, the present Government took up the question of reform in the Corporate Law in the right earnest

and a new Company Law has been prepared to meet the changed socio-economic objective. Keeping in view the special significance of this law for various segments of the society, the proposed law was published for eliciting public opinion so as to take into confidence the interests involved. The proposed law has since been given a shape by an official committee in the light of the comments received and is now in an advanced stage of consideration.

Regulation of Issues

39. The annual and half yearly accounts of the listed companies were scrutinized to the light of Securities and Exchange Rules, 1971 to ensure full disclosure of their working results to the shareholders. A number of Chartered Accountants were appointed to conduct enquiries in the affairs of certain listed companies both from public and private sector. Fifty eight show cause notices were issued for different violations of Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969 and penalties to the tune of Rs. 47,350 were imposed in 44 cases as compared to 23 show cause notices issued and penalties of Rs. 16,700 imposed in 9 cases in 1981-82.

Regulation of Insiders

40. In connection with the regulation of insiders namely the directors, the officers and the persons holding more than 10% equity security, the department scrutinised 2,264 returns as compared to 5,121 returns in the preceding period. Show cause precedings were initiated against 22 cases as compared to 235 cases in the preceding period. The number decreased due to the amendment in the Securities and Exchange Rules which now requires insider to file return only at the time of the acquisition of holding and at the time of subsequent change.

Controller of Capital Issues (CCI)

41. The issue of capital requires the sanctions of the Controller of Capital Issues in the Ministry of Finance. During July—March 1982-83 CCI accorded sanctions of Rs. 4534.47 million compared to Rs. 6852.36 million over the last year thus showing a decline of about Rs. 2317.89 million over last year. Out of Rs. 4534.47 million, Rs. 2941.61 million relate to equity and Rs. 1592.87 million related to debentures. The figures from July 1982 to March 1983 include only capital issues sanctions given to companies requiring capital beyond Rs. 10 million. As from 1st 1982 capital issue up to Rs. 10 million has been granted exemption.

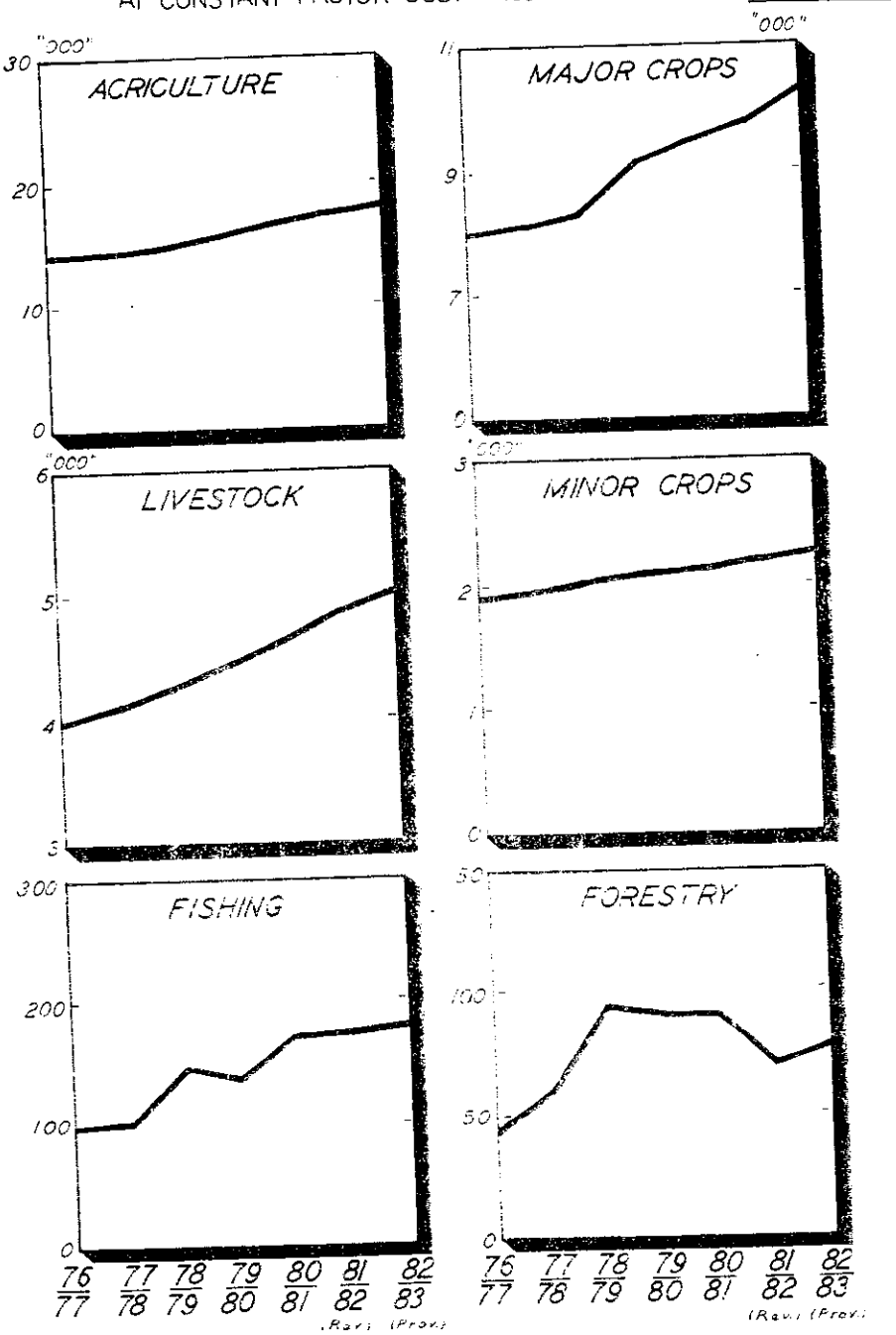
COMMODITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE

VALUE ADDED IN AGRICULTURE

BY SECTORS

AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST (1959-60=100)

RS. IN MILLION



9.

Agriculture

Agriculture as the major sector of the economy, is accorded foremost priority in the national development plans. It not only meets the food needs of the entire population but also supplements the foreign exchange resources sizably through exports of farm produce. Besides engaging 55 per cent of the total labour force it contributes significantly to domestic industry, both large and small scale. In Gross Domestic Product its share this year comes to 29.7 per cent.

2. In spite of the fact that human and natural factors supply agriculture with abundant potential for development, its advancement has not been desirably rapid. For a break-through in farm production through exploitation of its potential, Government has devised a bold and effective input|output strategy that would ensure easier and cheaper supply of essential farm needs. The farmer's buying ability is being strengthened by raising the procurement/support prices of various agricultural commodities and the element of subsidy on fertilizer is being reduced to ensure its efficient utilization. This judicious policy mix has shown encouraging results. The country has reaped record harvests of wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton and maize in the last two years; farm incomes have risen considerably and the cultivator is more self-reliant. The elusive self-sufficiency in wheat has been achieved and for the first time in several years the country can meet all its sugar needs. The Government is now exploring the possibility of exporting these commodities. Already 50,000 tonnes of wheat has been sold to Iran. Another contract for the export of 130,000 tonnes has also been concluded with Iran.

3. During the current year agricultural sector has been set to achieve a growth rate of 4.9 per cent against the actual 3.3 per cent in 1981-82 and the target of 5.1 per cent. This is based on the production target of 12.2 million tonnes for wheat, 3.5 million tonnes for rice, 4.8 million bales for cotton, 35.0 million tonnes for sugarcane and 980,000 tonnes for maize.

4. Other measures supplementing the basic input/output policy are : disbursement of interest free loans among the farmers for purchase of inputs, yield competition prizes for all important crops, improvement of water courses to reduce delivery losses, precision land levelling of fields to permit uniform application of water, training of farmers in improved cropping and water management techniques such as optimal water application rates and proper seed and fertilizer use, rebate on excise duty and sales tax on local manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery. In case of private agricultural tubewells concessionary power rate has been continued. The number of tractors has risen as a result of permission to import tractors duty free. Credit facilities have been expanded.

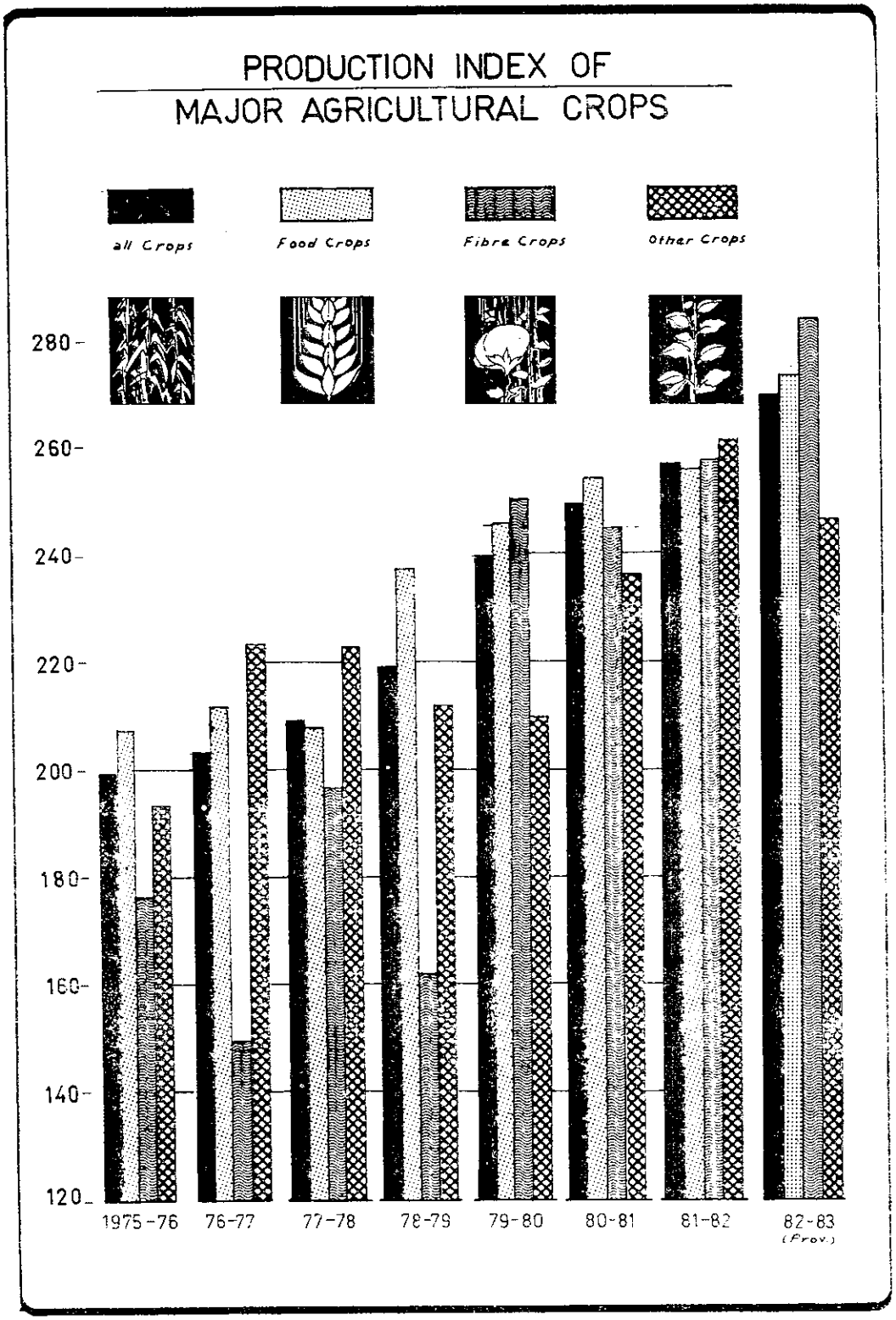
Crop Position

5. Kharif crops such as rice, cotton, sugarcane and maize have been harvested. Firm estimates regarding these crops are not yet availabile, however, provisional estimates indicate that cotton production has not only exceeded last year's production but also its target ; similarly maize ouput has exceeded last year's production. However, rice and sugarcane production has recorded a decline of 1.8 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively during the current year over the preceding year. During Rabi season weather has been favourable. The widespread rains during November and December 1982 proved helpful for bringing more area under wheat crop. The stagnation in fertilizer off-take is also reported to be over during the current year and the off-take of fertilizer was 13.0 per cent higher during October—February 1982-83 over the corresponding period last year. In view of the favourable factors it was anticipated that wheat production target of 12.2 million tonnes would be achieved. In fact in spite of untimely rains in April 1983 in the Punjab and NWFP the target is expected to be exceeded. The prospects for gram and barley crops have also been reported to be satisfactory and the gram production would be around 452,000 tonnes during 1982-83 compared to only 286,400 tonnes in the preceding year.

Wheat

6. Area under wheat has been steadily rising over the years. It recorded an increase of 1.8 per cent to 7.110 million hectares in 1981-82 over the last year. It further went up by 1.8 per cent to 7.236 million hectares during the current year over the preceding year. The rise in area has been attributed to favourable weather condition, attractive procurement price of wheat fixed by the Government and availability of essential inputs to the farmers at the right time. If compared with the average of last five years (i.e. 1977-78 to 1981-82) the area is higher by 6.2 per cent during the year.

7. Wheat output suffered a great deal in 1981-82 in the Punjab province as a result of hail storm and rains and as such the production target of 12.2 million tonnes could not be achieved and actual production was recorded at 11.1 million tonnes indicating a shortfall of 9.0 per cent. The production target of 12.2


PRODUCTION INDEX OF
MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS
all Crops
Food Crops
Fibre Crops
Other Crops
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
1975-76
76-77
77-78
78-79
79-80
80-81
81-82
82-83
(Prov.)

million tonnes has again been set for the 1982-83 crop. Firm production figures are not yet available, however, earlier provisional estimates indicated that the target of 12.2 million tonnes of wheat would be achieved as a result of more area under the crop on the one hand and 13 per cent increase in fertilizer off-take during October-February 1982-83 on the other. The production would be 10.09 per cent higher over the preceding year. Per hectare yield of wheat is estimated at 1,695 kgs in 1982-83 indicating a rise of 8.2 per cent over the last year. It is 11.5 per cent higher than the average of the last five years (*i.e.* 1977-78 to 1981-82). Table 1 shows the trends in area, production and yield per hectare of wheat during the last six years.

TABLE 1

Area, Production and Yield Per Hectare of Wheat

Year	Area (000 Hectares)	Production (000 Tonnes)	Yield per Hectare (Kgs)	Percent change in Production
1977-78	6,360	8,367	1,316	—8.49
1978-79	6,687	9,950	1,488	+18.92
1979-80	6,924	10,857	1,568	+9.12
1980-81	6,984	11,475	1,643	+5.70
1981-82	7,110(P)	11,142(p)	1,567	—2.90
Average (1977-78 to 1981-82) ..	6,813	10,358	1,520	.
1982-83 (P)	7,236	12,267	1,695	+10.09

(P) Provisional
· Not applicable

Source.—Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

8. The food situation throughout the country is reported to be satisfactory during the current year as a result of sufficient wheat stocks available with the provincial governments during the period under report. In view of the sufficient wheat reserves available from the 1980-81 crop and reasonably good crop during 1981-82 the Government had enough wheat stocks at its disposal for distribution through ration depots and releases to the deficit areas. After meeting the total requirements of 1982-83 it is estimated that about 1.5 million tonnes would be available for 1983-84. Besides meeting domestic requirements some 180,000 tonnes of wheat is being exported to Iran. Export commitments are also likely to be made with some other Muslim countries. Total wheat stocks available with the Government was 2,096,888 tonnes at the end of March 1983 compared to 1,571,571 tonnes in the corresponding period last year. A procurement target of 3.525 million tonnes of wheat had been set for the 1981-82 crop. Of this, 3,131,046 tonnes of wheat has been procured by different Government agencies. With a view to providing sufficient incentives to the growers the Government raised the procurement price of wheat from Rs. 58.00 per 40 kgs to Rs. 64.00 per 40 kgs for the 1982-83 crop.

9. In order to stabilize wheat prices in the open market sufficient releases of wheat were made in the market and to the ration depots. The quantity released by the Government amounted to 2.78 million tonnes during April—March 1982-83 compared to 2.79 million tonnes in the corresponding period last year. Table 2 gives the position of procurement, releases and stocks of wheat during the last four years.

TABLE 2

Procurement of Wheat, Releases to Flour Mills and Stocks During April, 1982 *to March,* 1983

(Tonnes)

	Procurement	Releases to Flour Mills	Stocks End March
Punjab and PASSCO	2,479,053	925,000	1,068,078
Sind	603,688	706,330	448,719
N.W.F.P.	21,376	624,730	224,839
Baluchistan	26,929	197,882	298,500
Azad Kashmir	.	128,000	43,076
Defence	.	200,000	13,676
Total (1982-83)	3,131,046	2,781,942	2,096,888
1981-82	3,988,763	2,785,823	1,571,571
1980-81	2,954,882	2,781,000	1,021,172
1979-80	2,376,026	2,742,128	685,000 (End April)

· Not applicable

Source—Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives

Rice

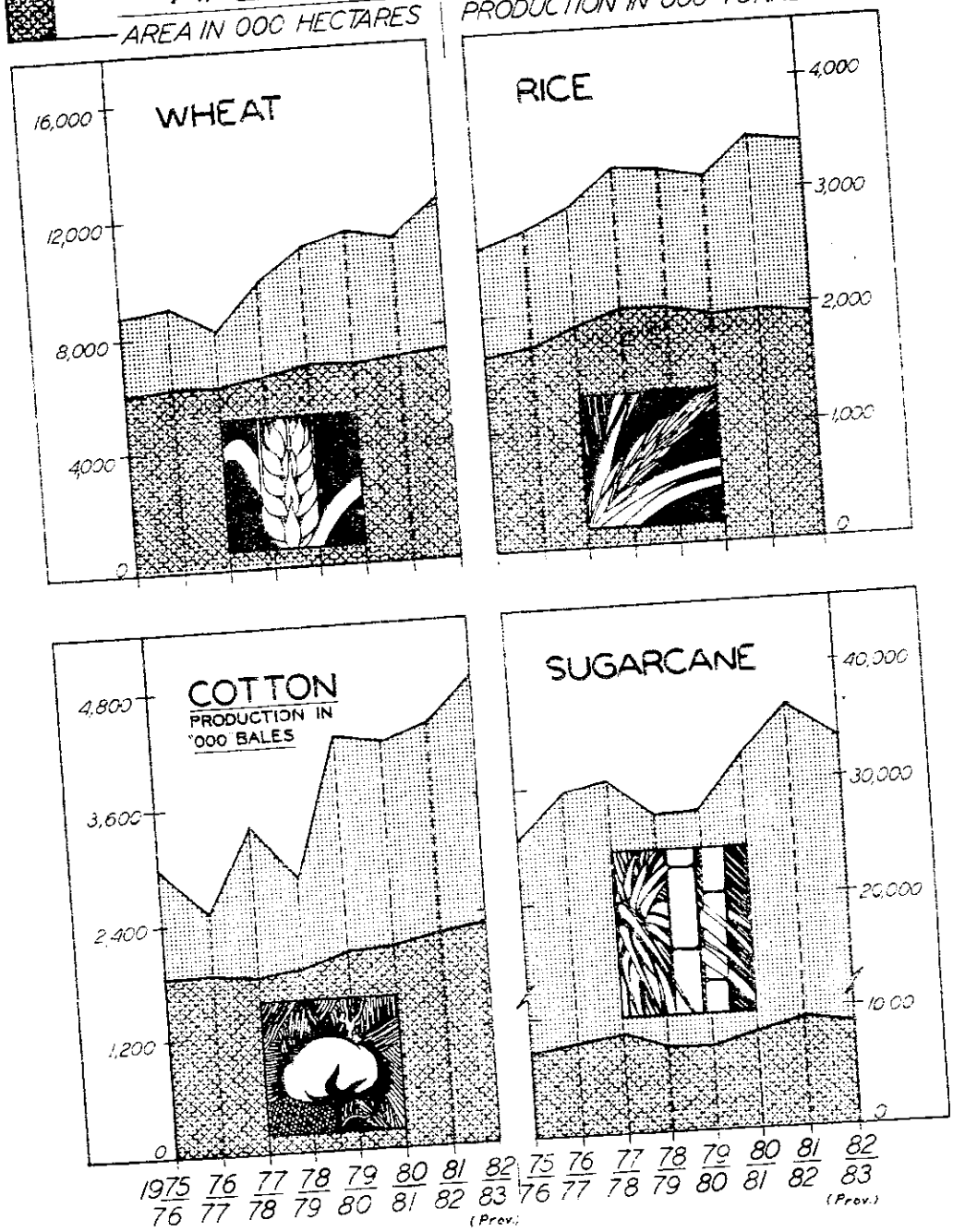
10. The area under rice recorded a rise of 2.2 per cent to 1.976 million hectares in 1981-82 over the last year. This improvement was the result of favourable weather condition and enhancement in procurement price of paddy. However, the area is estimated to have declined by 1.1 per cent to 1.954 million hectares in 1982-83 over the preceding year. The fall has been attributed to shortage of water. The area recorded a decline of 1.0 per cent in 1982-83 compared with the average of last five years (i.e. 1977-78 to 1981-82).

11. Rice production registered a sharp rise of 9.8 per cent to 3.43 million tonnes in 1981-82 over the last year mainly as a result of favourable weather as well as efficient use of key inputs. Its production is estimated at 3.37 million tonnes in 1982-83 indicating a decline of 1.8 per cent due to fall in area and yield per hectare owing to pest attack. Rice production is higher by 5.3 per cent during the current year compared with the average of last five years (i.e. 1977-78 to 1981-82). Yield per hectare of rice recorded an appreciable rise of 7.4 per cent to 1736 kgs in 1981-82 over 1980-81 but declined by 0.7

MAJOR CROPS

AREA AND PRODUCTION

AREA IN 000 HECTARES | PRODUCTION IN 000 TONNES



per cent to 1724 kgs in 1982-83. Table 3 indicates the trends in area, production and yield per hectare of rice from 1977-78 to 1982-83.

TABLE 3

Area, Production and Yield Per Hectare of Rice

Year	Area (000 Hectares)	Production (000 Tonnes)	Yield Per Hectare (Kgs)	Percent change in Production
1977-78	1,899	2,950	1,553	+7.78
1978-79	2,026	3,272	1,615	+10.92
1979-80	2,035	3,216	1,581	—1.71
1980-81	1,932	3,123	1,616	—2.89
1981-82	1,976	3,430	1,736	+9.83
Average (1977-78 to 1981-82) ..	1,974	3,198	1,620	.
1982-83 (P)	1,954	3,369	1,724	—1.78

(P)—Provisional. *Source.*—Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

· Not applicable

12. The Government raised the procurement|support prices of rice and paddy for the 1982-83 crop for providing better return to the growers. The price of basmati paddy was fixed at Rs. 220.00 and that of Irri-6 at Rs. 122.50 per 100 kgs. Similarly the price of basmati rice was fixed at Rs. 382.50 and that of Irri-6 (F.A.Q.) at Rs. 200.00 and Rs. 222.50 per 100 kgs for special grade. Subsequently the price of basmati was raised to Rs. 385.00 per 100 kgs.

Procurement of Rice

13. The Government has fixed a procurement target of 1.1 million tonnes of rice from the 1982-83 crop, which also includes 300,000 tonnes of basmati rice. The total procurement upto March 1983 stood at 1,103,180 tonnes. This included 329,198 tonnes of basmati and 773,982 tonnes of other varieties. A quantity of 1,094,533 tonnes of rice had been procured from the 1981-82 crop. The stock of rice with the Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP) was 1,182,023 tonnes at the end of March 1983, 57 per cent higher compared to the corresponding period last year.

Cotton

14. The area under cotton was placed at 2.214 millon hectares in 1981-82 indicating an improvement of 5.0 per cent over the last year. It has further risen by 2.8 per cent to 2.276 million hectares during the current year. The increase in area has been attributed to the enhancement in phutti prices as well as favourable weather condition at the sowing time. If compared with the average of last five years (*i.e.* 1977-78 to 1981-82) the area is 12.2 per cent higher in 1982-83.

15. Cotton output has shown significant increase during the last two years. It went up by 4.7 per cent to 4.40 million bales in 1981-82 over the preceding year and again by 10.1 per cent to 4.84 million bales in 1982-83. Favourable weather

along with judicious use of essential inputs contributed to this substantial rise in cotton output. The output is 27.2 per cent higher in 1982-83 than the average of the last five years. Per hectare yield of cotton is estimated to have increased by 7.1 per cent to 362 kgs during the current year over the previous year. Effective plant protection measures, better cultural practices and good weather are the factors responsible for this improvement in yield. Table 4 indicates the trends in area, production and yield per hectare from 1977-78 to 1982-83.

TABLE 4

Area, Production and Yield Per Hectare of Cotton

Year	Area (000 Hectares)	Production (000 Bales) *	Yield per Hectare (Kgs)	Percent change in Production
1977-78	1,843	3,380	312	+32.18
1978-79	1,891	2,783	250	−17.66
1979-80	2,031	4,282	350	+53.86
1980-81	2,103	4,201	339	−1.89
1981-82	2,214	4,393	333	+4.69
Average (1977-78 to 1981-82) ..	2,028	3,809	319	.
1982-83 (P)	2,276	4,844	362	+10.14

(P)—Provisional. *Source*:— Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives

*1 bale=375 Lbs.

. *Not* applicable

Sugarcane

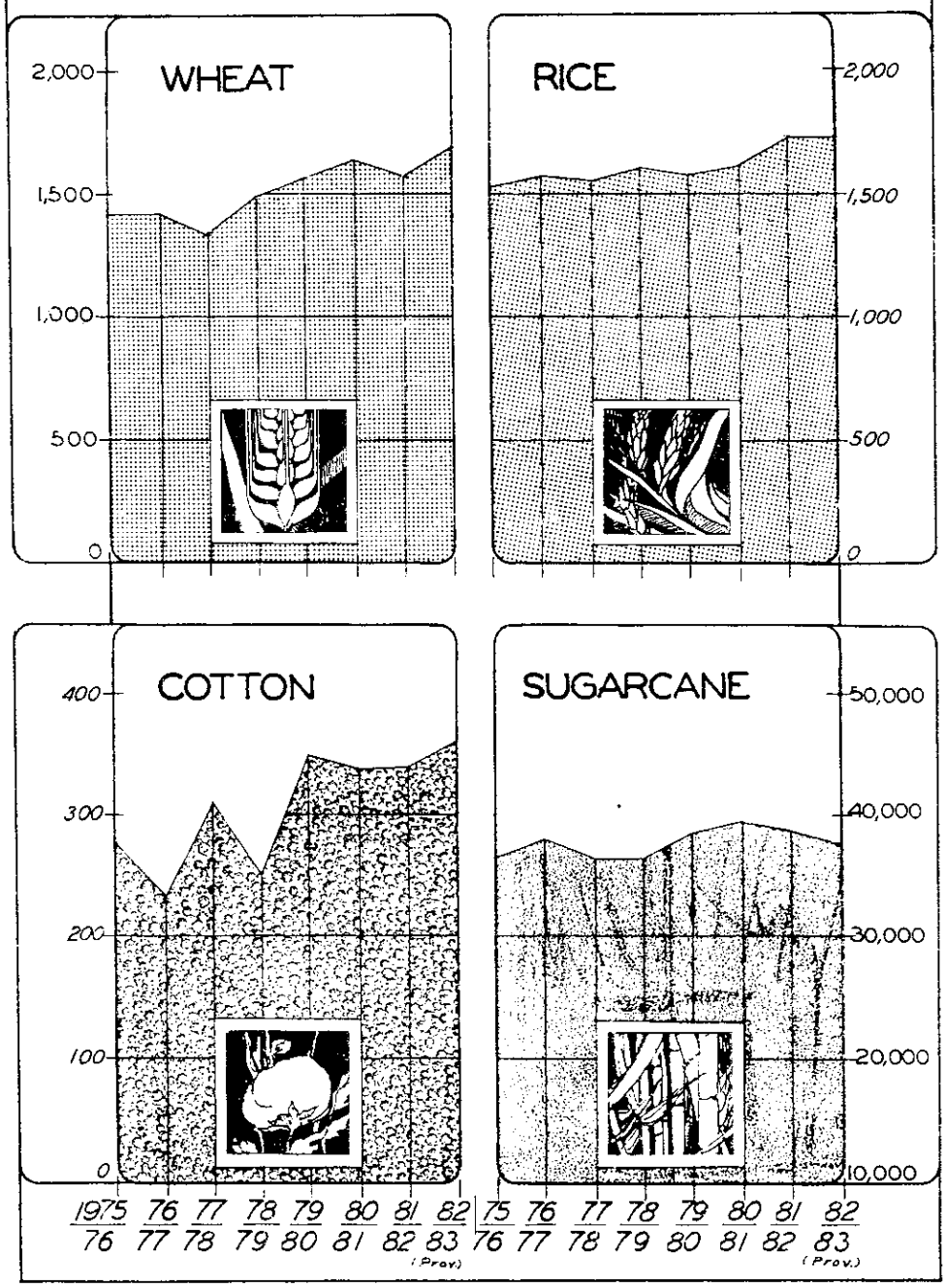
16. Both the area and production of sugarcane touched a record level during 1981-82. The area registered a rise of 14.8 per cent to 947,000 hectares and production by 13.0 per cent to 36.6 million tonnes in 1981-82 over the preceding year. The sharp rise in area and production of sugarcane was the combined result of enhancement of cane prices by the Government, favourable weather conditions and efficient use of various inputs. As a result of bumper crop, sugar output also went up substantially during 1981-82.

17. The cane production met the entire requirements of sugar industry and a good quantity of sugarcane could not be utilized by the sugar factories with the result that during the current year area under sugarcane has declined by 6.0 per cent to 890,000 hectares over the last year. Similarly production of sugarcane also fell by 8.5 per cent to 33.5 million tonnes in 1982-83 over the preceding year. However, if compared with the average of the last five years (i.e. 1977-78 to 1981-82) both area and output of sugarcane is higher by 9.5 per cent and 8.8 per cent respectively during 1982-83. Yield per hectare of sugarcane has not improved during the last two years. It was 38.6 tonnes in

MAJOR CROPS

YIELD PER HECTARE

IN KILOGRAMS



1981-82 and 37.6 tonnes in 1982-83. Table 5 gives the trends of area, production and yield per hectare of sugarcane during the last six years.

TABLE 5

Area, Production and Yield Per Hectare of Sugarcane

Year	Area (000 Hectares)	Production (000 Tonnes)	Yield Per Hectare (Tonnes)	Percent change in Production
1977-78	822	30,077	36.6	+18.73
1978-79	752	27,326	36.3	—9.15
1979-80	718	27,493	38.3	+0.63
1980-81	825	32,359	39.2	+17.68
1981-82	947	36,580	38.6	+13.04
Average (1977-78 to 1981-82) ..	813	30,768	37.8	.
1982-83 (P)	890	33,474	37.6	—8.50

(P)—Provisional. *Source*—Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.
· *Not* applicable

18. The sugarcane prices raised in February 1980 were being maintained since then and are indicated below in Table 6. However, in N.W.F.P. the growers are being paid an additional Rs. 2.14 to Rs. 2.41 per 40 kgs over and above the fixed price.

TABLE 6

Minimum Prices of Sugarcane at Factory Gate

(Rs. Per 40 kg)

Year	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Punjab
1979-80	7.66	7.23	7.50
1980-81	9.81	9.33	9.65
1981-82	9.81	9.33	9.65
1982-83	9.81	9.38	9.65

Source—Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

19. In addition to support prices of cane, premium payments to growers are allowed. The mills are required to pass on to the growers a part of savings made by them in free cost of raw materials. The recoveries, assumed in the official ex-factory price formula, are 8.55 per cent of the cane price in Punjab ;

8.70 per cent in Sind ; and 8.31 per cent in N.W.F.P. If actual recoveries exceed these figures, savings accrue to the mills. The proportion of these savings which the mills are required to pass on to the grower rose from 25 per cent in 1980-81, to 35 per cent in 1981-82. In 1982-83, the mills are required to pay growers in Punjab and Sind Rs. 0.09 per 37.324 kgs for each 0.1 per cent excess recovery, while in N.W.F.P. a fixed rate premium of Re. 1.00 per 37.324 kgs paid at the beginning of the season, was fixed for 1982-83 (compared to Rs. 1.50 in 1981-82 and Rs. 2.25 with effect from January 7, 1980).

Other Major Crops

20. Maize, barley, jowar, gram, sesamum, rapeseed and mustard and tobacco are other major crops besides wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane. Data relating to area and production of these crops for earlier years have been given in the statistical section of this *Economic Survey*. First estimates of only maize, jowar and bajra are available for 1982-83 crops. These estimates indicate that area under jowar and maize is higher by 8.3 per cent and 3.7 per cent respectively during the current year over the last year. However, area under bajra has recorded a decline of 13.8 per cent in 1982-83 compared to 1981-82.

Agricultural Inputs

21. The proper usage of key inputs like irrigation water, fertilizer, seed and pesticides is essential to raise farm production. In order to facilitate the small farmers to purchase these inputs liberal credit is being provided on nominal rate. Interest free loans are also being provided.

Irrigation Water

22. Irrigation water is the vital input for a prosperous agriculture in the country. If its availability is ensured throughout the year, agricultural production is bound to increase manifold. Construction of large dams/reservoirs, exploitation of ground water by installation of tubewells by private and public sector have considerably increased the assured water supply for irrigation purposes. In order to check wastage of water the Government has introduced a crash programme for improvement and cleaning of water courses in the country. Of the total water courses of 89,100, 39,846 had been cleaned and 1,834 improved up to 1981-82. Another 20,500 water courses are expected to be cleaned and 1043 water courses to be improved during the current year in the country. This would improve water availability by minimising water losses at the farm level.

23. Water availability at farmgate is estimated to increase by 4.12 per cent to 101.22 Million Acre Feet (MAF) during 1982-83 compared to 96.45 MAF in the preceding year. The improvement in water availability is based on greater anticipated river supplies, water management and increased ground water pumpage through installation of tubewells. Releases from Tarbela are estimated at 4.74 MAF during 1982-83 same as last year. A total number of 6,135 tubewells had been installed during 1981-82 and another 4,343 tubewells are estimated to be installed during 1982-83. The rates of subsidy for installation of diesel tubewells remained unchanged during 1982-83.

Fertilizers

24. The fertilizer off-take has played a vital role in maintaining the tempo of progress in crop production and also helped in achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrain production in the shortest possible time. The growth of fertilizer which decreased from 25 per cent in 1960s to 14 per cent in 1970s is expected to decline further in 1980s due to the rising base to which the increase is being related. There was an exceptional stagnation in dealer's off-take of fertilizers during 1980-81 and 1981-82 mainly as a result of rise in fertilizer prices in February 1980 and subsequently in March 1982. During 1982-83 the fertilizer situation is expected to improve due to wearing off of the shock effect of the price hike of February 1980, the judicious policy of the Government to raise the procurement prices of important crops, the dealers need to replenish inventories badly depleted over two years, and aggressive rebated sales policies of new plants. The dealers off-take of fertilizer is expected to exceed the target of 1.182 million nutrient tonnes during the current year as against the actual consumption of 1.081 million nutrient tonnes in 1981-82. The dealer's off-take of fertilizer during the first 9 months of the current year is estimated at 997 thousand nutrient tonnes, indicating a rise of 15.9 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The improvement in farmers purchases may not, however, exceed 8 per cent.

25. In view of the coming into production of Fauji Fertilizer and Hazara Urea Fertilizer Plants and with the improvement in the capacity utilization of the units in 1982-83 the country has not only become self-sufficient in urea production but is also in a position to export surplus urea. During the current year 50,000 tonnes of urea has been exported to Iran and for further export, possibilities are being explored. However, the country is still dependent on import as far as phosphatic and potassic fertilizers are concerned and a quantity of 605,676 metric tonnes of compound DAP, NP and NPK fertilizer was imported during the first 9 months of the current year. The Government has decided to eliminate the subsidy on fertilizer by 1985 to remove market distortions, eliminate the possibility of smuggling and to make its use more efficient. With this end in view the sale prices of different varieties of fertilizers were raised in March 1982 and subsequently in October, 1982. The prices of different varieties of fertilizers are given in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Sale Prices of Fertilizers

(Rs. per bag of 50 kgs.)

Varieties	With effect from 16-3-32	With effect from 6-10-32
Urea	103.00	118.00
D.A.P.	105.00	121.00
Cal. Am. Nitrate	55.00	58.00
Am. Sulphate	47.00	54.00
Nitro-Phos. 23 : 23..	84.00	97.00

Source:- Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

Plant Protection

26. Plant protection programme includes both curative and preventive measures for protecting crops from pests and diseases. An area of 2.46 million spray hectares was covered by both aerial and ground operations during 1981-82; 2.22 million spray hectares by ground operations and 0.24 million spray hectares by aerial operations against their respective targets of 2.90 million spray hectares and 0.56 million spray hectares. It is estimated that during the current year an area of 3.16 million spray hectares would be covered by ground and aerial operations. This includes 2.78 million spray hectares by ground operations and 0.38 million spray hectares by aerial operations. Table 8 shows the details of area covered by aerial and ground operations during the last few years.

TABLE 8

Area Covered By Plant Protection Operations

(Million Spray Hectares)

Year	Aerial Operations	Ground Operations	Total
1978-79	0.92	2.02	2.94
1979-80	0.38	1.74	2.12
1980-81	0.25	1.52	1.77
1981-82	0.24	2.22	2.46
1982-83 (Estimated)	0.38	2.78	3.16

Source :- Planning and Development Division.

Improved Seeds

27. The use of improved/certified seeds has been expanded in the country for raising productivity. A quantity of 93,280 tonnes of improved seeds was distributed during 1981-82 compared to 60,504 tonnes in the preceding year showing a rise of 54.2 per cent. Wheat and cotton are the leading crops whose seeds are being distributed at a large scale. Of the total 93,280 tonnes of improved seeds distributed during 1981-82, wheat seeds amounted to 54.199 tonnes, cotton seeds 36,618 tonnes, rice 1,082 tonnes, maize 821 tonnes and other crops 560 tonnes respectively. During the current year it is estimated that 106,938 tonnes of quality seeds would be distributed thus indicating a rise of 15.0 per cent over the last year. Seeds to be distributed during 1982-83 include 52,220 tonnes of wheat seeds, 51,549 tonnes of cotton seeds, 1,557 tonnes of rice seeds, 783 tonnes of maize seeds and 829 tonnes seeds for other crops.

Mechanization

28. Mechanized farming helps raising productivity significantly. With the use of the agricultural machinery more intensive cultivation can be done by better seed-bed preparation alongwith efficient utilization of fertilizer. With this end in view efforts have been made to increase the number of agricultural machines in the country. A large number of tractors are being imported every year. During

1981-82, 18,858 tractors were imported as against 16,137 in 1980-81. Another 20,000 tractors are likely to be imported by June 1983. However, upto March 1983, 16,838 tractors were imported. Besides tractors, the Government has arranged to import 600 bulldozers for increasing culturable land in the country. The earth moving machinery had developed an area of 101,200 hectares in the country during 1981-82 and another 109,600 hectares are expected to be developed during the current year.

Agricultural Credit

29. The credit requirements of the farmers are rising rapidly as a result of a sharp rise in prices of inputs. The Government is making every effort to meet credit requirements of the farmers. During the last few years there has been a substantial increase in credit disbursement as a result of liberal Government policy. The same policy is being continued during the current year. The credit advanced rose to Rs. 5102.14 million in 1981-82 recording an increase of 26.7 per cent over 1980-81 of Rs. 4027.94 million. This is expected to rise further by 18.7 per cent to Rs. 6055.00 million during the current year.

30. The bulk of the credit is disbursed by the commercial banks and ADBP. Credit worth Rs. 2436.10 million was advanced by the commercial banks during 1981-82 compared to Rs. 1826.77 million in the preceding year indicating a rise of 33.4 per cent. Commercial banks propose to disburse another Rs. 2063.00 million during the current year. There has been a substantial increase in loan disbursement by ADBP during the last few years. Loans worth Rs. 1557.38 million were extended by ADBP in 1981-82 compared to Rs. 1066.62 million in 1980-81 recording a rise of 46.0 per cent. The bank is likely to provide a sum of Rs. 2250.00 million during 1982-83 thus increasing its disbursement by 44.5 per cent. However, upto March 31, 1983 loans worth Rs. 1542.78 million were provided. The Federal Bank for Cooperatives sanctioned Rs. 1731.00 million for production and development loans during 1982-83 compared to Rs. 1100.80 million actually disbursed during the preceding year. The Bank provided a sum of Rs. 1076.39 million upto March 31, 1983. Table 9 indicates the details of credit disbursement to the farmers by various institutional credit agencies during 1980-81, 1981-82 and estimates for 1982-83.

TABLE 9

Agricultural Credit Disbursed by Different Agencies

(Million Rs.)

Year	A.D.B.P.	Federal Cooperative Bank/ Agricultural Cooperatives	Taccavi	Commercial Banks	Total
1980-81	1,066.62	1,126.25	8.30	1,826.77	4,027.94
1981-82	1,557.38	1,100.80	7.86	2,436.10	5,102.14
1982-83 (Estimates) ..	2,250.00	1,731.00	11.00	2,063.00	6,055.00

Source :—

(i) Planning and Development Division.
(ii) Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.
(iii) State Bank of Pakistan.
(iv) Federal Bank for Cooperatives.

31. The procedure for the grant of production loans has been simplified and the pass book system has been encouraged and suitably expanded for the growers. Interest free loans are being provided to the small farmers owning 5.06 hectares (12½ acres) or less by the commercial banks. The limit of interest-free loans has been fixed at Rs. 6000.

OTHER FACILITIES

Government Storage Capacity

32. The Government is making every possible effort to enhance the storage capacity in the country for meeting domestic needs. Sufficient progress has been made in this field, yet the total storage capacity available with the Government at present is still not enough to meet the requirements fully. However, efforts are continuing to make further headway in this field keeping in view the substantial increase in foodgrains production in the country. The total storage capacity available for wheat, rice and cotton with the Government went up from 2.902 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 3.805 million tonnes in 1981-82 which is expected to go up to 4.234 million tonnes by the end of the current year. Of 4.234 million tonnes of storage capacity, 3.350 million tonnes would be for wheat, 0.838 million tonnes for rice and 0.046 million tonnes for cotton by the end of 1982-83.

Agricultural Marketing and Grading

33. An organised marketing system ensures better returns to the farmers and stable market prices. It, therefore, protects the interest of both consumers and producers. Many steps have been taken by the Government to improve marketing system in the country. Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation (PASSCO) was established in 1973 to ensure better prices for agricultural commodities by direct purchase of these commodities from the growers. PASSCO sells essential commodities in the open market when these are in short supply to stabilize their prices. It has procured 637,605 tonnes of wheat in Punjab, 398,307 tonnes in Sind and 14,088 tonnes in Baluchistan during 1981-82. During the current year PASSCO procured 762,039 tonnes of wheat against the target of 950,000 tonnes. Besides wheat, PASSCO had also procured 100,567 tonnes of Irri-paddy in Sind and Baluchistan, 98 tonnes of Permal-paddy in Punjab, 8,936 tonnes of imported Mash (whole) 19,641 tonnes of gram and 949 tonnes of masoor during 1981-82. It has also procured 39,066 bags of potatoes from the 1981 autumn crop.

34. The Department of Agricultural and Livestock Products, Marketing and Grading graded and tested 12 commodities during the first 9 months of the current year and in 1981-82 which are given in Table 10.

TABLE 10

Commodities Graded and Tested During 1981-82 *and* 1982-83 (*July—March*)

Name of Commodity	Unit	Quantity Graded	
		1981-82	1982 83 (July-March)
Wool	Kg.	5,792,324	5,551,840
Animal Hair	Kg.	1,563,543	1,622,141
Animal Casings	Hank. Pieces.	1,193,533 849,970	960,035 476,754
Lamb Skins	Kg.	146,380	79,700
Dry Fish/Shell Fish	Kg.	2,391,112	1,224,013
Fisb Meal	Tonnes.	1,060	1,550
Oil Cakes	Tonnes.	15,825	12,100
Citrus Fruits	Crates.	818,685	1,065,139
Chillies	Kg.	1,152,794	1,239,901
Potatoes.	Tonnes.	25,697	1,944
Eggs.	Nos.	2,542,680	763,560

Source :—Agricultural and Livestock Products Marketing and Grading Department.

Education, Research and Extension

35. Programmes relating to agricultural education, research and extension services made sufficient progress during 1981-82 and 1982-83. Important measures have been taken to expand and strengthen the existing facilities at the University of Agriculture Faisalabad and Agriculture University Tandojam. The Government has upgraded the Agriculture College Peshawar and has made it the University. The number of admission facilities at all the agricultural institutions have been raised by providing additional facilities for hostels, laboratories, class rooms and teaching staff and other equipment. Students numbering 3,132 were enrolled in all the classes at the University of Agriculture Faisalabad during 1981-82 which is likely to go upto 4,200 during 1982-83. In all 653 students had completed their studies during the current year from the University. At the Barani Agricultural College, Rawalpindi the total enrolment went up to 90 during 1981-82. Another 45 enrolments would be made by the end of the current year. At the University of Agriculture Tandojam 1,850 students were enrolled and 442 students completed their studies during 1981-82. During 1982-83 1,975 students are expected to be admitted and 480 students would be completing their studies,

36. As regards agricultural research, Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) continued its programme on wheat, maize, rice, barley, sugarcane, oil-seeds and millets during 1981-82 and 1982-83. Work also continued to evolve high yielding, disease resistant and fertilizer responsive varieties of various crops in all most all the Federal and Provincial agricultural research institutes in 1981-82 and 1982-83. Some high yielding varieties like Pak-81 and Punjab-81 for wheat, KS-282 for coarse rice and Ravi for desi cotton were approved for general cultivation in 1981-82 in the Punjab.

37. Agricultural extension services are being strengthened and reorganized on scientific lines throughout the country, through Training and Visit (T & V) system. One project each in Punjab and Sind based on T & V system is under implementation with a loan from the World Bank. The project is covering 5 districts in the Punjab with a total area of 6.5 million hectares. However, in Sind the project is covering 12 districts.

Water-Logging and Salinity

38. The twin menace of water logging and salinity poses a great threat to the country's agriculture and one of the most important reasons for low productivity in agriculture. Concerted efforts and funds are therefore, needed to tackle this problem. An Accelerated Programme is under implementation to combat this problem. The programme is being supervised by WAPDA. Under the programme water logging and salinity is being checked mainly by installation of tubewells and construction of surface drains. An area of 5.522 million hectares had been protected from water logging and salinity upto June 1982 out of the total affected area of 9.307 million hectares. Of the total affected area of 9.307 million hectares, 4.9 million hectares are severely affected. An area of 0.303 million hectares is expected to be protected during 1982-83. Under Salinity Control and Reclamation Projects (SCARP'S) Programme 150 tubewells had been installed during 1981-82 and 247 including replacements are estimated to be installed during 1982-83.

LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Livestock

39. Livestock sub-sector is quite vital for national economy as milk, meat, butter, eggs and fish meet some of the nutritional requirements, while other items like hides and skins, wool and animal hair provide raw materials to some of the domestic industry. Some of these as raw material and livestocks products are also exported. Pakistan's large livestock resources hold considerable potential for production increase of beef, mutton and poultry. Efforts have been made to explore the available potential and as such livestock population and livestock products have increased over the past years. Livestock population during the last few years is given in the Statistical Annexure, Table 10.

40. The rise in livestock products resulting from an increase in livestock population is given in Statistical Annexure, Table 11. The per capita availability of major livestock products from local sources is indicated in Table 11.

TABLE 11

Per Capita Availability of Major Livestock Products (Local Sources)

Products	Unit	1971-72	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (Estimates)	1982-83 (Estimates)
Milk ...	Kg.	97	93	90	90	90	88
Meat (Excluding Fish) ...	Kg.	8.8	9.3	10.1	10.5	10.9	10.6
Eggs. ..	Nos.	9	16	26	29	32	47

Source :—Livestock Division.

41. Artificial insemination programme is continuing successfully. A chain of 125 centres and 180 sub-centres scattered over livestock concentration areas provided service facilities mainly for cattle and buffaloes. At these centres semen from local and exotic bulls were utilized. More than 150 thousand doses of exotic semen have so far been imported in the country for upgradation of local scrub animals. Apart from this semen production unit at Qadirabad maintaining 148 bulls also produced 1.2 million doses of frozen semen of exotic and local superior bulls and buffaloe bulls. Most of the semen have been issued to field centres for utilization. In such areas where artificial insemination facilities could not be provided, superior breeding bulls were distributed for upgrading livestock population. More than 500 breeding bulls, 3000 breeding rams and 400 bucks were issued from livestock farms for breeding.

42. At present 18 milk plants are operating to process about 500 tonnes milk daily to produce sterilised/pasteurised/powder milk and variety of milk products including butter cheese, ghee, ice cream etc. A chain of 588 veterinary hospitals, 898 veterinary dispensaries and 2,100 veterinary centres provided veterinary care and treatment and vaccination facilities at different concentration points.

Fisheries

43. Fisheries, both sweet as well as sea water provide livelihood to a large number of fishermen and are a source of supply of protein of high biological value to the growing population of the country. These also earn valuable foreign exchange for the Nation through exports. Its share in GDP at constant factor cost is 0.3 per cent in 1982-83. Foreign exchange worth Rs. 789.9 million was earned in 1981-82 compared to Rs. 559.2 million in the preceding year from the exports of fish and fish preparation. The export earnings are estimated at Rs. 771.5 million during the first 9 months of the current year.

44. Fish production has been rising steadily in the country over the years. It recorded an increase of 1.3 per cent to 301,000 tonnes in 1981-82 over the preceding year and is expected to rise further by 4.3 per cent to 314,000 tonnes

during 1982-83. A number of programmes are being implemented to develop inland fisheries in Sind, Punjab and N.W.F.P. for providing facilities to the farmers at their door step for establishment of fish farms.

Forestry

45. Forestry plays an important role in the economy of the country. Forests not only provide timber, firewood and medicinal plants, but also provide the vital coverage to country's watersheds and regulate the supply of water in the rivers. They also sustain the country's wildlife and provide the unlimited recreational facilities. Pakistan is extremely deficient in forest resources. Forest area has remained almost static. Total area under the control of Forest Department is 6.9 million hectares out of which 3.8 million hectares are rangelands and remaining 3.1 million hectares is wooded area. The forest coverage is very small as compared to desired forest land ratio of 20 to 25 per cent.

46. Government controlled forests produced 143 thousands m^3 of timber and 481 thousand m^3 of firewood during 1981-82 and it is estimated that 186 thousand m^3 of timber and 425 thousand m^3 of firewood will be produced during 1982-83 while the estimated annual demand of timber and firewood is 1.96 and 16.4 million m^3 respectively. The gap will be met through timber and firewood obtained from private lands and through imports. To increase the wooded area in the country and narrow the gap between the supply and demand of forest products following measures are being taken.

(i) Management of forests on scientific basis;

(ii) Introduction of social forestry;

(iii) Planting of waste and denuded lands in high rainfall areas;

(iv) Raising industrial wood species on suitable soil;

(v) Raising and extension of nurseries to provide adequate plants to planting agencies and farmers.

47. Besides the above efforts tree plantation campaigns are launched twice a year. As a result of these campaigns 90 million plants will be planted during 1982-83 as against 79 million in the previous year. In addition to these campaigns forest departments raised compact and linear plantations through their own budgets which is indicated in Table 12.

TABLE 12

Plantation Raised by the Provincial Forest Departments

	1981-82	1982-83	Achievements Upto 31-12-1982
Compact Plantation (Hectares)	16,610	30,943	1,803
Linear Plantation (Avenue Kilometres) ..	3,672	5,163	824
Nurseries (Hectares)	431	329	169

Source :—Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

10.

Mining

Development of minerals has been on the rise for some years now, the growth rate averaging about 7 per cent between 1981-82 and 1982-83. It augurs well for a sector which has immense potential but has remained unexploited over the years and lagged behind economic requirements. Constraints such as absence of risk capital, inadequate institutional framework and industrial capacity to absorb mineral produce are among the factors which have kept it dormant. On the technological side its growth has been marred by inadequate geological mapping and exploration coupled with lack of qualified personnel. Now the government is adopting new policy measures to give a boost to this sector by removing demand constraint through establishment and expansion of mineral-based industries, widening exploration activities, scientific research and raising the financial allocation for its speeded development. Foreign collaboration in specialized fields is also being utilized. The measure of increased attention being paid to this field can be guaged from the allocation of Rs. 671 million for the Fifth Plan period, of which Rs. 405 million or 60 per cent was utilized. This year alone public sector investment in this sector amounted to Rs. 173 million which compares well with the total amount of Rs. 225 million in five years period 1972-73 to 1976-77.

DEMAND FOR MINERALS

2. The minerals which have already been identified and have potential for commercial and economic exploitation in the short and medium term, initially for domestic use, are classified as under :—

(i) Energy—coal, gas, petroleum and nuclear minerals.

(ii) Agriculture—gypsum and rock phosphate.

(iii) Construction—limestone, gypsum, marble.

(iv) Refractory—refractory clays, dolomite, chromite, silica sand, magnesite, serpentenite.

(v) Glass and Ceramics—silica sand, nephyeline, syenite, china clay.

(vi) Chemicals—barytes, rock salt, sulphur, flourite.

(vii) Metals—copper, iron, chromite, antimony, lead, zinc, molybdenum, gold, tungsten, nickle, manganese.

(viii) Precious stones—ruby, emerald and other gemstones.

3. Major demand for energy minerals such as coal, natural gas and oil arises for hydrocarbon projects. Pakistan Steel is the major consumer of metallic minerals such as iron ore, chromite, antimony, manganese etc. Besides this it needs 44,000 tonnes of fireclay, 25,000 tonnes dolomite, 40,000 tonnes silica sand, 22,000 tonnes of quartizite and 4,000 tonnes flourite. It has large demand for coking coal and natural gas. Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation is the main commercial consumer of barytes, rocksalt, sulphur and flourite. Precious minerals like ruby, emerald and other gemstones are being extracted by Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan (GEMCP), to meet local and export demand. Construction and cement industry requirements of limestone, gypsum and marble is being met through local production of these items.

MINERAL RESERVES

4. Mineral-rich Pakistan has a wide variety of natural deposits.Table 1 below gives the position of mineral reserves based on latest estimates :—

TABLE 1

Reserves of Principal Minerals

S.No.	Minerals	Reserves.
1.	Marble (Argonite/onyx)	Fairly large deposits.
2.	China clay	4.5 million tonnes.
3.	Chromite	Fairly large deposits.
4.	Coal	579.6 million tonnes.
5.	Crude oil	Fairly large deposits.
6.	Fire clay	Over 100 million tonnes.
7.	Fuller's earth	Fairly large deposits.
8.	Gypsum/Anhydrite	350 million tonnes.
9.	Iron ore	Over 430 million tonnes.
10.	Limestone	Unlimited.
11.	Rock salt	Over 100 million tonoes.
12.	Silica sand	very large deposits.
13.	Copper	412 million tonnes.
14.	Dolomite	Very large deposits.
15.	Bauxite/Laterite	74 million tonnes.
16.	Barytes	5 million tonnes.

17. Sulphur	0.8 million tonnes.
18. Soapstone	0.6 million tonnes.
19. Ochers	Over 100 million tonnes.
20. Magnestie	0.13 million tonnes.
21. Clestite	45.0 million tonnes.
22. Bentonite	0.10 million tonnes.
23. Antimony	0.021 million tonnes.

Source —Geological Survey of Pakistan.

PRODUCTION

5. The production of some minerals considerably increased during July—March 1982-83, particularly of those used in large group of industries such as iron and steel, glass and ceramics, refractory, construction and cement. The energy minerals *i.e.*, crude oil and natural gas also witnessed a rise. The major increase of 100.0 per cent was recorded in the production of chromite followed by silica sand (+48.3%), dolomite (+32.1%), limestone (+19.6%), argonite marble (+23.2%), natural gas (+8.3%),crude oil (+28.8%) and rock salt (+0.8%). However, production of coal, baryte, gypsum, magnesite and soapstone went down. Table 2 shows the output trend of some principal minerals.

TABLE 2

Production of Minerals

Minerals (1)	Unit (2)	1981-82 (P) (3)	1981-82 July-March (P) (4)	1982-83 July-March (E) (5)	Percent Increase/ Decrease of (5) over (4) (6)
1. Natural Gas* ..	Billion Cubic Mtrs.	9.27	6.83	7.40	+8.3
2. Crude Oil*	Million US Barrels	3.96	2.74	3.53	+28.8
3. Coal*	'000 'tonnes	1765	1174	1117	—4.9
4. Argonite Marble ..	,,	95	69	85	+23.2
5. Baryte	,,	26.64	19.61	18.11	—7.7
6. Chromite	,,	3	2	4	+100.0
7. Dolomite	,,	93.49	70.61	93.26	+32.1
8. Gypsum	,,	303	208	175	—15.9
9. Lime stone	,,	3682	2542	3041	+19.6
10. Magnesite	,,	1 69	1.27	1.02	—19.7
11. Rock salt	,,	534	389	392	+0.8
12. Silica sand	,,	99	60	89	+48.3
13. Soap stone	,,	22.57	17.56	13.77	—21.6

P : Provisinnal.
E : Estimated for the month of October 1982 to March 1983.

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.
*Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources

6 In the crucial sector of energy, much depends on developments in the production of natural gas, crude oil and coal.

Natural Gas

7. During July—March 1982-83, the output of natural gas recorded a rise of 8.3 per cent to 7.40 billion cubic metres from 6.83 billion cubic metres during the corresponding period last year. This increase is attributed to the rising demand and consumption of natural gas in domestic, commercial and industrial units.

Crude oil

8. The output of crude oil rose by 28.8 per cent to 3.53 million US barrels during July—March 1982-83, from 2.74 million barrels during the corresponding period of last year. Excepting Meyal, Joya Mair, Dhulian, Balkassar and Khaur, all other oil wells witnessed a rise in output during July—March 1982-83.

Coal

9. The production of coal declined by 4.9 per cent to 1,117 thousand tonnes during July—March 1982-83, from 1,174 thousand tonnes during the same period last year. The decline was due largely to the deeper mining, exhaustion of developed reserves, shortage of railway wagons, restricted utilization of coal and acute slump in the market.

MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE MINERAL SECTOR

10. In order to encourage minerals exploration and exploitation in the country, the government has provided the following incentives :

Co-ordination amongst Public Sector Agencies and Private Sector.—To harmonize the complexity of institutional system, Mineral Co-ordination Board (MCB) was established in 1979 under the Federal Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources with the following functions :

(i) To co-ordinate the activities of various central and provincial agencies, concerned with different stages of mineral development.

(ii) To review the progress made.

(iii) To consider Annual Programme of various agencies.

(iv) To resolve any differences between provincial governments and the agencies with regard to priorities etc.

(v) To advise the government on policies and plans in the mineral sector.

(vi) To evolve policy for export and conservation of minerals.

11. Major and effective contribution of MCB are : (i) consensus in the fundamentals of minerals concession policy ; (ii) review of geoscientific manpower and (iii) the provision of valuable technical comments on mineral exploration and development schemes prepared and submitted both by the federal and provincial governments through its technical scrutiny committee.

12. *Mineral Concession Policy.*—The present framework of Mineral Concession Rules and regulation is being substantially improved. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources in consultation with provincial governments, Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation and Pakistan Mine Owners Association have prepared guidelines on Mineral Concession Policy which would allow private investment and attract foreign risk capital in the mineral sector. Provincial governments are urged to bring their Mineral Concession Rules in line with the guidelines of Mineral Concession Policy.

13. *Fiscal Measures.*—In order to develop the sector, the Government has decided to allow tax holidays and tax concession to Pakistani companies engaged in exploration and extraction of minerals. To encourage marble industry, duty free concession has been granted on the BMR import of machinery for this industry and to the Gemstone Corporation for the import of machintry required for cutting and polishing of gemstones. Besides this, necessary policy initiative will be taken during the Sixth Plan period (1983—88) to rectify the problems faced by mineral industry.

INVESTMENT

14. Public sector minerals development programme envisaged an investment of Rs. 173 million for 1982-83, indicating an increase of 84 per cent over the last year's estimated expenditure of Rs. 94 million. The contribution of federal and provincial governments amounted to Rs. 137 million and Rs. 36 million reflecting a rise of 93 per cent and 57 per cent respectively, over the estimated expenditure last year. Private investment in the sector remained low due to complex and long gestation nature of mineral industry. This sector has restricted its activities to minerals that can be easily located and exploited with little capital and low requirements of processing and technical skill, and quick return. Table 3 shows the public sector investment on mineral development :

TABLE 3

Public Sector Investment on Mineral Development*

Years	(Rs. Million)
1972-73 to 1974-75 (Average)	42.5
1975-76	73.2
1976-77	109.3
1977-78	87.7
1978-79	58.8
1979-80	103.1
1980-81	67.9
1981-82 (Estimates)	94.0
1982-83 (Allocation)	173.0

*Excluding allocation to OGDC. *Source :* Planning and Development Division.

INSTITUTIONS

15. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources is responsible for mineral development in the country. It has five main agencies namely (i) Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP), (ii) Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan (GEMCP), (iii) Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC), (iv) Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) and (v) Resource Development Corporation (RDC). These institutions are responsible for various activities connected with the exploration, development and industrial exploitation of natural reserves. Besides these institutions, the following public sector agencies are also engaged in mineral exploration, research and development:

(i) Provincial agencies exclusively for mineral development: Punjab Mineral Development Corporation (PUNJMIN).

(ii) Mineral exploration and development as an adjunct to the main functions of industrial development: Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC), Sarhad Development Authority (SDA), Baluchistan Development Authority (BDA), Azad Kashmir Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation (AKMIDC), and Federally Administered Tribal Areas Development Corporation (FATADC).

(iii) Main consumers of the captive mines: National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC), Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation (FCCCL), Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation (PASMIC) and State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (SCCP).

(iv) Research and development, beneficiation and utilization of minerals and rocks: Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR).

16. The performance of the main public sector agencies engaged in geological mapping, minerals exploration, development, and production is described in the following paragraphs.

Geological Survey of Pakistan (G S.P)

17. The Geological Survey of Pakistan is responsible for planning and conducting geological mapping of the country to provide the basic knowledge for the development of mineral, water and fuel resources. The GSP was allocated a sum of Rs. 13.28 million for 1982-83 as against a revised allocation of Rs. 10.58 million during 1981-82.

18. *Geological Mapping.*—Regional geological mapping on 1 : 50,000 scale was completed over an area of about 5,500 sq. kilometres in parts of Loralai, Chagai and Lasbela districts of Baluchistan; Swat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts of NWFP; Attock and Dera Ghazi Khan districts of Punjab; Thatta and Dadu districts of Sind and Kotli, Poonch and Muzaffarabad districts of Azad Kashmir.

19. *Mineral Exploration.*—During July—March 1982-83 field and laboratory investigations were carried out for the exploration of Barytes (Khuzdar district); Bauxite (Abbottabad district); Gypsum (Mianwali and Hazara districts); Limestone (Attock, Rawalpindi and Dadu districts); Marble (Mohmand Agency, NWFP); Phosphate (Dadu, Thatta and Lasbela districts); Silica sand (Thatta and

Attock districts); Coal (Thatta, Loralai and Jhang districts); Pegmetite (Gilgit) and Ruby (Azad Jammu and Kashmir). Besides, some geophysical surveys, electro-magnetci surveys, chemical analysis and exploratory drilling for coal and lead-zinc deposits were carried out.

Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan

20. Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan (GEMCP) was established in January 1979, to explore and develop the gemstone industry in the country. GEMCP was allocated a sum of Rs. 14.82 million for 1982-83. Against this amount a sum of Rs. 12.14 million was released by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

21. *Exploration and Production.*—As a result of extensive exploration in the belt between Charbagh-Alpurai area, three new emerald deposits at Gujar Killi, Makad and Charbagh have been discovered. As a bye-product of exploration activities 11,728 carats of rough emerald has been produced from Charbagh-Alpurai area. Exploration of Aquamarine and Beryl deposits of Dassu (Skardu) and Topaz deposits of Katlang (Mardan) was started in July 1981 and is still in progress. The following gems were produced upto March 1983 as a bye-product of exploration work.

Gems	Carats
Aquamarine	27,235
Topaz (Transparent) ..	207,395
Tourmaline	34,134
Beryl	400,000
Rosy Quartz	125,000

22. *New Development Schemes.*—During 1982-83, five schemes, (i) Exploration of Gemstones in Mohmand and Malakand Agencies, (ii) Development of Mine No. 2 of Mingora Emerald Deposits, (iii) Development of Emerald Quarry at Gujar Kili (Swat), (iv) Establishment of specialised technical facilities for gem valuation and gem cutting and polishing and (v) Exploration of gemstones in Dir and Chitral districts, were prepared and approved by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources. The development work on these schemes is at different stages of progress.

23. *Marketing.*—An international auction of gemstones was held by the Corporation at Hotel Inter-Continental Karachi from 19th to 21st September 1982. Gems worth Rs. 2.912 million were sold. GEMCP gems are also sold at sale points established at Hunza, Gilgit, Mingora (Swat), Peshawar and Karachi. It is planned to establish sale points in Jedda (Saudi Arabia), Islamabad and Lahore during 1982-83. The sales target of Rs. 5.0 million fixed for 1981-82 was exceeded by Rs. 0.4 million. A target of Rs. 8.0 million for sale has been fixed for 1982-83. Sales worth Rs. 4.34 million had been made upto March 1983.

Oil and Gas Development Corporation

24. The Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) was established in September 1961 to plan, organize and implement programme for the exploration and development of oil and gas resources and the production, refining and sale of oil and gas.

25. During July—March 1982-83, OGDC was engaged in geological and geophysical survey, drilling operations and production of crude oil and natural gas. The Corporation deployed eight field parties for survey operations and five seismic parties were deployed for carrying out survey for OGDC and contract work for Pakistan Petroleum Limited.

26. Crude oil production from Toot field during July—March 1982-83 was 570,185 US barrels as against 382,298 US barrels during the same period last year. Natural gas production from Sari/Hundi gas fields was 42.7 million cubic metres during July—March 1982-83 as against 53.3 million cubic metres during the same period last year.

Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation

27. Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) was set up in July 1974 as a specialized agency to undertake all facets of mineral utilization through detailed exploration, evaluation, development, exploitation, beneficiation and marketing. Against an allocation of Rs. 63.55 million set for 1982-83, the Corporation has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 10.41 million during July—March 1982-83.

28. PMDC coal mines produced 129,278 tonnes of coal during July—March 1982-83 as compared with 147,886 tonnes produced during the corresponding period last year. The decline in production was mainly due to deeper mining and exhaustion of developed reserves.

29. During July—March 1982-83, PMDC produced 398,027 tonnes of salt as compared with 388,906 tonnes produced during the corresponding period last year.

30. PMDC has developed a silica sand quarry at Thano Bulla Khan, Sind and has started production of silica sand for supply to Pakistan Steel and other private parties in Karachi. During July—March 1982-83 these quarries produced 4,834 tonnes of silica sand as compared with 7,961 tonnes produced during the corresponding period last year.

31. PMDC has the following development and exploration projects under it :

(i) *Development of Makerwal Collieries.*—The expansion scheme of Makerwal Collieries costing Rs. 44.64 million is aimed at increasing the production capacity of the mines from 120,000 tonnes at present to 300,000 tonnes by the end of fiscal 1984-85. This project is being implemented on self-finance basis.

(ii) *Development of Sharigh Collieries.*—The expansion scheme of Sharigh Collieries entailing an expenditure of Rs. 32.51 million is aimed at increasing the

production capacity of the mine from 50,000 tonnes at present to 100,000 tonnes per annum. The entire production after washing will be supplied to Pakistan Steel.

(iii) *Coal Washing Plant Sharigh.*—PMDC has set up a coal washing plant at Sharigh at a total cost of Rs. 25.28 million. The plant will supply 75,000 tonnes of washed coal per annum to Pakistan Steel and save foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 52 million per annum through import substitution.

(iv) *Jhimpir-Meting Coal Field.*—PMDC is implementing a scheme which envisages the development of coal mine at Jhimpir-Meting at a total cost of Rs. 1.91 million initially for a production of 30,000 tonnes of coal per annum.

(v) *Lakhra Coal Field.*—PMDC had proved 60 million tonnes of coal reserves in its leased area of 53 sq. kilometres at Lakhra. PMDC has also prepared a plan to develop a coal mine at Lakhra with a production capacity of 200,000 tonnes of coal per annum.

(vi) *New Rock Salt Mines in Punjab.*—PMDC has prepared a plan for the development of five new rock salt mines in the Salt-Range, Punjab, near its existing salt mines. These mines will produce 230,000 tonnes of rock salt per annum. The capital cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 71.21 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 18.93 million. The scheme has been submitted to the Government. Preliminary survey and investigations have been started at site.

(vii) *Salt Solution Mining.*—Under this scheme deep drilling will be carried out to prove the reserves of salt suitable for salt solution mining. The project if found feasible will be developed to produce 0.30 million tonnes of salt per annum. The drilling will be started during the last quarter of 1982-83.

(viii) *Exploration of New Salt-Bearing Areas.*—PMDC is exploring new salt bearing areas in Salt Range at a total cost of Rs. 2 million. The scheme is nearing completion.

(ix) *China Clay Mining and Elutriation Plant.*—PMDC has completed exploration of china clay deposits of Nagarparker, Sind at a total cost of Rs. 1.79 million and proved 3.5 million tonnes reserves of raw china clay. It is the best clay found so far in Pakistan and suitable for use in ceramic industry. PMDC plans to carry out detailed feasibility study for development of these deposits and establishment of an elutriation plant.

(x) *Chichali Iron Ore.*—The scheme for beneficiation and upgradation of low grade Chichali Iron Ore is under experimentation on pilot basis to determine the suitability of the produce as blast furnace lumpfeed.

(xi) *Good Hope Area, Degari, Baluchistan.*—PMDC is exploring and evaluating coal deposits in Good Hope Area adjacent to the Degari Collieries. Drilling operations are planned to be carried out in Phase-II.

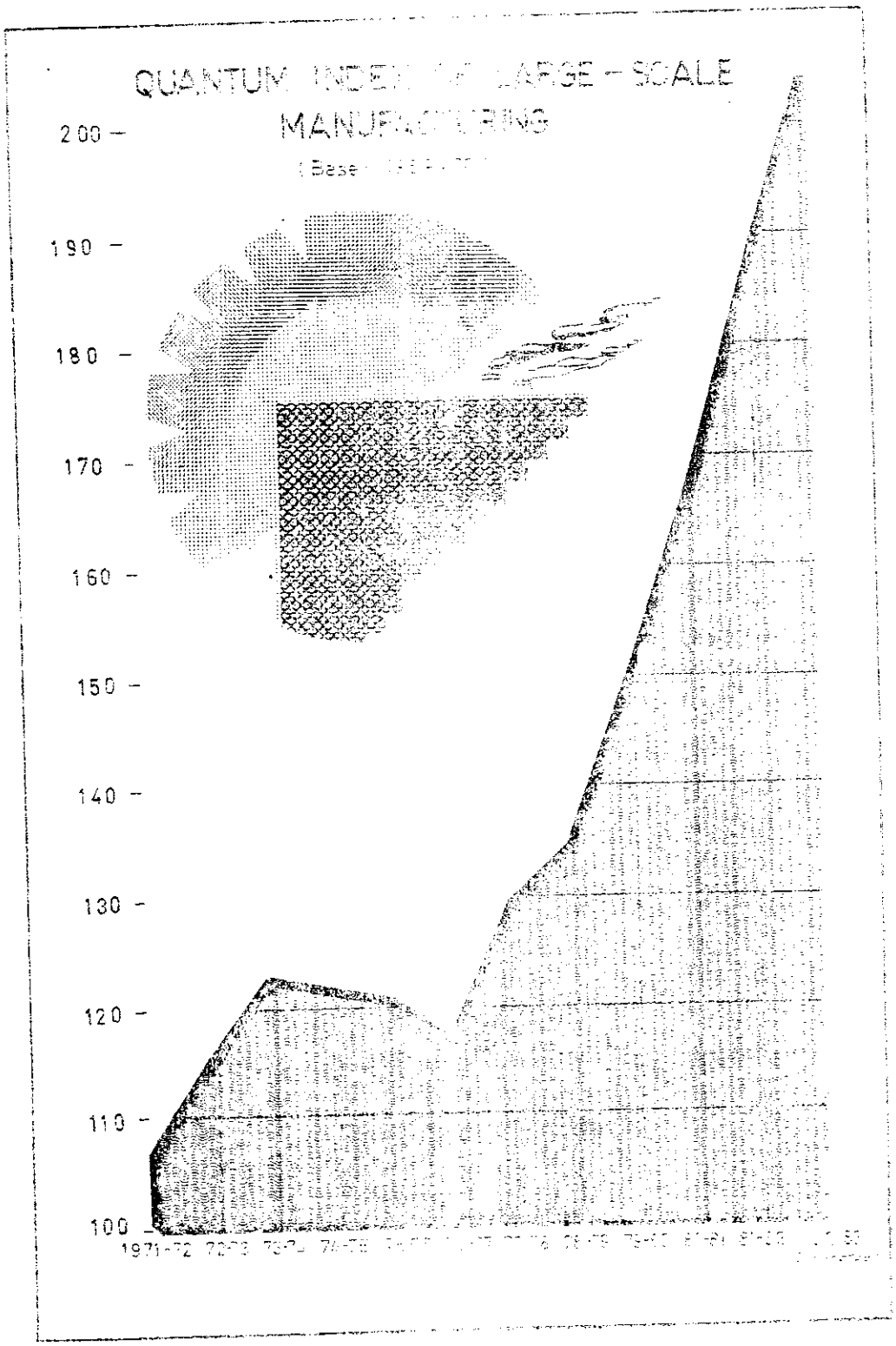
(xii) *Silica Sand Washing Plant.*—PMDC plans to conduct techno-economic feasibility study for the establishment of silica sand washing plant near its silica sand quarries at Thano Bulla Khan, Sind to meet the demand for high quality silica sand for glass and chemical industries.

Resource Development Corporation

32. Resource Development Corporation (RDC) was established in 1974 as Government sponsored Corporation with the objective of investigating, proving and developing copper occurrences at Saindak in Chagai district, Baluchistan. Investment programme of RDC during 1982-83 amounts to Rs. 11.73 million out of which Rs. 7.00 million were utilized by March. 1983. RDC was released Rs. 2.3 million against ADP allocation of Rs. 45 million during 1981-82. Two steel tests on pyrite and magnetite concentrates obtained from Saindak Ore confirmed that production of steel of acceptable quality from Saindak pellets would not present any problem.

33. *SIMP.*—the capital cost of the Saindak Integrated Mineral Project (SIMP) has been estimated at US $ 400 million (foreign exchange component of US $ 235 million) and the generation of revenues at US $ 129.52 million (foreign exchange component US $ 60 million).

34. The foreign exchange revenues will be earned from export of blister copper including contained gold and silver and the local currency from the sale of steel billets and sulphuric acid marketed locally. The project has been found feasible by international experts. A consortium of French-Canadian-Yugoslav companies calling themselves Saindak Joint Venture (SJV) have offered to take 25 per cent share in the equity of the project and provide total foreign exchange component of US $ 235 million. The proposal is under consideration. It is expected that a Quebec Canadian proposal of joint venture for Saindak may also materialise. SIMP was scrutinized in the Planning Division and a report was prepared. Topographic survey of the tailing pond area on a scale 1 : 1,000 is in progress. About 95 per cent of the work has been completed upto March 1983.


QUANTUM INDEX OF LARGE-SCALE
MANUFACTURING
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
1971-72

II.

Manufacturing

Sustained growth levels through the entire Fifth Plan period have now positively pulled manufacturing out of the stagnating middle years of the seventies. A revitalized industrial policy wedded to output and export expansion, speeding private activity, reshaping public sector role has spurred production tempo. A perceptible improvement in private sector investment interest is materializing.

2. Manufacturing sector registered a growth of 8.3 per cent during 1982-83 compared to 11.9 per cent last year. This largely came from a notable growth of 8.7 per cent in the large scale manufacturing which accounts for 72.8 per cent of the sector. An impressive annual growth performance of 9 per cent during the Fifth Plan (1978-83) reflects significant increase in the production of all major consumer items and some capital goods. Prior to 1977-78 the growth of this sector had remained as low as 2.9 per cent in 1971—77. During 1971—77 an investment of Rs. 8.4 billion was sanctioned to the private sector. Against this the amount sanctioned during 1977—83 amounts to Rs. 46.4 billion, over 5 times the 1971—77 period. The investment sanctions during 1978—83 also exceeded the Fifth Plan target of Rs. 19 billion by 186 per cent.

3. Pakistan has attained a fairly diversified base in manufactures ranging from essential consumer goods to chemicals, steel, some heavy engineering, and machine and tool industries. Domestic production of items such as refined sugar, steel, fertilizer, some engineering goods and cement has helped in import

substitution and saved substantial amount of foreign exchange. Beside this, the coming on stream of Pakistan Steel will give a great boost to the development of down stream projects. A beginning has already been made in the shape of the National Engineering Manufactures and Export Council. This encouraging performance is attributable to a comprehensive industrial investment oriented policy and related institutional measures taken by the Government since 1977.

MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE INDUSTRY

4. The confidence of the private industrialist, shattered during 1972—77, was restored by taking several measures to make private investment attractive. These include provision of protection of rights to investors, promulgation of Transfer of Managed Establishments Order 1978, denationalisation of agro-based industries and two engineering units, firm announcement of a clear-cut policy against nationalisation in future, the industrial investment schedule, demarcation of spheres of industries between public and private sectors, grant of tax holidays, duty-free import of raw-materials and machinery for less developed areas, rebate on export oriented manufactures, provision of liberal loans and increased ceiling of investment and depreciation allowances. The detail of fiscal, monetary and other concessions accorded during 1977—81, may be seen in previous *Surveys*.

Fiscal Measures

5. The major additional fiscal measures to encourage private industrial investors were announced in 1981-82 and 1982-83 are :

(a) Ceiling of initial depreciation allowance admissible to plant and machinery has been raised from 25 per cent to 40 per cent ;

(b) Monetary limit of investment for the purpose of tax rebate has been increased from Rs. 45.000 to Rs. 50.000 ;

(c) The standard rate of sales tax on all locally produced goods has been reduced from 20 per cent to 12½ per cent ;

(d) Tax concession has been granted to domestic carpet exporting companies and engineering goods on account of publicity, and free sampling abroad at the rate of 1⅓ times of the actual expenditure ;

(e) Chip-board and particle-board having thickness of more than 7 mm, have been declared exempt from levy of sales tax ;

(f) To encourage the manufacture of machinery and consumer durables, the duty on dies and moulds has been reduced from 40 to 20 per cent and sales tax has been entirely withdrawn ;

(g) Duty on the import of hydrogen peroxide, an important raw material for textile industry, has been reduced from 85 per cent to 40 per cent ;

(h) In order to reduce the burden of surcharge on companies with a view to creating a better climate for investment it has been decided to reduce it from 10 per cent to 5 per cent ;

(i) Compensatory rebate at the rate of 12½ per cent has been granted on the export of hand-knotted woollen carpets and leather goods ;

(j) To encourage the marble industry, duty free concession has been allowed on the BMR import of machinery for this industry and to the Gemstone Corporation for the import of machinery required for cutting and polishing of gemstones ;

(k) As a measure of protection to local industry the duty on the import of natural yeast, acetic acid, carbon black, sulphur, black cement coloured, white and grey, plastic moulding compound, man-made fibres, sanitary-wares, kitchen-wares and tiles was enhanced substantially ;

(l) The limit of Rs. 30 million as the value of the assets of a private undertaking for registration has been raised to Rs. 50 million ;

(m) The ceiling of the issued capital for the conversion of a private company into a public limited company has been raised to Rs. 10 million ;

(n) The requirement for approval of the Controller of Capital Issues for fixing the remuneration of sponsor directors and their relatives has been abandoned except under certain conditions. The permissible limit for fees payable to directors for attending board meetings has been raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 ;

(o) The Securities and Exchange Rules, 1971 are being relaxed ;

(p) Certain measures have been taken to ensure equitability between the equity holders and the lending agencies while allowing the financial institutions the right to convert a percentage of their loans into equity.

6. Industries involving investment of Rs. 30 million (foreign exchange component, were FEC, Rs. 15 million) were exempted from obtaining prior sanction except those which involved substantial recurring import liability and those based on machinery the import of which is banned under import policy.

Incentives for Overseas Pakistanis

7. Machinery upto the value of Rs. 15 million is allowed to be imported against non-repatriable investment without any prior sanction from any agency, provided the industry proposed to be set up does not involve substantial recurring import liability and the machinery is importable under the import policy. A sponsor can apply for import licence for machinery directly to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (and also to Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of Pakistan in U.K.) if non-repatriable investment is proposed to be made in industry for which no sanction is required. Normal duty is payable on the import of machinery. The NRI (Non-Repatriable Investment) projects are entitled to 25 per cent concession in normal custom duty applicable. A significant feature of the policy is that after the machinery of the unit has been installed it can be sold within Pakistan. Earlier, machinery imported under NRI Scheme could not be sold for at least three years. In order to channelize a larger part of home remittances into saving and investment, special efforts will be made to promote the sales of national saving schemes instruments to overseas Pakistanis. Payment of interest would be made at the international rates on all foreign currency accounts irrespective of the amount of the deposits.

Export Processing Zone

8. An Export Processing Zone has been set up at Karachi near Landhi initially over an area of 80.97 hectares to attract foreign investment, acquire modern technology and boost industrial production and export of manufactured goods. Import of machinery, components and raw materials for industrial undertakings in the Zone and export/re-export of goods are freely

allowed and are exempt from all taxes and duties including municipal taxes. Investment in the Zone has been allowed income tax exemption for a period of 5 years and capital gains on sale of assets/shares will be exempt from tax. The development of Phase-I of the Scheme has been fully completed. So far 39 project applications envisaging foreign investment of US $ 147 million in the field of structural foam, ceramic tiles, electronic and electrical appliances, ready-made garments, aluminium extrusion, special plastic materials, artificial turf, cosmetics, computer forms, printing and packaging and ball bearings have been sanctioned. These projects will provide employment opportunities to 6,000 Pakistani workers, besides increasing export potential by another US $ 150 million per annum. At least five projects are likely to be on stream during 1983-84.

Private Investment Sanctions

9. As a result of the concessions provided to the private industry, the pace of industrial sanctions shot up at a very fast pace. During July—March 1982-83 total investment approved amounted to Rs. 8.2 billion, which raised the total sanctions issued from July 1977 to March 1983 to Rs. 46.4 billion. This is more than five times the investment approved during 1971—77. The sanctions excluding NRI (Rs. 5.1 billion) have also exceeded the Fifth Plan provision. The industry-wise changes between the Fifth Plan provision and the investment sanctions are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Industry-wise Investment Sanctions 1978—83

(Rs. in million)

Sl. No.	Industry Group	Fifth Plan Provision	Sanctions 1978-83 (March)	4 as % of 3
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	2,353	4,193	178
2.	Textiles	4,850	4,998	103
3.	Paper, Pulp & Wood Products	255	1,972	773
4.	Leather & Leather Products	425	262	62
5.	Rubber & Rubber Products	280	1,227	438
6.	Chemicals, Synthetic, Fibres, Fertilizer, Petro-Chemicals and Petroleum Products	5,639	10,869	193
7.	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2,700	8,128	301
8.	Basic Metals	300	246	82
9.	Metal Products	500	390	78
10.	Machinery (Other than Electrical)	750	935	125
11.	Electrical Machinery Equipment and Apparatus	270	835	309
12.	Electronics	415	48	12
13.	Transport Equipment	440	320	73
14.	Misc. (including Hotels other Service Industries)	323	1,885	584
		19,500	36,308	186

Source : Ministry of Industries.

Production Performance

10. Industrial production witnessed a rising trend during July—March 1982-83 as compared to the corresponding period of 1981-82. According to the provisional figures, out of 16 selected principal industrial items, 9 have registered a rise in production during the period under review. The output trend of the major industrial items is given in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Trend of Industrial Production

Items	Weight in total Industrial Production 1969-70(%) (a)	Unit	Targets** 1982-83	1981-82	1981-82 (July-March)	1982-83 (July-March) (P)	% change in 1982-83 July-March over 1981-82 July-March
Cotton Yarn ..	13.9	Million Kgs.	430	430.2	319.3*	319.7*	+0.1
Cotton Cloth (Mill-made) ..	13.0	Million sq. Mtr.	350	325.0	242.5*	227.0*	—6.4
Jute Goods ..	0.6	000 tonnes	..	56.0	41.0*	48.4*	+18.0
Vegetable Ghee	2.7	000 tonnes	600	531.0	415.1*	386.0*	—7.0
Sugar ..	7.4	000 tonnes	1,300	1,300*	1,019.2*	995.7*	—2.3
Cigarettes ..	4.5	Million No.	41,000	38,132	31,207*	30,174*	—3.3
Nitrogenous Fertilizer ..	2.8	000 N. tonnes	932	713.7*	491.2*	707.9*	+44.1
Phosphatic Fertilizer	2.8	000 N. tonnes	..	68.8*	51.4*	54.2*	+5.4
Sulphuric Acid	0.2	000 tonnes	..	59.0	44.3	44.8	+1.1
Caustic Soda ..	0.4	000 tonnes	47	40.5	30.0*	31.7*	+5.7
Soda Ash ..	0.4	000 toness	125	107.2	86.4*	68.4*	—20.8
Cement ..	2.6	000 tonnes	4250	3,657	2,723.0*	2,831.5*	+4.0
M.S. Products	2.7	000 tonnes	630	550.8	406.2	430.2	+5.9
Cycle Tyres and Tubes ..	0.5	000 Nos.	..	9,753	7,782	6,808	—12.5
Bicycles ..	0.3	000 Nos.	..	399.1	292.9*	319.3*	+9.0
Electric Fans (All sorts) ..	0.4	000 Nos.	..	215.6	231.8*	223.3*	—3.7

P=Provisional.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.
*Ministry of Industries.
**Planning & Development Division.

a. The index is based on production data of 76 major industrial items covering 76.9% of total value added.
..Not available.

Cotton Textiles

11. The estimated output of cotton yarn rose slightly by 0.1 per cent from 319.3 million kgs in July—March 1981-82 to 319.7 million kgs in July—March 1982-83. The production of cotton cloth in the mill sector has however, declined by 6.4 per cent to 227.0 million sq. metres in July—March 1982-83, from 242.5 million sq. metres in July—March 1981-82. The decline in cotton cloth production was due mainly to the stiff competition in the international textile market, coupled with tariff and non-tariff barriers imposed by the developed countries. To cope with the severity of these problems the government continued to provide concessions and take institutional and policy measures.

Jute Goods

12. The output of jute goods recorded an increase of 18.0 per cent to 48.4 thousand tonnes in July—March 1982-83 from 41.0 thousand tonnes during the corresponding period last year. This rise was due to better availability of raw jute and installation of additional capacity.

Vegetable Ghee

13. The production of vegetable ghee has witnessed a fall of 7.0 per cent to 386.0 thousand tonnes in July—March 1982-83 from 415.1 thousand tonnes during the corresponding period last year. Production and sales of vegetable ghee, have been adversely affected due to packing/sale of solid/semi-solid "cooking oil" which gets passed off as vegetable ghee by some private cooking oil manufacturing units whereas it is not liable to payment of excise duty which is levied on vegetable ghee.

Sugar

14. The production of refined sugar registered a fall of 2.3 per cent to 995.7 thousand tonnes during July—March 1982-83, from 1019.2 thousand tonnes during July—March 1981-82. This decline is attributable mainly to a very high production level in 1981-82 (up 52.8 per cent from 1980-81) and also to the late start of cane crushing season, small supply of cane to the sugar mills, loadshedding and short supply of gas to the mills.

Fertilizer

15. The production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers recorded substantial rise of 44.1 per cent and 5.4 per cent during July—March 1982-83 over the corresponding period last year. This improvement was due to the better utilization of the installed capacity and additional capacity of Fauji Fertilizer Factory (250,000 N/tonnes) which has started commercial production. Besides, Pak-Saudi Fertilizer, Mirpur Mathelo started commercial production from September 1980. Hazara Urea project (44,400 N/tonnes) started commercial production in March 1982. The expansion of Dawood Hercules urea project with a capacity of 158,000 N/tonnes is expected to be completed by 1986-87.

Cement

16. The production of cement recorded a rise of 4.0 per cent to 2831.5 thousand tonnes in July—March 1982-83, from 2723.0 thousand tonnes during the corresponding period last year. This was attributed to the expansion of the installed capacity and upward revision of its sale prices.

Mild Steel (M.S.) Products

17. During July—March 1982-83, the production of M. S. Products has recorded a rise of 5.9 per cent to 430.2 thousand tonnes from 406.2 thousand tonnes during the corresponding period last year. The rise in its output was due mainly to the adequate availability of iron and scrap to re-rolling mills from the shipbreaking industry.

Bicycles

18. Output of bicycles registered a rise of 9.0 per cent to 319.3 thousand during July—March 1982-83 from 292.9 thousand during the corresponding period last year. This increase is attributable to its rising demand in the rural areas and also on account of higher transportation cost resulting from increase in POL prices.

STATE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

19. There are eight public sector industrial corporations under the administrative control of the Ministry of Production. These Corporations are : (i) Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation (FCCCL), (ii) National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC), (iii) Pakistan Automobile Corporation (PACO), (iv) Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC), (v) State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (SCCP), (vi) State Engineering Corporation (SEC) (vii) Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation (PASMIC) and (viii) State Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Corporation (PERAC). The performance of these corporations is described below.

Performance During 1982-83

20. The public sector industries under the Ministry of Production have maintained an upward trend in production and sales. The operating results for fiscal 1982-83 do not include Karachi Gas Company and Indus Gas Company as they were transferred to Ministry of Petroleum with effect from July 1, 1982. During 1982-83, five new units namely, Pak-China Fertilizer, National Fibres, Thatta Cement, Dandot Cement and Textile Winding Machinery have come into operations. The overall performance of production, sales, pretax profit, taxes and duties paid|payable to the national exchequer is summarised in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Overall Performance

(Rs. in million)

	1981-82	1982-83*	%
Production value (at constant Prices of 1977-78) ..	9,736.67	11,695.77	+ 20.1
Sales	17,857.25	20,205.72	+ 13.2
Pre tax Profit/(Loss)	1,134.82	600.28	— 47.1
Taxes & Duties paid/Payable	3,467.34	4,312.31	+ 24.4

Source : Experts Advisory Cell of Ministry of Production.

*—Including projection for April-June 1983.

Production Index/Value

21. The overall increase during 1982-83 in production index was 20.1 per cent. The production value at constant prices of 1977-78 during 1982-83 works out to Rs. 11,695.8 million as against Rs. 9,736.7 million during 1981-82. The most significant improvement was made by Pakistan Automobile Corporation which has shown increase in production index by 53.2 per cent during 1982-83, followed by Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation (+44.3%), State Engineering Corporation (+18.3%), National Fertilizer Corporation (+10.5%), State Cement Corporation (+8.5%) and the State Petroleum and Petrochemical Corporation (+5.4%). The Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation registered a decline of 21.2 per cent.

Sales

22. The overall sales of public sector industries recorded a rise of 13.2 per cent to Rs. 20,205.72 million during 1982-83, from Rs. 17,857.25 million during the last year. The highest sales increase of 42 per cent was witnessed by Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation followed by Pakistan Automobile Corporation (+28%), State Engineering Corporation (+25%), State Cement Corporation (+13%), National Fertilizer Corporation (+9%), State Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Corporation (+2%) and Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (+1%).

Pre-tax Profit

23. The total pre-tax profit recorded a decline of 47.1 per cent to Rs. 600.28 million during 1982-83 from Rs. 1134.82 million during the last year. The decline in the pretax profit is due to Rs. 229.4 million loss incurred by State Cement Corporation and Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (Rs. 47.7 million). However, National Fertilizer Corporation showed the highest pretax profit of Rs. 565.7 million, followed by Pakistan Automobile Corporation (+Rs. 202.8 million), State Engineering Corporation (+Rs. 59.3 million), State Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Corporation (+ Rs. 29.0 million) and Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation (+ Rs. 19.6 million).

Taxes and Duties

24. The amount of taxes and duties paid/payable during 1982-83 works out to Rs. 4,312.3 million as aginst Rs. 3,467.3 million during the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 845.0 million. Except FCCCL which has estimated a decrease of Rs. 8.8 million, all other corporations will contribute favourably. The main increase will be due to PERAC (Rs. 314.1 million), NFC (Rs. 269.8 million) and SCCP (Rs. 198.4 million).

Employment

25. Total number of employees in the public sector corporations (excluding Pakistan Steel) as on March 31, 1982 were 50,359 which have increased to 51,968 as on March 31, 1983.

Major Projects

26. A brief description of some of the major projects being completed or under implementation by the public sector corporations under the control of the Ministry of Production is given below.

Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation

(i) *Bakers Yeast.*—The original project was approved at a cost of Rs. 30.58 million (FEC Rs. 13.89 million) in August 1975. The project has a rated capacity of 900 metric tons active dry granulated yeast per annum and was set up to cater for the needs of the roti plants, bakeries, hotels and biscuit factories. It is now estimated to cost Rs. 58.36 million and is expected to start commercial production in July 1983.

(ii) *Sind Alkalis Expansion.*—The existing capacity of Sind Alkalis is to produce 36,000 tons of soda ash per annum. The expansion scheme of the existing soda ash plant at Sind Alkalis was approved at a cost of Rs. 110 million (FEC Rs. 72.0 million) and work on the project started in July 1979. On completion of the expansion scheme, the factory will produce an additional 15,000 tons of soda ash per annum. The project is almost complete and has started trial production. Commercial operations are expected from June 1983.

(iii) *Balancing, Modernization, Expansion of Ittehad Chemicals.*—This scheme is envisaged to increase the capacity of caustic soda plant from 90 tons/day to 120 tons/day by replacing graphite anodes with dimensionally stable anodes (DSA) which are made from titanium metal. The project started trial production in the first week of May 1983 and commercial operation is expected by July 1983.

(iv) *Nowshera PVC Pipe.*—To meet the demand of PVC corrugated and perforated pipes by WAPDA for its Mardan SCARP Project, a PVC factory is being established in the premises of Nowshera DDT (which has been closed down) to utilize its idle space and infrastructural facilities. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 14 million, but work on the project is being held up due to delay in WAPDA's project. Implementation of the project has now been reactivated and is expected to commence production by July 1983.

National Fertilizer Corporation

Pak-Arab Fertilizer Ltd Multan NP Plant Modification.—Soon after the commissioning of the fertilizer plant set up by Pak-Arab Fertilizers Limited, Multan, in January 1979 certain design defects were noticed in Nitrophos/Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (NP/CAN) plants. Phase-I of the modifications has been in operation since October 1982 and has resulted in improved plant production and product quality. Phase-II of the modifications comprising of Calcium Nitrate (CN) filter and ancillary equipment would be completed, by the end of fiscal 1982-83. After the modifications have been completed, the plants is expected to give the original contracted quantity as well as quality of the end product.

Pakistan Automobile Corporation

(i) *Balancing and Modernization of Naya Daur Motors Press, Tool and Die Shop.*—A scheme for balancing and modernization of Naya Daur Motors Press, Tool and Die Shops to be located at the existing facilities of Naya Daur Motors was approved by ECNEC on April 25, 1979. Contract for electrification of Tool, Die and Press Shops projects have been awarded and work has started. Both Tool, Die Shops and Press are expected to go into trial operation in May 1983 and would help PACO in achieving higher deletion levels in their progressive manufacturing programmes of trucks, buses, LCVs and four wheel drive cars.

(ii) *Tractor Projects (MFT & FIAT)*.—Five tractor projects—3 in the private sector and 2 in the public sector are being set up in the country. The assembly-*cum*-progressive manufacturing of Massey-Furguson Tractors (MFT) is being undertaken at Millat Tractors and Fiat Tractors by PACO at Dera Ghazi Khan. Both the projects would produce 10,000 tractors each annually. The project is expected to be completed by December 1984.

Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation

(i) *Dir Forest Industries Complex*.—The project envisaged processing of 35 lakh ft. of round timber logs annually to produce sawn and seasoned timber, 3 mm thick plywood and 19 mm thick chipboard. The project is almost complete and is under trial production. The commercial production is expected by the end of fiscal 1982-83.

(ii) *Specialized Refractory Project*.—This project aims at setting up a Refractory plant of 15,400 tons of magnesite bricks per annum. The plant is to be based on deposits of magnesite of refractory grade available in Sherwan area near Abbottabad and chromite at Malakand. All field work related to geological survey of the deposits, work on service roads and topo-geological mapping has been completed. Based on survey reports, a proposal for the establishment of a specialized refractory plant has been submitted to the government for approval.

(iii) *Iron Ore Exploration*.—Since 1974-75, PIDC has undertaken different schemes for iron-ore exploration in Baluchistan. The quality of iron-ore is being tested for use in Pakistan Steel.

State Cement Corporation of Pakistan

(i) *Kohat Cement Factory*.—The project aims at setting up a plant with a production capacity of 300,000 tons of cement per annum by installing one kiln of 1000 tons/day capacity. The project which started in April 1978 has achieved an overall progress of 91.5% by the end of March 1983. The project is expected to start trial production by July 1983.

(ii) *Thatta Cement Project*.—The project has been commissioned except for the slag cement mill part of the project. Clinker is being manufactured at the plant and commercial production of cement has started in December 1982.

(iii) *Dandot Cement Project*.—The project aims at producing 300,000 tons/annum of cement by installing a kiln of 1,000 tons/day capacity. Various completed sections of the plant are being put into operation for trial tests. The kiln was fired in November, 1982 and about 32,007 tons of clinker has been produced upto March 31, 1983. The project started production of portland cement in January 1983 and commercial production in March 1983.

(iv) *D.G. Khan Cement Project*.—The plant will have a production capacity of 600,000 tons/annum of cement. The project is expected to be completed by September 1985.

(v) *White Cement Expansion Project*.—The capacity of white cement plant is 15,000 tons per annum. The project is expected to start trial production by November 1983 and commercial operation by January 1984.

State Engineering Corporation

(i) *Balancing and Modernization of Pakistan Machine Tool Factory.*—In order to convert the project into a sound economic entity, a balancing scheme has been drawn up which is expected to give maximum increase in production with minimum investment. After balancing, the factory will increase its present operating capacity of 40 machine tools and 3,000 transmission sets to 70 machine tools and 6,000 trucks and tractor transmission sets. In the die-casting section, facility for machining of the castings is planned to be added. The project is expected to start trial production by July 1984.

(ii) *Balancing of PECO Bicycle Plant.*—PECO has a bicycle plant with production capacity of about 80,000 bicycles/annum. Production in this plant has improved substantially but it has not been possible for the company to wipe out previous losses. It has been estimated that balancing of the bicycle plant would enable the company to reduce its losses by about Rs. 1.4 million/annum and increase sales revenue by about Rs. 12 million.

State Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Corporation

(i) *NRL Lube Complex.*—The project has been set up with the objective to meet the growing deficiency of lube base oils, asphalt and high diesel oil by processing surplus reduced crude from National Refinery. At present reduced crude is being exported at a cheap price while lube base oils are being imported at a higher cost. The project is expected to start trial production by April 1984.

(ii) *Hydrocracker Project.*—Pakistan requirements for petroleum products is about 5.25 million tons/annum of which 3.6 million tons/annum is met through local refineries and the remaining deficit middle distillates are being imported. A Hydrocracker Project is being set up to produce such middle distillates. The Project is expected to start trial production by December 1984.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY

27. Small scale industry forms an important segment of the manufacturing sector. It accounts for 27.2 per cent of value added of the manufacturing sector and 4.8 per cent in GDP. Its growth is estimated at 7.3 per cent for 1982-83. The entire small scale industry is in the private sector and is spread both in small and big towns and is spilling over to the villages. It is basically labour intensive and employs more than 75 per cent of the industrial labour force. The Government has provided necessary institutional set up and other incentives to encourage the development of small industries in Pakistan.

28. An IDA credit of SDR 23.600 million equivalent to US $ 30 million has been provided. Of this, US $ 26 million is for refinancing of sub-loans against small scale industries projects and the remaining amount of US $ 4 million is in the form of technical assistance for the institutional improvement of the public sector projects. A part of US $ 26 million is available for the establishment of new units and balancing, modernization, replacement and expansion of small industries such as textile, garments, surgical goods, leather goods, sports goods and light engineering. The credit was signed in April 1981, declared effective from October 6, 1981 and has to be utilized by June 1985.

29. According to the information furnished by IDBP, upto February 1983, commercial banks forwarded 132 loan applications involving sub-loans of Rs. 107.002 million to IDBP of which, loan cases amounting Rs. 70.550 million had been approved by IDBP/IDA for disbursement by commercial banks. In addition 88 applications worth Rs. 67.803 million were under process as on February 28, 1983 with the banks. The rate of sub-loaning by the banks has so far been rather slow. The credit is expected to give the necessary impetus to the small industries in Pakistan. Province-wise performance of small industries is summarised below.

Punjab Small Industries Corporation

30. In eight small industrial estates, 66 industrial units with a total cost of Rs. 59.83 million were sanctioned during July—March 1982-83. Three of the industrial estates in the Punjab have been fully occupied. In eight service centres of the Corporation 106 persons were trained and goods worth Rs. 5.99 million were produced during July—March 1982-83. At seven handicrafts development centres besides imparting training to the artisans, goods worth Rs. 0.532 million were produced during July—March 1982-83. The Corporation is running 65 carpets training-cum-development centres. These centres produced 2633 sq. metres of carpets and sold Rs. 1.95 million worth. Besides, 1,376 trainees were admitted in these centres. The Corporation is also running 25 Dehi Mazdoor Centres. Five more centres were added and two additional trades introduced during the same period. These centres imparted training to 308 persons in different trade. The Corporation is also providing marketing facilities at five Handicrafts shops and pre-investment counselling and guidance to the investors. The Corporation provided necessary guidance and counselling to 3,955 prospective investors during July—March 1982-83. The Corporation has received 360 applications in its investment from overseas Pakistanis programme, of these 256 projects with an investment of Rs. 146.2 million has been sanctioned. There are about 95,000 powerlooms employing over 150,000 workers. These powerlooms manufactured and sold cotton cloth worth Rs. 19.604 million during July—March 1982-83.

Sind Small Industries Corporation

31. The Corporation has established 3 industrial estates at Sukkur, Larkana and Hyderabad and three industrial parks, at Bhiria, Sehwan and Mirpur Khas including the artisan workshop established in Malir, Karachi. Besides, the Corporation is also establishing 3 new estates at Dadu, Shikarpur and Kandhkot. The Corporation provided credit to 66 units amounting to Rs. 29.122 million, while 54 units were issued permission to establish new units with an investment of Rs. 74.628 million and would create over 1490 job opportunities in the industrial estates during July—March 1982-83. There are altogether 1,094 trainees on roll including 602 female trainees. The Corporation shops sold goods worth Rs. 2.874 million including foreign exchange of Rs. 0.603 million during July—March 1982-83.

NWFP—Small Industries Development Board

32. In North-Western Frontier Province (NWFP) six small industrial estates have been established. In these estates 1,015 plots have been developed, of this 618 plots have been allotted. So far 230 units have been sanctioned of which 117 are in operation. In 17 carpet centres of the province, 340 boys were imparted traininig in carpet weaving. These centres produced 1,902.1 sq. metres

of carpet and sold Rs. 0.249 million worth during July—March 1982-83. The Small Industries Board is running seven textile centres, six embroidery and machine knitting centres and a wool spinning centre. These centres besides providing training to over 250 boys and girls have produced articles worth Rs. 3.474 million during July—March 1982-83. A cotton sizing unit designed to provide sizing facilities to 500 powerlooms is in operation and sized 456.6 tonnes of yarn during July—March 1982-83. Three wood working centres produced furniture and household fittings worth Rs. 18.12 million during July—March 1982-83. A handicraft development centre provided training facilities to 20 boys and produced quality walnut, wood handicraft and woollen shawls worth Rs. 0.50 million during July—March 1982-83.

33. The Board has established 14 carpets/drugget centres for providing training and employment to the Afghan refugees. These centres imparted training to 340 persons and provided advisory service and financial assistance to a number of private entrepreneurs. Sixty-seven such cases involving an amount of Rs. 63.85 million were sponsored of which 12 have been sanctioned with an amount of Rs. 7.64 million.

Small Industries Directorate, Baluchistan

34. The Small Industries Directorate is operating an Industrial Estate covering an area of 17.4 hectares at Quetta. The Estate is fully occupied and about 30 Industrial units in private sector are working which provide employment to about 400 persons. The total number of industrial units established rose from 9 in 1970 to 57 in March 1983. These industrial units are providing training facilities in different fields.

35. The Small Industries Directorate is, at present, running 37 Carpet Training-cum-Development Centres and also a carpet teachers training institute. The installed capacity of all these centres (except the Carpet Teachers Training Institute) is 740 looms, out of which 431 looms are in operation. About 1,041 trainees are under training. The total annual average production of these carpet centres now comes to around 2,573 sq. metres of carpets. Besides 50 female teacher trainees are also under training. One marble production-*cum*-training Centre is working and is capable of providing training facilities to 15 persons at a time. A wool spinning centre manufactures woollen yarn from local raw wool which is available in abundance. The entire requirements of the carpet and handloom for woollen yarn are being met by this centre.

PROGRESS OF SOME LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textile Industry

36. The installed capacity in the cotton textile industry (mill-sector) at the end of March 1983 was 4.2 million spindles and 24,546 looms. Four public sector textile mills at Lasbella, Bolan, Sahiwal and Shahdadkot started production during 1981-82. In addition, some new capacity would come on stream in the private sector.

37. The cotton textile industry had been facing crisis for the last several years due to tariff and non-tariff restrictions imposed by the industrialised countries on the export of the developing countries. As a result, a large number of

spindles and looms had become idle. The situation further aggravated on account of international recession and stiff competition from other developing countries. To reactivate the textile industry a number of measures have been taken by the Government as summarised in the earlier *Surveys*. Moreover, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 59.0 million was provided to sick textile mills on the recommendation of the Technical Committee for Financial Assistance. As a result, about 0.35 million spindles are reported to have been reactivated.

38. In view of the persisting crisis in this industry, the Government have formulated a long-term policy for the cotton textile industry. Under this policy, no new spinning unit will be sanctioned except in zero custom duty areas of the country. Further expansion of existing units would be allowed only under Pay-As-You-Earn Scheme in order to upgrade them to an economic size. In future only integrated units of 25,000 spindles and 1,000 looms and finishing plants would be permissible. For the present, no sanction would be issued for setting up of textile industrial unit on the basis of repatriable investment.

Vegetable Ghee

39. There are at present 32 vegetable ghee factories in the country (26 in public sector under the Federal Government, 4 in private sector, one under Army Welfare Food Industries and one under the control of Azad Jammu and Kashmir). The present installed capacity is 567,000 tonnes per annum (public sector, 483,500 tonnes and private sector 83,500 tonnes). In addition 49,000 tonnes BMR of nationalised ghee units is in process. The Government had permitted the private sector to establish 11 vegetable ghee factories. The total capacity of these units is 99,000 tonnes. Out of this, only one factory at Bhawalpur with a capacity of 9,000 tonnes commenced production in 1981-82. Out of 10 private vegetable ghee mills, 3 with a capacity of 27,000 tonnes are expected to come into production by the end of the fiscal 1982-83 and remaining 7 mills with a capacity of 63,000 tonnes, are expected to come into operation during the next fiscal 1983-84.

40. The installed capacity of sizeable units of cooking oil is 115,000 tonnes per annum (Public sector 27,000 tonnes and private sector 88,000 tonnes). In addition, 11 new private units with a capacity of 72,000 tonnes are at different stages of completion. Ghee Corporation of Pakistan (GCP) has also been allowed to produce 10,000 tonnes cooking oil. To produce this quantity, the requirement of edible oil is estimated at 637,500 tonnes. Out of this, 135,000 tonnes of cotton-seed oil is expected to be produced indigenously leaving a gap of 502,500 tonnes (plam oil 250,000 tonnes and soyabean oil 252,500 tonnes) to be arranged from abroad. To import this quantity from abroad, an amount of US $ 283 million foreign exchange was allocated to Trading Corporation of Pakistan (TCP) during 1982-83.

41. During 1981-82 453,000 tonnes of edible oil (230,000 tonnes palm oil and 223,000 tonnes soyabean oil) were imported. Efforts are also under way to increase the production of edible oil by introducing new oil seeds crops such as sun-flower, safflower and soyabean. Market availability of vegetable ghee remained satisfactory during 1982-83. No complaint of shortage of vegetable ghee was received.

Sugar

42. There are in all 36 mills in the country having an annual production capacity of 960,000 tonnes (excluding beet sugar mills with 38,925 tonnes). The capacity in the Punjab is 464,640 tonnes, 339,840 tonnes in Sind and 155,520 tonnes in NWFP. There has been no import of sugar since 1980-81 as the production has been sufficient to meet the entire demand of the country. In fact with the introduction of new sugar policy the mills had been allowed to sell quantities in the open market produced in excess of the procurement quota assigned to each individual mill.

43. The question of expansion of sugar industry was recently considered by the ECC. An additional capacity of 0.4 to 0.5 million tonnes would be needed during the next plan period and it would be safe to allow expansion of capacity by about 0.3 million tonnes over the next few years or so.

Fertilizer

44. At present the total installed capacity of fertilizer is 1.110 million N. tonnes. Out of this, the capacity of nitrogenous fertilizer is 1.022 million N. tonnes and phosphatic fertilizer is 0.088 million N. tonnes. Fauji Fertilizer company (250,000 N. tonnes urea) and Hazara Urea project (44,400 N. tonnes urea) have started commercial production. Besides this, a phosphatic fertilizer project in the private sector, namely, Al-Noor Fertilizer Industries with a capacity of 211,000 N. tonnes has also been sanctioned.

Cement

45. The present installed capacity of cement is 4.725 million tonnes which includes the capacity added by the Mustehkam Cement expansion project, Thatta and Dandot Cement projects. It is estimated that this capacity will further increase to 5.025 million tonnes after the completion of Kohat Project (having a capacity of 0.3 million tonnes) which is expecting trial operation by the end of fiscal 1982-83. The work on D. G. Khan Project (0.6 million tonnes) has already been started. The project is expected to be completed by September 1985. Besides sanction has already been accorded to the private sector to set up several cement plants.

Cigarettes

46. There are 25 cigarettes manufacturing units in the country having an installed capacity of 24.3 billion cigarettes per annum based on single shift at 100 per cent efficiency or 73 billion on triple shift basis. Production capacity available to the industry is 40.3 billion cigarettes per annum. The additional capacity required is permitted only in the existing units. The demand for domestic consumption of cigarettes is estimated to rise from 27.70 billion in 1972-73 to 37.10 billion in 1982-83, while its export demand is estimated at 1.36 billion for 1982-83. Domestic tobacco utilization for cigarettes manufacturing stood at 40.1 million kg. (net weight) in 1980-81 which rose to 42.6 million kg. (net weight) in 1981-82. The prices of this product are fixed by the Ministry of Commerce. Production target of cigarettes is 41.0 billion for 1982-83.

Pakistan Steel

47. Pakistan Steel has attained 89.5 per cent completion upto March 1983. The position of production, internal consumption and sales of Pakistan Steel products and by-products during 1982-83 (July—March) and upto March 1983 is given in Table 4.

TABLE 4

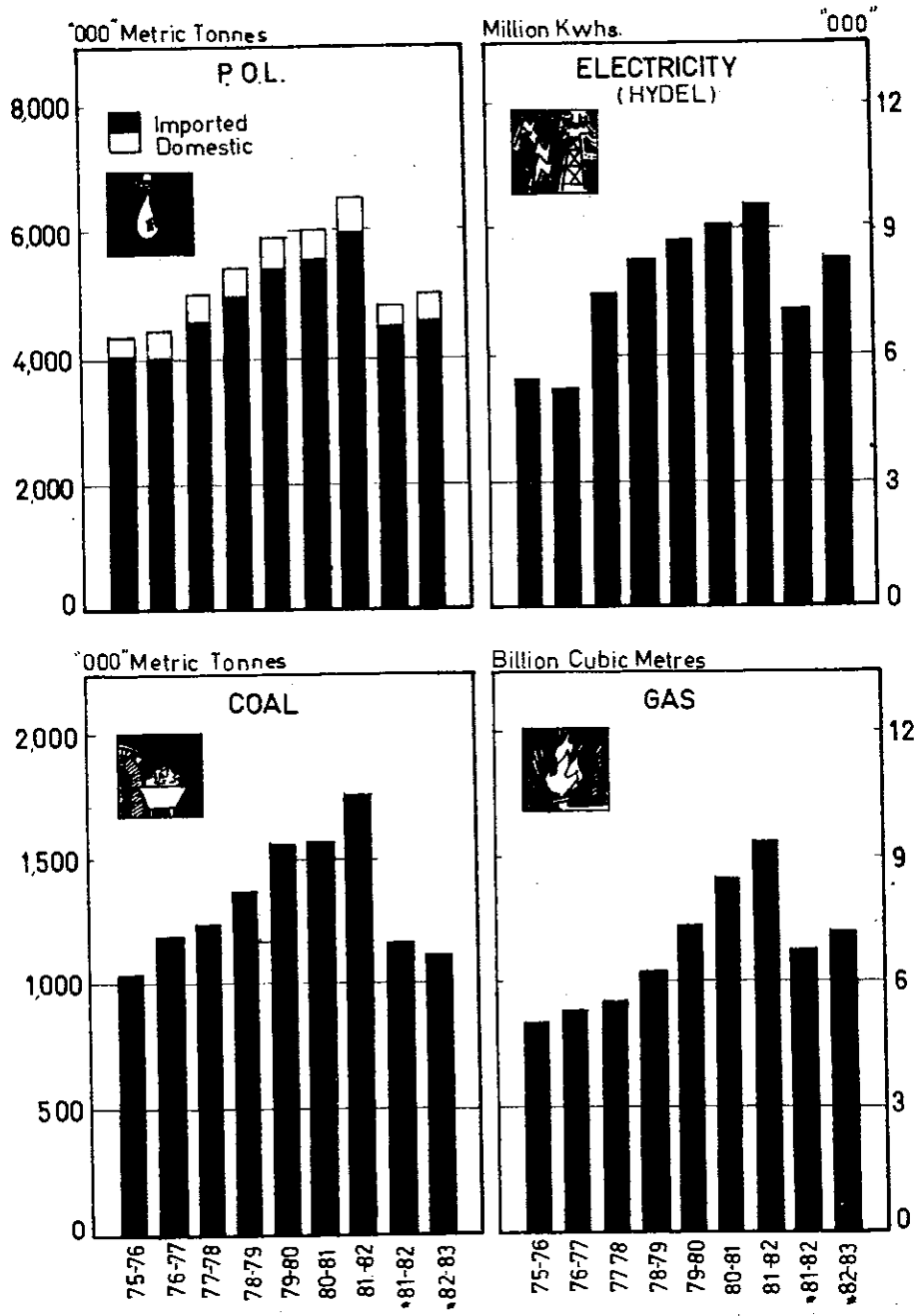
Production of Pakistan Steel

(Qty. in tonnes)

Items	Production		Internal Consumption		Despatches (Sales)	
	July 82 to March 1983	Upto March 1983	July 82 to March 1983	Upto March 1983	July 82 to March 1983	Upto March 1983
Coke	277,906	684,809	221,568	468,519	38,009	118,985
Pig Iron/Hot Metal ..	345,818	728,411	18,759	18,759	123,067	398,170
Billet — — —	18,186	18,186	—	—	10,657	10,657
Coal Tar — —	14,050	30,050	15,304	26,016	638	833
Ammonium Sulphate ...	3,918	9,116	—	—	2,424	5,344
Granulated Slag ...	71,442	160,333	35,732	35,732	2,950	3,748
Boulder Slag — —	27,418	65,124	8,315	8,315	6,931	6,931
Refractory Bricks ...	1,955	4,109	772	1,367	90	91
Electricity (Mln. kwh) ..	500	1,044	215	413	285	630

Source : Pakistan Steel.

ENERGY SUPPLY



12.

Energy

Energy demand in Pakistan is fast outpacing energy generation. Although around half of this demand is still met from non-commercial traditional sources, per capita consumption of commercial energy is still one-tenth of world average and around 50 per cent of the average for all developing countries. Higher GDP growth aims in the 1980s will continue to spur demand as this growth is expected to emanate largely from an increase in energy-intensive industrial and agricultural activity and expanding transport service. The bulk of this rising demand will continue to be met from increased consumption of natural gas, hydroelectric power and oil. Coal and nuclear energy given their present share in energy supply can only be expected to play a restricted role in this demand-supply pattern. The development of energy resources to desired levels will necessitate massive investments. Already in the Fifth Plan period Rs. 33.5 billion had been allocated to this sector which was more than one-fifth of total investments in the public sector and well above the average (15 per cent) for developing countries as a whole. In the Sixth Five Year Plan a much larger allocation is envisaged for this sector.

2. The energy sector has made substantial advance in improving the institutional framework, in making the energy price structure more reflective of opportunity costs, in developing and promoting domestic oil exploration and production, in making efforts for efficient utilization and conservation of energy resources, both traditional and commercial, and in venturing into new sources such as nuclear, biogas, wind and solar energy.

3. The domestic energy resources of Pakistan are characterized by sizable natural gas reserves, substantial water potential but limited known deposits of crude oil, coal or radio active minerals. Government policy therefore has

focused on maximum exploitation of the available natural potential of gas and hydel power alongside wider and more intensive search for crude oil. This policy bias has found reflection in the institutional restructuring of the energy sector management.

ORGANIZATION AND INSTITUTIONS

4. Before March 1977, a single Government ministry was responsible for all fuel, water, power and natural resources. Since then, however, these responsibilities have been split up between two different ministries, one responsible for petroleum and natural resources and the other for water and power.

5. *The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources* has jurisdiction over the development of oil, gas, coal and non-fuel mineral resources and is composed of the following four directorates.

(a) *Directorate of Petroleum Concessions.*—Responsible for negotiating and granting of concessions to exploration companies (including OGDC and joint venture companies); monitoring the progress of exploration activities in the country, especially expenditure schedules; administration of legislation, tax regime, investment incentives and other related sectoral matters;

(b) *Directorate of Oil Operations.*—Responsible for oil pricing policy (wellhead, retail *ex*-refinery prices) including inland freight margins and development surcharge; supervision of refineries, especially financial performance; scheduling of oil tanker movements in and out of the country to meet estimated requirements of various sectors of economy.

(c) *Directorate of Gas Operations.*—With functions relating to gas parallel to those of Oil Operations; and

(d) *Directorate of Energy Resources.*—DGER was initially set up as the Energy Resources Cell in 1974, to act as the counterpart agency to the UNDP sponsored Energy Resources Survey Project. Since the completion of that report, DGER has been responsible for the compilation and analysis of historical data relating to energy supply and consumption by source and sector of use. DGER has recently been given the mandate to become more actively involved in the wider issues of energy planning and conservation.

6. The field of exploration of oil and gas and their development has been mandated to the Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) which was established in 1961 as a fully Government owned company. In 1975, OGDC was reorganized and its budget increased, since then it has embarked on an extensive programme of equipment modernization and is now active in development of known fields (mainly at Toot, Pir Koh and Dhodak) and exploration on its own or in collaboration with foreign oil companies.

7. *The Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC).*—The Corporation was formed in July 1974 as a specialized public sector agency under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, to undertake all facets of mineral utilization through detailed exploration, evaluation, development, exploitation, beneficiation and marketing. PMDC is currenly operating coal mines and salt mines.

Other Organizations

8. Oil and natural gas production is at present primarily the responsibility of 3 compines, Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL), Pakistan Oilfields Limited (POL) and Fauji Foundation with majority private ownership. PPL in which Burmah Oil Company (BOC) holds 70 per cent of the equity, is principally involved in the development of the Sui gas field. POL's main activity is to undertake exploration and production in the Potwar area where it is currently developing the Meyal field; 53.76 per cent of POL's equity is held by Attock Oil Company (AOC). Fauji Foundation is holding 51 per cent working interest in Pak Stanvac Petroleum Project (Mari gasfied) alongwith Government holding 49 per cent interest since May 1983. They are supplying gas from Mari field to the three Fertilizer Factories. The remaining production has been undertaken by OGDC. Since 1947, the bulk of the exploration activity has been undertaken by PPL, POL, AOC, BOC and OGDC.

9. Pakistan's requirements for refined petroleum products are met by three refineries; Pakistan Refinery Ltd. (PRL), the state owned National Refinery Ltd. (NRL), which are both located in Karachi and refine imported crude oil and the AOC refinery which refines indigenous crude oil. The marketing companies in Pakistan are the state-owned Pakistan State Oil Company (PSO) and the privately-owned Pakistan Burmah-Shell (PBS) and Caltex; their market shares are respectively 60 per cent, 28 per cent and 12 per cent. Petroleum products are transported within the country principally by rail, a smaller proportion by road and a very minor amount by pipeline.

10. There are two principal gas transmission companies, the Sui Gas Transmission Company (SGTC) which transports gas by pipeline from the Sui field to the Karachi area in the south, and the Sui Northern Gas Pipeline, Ltd. (SNGPL) which provides transmission lines that extend to the northern part of the country. Both these transmission compaies, originally in private hands, are now controlled by the Government with an 87 per cent and 70 per cent share, respectively. SNGPL also distributes gas in the Northern region in the provinces of Punjab and NWFP while Indus Gas Company and Karachi Gas Company in the Southern region in the provinces of Baluchistan, Sind and Karachi respectively.

THE POWER SECTOR

11. The two main acts pertaining to the power sector are the Electricity Act of 1910 (as modified in 1964) and the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) Act of 1958. The Electricity Act is a statutory instrument governing the sector and *inter-alia* enables the Government to issue licenses for the generation and distribution of electric power in various areas of the country.

Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA)

12. The WAPDA Act *inter-alia* confers on WAPDA the power and obligations of a licensee under the Electricity Act. Under the Indus Water Treaty of 1960 between Pakistan and India, WAPDA was designated as the agency responsible for implementing a series of civil engineering works to aid in the replacement of river flows diverted to irrigation uses in India. The extensive programme of works known as the Indus Basin Project is of a multipurpose nature and includes a large power component. The Project includes two of the largest earth-rockfill storage dams in the world at Mangla and Tarbela, permitting the installation of 800 MW of generating capacity at Mangla and 2,100 MW at Tarbela.

13. WAPDA is the major producer in the power sector, accounting for 80 per cent of the public power supply in Pakistan. At the end of March 1983, WAPDA's installed generating capacity totalled 3,954 MW of which 2,547 MW were hydel.

Karachi Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. (KESC)

14. Under the Electricity Act, KESC, a joint stock company, was granted a license to generate and distribute electric power in the Karachi area. As on 31st March, 1983 the total installed capacity of KESC generating stations was 673 MW. Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) with installed capacity of 125 MW but generating around 38 MW only, supplies power to KESC.

Others

15. Similarly, various other licences were conferred under the Electricity Act to various companies for distribution of electricity purchased in bulk from WAPDA. Bulk purchases from WAPDA for this purpose account for about 13 per cent of WAPDA's sales. The principal licensees distributing power generated by WAPDA are the Multan Electric Supply Company (MESCO) and the Rawalpindi Electric Power Company (REPCO) which have since then been taken over by WAPDA.

DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF ENERGY

16. Between 1976-77 and 1981-82, the annual compound growth in total consumption of energy came to 9.3 per cent. The highest growth rate, 21.9 per cent, was recorded in fertilizer sector followed by residential, 11.7 per cent, commercial 11.3 per cent and transport 10.9 per cent. The sector wise consumption of energy during 1971-72, 1976-77 and 1981-82 and the annual compound growth rate can be seen from table 1 below :—

TABLE 1

Total Energy Consumption by Sector

(Unit T.O.E.)

Sector	1971-72	1976-77	1981-82	Annual Compound Growth Rate %	
				1971-72 to 1976-77	1976-77 to 1981-82
Residential	615,108	1,116,628	1,938,151	12.7	11.7
%	(8.8)	(12.1)	(13.54)		
Commercial	136,658	267,072	456,846	14.3	11.3
%	(1.9)	(2.9)	(3.19)		
Industrial	2,502,139	2,968,395	4,452,600	3.5	8.4
%	(35.9)	(32.3)	(31.11)		
Agriculture	532,623	583,412	712,281	1.8	4.1
%	(7.6)	(6.4)	(4.98)		
Transport	1,161,508	1,679,168	2,815,436	7.6	10.9
%	(16.6)	(18.3)	(19.67)		
Power	1,077,613	1,594,653	2,271,549	8.1	7.3
%	(15.5)	(17.4)	(15.87)		
Fertilizer*	184,725	268,878	723,275	7.8	21.9
%	(2.7)	(2.9)	(5.05)		
Other Govt.	759,692	710,183	944,265	—1.3	5.9
%	(10.9)	(7.7)	(6.59)		
Total	6,970,066	9,188,389	14,314,463	5.7	9.3
%	(100)	(100)	(100)		

Source : D.G.E.R.

*Excluding feedstock of 60% of total gas supply to this industry.

17. Pakistan is self-sufficient to the extent of about 67 per cent of its energy supply. The rest is being met through imports mainly of crude petroleum and deficit petroleum products. This degree of self-reliance has been mainly due to the steadily growing share of natural gas and hydel in the total energy supply mix which was 40.8 per cent and 16.1 per cent respectively in 1981-82 as against 40.0 per cent and 13.6 per cent in 1976-77. Table 2 below shows the source wise energy supply during 1971-72, 1976-77 and 1981-82.

TABLE 2

Energy Supplies

(Unit TOE)

Product	1971-72	1967-77	1981-82	Annual Compound Growth Rate % 1971-72 to 1976-77	1967-77 to 1981-82
Oil (-Ecludiag Exports and Overseas)	2,928,509	3,544,335	5,174,542	3.9	7.9
%	(42.9)	(39.0)	(36.9)		
Gas (Excluding Feed Stock). ..	2,430,151	3,636,797	5,730,982	8.4	9.5
%	(35.6)	(40.0)	(40.8)		
Coal	564,277	552,102	783,078	—0.4	7.2
%	(8.3)	(6.1)	(5.6)		
Hydel (Excluding auxilary Consumption) ..	876,534	1,235,362	2,260,524	7.1	12.8
%	(12.8)	(13.6)	(16.1)		
Nuclear (Excluding auxilary Consumption).	22,335	90,471	33,558	32.3	—18.0
%	(0.3)	(1.0)	(0.2)		
LPG	4,299	24,530	50,228	41.7	15.4
%	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.4)		
Total	6,826,105	9,083,597	14,032,912	5.9	9.1
%	(100)	(100)	(100)		

Source : DGER.

Note :—TOE is taken as indigenous crude with 19.000 BTU/Lb.

Oil

18. The total production of oil in 1981-82 was 3.96 million US barrels. During the first nine months of 1982-83 (July—March) 3.53 million US barrels were produced as against 2.75 million during the corresponding period of 1981-82, an increase of 28.4 per cent. Table 3 shows production of oil during July—March 1981-82 and 1982-83.

TABLE 3

Crude Oil Production

(US Barrels)

Oil Fields	July-March 1981-82	July-March 1982-83
Meyal	1,893,556	1,625,069
Balkassar	164,951	1,54,046
Dhulian	60,039	33,233
Joya Mair	131,223	91,242
Toot	382,298	570,185
Adhi	73,532	109,842
Khaur	2,436	1,871
Khaskheli	36,431	943,399
Total	2,744,466	3,528,887

Source : Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources

19. The policy of the Government is to achieve self-sufficiency in oil as early as possible. To attain this objective (a) Exploration efforts in the public sector through OGDC have been stepped up and a new policy of accelerated drilling programme through international bidding on 8 structures under joint venture with international oil companies has been formulated (b) Foreign oil companies have been inducted to induce competition and supplement these efforts (c) A model Concession agreement has been prepared and several attractive incentives have been granted (d) Development of discovered fields have been accelerated (e) As an incentive to local producers, the domestic price of the crude oil has been indexed to international prices. As regards natural gas, a new price formula has been introduced for the development of new fields with the approval of Government.

20. As a result of these efforts Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company (KUFPEC) a subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation of Kuwait, Atlantic Richfield (ARCO) of USA, Sovereign Oil Company of USA have shown interest in the petroleum exploration in Pakistan.

21. At present 9 oil exploration companies in private sector and OGDC in public sector are engaged in the petroleum exploration and development in the country. Their activities extend over an area of 60,765 sq. miles of which about 24,474 sq. miles are held by OGDC.

22. *New Agreement Concluded.*—Government of Pakistan concluded a petroleum concession agreement on November 28, 1982 with a group of companies comprising Occidental of Pakistan Inc. (OXY) Pakistan Oilfields Limited (POL), Attock Oil Company (AOC) and Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) and granted an exploration and prospecting license over North Potwar block covering 435 sq. miles in district Attock for a period of 4 years from the date of signing the agreemnt.

23. The Government is promoting petroleum exploration by foreign oil companies in association with OGDC under a new policy. OGDC has been advised to offer 8 structures delineated on the basis of geologic and seismic surveys to international oil companies under joint venture through international bidding. With a deep drilling rig and crew to be provided by Government of Iran on contract OGDC plans to drill one additional exploratory well at Shahdadpur.

24. *Exploration Drilling.*—During the period under review Union Texas Pakistan Limited (UTP) continued drilling at Bharmi exploratory well in their Badin Concession. BP Petroleum Development (BP). and Pakistan Shell Petroleum Development (BV) completed drilling at two unsuccessful exploratory wells. OGDC drilled their Dakhni-1 well to 4950 metres ; testing continued.

25. *Developments Drilling.*—Union Texas completed Khaskheli well No. 6 and 7 as producers. Pakistan Petroleum Limited completed its Sui wells No. 33 and 34. They also completed work-over on Sui well No. 12, 15 and 21 as dual producers.

26. Pakistan Oilelds Limited completed their Meyal Well No. 10 as a producer from Jurassic. Drilling at Meyal—11 however, remained suspended due to technical problem. The company spudded Meyal Well No. 12 on December 12, 1982 and drilling was continuing until March 1983.

27. OGDC completed their well No. 14 and 15 at Toot and brougrt them on production. Workover/deepening operation at Toot-5 was also completed and the well was brought on production. OGDC also completed drilling at Pirkoh-3 and 4 and tested well No. 3. Dhodak well No. 4 was also completed and by the end of March 1983 testing operations were in progress. OGDC also successfully worked over Fim-Kassar well.

NATURAL GAS

28. The recoverable reserves of Natural Gas from the dry gas fields and associated gases from the oil fields are estimated at 529.02 billion cubic metres in March 1983. Out of the total recoverable reserves 87.19 billion cubic metres have been consumed till 31st December, 1982 and the balance of recoverable reserves as on January 1, 1983 are estimated at 441.83 billion cubic metres.

Producstion of Gas

29. The production of natural gas during 1981-82 was 9266 million cubic metres. During the first nine months of 1982-83 the production of natural gas was 7397.2 million cubic metres as against 6833.3 million cubic metres during the same period of last year showing an increase of 8.3 per cent. Fieldwise production of natural gas during July—March 1981-82 and 1982-83 can be seen from Table 4 :—

TABLE 4

Production of Natural Gas (In Million Cubic Metres)

Field	July—March 1981-82		July—March 1982-83	
	Quantity	% share	Quantity	% Share
Sui	5490.823	80.35	5569.877	75.30
Mari	857.784	12.55	1372.079	18.55
Dhullian	89.746	1.31	56.039	0.76
Meyal	335.734	4.92	309.303	4.18
Sari Handi..	53.298	0.78	42.683	0.57
Toot	5.964	0.09	47.274	0.64
Total ..	6833.349	100.00	7397.255	100.00

Source : Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources Directorate General of Gas.

Consumption of Gas

30. The total consumption of natural gas during 1981-82 was 7,986 million cubic metres. Of these 29 per cent was consumed by power sector, 24 per cent by general industries, 27 per cent by fertilizers and 9 per cent by cement indu try. The domestic and commercial sectors consumed 8 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. During the first nine months of 1982-83 total consumption of natural gas was 5981.3 million cubic metres and its sector-wise consumption compared to July—March 1981-82 can be seen from Table 5.

TABLE 5

Consumption of Natural Gas by Sectors

(In Million Cubic Metres)

Sector	1981-82 July-March (Quantity)	%Share	1982-83 July March (Quantity)	%Share
Power	1678.4	30	1227.3	21
Cement	358.7	6	443.8	7
Fertilizer	1485.7	27	2040.1	34
General Industries	1428.6	26	1473.1	25
Commercial	176.4	3	189.1	3
Domestic	468.1	8	607.9	10
Total	5595.9	100	5981.3	100

Source : Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources —Directorate General of Gas.

31. The construction of Quetta Natural Gas Pipeline Project has been completed and gas supply to Quetta started from January 1983. Some of the ongoing projects relating to distribution and augmenting supply of natural gas are :—Quetta Natural Gas Distribution Project, Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Ltd. Project-5, IRDB Compression Project (SGTC), Pirkoh Gas Field Integration Project, Gas Purification and Compression Expansion Project, Lasbella Spur Link Project, and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Project.

COAL

32. Coal mining is mainly in the private sector which accounts for 85 per cent of the total production. The rest is being produced by Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) a public sector organization which is operating four coal mines—three in Baluchistan and one in Punjab. The total production of coal in 1981-82 was 1765 thousand tonnes as against 1,597 thousand tonnes in 1980-81. During the first nine months of 1982-83, 1,117 thousand tonnes were produced as against 1174 thousand tonnes during the corresponding period last year. Total production of coal by PMDC during July—March 1982-83 was 129 thousand tonnes as against 148 thousand tonnes in July—March 1981-82.

POWER

33. Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) and Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) are the two main agencies responsible for electricity generation, transmission and distribution. WAPDA has a total capacity of 3954 MW while KESC has a total generating capacity of 673 MW including KANUPP.

Installed Generating Capacity

34. The total installed capacity, including the taken-over generating plants of Rawalpindi Electric Power Company (REPCO) and Multan Electric Supply Company (MESCO), of WAPDA power system comprising Northern, Upper Sind, Lower Sind and Quetta power markets increased to 3,954 MW by end March 1983 as against 3,254 MW on March 31, 1982. Of the total, the capacity of hydel and thermal units was 2547 MW and 1407 MW respectively. The increase in capacity was due to the completion of units 5 to 8 of 700 MW at Tarbela. The location of various power stations alongwith installed generating capacity is shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6

Generating Capacity of WAPDA Power Stations

(*End March* 1983).

(In MW)

S. No.	Name of Power Station	Generating Capacity		
		Hydel	Thermal	Total
1.	Tarbela	1400	—	1400
2.	Mangla	800	—	800
3.	Warsak	240	—	240
4.	Small Hydels	107	—	107
5.	Multan (Steam)	—	260	260
6.	Faisalabad (Steam)	—	132	132
7.	Faisalabad (Gas Turbines)	—	200	200
8.	Shahdara (Gas Turbines)	—	85	85
9.	Guddu (Steam)	—	430	430
10.	Sukkur (Steam)	—	50	50
11.	Hyderabad (Steam)..	—	43	43
12.	Kotri (Gas Turbines)	—	130	130
13.	Quetta Thermal	—	48	48
14.	Taken-over Undertakings (Repco & Mesco)	—	29	29
	Total..	2547	1407	3954

Source: Ministry of Water and Powers

Power Development Schemes

35. To meet the growing demand of electricity for industrial, agricultural and other socio-economic uplift programmes, WAPDA has planned additional generating plants during the coming years. The scarcity of fossil fuel sources has necessitated the optimal utilization of existing hydel potential available at Tarbela and Mangla. Besides additional thermal capacity using gas and oil has also been planned to fill-in the gap in generation due to seasonal variations in hydel plants as well as provide base load in the system. The work on installation of two more units (9 and 10) of 175 MW each at Tarbela has been started on Tunnel No. 2. The project is scheduled for completion in 1985. Four units (11 to 14) of 406 MW each would be installed by June 1990, on Tunnel No. 3. It has also been planned to further extend the Tarbela Hydroelectric power station by Units 15 to 17 of 406 MW each. The modified development programme at Tarbela will increase the generating capacity to 4,700 MW from the originally conceived 2,100 MW. Studies are being carried out to install another two units (9 and 10) of 100 MW each at Mangla raising its generating capacity to 1,000 MW by 1987. Unit 4 of 210 MW at Guddu thermal power station is under execution for completion by 1986. A 450 MW combined cycle plant based on Mari Gas is scheduled for completion between 1985 and 1987. A 25 MW gas turbine at Quetta will be installed in 1984. Besides 250 MW oil-fired thermal power station will be installed each at Jamshoro and Multan.

36. The detailed engineering of the Kalabagh Dam Project is in progress. The Kalabagh hydel power station would have a capacity of about 1,800 MW. Stage-I of 880 MW is planned to be completed in 1993, and Stage-II in 1995. A reservoir at Thal has been planned to firm Tarbela Power by about 200 MW in the low water months. Besides, hydel potential estimated at 60 MW available on the Chashma-Jhelum link canal is also planned for exploitation.

37. In order to identify future hydel sites and to fix priorities, a ranking study is in progress. The most promising site on the Indus at Basha has a potential capacity of about 2000 MW. It would also have a firming effect on Tarbela during low water months. The detailed feasibility is proposed to be started. The other sites are at Kohala (600 MW) and Abbassian (500 MW), on Jhelum river, upstream of Mangla.

38. The integrated feasibility study of Lakhra coal mining and power station scheme has been carried out in the first instance by the Japan International Corporation Agency which has now been reviewed with the help of M/s Stone and Webster of USA under USAID, is under consideration. Some of the problems relating to this project such as bringing down the high capital cost and desulphurization of coal are being studied. In view of these considerations the scheme for Stage-I 300 MW station is expected to be completed by 1988-89. Studies are also planned to be carried out for utilizing coal available at Duki in Baluchistan for electricity production.

Energy Generation

39. Energy generation has been rising continuously over the past years. As may be seen from Table 7 greater reliance has been placed on optimal use of hydel sources to save on precious gas/oil.

40. The annual generation of Power has shown a constant rising trend as would be seen from Table 7.

TABLE 7

Annual Generation of Power by WAPDA

(In Million KWH)

Year	Hydel	Percentage to total	Thermal	Percentage to total	Total
1975-76	5436	66	2840	34	8276
1976-77	5183	59	3551	41	8734
1977-78	7466	74	2623	26	10089
1978-79	8353	79	2256	21	10609
1979-80	8718	72	3406	28	12124
1980-81	9046	69	4160	31	13206
1981-82	9526	65	5242	35	14768
1982-83	8296	67	4015	33	12311
(Up to March 1983) ..					

Source : Ministry of Water and Power

41. During 1982-83, the generation is estimated at about 16700 million kwh.

Transmission of Power

42. The total length of transmission lines of 500 KV, 220 KV, 132 KV and 66 KV as on end March 1983 was 16359 km.

Number of Consumers

43. The number of consumers has been increasing rapidly over the past years, from 0.31 million in 1959-60 to 3.59 million in June 1982. The target for new connections for 1982-83 is 312.000. Of this, 226,676 new consumers had been added to the system upto March 1983, increasing the total number to 3.81 million. It is estimated that the number of consumers would increase to more than 3.9 million by end June 1983.

44. The number of consumers by category from 1975-76 onwards can be seen from Table 8.

TABLE 8

Consumers by Economic Group

	General	Industrial	Agricultural	Progressive Total
1975-76	1695615	84250	76508	1856373
1976-77	1876406	91365	81813	2049584
1977-78	2095064	95036	90341	2280441
1978-79	2330602	100946	95667	2527215
1979-80	2584874	107168	101949	2793991
1980-81	3054353	111484	104108	3269945
1981-82	3361074	115890	111278	3588242
1982-83 (Up to March 1983)	3583785	117869	113264	3814918

Source : Ministry of Water and Power

Village Electrification

45. The number of villages electrified including Federally Administered Tribal Areas upto June 1982 was 13,043. During the nine months from July 1982 to March 1983, 966 more villages were electrified increasing the total to 14,009.

46. The target for village electrification during 1982-83 is 2600 villages. It may be worth mentioning that WAPDA will be able to electrify about 3000 villages annually during the Sixth Plan period. The ADB, Kuwait Fund and USAID would also finance rural electrification. The following table shows that WAPDA's achievement exceeded targets fixed by the Government.

TABLE 9

Annual Target and Achievement of Villages Electrified

Year	Target	Realization	Progressive Total
1975-76	500	768	5049
1976-77	745	784	5833
1977-78	867	1431	7264
1978-79	1020	1095	8359
1979-80	800	1169	9528
1980-81	1000	1023	10551
1981-82	1400	1512	12063
1982-83 (Up to March 1983)	2600	832	12895
Federally Administered Tribal Area	—	—	1114
Total			14009

Source : Ministry of Water and Power

Use of Electricity by Economic Groups

47. The table below shows the pattern of electricity consumption by various economic sectors. It may be seen that there has not been any appreciable diversification in the use of electricity by major economic groups, namely industry and agriculture during the past years. In the coming years too, it is expected that there is not much likelihood of any significant shift in the consumption pattern of these sectors. It may, however, be mentioned that consumption by households has shown a rising trend over the previous years from 15.47 per cent in 1977-78 to over 23 per cent by end 1981-82.

TABLE 10

Use of Electricity by Economic Groups

(Percentage to Total Sales)

Sector	59-60	60-70	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	1982-83 (Up to March 83)
Agriculture ..	11.10	26.60	29.38	26.07	25.68	26.46	23.86	25.20	23.44	22.91	22.71
Industry ..	64.70	45.70	43.05	42.54	42.09	40.00	39.68	38.65	38.40	38.63	37.53
Domestic ..	13.43	10.20	10.86	12.76	14.31	15.47	17.76	19.17	20.49	23.27	24.54
Commercial ..	2.98	3.40	3.53	4.18	4.51	4.70	4.82	4.77	4.91	5.58	5.45
Bulk Supply and Public Lighting	7.79	14.10	11.97	13.60	12.62	12.72	13.26	11.65	12.28	9.21	9.39
Traction ..	..	..	1.21	0.85	0.79	0.65	0.62	0.56	0.48	0.40	0.39

Source : Ministry of Water Power

..Not Available

Power Losses

48. Due to various measures taken by WAPDA to improve operational management the upward trend in power and energy losses has been arrested. Annual power losses as per cent of total generation dropped from 37.57 in 1976-77 to 30.34 in 1981-82. It is envisaged to reduce the energy losses to 29 per cent by end June 1983.

49. *KESC.*—The Karachi Electric Supply Corporation Limited (KESC) has the responsibility to supply energy through out its licenced area which consists of Karachi Division, Industrial part of Thatta District and Lasbella District.

50. The total installed capacity of KESC generating stations as on 31st March, 1983 was 673 MW. In addition KESC's supply of power is augmented by Karachi Nuclear Power Project (KANUPP) having its installed capacity of 125 MW. but generating around 38 MW only.

51. The generation of electricity during 1981-82 and the first nine months of 1982-83 compared with corresponding period of last year is as under :—

(Million KWH)

	1981-82	July-March 1981-82	July-March 1982-83
KESC Generation	2787.507	1921.473	2139.349
Power Purchased :			
KANUPP	148.260	148.260	66.079
WAPDA	7.380	7.075	6.585
PASMIC	286.210	222.132	284.108

Consumer Services

52. During 1981-82 the KESC carried out 1021 electrifications schemes relating to establishment of general distribution sub-station, electrification of villages, installation of pole mounted transformers, providing street lights and electricity to multi-storeyed housing projects, agriculture and poultry farms, and system improvement.

Projects Completed

53. 132 *KV and* 66 *KV Transmission Loops.*—Works on 132 KV Airport, Port Qasim, Tipu Sultan, Korangi West and 66 KV North Nazimabad were completed during 1981-82 and 132/11 KV (30 MVA) Port Qasim and 66/11 KV (20 MVA) North Nazimabad Grid stations were commissioned. During 1982-83 Tipu Sultan 132/11 KV (30 MVA) and Airport 132/11 KV (20 MVA) Grid Stations were commissioned.

On-going Projects

54. Expansion of Transmission and Distribution Facilities and construction work at Korangi West, RECP and North Karachi Grid Stations were in progress.

Bin Qasim (PIPRI) Thermal Power Station 200 MW Unit-1 and Associated Transmission Line

55. The installation of this unit is in advanced stage and the unit is expected to be in commercial operation by September, 1983.

Development Plans

56. In order to meet the problem of power shortage KESC has planned its sixth thermal power station at Bin Qasim. The first unit shall be commissioned in September 1983, while second unit of 200 MW will be in production by the end of 1984.

57. Further addition of units has also been planned and a detailed plan is being worked in consultation with the consultants. Some of the recommendations of the consultants include :—

(i) Addition of a 200 MW/300 MW Unit No. 3 at Bin Qasim in 1987-88.

(ii) Conversion of SITE as Turbine Power Station into a combined cycle station after 1985 which will add 100 MW without additional firing.

ENERGY PRICING, TAXES AND SUBSIDIES

58. In Pakistan, energy price increases have affected the balance of payments as well as the opportunity cost of other fuels like natural gas. Prices have been increased to match international prices but key sectors like industry and transport have been protected and the low income groups have been saved from the impact of cost increase. Wellhead prices of domestic oil have been increased to encourage further investment. In addition, the prices of old oil wells have been revised upward.

59. Before 1973, refineries in Pakistan were on self-financing basis. Since then prices have been regulated. Oil refineries are compensated by the Government in a way that 15 per cent annual return on paid up capital is assured. In order to encourage the oil refineries, the prices of petroleum products were increased gradually from to time since 1973, to meet the increased cost of import of crude oil and refined products. Prices of petroleum, products are determined mainly on the basis of cost of imports, refining and distribution. However, prices of petroleum products in Pakistan are lower than several developing countries.

60. Development surcharge revenues are used by the Government to subsidise the sales of kerosene and diesel oil in which Pakistan is deficit. These revenues are also used to cover shortfalls in refinery operations, and inland freight margins. The prices are fixed in the light of ex-refinery price, excise or customs duty, distributors margin, petroleum development surcharge and inland freight margin. The petroleum development surcharge which is equal to the differential margin between the sales price and the "prescribed price" available to the oil marketing companies, acts as a price stabilization measure which may lead either to Government revenues or to refund to refineries.

61. Government revenue from the petroleum products comes in two shapes—excise/customs duty and surcharge. Surcharge is mostly used for meeting the losses of refineries to subsidise prices of certain commodities like kerosene and to meet transportation charges.

62. Because of rapid economic growth of the country, the demand for energy has been growing at an annual rate of 9 to 10 per cent. This demand has come in several shapes. For instance, due to growing agricultural demand for chemical fertilizers natural gas is needed for this industry as fuel as well as feedstock. Electricity is needed for tubewells and diesel oil for tractors, transport and diesel-run tubewells. The increase in agricultural and industrial production and enhanced operation of transport has increased demand for energy.

63. The rise in income and a desire for greater comfort also pushes up the demand for energy. This has been particularly true in case of dependents of Pakistani workers abroad. New electricity connections are being provided to such consumers and others at liberal scale. Due to faster increase in demand than the supply, load shedding has become necessary.

64. There is a close relation between energy pricing and imbalance between supply and demand of energy. Many countries including OPEC countries have increased domestic energy prices to curb rapidly rising energy consumption within those countries. An important factor which has resulted in the demand for energy outpacing the growth in output has been the Government policy of cushioning consumers from the escalating costs of energy. Since 1973, the official price of crude petroleum in world market have risen tenfold, from $ 3 to $ 34 per barrel while domestic prices have been increased by about 4.5 times from Rs. 6 per 4.5 litre to Rs. 6 per litre.

65. As of January 1983, ex-refinery and retail prices per litre of selected petroleum products are as under :—

Product	Ex-Refinery Prices Rs	Retail Prices Rs
1. Gasoline-Regular ..	4.20	6.00
2. HOBC* ..	5.40	7.30
3. Kerosene	2.44	2.75
4. High Speed Diesel	2.88	4.00
5. Light Diesel Oil ..	2.41	2.75
6. Furnace Oil (Rs/ton)	1125.10	1720.00

*High Octane Blending Compound

66. In the late sixties and early seventies, the import bill for petroleum and oil products was around $ 65.70 million or roughly Rs. 35 crores per annum. The Government collected more than Rs. 100 crores annually by way of revenue, or three times the value of the oil. At present, on total imports of $ 1600 million or Rs. 2000 crores, the income of the Government is estimated at Rs. 140 crores or 7 per cent.

67. The major portion of revenue from tax on petrol is used up in cross subsidization of other products like kerosene, or for defraying the costs of processing crude petroleum and transporting the products from Karachi to the rest of the country.

68. During the Sixth Plan the Government contemplates an investment of about Rs. 10,000 crore on energy projects. The existing resources of WAPDA and other institutions dealing with energy as well as the returns from the tax on oil and gas would provide about 3,000 crore. Foreign loans and credit are projected at Rs. 4,000 crore. In order to meet the balance, the Government will have to rely on additional taxes or an increase in energy prices.

69. Gas prices had been kept low to promote the use of an indigenous source of energy which was relatively abundant. However, this policy has resulted in uneconomical use of gas and its supply is not keeping pace with demand. As such it has become imperative to devise a gas pricing policy which permits larger increase in the supply of gas and reduces the disparity between the charges for gas and those of alternate sources of energy. The current price of gas is only 1|3rd of the equivalent amount of fuel and 1|5th of kerosene. The Government proposes to raise the gas prices to 2/3rd of fuel oil prices by 1987-88.

RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

70. Development and utilization of renewable sources of energy is being given increased attention. Biogas technology is spreading in remote areas of the country. The Solar Photovoltaic System of 5 kilowatt power (KWP), set up in December 1981 is working successfully in all weather conditions and is now considered as most useful for the electrification of remote rural areas. Wind energy is also being developed to provide drinking water and meet limited irrigation requirements. Some projects in renewable energy are as follows :—

71. *Bio Gas Development Project.*—The project envisages setting up of 2100 family units producing 100-150 cft gas/day and 45 community plants with a capacity to produce 2000 to 5000 cft gas/day. The family unit caters the requirements of domestic fuel for cooking and lighting purposes of an average family of 5-6 members. The community plant, in addition to meeting the fuel requirements of cooking can be used for generation of electricity. The number of biogas units expected to be completed by end June 1983 would be 1200 against the target of 420.

72. *Rural Energy Project.*—The revised project aims at setting up of 20 rural energy centres developing solar thermal, solar PV System and wind energy to meet the energy requirements of the energy deficit areas of the country. Under passive solar technology 960 solar cookers will be manufactured and distributed in the rural areas to cater to fuel requirement for cooking purposes and 320 solar water heaters will be supplied to motels, hotels, rest houses and other areas of domestic consumption. Twelve solar photovoltaic systems having an average capacity of 10 kwp will be installed for village electrification and pumping of water for drinking and limited irrigation purposes.

73. As regard utilization of wind energy, 600 small windmills will be installed for water lifting for drinking and limited irrigation purposes. An amount of Rs. 7.55 million including foreign exchange cost of Rs. 1.5 million was allocated for this project during the year 1982-83.

74. *Renewable Energy for Village Electrification.*—This project envisages to set up the following system for compact village electrification, water pumping for irrigation and drinking purposes :—(1) 3 solar PV system each having 9 kwp. (2) Two 20 kwp wind generation system (3) Two biogas systems based on crop waste each generating 2000 cft gas per day.

75. *Solar Development Project.*—The project envisages the establishment of 3 solar centres, one each in Punjab, NWFP and Baluchistan.

76. The foreign exchange component is being financed by EEC. The civil works for power station, fixation of solar moduels, office and residential buildings-electric distribution system have been completed for 30 kwp system in village Kankoi of District Swat. According to the current schedule with EEC 30 kw system was expected to reach here in October 1983.

77. Directorate General of Energy Resources (DGER) has however, arranged a 5 kwp system from a Japanese Firm which is being installed in Kankoi for village electrification. The capacity will be increased to 30 kwp as soon as the systems agreed to by EEC is available.

78. *Economic Studies in Energy Sector.*—Under this project techno-economic feasibility report on production of power alcohol from molasses has been assigned to Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan (IACP) at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,32,500. The report will determine the potential of utilization of ethonol as a source of energy in the local market and export. This study is expected to be completed by June, 1983. Feasibility study on commercial cultivation of fuel wood, energy plantation and its conversion to charcoal has been assigned to a Pakistani consulting firm. Arrangements are being finalized to conduct survey on the fuel consumption pattern of brick kilns in the country. The survey in the remote rural areas of the country to determine the feasibilty of installation of solar system and community biogas and wind mills is in progress.

79. *Energy Conservation.*—The energy conservation programme aiming at causing awareness among the general masses of the importance of conservation continued through press, radio and television. An energy conservation week was observed during 25th December, 1982 to 31st December, 1982. This conservation week was covered by Radio, TV and other mass media, air dropping and distribution of energy conservation stickers, placing of illuminated signs on airports and major railway stations, in addition to the distribution of guidebooks through oil, gas and LPG marketing companies for consumers on how to save natural gas, petroleum, diesel and electricity.

New Projects

80. The following new projects have been formulated and submitted to the Secretariat of Central Development Working Party (CDWP) for approval.

81. *Solar Energy for Remote and Underdeveloped Areas.*—This project envisages setting up of the following systems in Baluchistan and other remote and underdeveloped area of the country at a total cost of Rs. 59.88 million :—

(i) 100 kwp PV system at Kharan in Baluchistan.

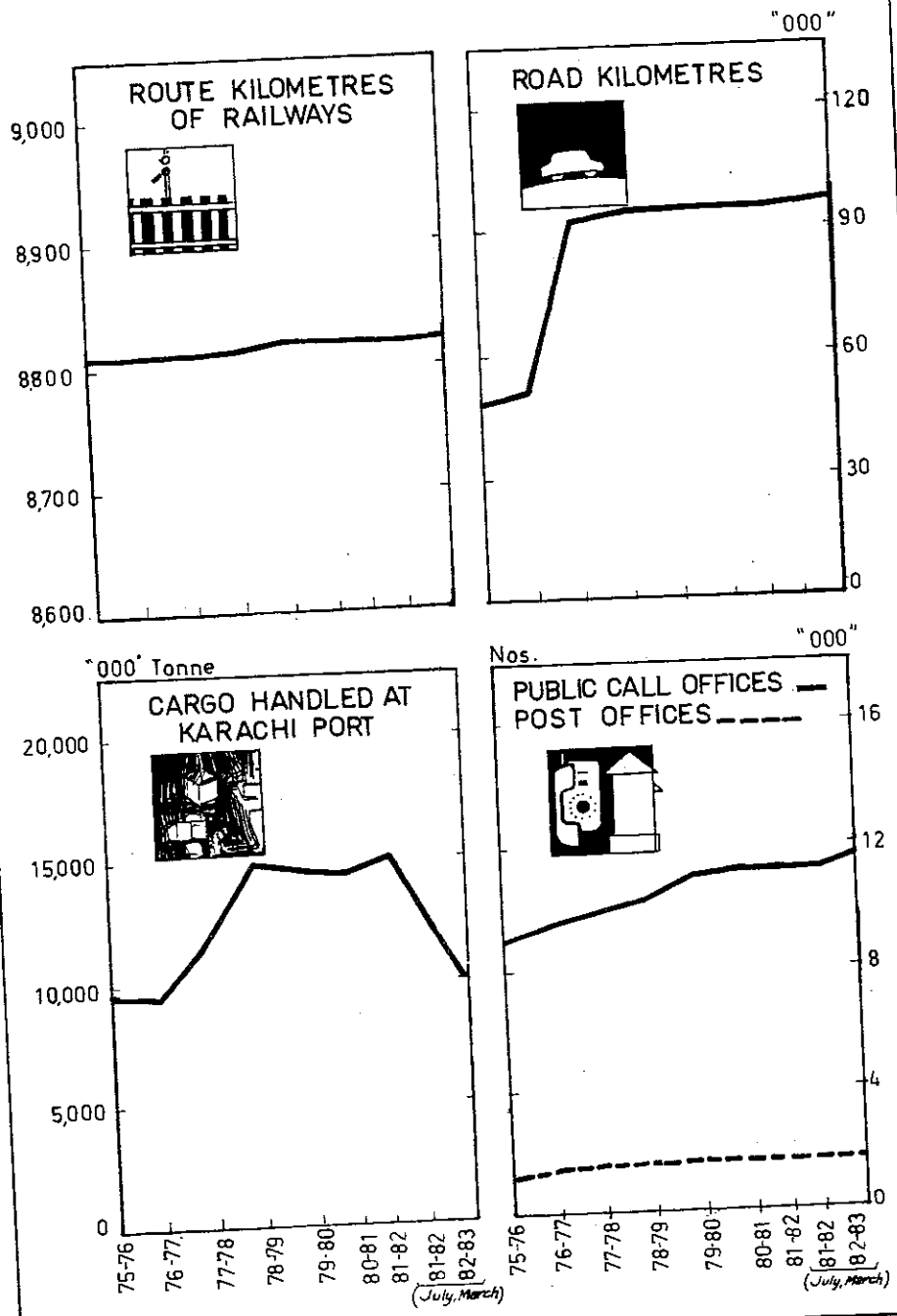
(ii) 50 kwp system in Thal area of Punjab.

(iii) 50 kwp PV system in the remote area of Sind.

(iv) Five 10 kw PV system in appropriately surveyed and selected sites in other remote areas of the country.

82. *Energy Resources Assessment and Survey.*—This project envisages to optimise the development and demonstration programme leading to commercialization of indigenous renewable sources of energy including fuel wood and charcoal but excluding hydro power. It will also make technical, economic evaluation of the projects completed and in operation. It aims to strengthen the energy resources in respect of manpower competent in the field of in-house facilities on long term energy planning and policy. Furthermore, it would produce a comprehensive report quantifying and qualifying the scope of renewable energy and the investment needs until the year 2,000.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



13.

Transport & Communications

The basic layout of the transport system in Pakistan has been determined by the physical setting of the country, and the demands arising from Independence in 1947. The strong north-south patterns of settlement and urbanisation, along the fertile Indus plain, provide the main natural corridor for transportation which is linked arterially to other lines of transport that cross the Sind desert, the arid Baluchistan plateau go up the mountainous belt in the north. Comprising rail, road and air connections, the growing network of the transport system is in the process of re-structuring and expansion to meet the rapidly increasing needs of socio-economic development. The national communication system has not only vastly expanded but acquired a very high degree of technological advancement.

TRANSPORT

2. Inland transportation is dominated by roads, for both passengers and freight. In future also the Government envisages a dominant role for roads, although railways will continue to play a major role in the economy. Of an estimated 83.507 billion inter-city passenger kms of total traffic in 1980-81 roads carried 79.0 per cent, railways 19.5 per cent, and air a fractional 1.5 per cent.

3. As for freight, of an estimated 27.698 billion ton-km (excluding bolk transport of coal and oil), roads carried 65.7 per cent and rail 28.6 per cent. Domestic air freight was 5.7 per cent.

4. The railways have been hampered from playing a greater role because of persistent problems of old and worn out assets, outdated machinery and lack of operational efficiency.

5. Goods traffic handled by railways has been increasing during 1970s and 75 per cent of it has been public sector commodities. From 1977-78 freight carried by railways has shown some decline, from 13 million tonnes in 1977-78 it dropped to 11 million tonnes in 1981-82.

6. Annual passenger traffic carried by railways in late 1970s was around 145 million falling from a maximum of 149 million in 1977-78. During 1981-82, 120 million passengers were carried. During 1977-78 and 1981-82 freight kilometres declined from 8,557 million to 7,067 million. Passenger kilometres during the period, however, increased from 15,375 million to 16,502 million.

7. Total road kilometrage during 1982-83 was 97,519 out of which 39,372 kilometre was high type asphalted and the rest fair weather.

8. Private truck service and that of Pakistan Railways have been affected by the operation of the National Logistic Cell (NLC) which was created in 1978 and has now carrying capacity of 820 to 1080 million ton-km per year. Steps have been taken to allocate traffic of goods to NLC and Pakistan Railways in such a way as to make most efficient use of both. Most of urban and inter-city passenger transport service in the private sector is being provided by small firms and individual owners. There are four large provincial bus corporations also which operate urban and inter-city services.

9. Pakistan has only one general cargo port at Karachi, handling 15.14 million tonnes of non-oil traffic in 1981-82, an increase of 28.7 per cent over 1977-78. A second port, Port Mohammad Bin Qasim, which is the first bulk, semi-bulk and industrial port of the country is situated 42 kilometres south east of Karachi Port and is nearing completion. Traffic on inland waterways is limited due to several irrigation barrages on the Indus.

TABLE 1

Inland Traffic

	1971-72	1977-78	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Passenger-Kilometre (million)					
Road	36,520	65,370	65,091	..	79,513
Rail	9,515	13,471	16,311	16,502	16,502 (Estimated)
Air Domestic (MPK)	300	1,026	1,205	..	1,484
Freight ton km. (million).					
Road	8,047	12,389	18,207	..	21,200
Rail	7,756	9,332	7,918	8,314	7,500
Air	5	18	16	..	19

..Not Available

Source:- Planning and Development Division.

Roads

10. The existing classified road network (excluding city streets) has a total length of 97,519 km of which 39,372 km (40.4 per cent) was asphalted. The road network has shown an increase of 4.39 per cent over the past five years.

11. Traffic is particularly heavy on Grand Trunk Road (G. T. Road) which runs from Peshawar to Karachi . Average volume of traffic on this highway is 4991 vehicles per day and on other inter-city main roads 1008 vehicles per day. Truck traffic accounts for 47 per cent of total traffic ; the most common types of trucks are Bedford, Nissan, Isuzu and Mercedes. The rapid growth of traffic and overloading has necessitated large road maintenance expenditures by the Government. On an average Rs. 229.3 million are being spent on road maintenance each year.

12. The immediate cause of an increase in traffic has been liberal import policy of the Government. As road transport is mainly in the private sector adequate facilities are being provided to augment the existing fleet of trucks buses and light commercial vehicles (LCV's). Table 2 below shows the trend of import and sale of these vehicles.

TABLE 2

Import and Sale of Trucks, Buses and LCV's

	Imports			Sale		
	Trucks	Buses	LCVs	Trucks	Buses	LCVs
1976-77	598	1,512	12,021	3,525	953	12,027
1977-78	1,788	120	6,579	3,277	805	7,733
1978-79	6,636	2,388	11,958	4,300	1,320	5,908
1979-80	1,501	576	8,112	4,696	1,138	9,564
1980-81	3,580	660	7,847	2,686	773	16,314
1981-82	1,902	196	9,537	3,723	627	16,059

Source :- National Transport Research Cell.

Road Transport

13. In order to cater to the growing needs of big cities like Karachi, Lahore and Rawalpindi-Islamabad, two urban transport corporation *viz.* Karachi Transport Corporation (KTC) and Punjab Urban Transport Corporation, Lahore (PUTC) for Lahore and Rawalpindi-Islamabed were established under the Federal Government in February 1977. With effect from November 3, 1982 these Corporations have been handed over to Provincial Governments.

14. *Karachi Transport Corporation.*—The Fifth Five-Year Plan of Karachi Transport Corporation envisaged purchase of 850 large-size Fiat buses and 20 per cent spare parts thereof. Only 450 Fiat buses alongwith their spare parts have, however, been added to KTC's fleet during the Plan period. Construction of general store, central workshop equipped with modern machinery for the maintenance of the fleet and to improve the bus-availability ratio on routes was completed during the period. Position of the KTC's fleet in 1981-82 was 815 buses, out of which 464 buses were road worthy.

15. *Punjab Urban Transport Corporation.*—During the last six years, the fleet and the infrastructure of the Corporation was augmented with the assistance of the Swedish Government—construction and equipping of five additional bus depots, a body fabrication plant and a central store were also completed. The establishment of a Central Workshop, where bus chassis and components can be fully reconditioned is also in progress.

16. The PUTC also engaged Volvo Consultants from Volvo International Development Corporation in Sweden to assist the training of mechanical, stores and operational staff as well as in reviewing and improving its organisation, traffic operations, technical services and material handling.

17. By end June 1982, PUTC had received 650 Volvo and 150 large size Fiat buses, out of which all the Fiat and 190 of the Volvos were put on the roads. In addition to these buses, 150 out of the old ones were still operating, making up a total fleet of 490 on on-road buses. The number of on-road buses is likely to increase by another 15 to 20 per month until all the Volvo bus chassis that have been purchased, are put on the road.

Railways

18. Pakistan Railways which has a route kilometrage of 8,823 and owns 963 locomotives, 36,213 freight wagons and 3,055 coaching vehicles is faced with a huge backlog of replacement, outdated machinery and lack of operational efficiency. During the Fifth Five Year Plan the railways failed to carry its assigned share of freight traffic. Even the long haul freight traffic got diverted from railways to the relatively non-economical mode of transport by road. Railways goods traffic declined at an average rate of 4.5 per cent per annum during the Fifth Plan period. The main reason for Railways' inability to meet the projected goods traffic were inadequacy of locomotive power, shortage of wooden sleepers for track rehabilitation and decreased average haul of goods traffic.

19. The Annual Development Programme for 1982-83, being the final year of the Fifth Five Year Plan was framed keeping in view the overall strategy of the Plan and envisaged eliminating various physical bottlenecks chiefly on main line and providing necessary infrastructure in respect of plant, equipment and materials from within the available resources and thereby achieving greater operational efficiency of the railway system.

20. The performance of Pakistan Railways since 1977-78 can be seen from Table 3.

TABLE 3

Pakistan Railways Performance

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (July-March)
1. Route Kilometres (Total) ..	8,815	8,815	8,823	8,823	8,823	8,823
2. Passengers Carried (Million) ..	149	146	144	123	120	92
3. Passenger Kilometres (Million) ..	15,375	16,713	17,316	16,387	16,502	13,245
4. Freight carried (Tonnes Million) ..	13	12	12	11	11	9
5. Freight Kilometres (Million) ..	8,557	9,375	8,598	7,918	7,067	5,583
6. Gross Earnings Rupees (Million)	2,213	2,274	2,709	2,942	3,044	2,469
7. Locomotives owned. (Units)	978	979	1,003	960	963	963
8. Coaching Vehicles Owned (Units) ..	2,939	2,926	3,001	3,032	3,055	3,055
9. Freight Wagons Owned (Units) ..	36,406	36,276	36,235	36,248	36,213	36,213

Source :- Ministry of Railways.

Ports

21. *Karachi Port.*—For 1982-83, an allocation of Rs. 210.65 million (revised) was made in the Annual Development Programme for major port development project works, against which an expenditure of Rs. 43.0 million had been incurred until March, 1983.

22. Arrangements have been finalised to expedite work on the major contracts under the Third Project for the development of Karachi Port which included construction of four Shipping Berths at Juna Bunder, and the reconstruction of the Napier Mole Road Bridge over the Chinna Creek.

23. All ancillary works under the Third Project are expected to be completed by December 1983. On completion the Third Project will increase the Port's equivalent dry general cargo handling capacity by about one million ton to an aggregate of six million equivalent dry cargo tons per annum.

24. The Fourth Project for the development of Karachi Port, comprising the construction of 75,000 Dead Weight Tonnes (DWT) Oil Tanker Berth in the Lower Harbour, the dredging of the Harbour Approach Channel and the procurement of Trailing Suction Hopper Dredger, has already been completed, as a result of which the Port's oil handling capacity has doubled from five million tons to ten million tons per annum.

25. A Master Plan for the development of Karachi Port has been prepared. The detailed design of this project is in hand. The construction works at site are expected to commence during 1983-84 and the first set of eight berths including modern container terminal, will be brought in use during 1989-90, adding about two million tons of dry general cargo capacity to the Port.

26. *Port Mohammad Bin Qasim.*—Keeping in view the urgent necessity of having a second port for the country, a new Port, Mohammad Bin Qasim is being developed. The on-going Project (Phase-I) is scheduled to be completed by 1985-86 and primarily covers :—

(i) A Multi-purpose Terminal with seven berths of 200 metres each with all associated infra-structure, services and equipment to handle a composite annual volume of 3—5 million tonnes of cargo comprising mostly of wheat, rice, fertilizer, sulphur, phosphatic rock, cement and some miscellaneous cargo. All the seven berths on the Marginal Wharf are expected to be fully operational by June 1983.

(ii) An iron ore and coal terminal for the exclusive use of Pakistan Steels to handle its raw material imports in ships upto 50,000 DWT and designed for additional two meters dredging alongside to accommodate ships of upto 75,000 DWT when required by Pakistan Steels. The terminal was completed by Port Qasim Authority (PQA) in July 1979. The construction of cause-way connecting the berth with the storage yard of Pakistan Steels, installation of unloaders and conveyors have been completed by Pakistan Steels and the terminal started unloading of raw material imports in September 1980.

(iii) A 45 kilometres long navigable channel dredged to a depth for navigation of 50,000 DWT ships upto the iron ore and coal terminal ano ships of upto 25,000/35,000 DWT upto the Marginal Wharf complex in fair weather. The channel dredging and construction of Navigational aids including light house, beacons etc. has already been completed.

(iv) Acquisition of floating craft and mechanical equipment to handle and move the cargo has been completed ; and

(v) Infrastructure *i.e.* access road, railway system, water and power lines, administrative and residential accommodation and plant and equipment to provide necessary back-up functions for the Port at a level ensuring optimal operational efficiency of the Port. These are in various stages of development and constrution.

27. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the following works have been planned to be undertaken (a) Fertilizer Terminal, (b) Container Terminal and (c) Deepening of Channel for Vessels upto 75,000 DWT.

Shipping

28. Pakistan Merchant Fleet as on end December 1982 consisted of 50 ships with a deadweight tonnage of766,601. Out of this 43 ships with a total of 612,615 DWT are owned by Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC), six ships with a DWT of 64,045 by Pan Islamic Steamship Company Ltd., a private company and one ship of 89,941 DWT by the National Tanker Company.

29. During the Fifth Five Year Plan Pakistan National Shipping Corporation acquired 14 new motor cargo vessels under ship replacement programme—13 from various foreign shipyards and one from Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works

Limited (KSEW). In the Sixth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 3,386 million is being made for acquisition either by PNSC or the private sector of four full container ships by 1987-88, when the container terminal comes into operation and five multipurpose ships with identical design to be built at the KSEW. Four 50,000 DWT bulk carriers for Pakistan Steels for meeting its import requirement of coal and iron ore, a special product tanker of about 15,000 DWT to develop sufficient capacity for transporting edible oil and an additional s cond hand crude oil tanker of about 80,000 DWT for the National Tanker Company will also be acquired.

Pakistan International Airlines Corporation

30. The steady progress made last year by Pakistan International Airlines Corporation (PIAC) continued during 1982-83 also and PIAC earned a profit of Rs. 226.40 million during July—December 1982 as against a profit of Rs. 144.38 million during the corresponding period of 1981 and a budgeted profit of Rs. 320 million for the full financial year 1982-83.

31. During the first nine months of 1982-83 (July—March) passenger traffic in terms of revenue passenger kilometres (RPK) increased by 7.1 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1981-82, from 4,715.12 million to 5,049.01 million. Utilization of capacity showed an improvement, with cargo load factor increasing from 43.3 per cent in July—March 1981-82 to 44.4 per cent in July—March 1982-83. Cargo traffic during the period declined by 4.1 per cent, from 178.88 million revenue freight tonne kilometres (RFTKs) to 171.61 million RFTKs. Cargo capacity, in terms of available freight tonne kilometres (AFTKs) declined by 6.3 per cent from 412.70 million AFTKs to 386.55 million AFTKs.

32. Table 4 below gives passenger and cargo traffic performance of PIAC during the last four years.

TABLE 4

Passenger and Cargo Traffic Performance of PIAC

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82 (July-March)	1982-83 (July-March)
Passenger.					
Available Seat Kilometres (000) ..	8,981,508	10,152,030	9,785,181	7,516,993	7,420,806
Revenue Passenger Kilometres (000)	5,180,272	6,039,971	6,249,326	4,715,121	5,049,010
Seat Factor (%)	57.7	59.5	63.8	62.7	68.0
Cargo.					
Available Freight Tonne Kilometres (000)	532,090	595,650	537,572	412,697	386,549
Revenue Freight Tonne Kilometres (000)	228,404	245,395	236,331	178,884	171,605
Load Factor (%)	42.9	41.2	44.0	43.3	44.4

Source :- PIAC.

33. PIAC is presently operating to 38 international and 22 domestic destinations. During 1982-83 provision has been made for acquisition of two wide bodied aircraft and down payment for twin jet narrow body aircraft, spares and modifications of aircraft, development of airport facilities and equipment, expension and modernization of communications and reservations systems, etc. The study and detailed evaluation of narrow-bodied twin-jets will be completed for selection of appropriate aircraft.

34. Precision engineering facilities will be further developed and production facilities will be geared up to undertake manufacturing and repair work.

35. Three Boeing 720Bs were grounded during late 1981 due to corrosion problems while one replacement Fokker F-27 was inducted during 1981-82. The fleet strength of PIAC at end March 1983 was four Boeing 747, three DC 10—30, four Airbus A300B4, seven Boeing 707, three Boeing 720B and nine Fokker F-27.

COMMUNICATIONS

Post Offices

36. Total number of Post Offices as on March 31, 1983 was 11,528 out of which 2,535 Post Offices were in urban areas and 8,993 in rural areas.

Telecommunications

37. In the Annual Development Programme 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 1450 million was allocated, Rs. 553 million or 61.6 per cent more than the allocation of Rs. 897 million during 1981-82. The programme among others, included installation of 50 thousand new telephones, 187 small exchanges, 80 trunk positions, 20 multi-channel UHF systems and 200 single channel VHF systems, opening of 74 public call offices (on open wire line) and continuing work on on-going schemes relating to microwave systems, open wire line, buildings and staff quarters.

38. Upto April 1983, Rs. 1345.35 million were utilized and physical progress included installation of 30,491 new telephones (upto March 1983), 25,800 auto exchange lines, 84 small exchanges (53 new and 31 expansion) *i.e.* 2540 lines, three nation wide dialling (NWD) exchanges, 14 trunk positions and opening of 60 public call offices (on open wire lines). Satisfactory progress was made on various works relating to microwave systems, coaxial cable system and VHF and UHF systems.

39. *Overseas Communications.*—Pakistan is linked with 24 countries through a satellite communication system. Total number of overseas channels *via* satellite are 327, out of which 306 are speech circuits. Forty four telephone circuits were added to satellite system during the first nine months of 1982-83.

40. First international gateway exchange was established at Karachi during 1980, another gateway exchange and an earth satellite is programmed to be set up at Islamabad to meet the demand of overseas calls from the Punjab and N.W.F.P.

Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation

41. Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation (PBC) with its 16 broadcasting stations is providing 256 hours of programmes in the home services and 32 hours of programmes in the external services. About 80 news bulletins and current affairs programmes with a duration of 10 hours 45 minutes are put on the air daily in the home and external services.

42. At present PBC has 39 shortwaves (SW) and mediumwave (MW) transmitters with total radiating power of 3,292 KW, twenty-three MW Transmitters with a total power of 2,131 KW and 16 SW transmitters with a total power of 1,161 KW. The shortwave coverage is 100 per cent within the country. Through MW about 95 per cent of the population and 75 per cent of the area is covered by interference free signal. The total transmission hours come to 400 per day.

43. During 1982-83, PBC completed civil works of the Broadcasting House Islamabad. The completion of the Broadcasting House Peshawar also reached an advance stage. Similarly the civil works of the Broadcasting House, Khuzdar alongwith a residential colony neared completion.

44. During the year PBC expanded its shortwave and mediumwave coverage in the country by completing work of four shortwave transmitters and two mediumwave transmitters.

45. The Equipment Production Unit of the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation completed fabrication of another 100 KW MW transmitter and took up fabrication of a 300 KW MW transmitter which is to be installed at Khuzdar.

Pakistan Television Corporation Limited

46. Pakistan Television Corporation (PTVC) with its five main programme originating centres, nine re-broadcast centres, two super high frequency (SHF) links and three translator centres is telecasting 6½ hours of programme daily.

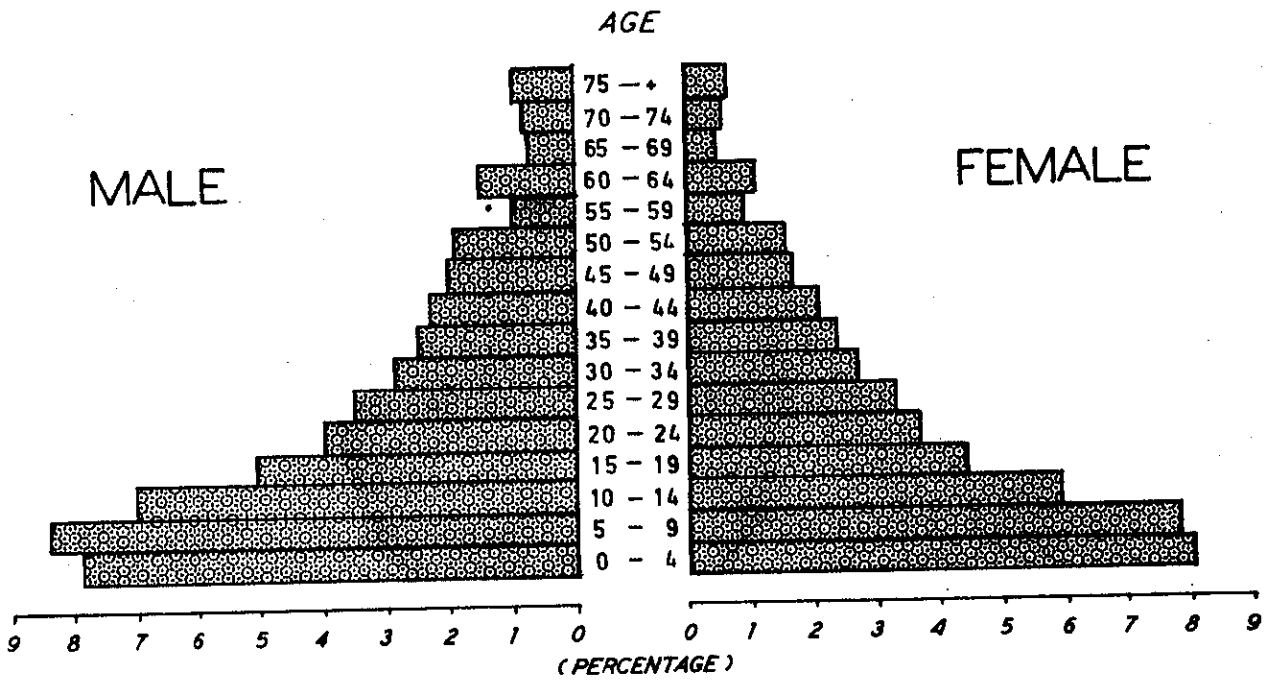
47. The revised allocation in the annual development programme for 1982-83 of PTVC amounted to 87.48 million.

48. The programme included continuance of work on on-going projects, and the commissioning of SHF Link at Quetta Pishin (Khojak), low power transmitter at Mangla and translator centre at Narowal. The work on alll the projects is progressing satisfactorily and is expected to be completed by end June 1983.

49. During the Sixth Plan period 1983—88, PTVC plans to complete Main Television Centres of Islamabad, Quetta and 2nd phase of Television Centres of Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and commissioning of 5 Rebroadcast Centres at Malakand, Tando Allah Yar, Ahmedpur East, Bahawalnagar and Leiha and one translator Centre at Swat. Some sparcely populated areas of the NWFP and Baluchistan shall be covered by setting up of 3 SHF Links at Quetta-Lora Lai, Quetta-Kalat and Cherat-Sakesar-Razmak. In addition the proposal for setting up of 2nd fullfledged channel for education is under-consideration at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 688.8 million including foreign exchange of Rs. 228.8 million.

POPULATION & SOCIAL WELFARE

POPULATION PYRAMID - 1981



14.

Population & Employment

Population, labour force and employment are closely interrelated, and exert a powerful influence on overall economic activity. Changes in the size, age-sex composition and distribution of population affect the demographic structure of the labour force. In turn, changes in the size of the potential labour force, the level of unemployment and job opportunities affect fertility, migration and other demographic variables.

Demographic Trends

2. The population of Pakistan according to the provisional data of the 1981 census, stood at 83.78 million as against 65.31 million in 1972, 42.88 million in 1961 and 33.74 million in 1951. The population estimates have gone up to 88.22 million in January 1983 and are estimated at 101.76 million by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

3. Population growth has been around 3.0 percent per year, which is currently offsetting half of the GDP growth of around 6 per cent. The high population growth reflects mainly a relatively stable birth rate accompanied by progressively declining death rate. Due to extension in medical and health facilities, the crude death rate has declined from 30 per thousand in 1947 to a current level of 12 per thousand, while the crude birth rate has only marginally declined from 50 to 42 per thousand. Life expectancy is currently estimated at 55 years.

4. A large proportion of the population is in the younger age group, due to a fast growing population. According to the 1981 census children below 15 years, constituted 45.15 per cent of the total population, as against 43.84 per cent

in 1972, 42.45 per cent in 1961 and 42.14 per cent in 1951. Children of school and college going age (between 5 to 19 years) were estimated at 31.5 million, with obvious implications for educational planning needs.

5. Age composition differs between urban and rural areas. In 1981, 45.87 per cent of the population in rural areas and 43.42 per cent in urban areas were under 14 years of age reflecting high birth rates in the rural areas.

6. The sex-ratio (males per hundred females) decreased from 116 in 1951 to 115 in 1961, 114 in 1972 and 111 in 1981. Province-wise sex ratio was: NWFP and FATA 108, Punjab 111, Sind 110, Baluchistan 112 and Islamabad 119 according to 1981 census.

Urbanization

7. Owing to the better availability of employment, health, educational and recreational facilities in the urban areas, rural-urban migration is on the increase. The urban population now comprises 28.3 per cent of the total population compared to 25.4 per cent in 1972, 22.5 per cent in 1961 and 17.6 per cent in 1951. Comparative position of rural-urban population is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Comparative Position of Urbanisation

(In Million).

	1951	Per cent share	1961	Per cent share	1972	Per cent share	1981	Per cent share
Pakistan	33.740	100.0	42.880	100.0	65.309	100.0	83.782	100.00
Rural	27.785	82.4	33.225	77.5	48.716	74.6	60.088	71.7
Urban	5.995	17.6	9.655	22.5	16.593	25.4	23.694	28.3

Source. : Population Census Organisation.

8. Regional distribution of urban population shows that 43.37 per cent of the population of Sind is in urban areas whereas in Punjab it is 27.53 per cent, Baluchistan 15.61 per cent, NWFP 15.23 per cent. This percentage for Federal Area of Islamabad is 60.20.

9. The eleven big cities of Pakistan accounted for 56.9 per cent of urban population in 1981 as against 56.6 per cent in 1972. The highest inter-censal (1972—81) annual compound growth rate of 8.71 per cent took place in Peshawar, followed by Quetta 7.19 per cent, Gujranwala 6.13 per cent, Sargodha 4.64 per cent. Karachi and Sialkot recorded equal growth rates of 4.48 per cent. The lowest growth rate was shown by Hyderabad which stood at 2.79 per cent.

Density

10. The national density of population, which was 82 persons per kilometre in 1972 has increased to 105 persons in 1981 and 111 in 1983 (March). According to the data of 1981 census, Punjab claims the highest density of 229 persons followed by 146 persons in NWFP 134 persons in Sind and 12 persons in Baluchistan. The density of Islamabad is 369 and for FATA it is 80 persons. Low density in Baluchistan is attributable to a higb proportion of arid and mountainous land, non-availability of irrigation water and dearth of industrial network.

Labour Force

11. Of the factors that influence the size and growth of the 'potential' labour force, the growth rate of population and its demographic composition are the most important. The actual size of labour force is a function both of demand factors as well as a range of socio-economic influences from the supply side. Among the latter the most crucial are those affecting the female participation rate. Spread of education, decreasing social acceptability of child labour, rural-urban migration, improvement in health facilities, growth of real income, the extent and accessibility of work opportunities, and the nature of prevailing incentives to work all have important bearing on the actual size of labour force.

12. The labour force (10 years age and above) for the year 1982-83 is estimated at 26.06 million out of the total population of 88.22 million (as in January 1983). The size of civilian labour force has progressively increased from 10.4 million in 1951 to 13.9 million in 1961 and 20.8 million in 1972. Current rate of labour force growth is close to population growth rate. The increase in the labour force during 1982-83 is about 0.82 million persons. It is estimated that 3.71 million additional persons will enter the labour force during the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1983—88). Table 2 gives the year wise distribution of labour force, employment and productivity.

TABLE 2

Distribution of Labour Force Employment and Productivity

	Unit	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Labour Force ..	Million.	22.22	22.93	23.68	24.45	25.24	26.06
Labour Force Growth ..	Per cent.	2.90	3.20	3.30	3.20	3.30	3.20
Employment	Million.	21.84	22.54	23.13	23.81	24.50	25.21
Productivity*	Rupees per worker.	600	609	637	657	681	..

*Value added (GDP) per worker per month at 1977-78 prices. *Source :* Manpower Division.

Participation Rate

13. The labour force participation rate is estimated at about 31 per cent. It is low in comparision with 36.6 per cent for Malaysia, 37.7 per cent for Indonesia and 48.8 per cent in Thailand. In most developed countries the labour force participation rate is around half of the population whereas in Pakistan it is less than one-third of the population.

TABLE 3

Province-wise Urban-Rural, Male—Female, Participation Rates—1978-79

(Percentages)

Area	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Pakistan	31.02	32.55	27.06	27.23	3.79
Punjab	31.12	32.30	27.39	27.15	3.97
Sind	33.44	38.67	27.00	28.64	4.81
N.W.F.P.	24.96	24.97	24.90	23.54	1.42
Baluchistan	32.34	33.71	26.04	31.38	0.96

Source : Labour Force Survey 1978-79

Occupational Groups and Level of Education

14. A review of the labour force in various occupational groups reveals that during 1982-83 highest increase of 3.30 per cent was found in administrative workers followed by 3.25 per cent in professional workers, agricultural workers, sales workers and production workers each. Services workers recorded a rise of 3.19 per cent while clerical workers rose by 3.13 per cent. From Table 4 it will be viewed that during 1982-83, there has been no change in sales workers and production workers at degree and postgraduate diploma level. Similarly the number of service workers and agricultural workers remained constant at degree level (general education).

15. The comparative position of the estimated labour force by major occupational groups and levels of education for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as given in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Estimated Labour Force by Major Occupational Groups and Level of Education for 1981-82 *and* 1982-83

(In thousand)

Major Occupations	Total	Less than Primary including illiterates	Primary and less than Matric	Matric and less than Degree	Degree and (General Education)	Degree & Post graduate Diploma other than General Education
1981-82 :						
Professional Workers ..	770	91	146	281	121	131
Administrative Workers ..	182	13	25	63	51	30
Clerical Workers ..	735	59	119	464	78	15
Sales Workers	2,552	1,335	813	358	38	8
Service Workers ..	1,161	805	280	71	5	...
Agricultural Workers ..	13,292	11,162	1,762	338	10	20
Production Workers ..	6,550	4,689	1,434	404	15	8
Total ..	25,242	18,154	4,579	1,979	318	212
1982-83 :						
Professional Workers ..	795	94	151	292	125	133
Administrative Workers ..	188	13	26	65	52	32
Clerical Workers ..	758	60	122	479	81	16
Sales Workers	2,635	1,379	839	370	39	8
Service Workers ..	1,198	831	289	73	5	..
Agricultural Workers ..	13,723	11,524	1,819	349	10	21
Production Workers ..	6,763	4,8[illegible]	1,480	417	1	8
Total ..	26,060	18,74[illegible]	4,726	2,045	328	218

Source : Manpower Division.

Employment Situation

16. Inspite of rapid economic growth, a mild unemployment situation tends to persist as the employment-generating potential has not been able to absorb the net additions to labour force. Yet Pakistan's unemployment rate estimated at 3.5 per cent is quite low among developing and developed countries, thanks to emigrating labour, low rate of female participation and underemployment in agriculture.

17. Unemployment is of two kinds : Open unemployment and underemployment. During the past few years both have mounted. The latter is prevalent in agriculture, cottage industries and informal sectors. Currently it affects around 2.0 million eligibles but is subject to seasonal variations. Open unemployment, according to Labour Force Survey 1978-79, stands at about 3.5 per cent as against 1.70 per cent of the 1974-75 Survey. The increase in open unemployment is explained in two ways. First : Rural-urban migration makes open previously disguised unemployment ; Second : High school and college graduates are increasingly adding to the bulk of educated unemployed as educational facilities expand faster than employment opportunities. There are indications that the incidence of open unemployment falls more heavily under this latter category and is likely to accentuate further. Unless restrictive measures to make higher education selective and positive steps for greater emphasis on technical education are taken, the situation is unlikely to ease even in the longer run. Unemployment represents a waste of productive power which adversely affects the whole complexion of human life and outlook and creates a sense of frustration. In the context of our socio-economic milieu, only full employment can provide social security as well as reconcile economic growth with social justice. Government plans to remove forms of unemployment as early as possible by evolving an effective and comprehensive man-power policy.

Sectoral Employment

18. The pattern of labour distribution between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors over the period indicates relatively greater increase in the latter than in the former, showing that non-agricultural sector is growing faster than the agricultural. This trend, besides relieving the agriculture from excessive dependence is also a sign of rapid growth in non-agricultural activities.

19. Agriculture, being the largest sector of the economy currently employs 13,987 million persons or 55.48 per cent of the total labour force. The level and type of labour demanded in agriculture is crucially affected by the farm size, degree of mechanisation, cropping patterns, cropping intensities, crop yield per hectare and the intensity of fertilizer and pesticide use. While small farms use family labour with a little of mechanisation, the large farms use hired labour with an increasing tendency towards mechanisation. As a result of gradual and favourable change in these determining factors, the demand for agricultural labour is increasing at a rate lower than that of other sectors. From the table below, which gives sectoral employment during 1981-82 and 1982-83, it will be observed that

against the overall rise of 2.9 per cent in the employment over the year, the agricultural sector showed a rise of only 2.5 per cent, which is also the least when compared with other sectors. From amongst the non-agricultural sectors, the highest employment increase of 3.9 per cent was recorded by transport and communication, followed by wholesale and retail trade 3.6 per cent, manufacturing 3.4 per cent, and electricity, gas and water 3.3 per cent. While services sector (finance, insurance, real estate etc.) denoted a rise of 2.9 per cent, the construction sector came up with an increase of 2.8 per cent.

TABLE 5

Estimated Sectoral Employment for 1971-72, 1981-82 *and Projected Employment for* 1982-83

(In thousand)

	1971-72 Estimated Employment	1981-82 Estimated Employment	1982-83 Projected Employment	Growth in 1982-83 over 1981-82%
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	10,793 (57.27)	13,643 (55.68)	13,987 (55.48)	2.5
Manufacturing (Including Mining and Quarrying)	2,433 (12.91)	3,349 (13.67)	3,464 (13.74)	3.4
Electricity Gas and Water	70 (0.37)	122 (0.50)	126 (0.50)	3.3
Construction	642 (3.41)	1,025 (4.18)	1,054 (4.18)	2.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	1,879 (9.97)	2,681 (10.94)	2,778 (11.02)	3.6
Transport, Storage and Communication	911 (4.83)	1,171 (4.78)	1,217 (4.83)	3.9
Services (Finance insurance, Real Estate etc)	2,118 (11.24)	2,510 (10.25)	2,584 (10.25)	2.9
Total	18,846	24,501	25,211	2.9

(Figures in parentheses are percentages)

Source : Manpower Division

Employment by Educational Levels and Major Occupational Groups

20. During 1982-83 employment is projected at 25.211 million compared with last year estimated level of 24.501 million. Its classification by the major occupational groups and level of educational is depicted in Table 6. Whereas employment in all occupational groups is on the increase at almost every educational level, there has been no increase in clerical workers, sales workers and agricultural workers at post graduate and diploma levels. Similarly the number of workers at graduate level in services, agriculture and production occupation remained

static. This clearly underlines the increasing unemployment in youth with education at degree and higher levels.

TABLE 6

Employment Distribution by Major Occupational Group and Level of Education (1981-82 & 1982-83)

(In thousands)

Major Occupational Groups	Total	Less than Primary including illiterates	Primary and less than Matric	Matric and less than Degree	Degree (General Education;)	Degree & Post Graduate Diploma other than General Education
1981-82						
Professional Technical and Related Workers	747	88	142	272	118	127
Administrative and Managerial Workers	176	12	25	61	49	29
Clerical and Related Workers	713	56	115	451	76	15
Sales Workers	2,477	1,296	789	348	37	7
Service Workers	1,128	782	272	69	5	—
Agricultural, Animal Husbandary and Forestry Workers Fishermen and Hunters ..	12,902	10,834	1,710	328	10	20
Production and Related Workers Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	6,358	4,552	1,392	392	15	7
Total ..	24,501	17,620	4,445	1,921	310	205
1982-83						
Professional Teachnical and Related Workers ..	769	91	146	282	121	129
Administrative and Managerial Workers ..	181	13	25	63	50	30
Clerical and Related Workers	734	58	118	464	79	15
Sales Workers	2,549	1,334	812	358	38	7
Service Workers ..	1,160	804	280	71	5	—
Agricultural Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers Fishermen and Hunters ..	13,276	11,148	1,760	338	10	20
Production and Related Workers Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers ..	6,542	4,684	1,432	403	15	8
Total ..	25,211	18,132	4,573	1979	318	209

Source : Manpower Division.

Overseas Employment

21. Extensive migration of Pakistani workers to the Middle East countries since 1973 has greatly eased the unemployment and under-employment situation within the country. During 1982 (calender) some 143 thousand workers migrated for overseas employment. A survey recently conducted by the Manpower Division estimates the number of Pakistanis working/living abroad as around 1.6 million. Source-wise labour migration from 1971 to 1982 is given in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Labour Emigration

(Numbers).

Year	Private (Overseas Employment Promotors)	Public	Direct	Overseas Employment Corporation	Total
1971	3,340	194	—	—	3,534
1972 ... — —	3,359	1,171	—	—	4,530
1973	7,654	4,646	—	—	12,300
1974	14,652	1,676	—	—	16,328
1975	21,766	1,311	—	—	23,077
1976	38,516	3,174	—	—	41,690
1977	77,664	2,606	60,175	77	140,522
1978	78,685	3,246	47,602	992	130,5[illegible]5
1979	80,615	3,058	34,586	7,248	125,507
1980	91,482	17,114	24,801	11,450	144,847
1981	119,711	—	33,370	15,322	168,403
1982	99,119	—	38,416	5,410	142,945

Source : Manpower Division

22. The emigration of Pakistani workers is a temporary phenomenon. These migrants will return home after completion of respective contracts. The current recession that has forced OPEC countries to reduce oil prices might pose a labour retrenchment problem for Pakistani labour abroad. The Manpower Division, therefore, has conducted a survey to ascertain return trends and the problems concerning absorption of returnees in the national economy. Another indepth study on "Demographic and Social Implications of Temporary Migration of Pakistanis to the Middle East" has also been initiated with the assistance of United Nation Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The study will identify a policy and action programme with a view to minimising potential adverse consequences of contract migration on the household, the country and the migrant himself on return.

15.

Education

Pakistan started with a very low base of education facilities. At the time of independence in 1947, there were only 8,413 primary schools, 2,910 middle schools and 408 high schools. Total enrolment in primary classes was around 770 thousand. Today, there are 61,354 primary schools, 5,686 middle schools and 3,773 high schools, and primary enrolment is 7.124 million. Nevertheless, a great deal remains to be done if shortage of educated manpower is not to become the effective constraint on growth.

Literacy

2. Pakistan's literacy ratio which was 21.7 per cent in 1972 has increased only marginally to 23.3 per cent in 1981. Of this male literacy is 31.8 per cent whereas it is only 13.7 per cent for female population. The highest male literacy is 36.0 per cent in Sind followed by 35.5 per cent in Punjab, 22.7 per cent in NWFP and 12.5 per cent in Baluchistan. On female side, it is 19.1 per cent and 14.4 per cent for Sind and Punjab and 4.9 per cent and 2.9 per cent for NWFP and Baluchistan respectively.

3. Table 1 on next page shows that with the exception of Punjab, the literacy ratio for other three provinces has declined in 1981 from 1972 levels. This is due to the slight conceptual change in the definition of literacy. The

question on literacy was worded differently in two censuses. In the 1972 census it was enquired "whether a person can read and write with understanding". In the 1981 census a more practical question was asked *i.e.* "whether a person can read a newspaper and write a simple letter". The wording in 1981 census was, therefore, more pin-pointed and resulted in a slightly lower rate of positive response as compared to the findings of the 1972 census.

TABLE 1

Comparativ Province-wise literacy rates in 1972 & 1981

(Percentages)

	Pakistan		N.W.F.P.		Punjab		Sind		Baluchistan	
	1972	1981	1972	1981	1972	1981	1972	1981	1972	1981
Both Sexes	21.7	23.3	14.5	14.3	20.7	24.5	30.2	28.2	10.1	8.2
Male	30.2	31.8	23.1	22.7	29.1	35.5	39.1	36.0	14.8	12.5
Female	11.6	13.7	4.7	4.9	10.7	14.4	19.2	19.1	4.2	2.9

Source :—Population Census Organisaion.

4. The literacy ratio differs widely between urban and rural areas. The urban areas have a ratio of 43.4 per cent whereas it is only 14.8 per cent in rural areas. For male population it is 51.5 per cent and 23.1 per cent respectively. The ratio is as low as 5.5 per cent for the female population of rural areas compared with 33.7 per cent for urban areas. The low literacy ratio in rural areas is due to comparatively less educational facilities and also because the children start helping the head of family at a very early age and are thus deprived of educcation. Sex-wise urban-rural literacy ratios are set out in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Literacy ratio by Sex and Urban|Rural Areas—1981

(Population 10 years and above)

(Percentages)

	Pakistan	Urban	Rural
Total	23.3	43.4	14.8
Male	31.8	51.5	23.1
Female	13.7	33.7	5.5

Source : Population Census Organisation

Educational Attainment

5. According to the findings of the 1981 census 15 million persons were found either attending educational institutions or had attended earlier. Out of these, 13 million had achieved the following level of education :

TABLE 3

Level of Education, 1981

(In thousand)

Level	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Primary	5,851	4,092	1,759
Middle	3,084	2,281	803
Matric	2,241	1,830	591
Intermediate	709	518	191
Certificate/Diploma (Less than Degree)	131	104	72
B.A./B.Sc.	478	351	127
MA/MSc.	134	101	33
B.Sc. Engineering and above	27	26	1
MBBS/BDS and above	26	20	6
LLB and above	37	36	1
Others	7	6	1

Source : Population Census Organisation.

6. According to the above figures 45 per cent have passed the primary education, 24 per cent middle and 19 per cent matric. After matric the percentage falls to 5.5 for intermediate 3.7 for B.A.|B.Sc. and only 1 for M.A.|M.Sc. The percentage for engineering and medical graduates is 0.2 each and 0.3 for law graduates.

7. Out of total population who have passed primary, middle and matric the percentages of females are only 30, 26 and 24 respectively. Out of medical graduates 23 per cent are females. Female law graduates are only 2.7 per cent.

Fifth Five-Year Plan Achievements

8. The implementation of the Education Policy framed in 1978 coincided with the Fifth Five Year Plan 1978—83. During the Plan period, the education sector received a sum of Rs. 5499.0 million, of which 5166.2 million or 94.0 per cent were utilized. Physical achievements during Fifth Plan show that primary schools have increased from 55,502 in 1977-78 to 66,839 in 1982-83. Mosque schools exceeded the target of 4,625 to 8,158. The enrolment in primary schools has increased to 7.0 million from 5.4 million. This brings the percentage of enrolment of children to 50 per cent. The number of middle schools has increased by 4.0 per cent, high schools by 5.0 per cent and the respective enrolment by 5.5 and 4.0 per cent.

9. Agro-technical studies were introduced in 3,000 middle schools and 200 high schools. One engineering university, 3 polytechnic institutions, 42 vocational institutions and 21 commercial institutions were also added. For general education, 40 new intermediate colleges and degree colleges were opened. Besides, class XI and XII were added in more than 20 high schools.

Progress During 1982-83

10. During the year 1982-83, Rs. 7500.66 million (Rs. 1588.90 million development and Rs. 5911.76 million non-development) were allocated, showing an increase of 49.1 per cent over the allocation of 1981-82. Out of the total, Rs. 2341.31 million were for primary education which received priority over other sub-sectors. All other sub-sectors got increased allocations except universities and scholarships. The details of allocation of developmental and non-developmental exponditure for education are given in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Sub-sector-wise Expenditure and Allocation for Education

(Million Rupees)

Education Sub-Sector	1981-82 (Allocations)			1982-83 (Allocatins)		
	Total	Development	Non-Development	Total	Development	Non-Development
Primary..	1935.88	331.88	1603.94	2341.31	531.03	1810.28
Secondary	1234.57	319.06	915.51	1406.20	331.18	1075.02
Teachers	130.42	72.82	57.60	146.52	57.21	89.31
Technical	159.63	81.79	77.74	293.13	132.01a	161.12
College	542.48	124.80	417.68	646.62	117.56	529.06
University	658.99	277.59	381.40	507.85	210.93b	296.92
Scholarships	95.84	87.14	8.70	78.49	78.65	8.84
Miscellaneous	244.84	87.96	156.88	316.25	107.94	208.31
Sub-Total ..	5002.65	1383.10	3619.55	5745.37	1566.51	4178.86
Other Divisions ..	28.85	28.85	—	1855.29	22.39	1732.90
Total ..	5031.50	1411.95	3619.55	7500.66	1588.90	5911.76

Source : Planning and Development Division.

(a) Includes Engineering Universities (in 1982-83).

(b) General Universities (1982-83).

11. The estimated unit cost per student at various levels of education is presented in Table 5. It will be observed that per unit cost at university level is much higher than at other levels.

TABLE 5

Unit Cost per Student

	No of Students (000)	Unit cost per student	
		Development (Rupees)	Recurring
Primary :			
(a) Squating	7,124	100	150
(b) Children using furniture		160	310
Secondary (VI-X)	2,198	650	400
Intermediate	247	1,275	1,000
Degree		1,750	1,200
Technical :			
(a) Diploma	41	5,000	2,000
(b) Degree	84	12,000	5,000
University	48	10,200	5,000

Source : Ministry of Education

12. *Primary Education.*—During the year 1982-83, the progress achieved is opening of 2,066 primary schools, 410 Mosque schools, 105 Mohallah Schools and construction of 1,030 new buildings for the primary schools, consolidation of 1,027 existing schools, supply of furniture and equipment to 10,896 primary schools and provision of residences to 111 female teachers.

13. *Secondary Education.*—During the year 1982-83, 321 primary schools and 218 middle schools were upgraded, double sections were established in 31 high schools, furniture and equipment were supplied to 152 schools and improvements effected in the teaching of science in 300 secondary schools.

14. *Teacher Education.*—The in-service teacher training programmes including that of the Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad were continued for the training of 13,000 teachers and master trainers at the provincial and federal level. In addition, a number of programmes were continued or completed. Facilities in teacher training institutions in Baluchistan, construction of teacher training schools at Quetta, Sukkur and an institute at Kohat were consolidated.

Works of establishing a National Technical Teacher Training College at Islamabad was initiated and continued with the assistance of Asian Development Bank. Facilities of existing teacher training and establishment of new teacher training institutes under the Third Education Project with a loan from the World Bank were continued to be expanded|consolidated.

15. *Technical Education.*—Establishment of an Engineering College at Khuzdar, provision of additional facilities at Dawood Engineering College, Karachi, and programmes of consolidation|improvement|expansion of the facilities of the polytechnics at Quetta continued to make progress. Additional facilities|technologies were made available at polytechnic institutes at D. I. Khan, Haripur, Nawabshah, Khairpur, Multan, Leiah, Sahiwal and Gujrat. The programme of conversion of polytechnics into colleges of technology was completed at Lahore and continued at Bahawalpur. The work of establishing polytechnics for women at Karachi, Sukkur and Peshawar have been completed.

16. Consolidated programme of colleges of technology at Karachi and Hyderabad was continued. Fourteen vocational institutes have been established during the year 1981-82 whereas work is at different stages of completion at the 45 vocational institutes for women.

17. The on-going construction of the buildings of commerce college at Mardan, Commerce Institute at Mansehra, Chitral and upgradation of commerce institute, at Gujrat and construction of 4 commerce institutes at different places was continued. During the year 1982-83 consolidation, improvement and construction of vocational institutes and commerce college was continued.

18. *Higher Education.*—On-going programmes of general and engineering universities were continued in so far as development of campuses was concerned. A programme for consolidation and improvement of academic activities of universities was also launched by the University Grants Commission.

19. The construction work of a hostel at National Institute of Modern Languages was completed and initial work of constructing the Punjab University First Centenary Library was started. Centres of Excellence, Area Study Centres and Pakistan Study Centres continued their on-going programme of development.

Mosque and Mohallah Schools

20. Under Special Priority Sector Programme for Primary Education Project physical targets aim at opening of 7,500 Mosque Schools. These Mosque schools will also provide accommodation to existing 1,500 shelter less primary schools and accommodate class I to III of the 2,000 existing primary schools. Overcrowding in 200 urban primary schools will be removed by shifting classes I to III to Mosques, and opening 200 Mohalla Schools.

Allama Iqbal Open University

21. The Allama Iqbal Open University was established in 1974 with the object of providing educational facilities to the individuals who want to study but cannot leave their homes and jobs. The University started academic courses to assist the youth to get their educational needs fulfilled through Radio, Television and correspondence. The University's major programmes operating at present are functional education, general education and teacher education.

22. The University started two courses in 1975-76 and within five years time it has reached the stage that it could offer 33 courses. By the end of 1981-82 it had developed 61 courses and enrolled over 21,000 students. If the number of courses in functional education, general education, teacher education and short-hand and typewriting taken up by the students is reckoned with, it will increase to 46,338 at the end of 1982-83.

23. Apart from the above programmes, the University is also carrying out functional Education Projects which are described below :

(i) *Integrated Functional Education Project.*—In view of the educational needs of the population of far flung rural areas the university designed and introduced the integrated functional education project with the specific objectives of providing programmes which respond to the real needs and concerns of the target population, modifying adult attitudes, and behaviours towards specific problems and giving them the functional ability to write effectively and read literature of immediate interest with understanding. In each phase, on the average, 800 males and females learn literacy and functional edution and 40 teachers get training in adult education. So far 260 teachers have been trained and 6,000 adults exposed to functional education through these projects. Average cost of one project of Integrated Functional Education is estimated at Rs. 0.25 million.

(ii) *Functional Education Project for Rural Areas.*—The project aims at determining the sort of topics which will be more appropriate for basic functional courses for rural areas and at developing and testing effective means of presenting such courses at the village level under a national rural education programme. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 3.2 million spread over a period of 18 months excluding the cost of equipment required for its implementation.

24. *Literacy & Mass Education Commission.*—The Fifth Five-Year Plan had a provision of Rs. 50.0 million for the education of adults. It is estimated that about 60,000 people are being made literate each year through concerted efforts of the formal and non-formal system working for the literacy and education of the out-of-school youth and adults.

25. *Procurement, Production and Supply of Books.*—The National Book Foundation which came into existence in 1972 had its main objectives to provide books to the public and student community at moderate prices. One hundred and forty four different books were printed for children, for schools and general readers during the year 1981-82. Thousands of copies of 1,069 original titles as well as prints were also published by the National Book Foundation.

26. *Curriculum Development.*—During the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 20 million was allocated for the development of curriculum and text-books production. In addition to effecting modifications in various subjects of all levels, emphasis was given to the development and promotion of curriculum programmes in Islamiat, Pakistan Studies and National Cohesion. Islamiat and Pakistan

Studies were prescribed as compulsory subjects at the higher secondary level. Arabic has been made compulsory at the middle stage in the schools within the Federal Area with effect from April 1982. This subject will be made compulsory under a phased programme at higher levels of education also. A student dictionary is under compilation and a programme of standardization of scientific and technical terms in Urdu is also in progress. These programmes were launched for improving school education and quality of student community. Some new programmes have been undertaken for carrying out research and evaluation studies. Their findings would be directly utilized for improvement of curriculum at the school level.

27. *Text-books.*—During the year 1981-82 and 1982-83, 40 different manuscripts of text-books were reviewed and approved by the Ministry of Education. The 4 Provincial Text-book Boards publish and distribute 40 million copies of text-books for classes I to XII each year. The Ministry of Education arranged for the publication of text-books on Pakistan Studies, Islamiat for classes XI and XII and Arabic for class I. An innovative text-book is being published with a view to reducing the burden of the school going child. This integrated text-book is for class I children. Preparation of similar integrated text-books for the remaining classes of the elementary level is also in progress.

28. *Teacher Training.*—An approved scheme of the National Institute of Teacher Education for the training of 2,000 secondary school science and mathematics teachers and 8,000 master teacher trainers is in progress. A sum of Rs. 0.65 million out of this scheme, was provided during 1981-82. In collaboration with the National Teacher Training Institutes, training workshops were organized to train 700 science and mathematics teachers. 120 science and mathematics teachers would be trained during 1982-83 at a cost of Rs. 0.23 million.

Examination Reforms

29. For improving the educational standards at all levels of education in Pakistan, Commissions, Committees and Study Groups were constituted, from time to time. In the past 3 decades, a gradual improvement in the examination system corresponding to different stages of education has taken place. At the secondary and higher secondary levels of education their recommendations were implemented to improve question papers by introducing adequate number of objective and esay type questions, appointing moderators for marking scripts, maintaining secrecy, safe custody and distribution of question papers to the examination centres, reviewing the appointments of head examiners and sub-examiners, reviewing admission policies for entry to intermediate and degree college on the basis of secondary school examination, intermediate examination and admission test results.

30. Apart from implementing the above recommendations regarding administrative steps for improving the system of examinations, the service conditions of the employees of Examining Boards were also implemented, including chances of promotion, facilities for improving qualifications and liberal policy of giving financial support to the dependents of the employees for their education.

Education and Career Guidance

31. A project regarding preparation of material for offering of guidance and counselling services in the Federal Area schools is being carried out by the National Institute of Psychology. Under this project three programmes are progressing : One is related to preparation of occupational leaflets describing middle level professions like clerks, nurses, technicians. Second is related to the adaptation of occupational interests inventory to help the students understand their own occupational interests.

32. Under the Third Programme of this project, career conferences have been organized in the high schools. The students of classes IX and X were encouraged to participate in these conferences, listen to the resource persons and to discuss with them their aspirations and career planning.

Library Services

33. The growth of civilization and development of human race is dependent upon conscious achievement of modern knowledge to which libraries have always contrihuted a lot. For advancement of general, technical and scientific knowledge, a national library is being established.

34. In 1981-82 Rs. 1.654 million (non-development) Rs. 1.66 million (development) were incurred on the provision of the library services. The Department of Libraries of the Ministry of Education provided reading and reference services to over 75,000 adult readers and over 68,000 children. In addition during the current year from July 1, 1982 to December 31, 1982 the expenditure on the provision of similar facilities comes to Rs. 0.8 million (non-development). A Technical Working Group has been set up to survey the public library facilities throughout Pakistan and to prepare a comprehensive programme for the establishment of National System of Public Libraries in a phased manner.

Other Services

35. *Education Information.*—Educational Information is provided in the form of published documents, bulletins, booklets and brochures prepared on the basis of educational satistics, findings of research published in Pakistan and bibliographies thus prepared by the Bureau of Education. These services were provided to the policy makers, planners and administrators and to all officers of the Federal and Provincial governments concerned with educational developments.

36. In the service of promoting literature and literary activities, Pakistan Academy of Letters organizes an annual programme " First Book " and " Annual Literary Award ". It encourages the learned bodies and other organizations to promote creative writing and sponsors talented writers to enable them to get their works published.

37. *Scholarships and Loans.*—During the year 1981-82 the provincial Governments awarded more than 77,200 scholarships for students studying at various levels. The Federal Government awarded one thousand scholarships for study within the country under the President's Nishan-e-Haider scholarship scheme and for study abroad under merit and Quaid-e-Azam scholarship schemes. Cash award and stipends were given to indigent students and scholarships to students from under-developed areas. Interest-free loans were granted to displaced and other needy students. Students from Muslim and Third World countries were awarded scholarships for studies in Pakistan.

MANPOWER

38. Besides general educatiton, the Government is emphasising the expansion of the technical education with a view to increasing skilled manpower in the country. For this purpose, the following crash programmes have been initiated, which will meet both internal and external demand of skilled labour.

39. *Federal Programme for Skill Development.*—This UNDP/ILO assisted project, estimated to cost Rs. 30.117 million with UNDP finance component of Rs. 28.397 million, aims at making arrangements for managing vocational training on organised basis. Under this project equipment has been provided to the existing 10 Technical Training Centres (TTC) at Lahore (2), Multan, Rahimyar Khan, Gujar Khan, Faisalabad, Kotri, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta. Syllabus and trade standards are prepared and in-plant and instructor training programmes have been carried out.

40. *Training of Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers.*—A project with an approved cost of Rs. 19.248 million on capital side and Rs. 70.763 million on recurring side is functioning in the evening shifts in 29 institutions at Gujar Khan, Multan, Rahimyar Khan, Lahore (2), Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Jhang, Jhelum, Sargodha, Khanewal, Bahawalpur, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Karachi (3), Kotri, Nawabshah, Sukkur, Hyderabad, D. I. Khan, Haripur, Peshawar, Kohat, Quetta, Khuzdar and Sibi. So far training has been imparted to 26,300 trainees in 45 trades.

41. *National Vocational Training Project.*—This project approved at a total cost of Rs. 425.853 million will be financed by the World Bank to an extent of Rs. 250.000 million and by the UNDP to an extent of Rs. 15.802 million. The project entails recruiting additional instructors and staff for the National and Provincial Training infrastructure and organizing training programme for the new staff, development of skill standards and standardised trade tests, formulating short duration training courses in 29 different trades and making arrangements for procurement of the equipment. The project besides covering establishment of 6 new institutions at Kot Lakhpat, Islamabad, Landhi, Karachi, Hyderabad and Mardan will improve 31 existing institutions at Lahore (two centres), Multan (2), Rahimyar Khan, Gujar Khan, Faisalabad (2), Ferozewala, Bahawalpur, D. G. Khan, Gujranwala (2), Gujrat, Sahiwal, Sargodha (2), Jhelum, Khanewal, Sheikhupura, Kotri, Sukkur, Karachi (2), Khalabat, D. I. Khan, Peshawar, Mingora, Quetta and Khuzdar. In addition to supporting the National and Provincial Training Boards a National Training Development Institute will also be established. A total of 5880 places will be created to impart training to 10,800 trainees a year. In addition 4444 instructional and in-plant staff will be trained during the 5 years duration of the project. This project is a continuation along more systematic lines of the two programmes given at paras 39 and 40. On financial side Rs. 36.035 million have been allocated to the project for 1982-83.

Future Plans

42. It is envisaged that the following Training Programmes will be under taken during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1983—88.

43. *Rural Training cum Production Workshops.*—These workshops in addition to training also provide a service and repair facility in the rural areas where such expertise has been lost due to continued migration of the rural artisans to better jobs in the urban areas or abroad. The workshops will be in the larger towns and will each cover about 5 trades and have 5 instructors. Women's workshops will comprise an income generating capability for the rural women. The annual output of each workshop will be 60 trainees. Total annual output of trainees will be 6,000. The estimated cost of the programme is U.S. $ 10 million.

44. *Training Programmes.*—A total of about 500 establishments will be covered by this project. The establishment will be loaned equipment costing Rs. 10,000 per trainee, and will be paid Rs. 12,000 per trainee. Initially an enrolment of 5,000 trainees is envisaged and 1,500 trainees would be annually trained. The estimated cost of the Project is U.S. $ 6.00 million.

45. *Instructor Training Facilities.*—Existing instructors training facilities can accommodate about 60 trainees at Lahore and Islamabad. An additional facility to produce 400 instructors annually through a course of 1 year duration is proposed. The cadre strength of instructors will be about 2500 in the 48 institutions to be serviced by this facility. The facility is expected to overcome the attrition of instructors which is about 20 per cent annually. The cost of the project is estimated at U.S. $ 7.00 million.

16.

Health

Relative poverty, deficiencies in the health environment (water supply and sewerage facilities), and a poor understanding of nutrition, health and hygiene are the main causes of poor health anywhere in the world. Although reliable statistics do not exist, it is thought that an average Pakistani born today can expect to live for 55 years, and a few years longer if he or she gets beyond the age of five. The crude birth rate is around 42 per thousand ; the death rate, 12 per thousand ; infant mortality, 90 per thousand, mortality in children one to four years old, 10 per thousand and maternal mortality, 6—8 per thousand live births. Potable water is available to 38 per cent of the population (77 per cent in urban and 22 per cent in rural areas) ; sewerage facilities, to 16 per cent (48 per cent in urban and 4 per cent in rural areas).

Fatal Diseases

2. A high incidence of child and maternal death at childbirth is thought to result from maternal malnutrition (associated with premature births), poor nutrition among children, and the high incidence of diarrhoeal, intestinal parasitic, and infectious diseases. Measles, diphtheria, whooping cough and polio, which are eradicable in principle, also contribute to child fatality. Among children under five, some 43 per cent suffer from first degree malnutrition ; some 9.5 per cent, from second degree ; and 7 per cent from third degree malnutrition.

Non-Fatal Diseases

3. Like other relatively poorer countries, Pakistan does not have a high incidence of chronic, degenerative diseases, more common to the industrial countries. The most widespread diseases are those related to water-borne parasites, although typhoid and cholera are also prevalent.

4. The Government is trying to reduce the incidence of diarrhoea and many respiratory infections, which cannot be prevented by currently available public health technology, through improvement in sanitary conditions, by making investment in water supply and sewerage facilities.

THE 1982-83 ADP

5. The Annual Development Programme (ADP) allocated Rs. 1,246.32 million in 1982-83 compared to Rs. 1.076.70 million during 1981-82 with emphasis on primary health care, protection of children from infectious diseases by poly-immunization, diarrhoea control by oral rehydration salts, and training birth attendants, distributed as follows :—

TABLE 1

Agency-wise ADP for Health Sector

(Million Rupees).

Executing Agency	1981-82	1982-83
I. Federal	494.32	445.84
(*i*) Health Division	424.13	363.17
(*ii*) Azad Kashmir	22.23	29.90
(*iii*) Northern Areas	13.65	11.40
(*iv*) FATA	25.40	25.90
(*v*) Science and Technology Division	8.00	8.24
(*vi*) Interior Division	0.91	7.23
II. Provincial	582.38	590.48
(*i*) Punjab	321.80	372.22
(*ii*) Sind	100.00	100.50
(iii) NWFP	139.20	77.63
(iv) Baluchistan	21.38	40.13
Special Programme for Primary Health Care	—	210.00
Total	1076.70	1246.32

Source : Ministry of Health

6. During the year 1982-83, 5 million children were protected against six preventable diseases, 8,000 birth attendants were trained and 2 million cases of diarrhoea were rehydrated. The immunization and diarrhoeal control effort was five times the previous year. Forty four rural health centres, 414 basic health units and 2,154 hospital beds were completed. It is estimated that 3,919 doctors, 1,165 nurses and 2,980 paramedics have completed their training while 648 doctors, 1,000 nurses and 1,200 para-medics have been employed in the public sector. The physical progress in the health sector remained satisfactory. All the indicators of the performance of the sector showed substantial improvement during the year.

Federal Programme

7. The major amount of the Federal ADP for the Health Division is for following important on-going programmes.

8. Pakistan joined the world-wide anti-malarial campaign in 1960 and a 14 year Plan of operation (1961—74) was launched with technical and financial assistance of WHO and USAID. The Plan made satisfactory progress until 1967. During the subsequent years malaria resurgence was noted. The malaria situation worsened rapidly and by 1972-73, there were approximately 0.65 million of microscopically confirmed cases of malaria, while the actual malaria cases were estimated to be more than 10 million.

9. To cope with the epidemic prevailing during the seventies, the Government prepared the plan of operation (1975—80) for an extended Malaria Control Programme. The successful execution of the plan reduced malaria incidence.

10. An amount of Rs. 50.64 million was allocated during 1982-83 for insecticide equipment and transport for Malaria Control Programme. During the year 1.64 million houses were covered with insecticides and thus a population of 7.36 million was protected. Larviciding operation for mosquito malaria control has been carried out in all towns/cities of the country. During the year 1.8 million blood slides were collected which showed positivity rate of 1.43 per cent for malaria.

11. During the current year an amount of Rs. 55.90 million has been spent on Islamabad Hospital Complex. Ninety per cent of the work on indoor wards with 585 beds, internal roads and boundary wall, accident emergency block, OPD and services block has been completed. Houses for doctors/nurses hostel projects have been completed and other projects are progressing satisfactorily.

12. An amount of Rs. 200.766 million is expected to be spent during 1982-83 to improve and strengthen the National Institute of Health, Islamabad.

13. An amount of Rs. 21.793 million was allocated for Nuclear Medical Centre, Islamabad. The estimated cost of the project has been revised which is Rs. 58.429 million. So far an amount of Rs. 12.793 million has been incurred on the project.

14. Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad, is an on-going project. An amount of Rs. 43.00 million has been earmarked for this programme. The construction

work to up-grade the district headquarters hospital, Abhottabad, to serve as teaching hospital is nearing completion.

15. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Karachi is an on-going project. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 30.20 million. An amount of Rs. 9.90 million has been incurred on the project upto 1982. The remaining work will be completed during the next financial year.

16. The National Institute of Cardio Vascular Diseases, Karachi, is an on-going poject at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.890 million. During the current year an allocation of Rs. 15.385 million was made. The work will be completed during the next year.

17. An amount of Rs. 72.148 million was earmarked for the improvement of Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Centre, Karachi. The improvement includes construction of various hospital blocks and residential accommodation of the staff.

Provincial Programmes

18. The Punjab Proviuce received an allocation of Rs. 372.22 million during the year 1982-83. It was 15.7 per cent higher than the allocation in the previous year. The physical targets for the year are: completion of 20 rural health centres and 250 basic health units. Construction work on six 60-bed Tehsil Headquarter hospitals and two District Headquarter hospitals will be completed. A total of 810 hospital beds are expected to be added during the year.

19. In Sind the health sector received an amount of Rs. 100.5 million, roughly at the previous years level. During the year, 6 rural health centres and 2 basic health units will be completed. One Taluka hospital is expected to be completed and 272 new beds will be added in the various hospitals.

20. The allocation for the health sector of NWFP was Rs. 77.63 million. Addition of 10 rural health centres and 55 basic health units will be accomplished during the year. Besides, 40 residences for the doctors and 98 for the paramedics are expected to be built at the basic health units.

21. Lady Reading Hospital and Khyber Teaching Hospital, Peshawar received a sum of Rs. 31.30 million for improvement of hospital facilities. A total of 406 beds will be added in various hospitals during the year.

22. An allocation of Rs. 40.31 million was made for the normal health programme of Baluchistan. The physical targets show that 30 beds will be added to various hospitals. In addition 33 houses will be constructed for the medical staff at various places.

FIFTH PLAN ACHIEVEMENTS

23. Health sector was allocated a sum of Rs. 6,600 million during the Fifth Plan for increasing the health facilities. The Annual Plan allocations bring the total allocation to Rs. 4,867 million which is 3.6 per cent of the total Plan

outlay. The implementation of the Plan allocation has been estimated at 94.4 per cent. The details of the Fifth Plan targets and achievements are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Physical Targets and Achievements

Numbers

Item	Benchmark 1977-78		1982-83		
	Fifth Plan estimates	Revised (Actual)	Plan target	Estimated Achievement	Estimated Achievement % of target
1. BHU/MCH Centre/Dispensaries	5,850	4,872	4,596	1,617	(35.2%)
2. RHCs	289	168	625	206	(33.0%)
3. Hospital Beds	46,092	46,092	25,820	5,308	(20.0%)
4. Doctors/Dental Surgeons	13,971	13,971	13,512	10,203	(75.5%)
5. Nurses ..	4,300	4,300	4,780	4,246	(88.8%)
6. Paramedics	24,428	24,428	24,886	13,576	(54.5%
7. CHW's/Dais	..	9,500	50,371	5,500	(10.9%)

Source: Ministry of Health

24. The physical achievements of the health sector during the Fifth Plan show varying progress. Against a target of 4,596 new basic health units/MCH Centres/Dispensaries, 1,617 *i.e.* 35.2 per cent were added. Rural health centres increased by 206. Hospital beds numbering 5,308 were added in various hospitals. The number of doctors increased by 10,203, nurses by 4,246, paramedics by 13,576 and CHW's/Dais by 5,500.

17.

Population Welfare Planning

In its broadest perspective, economic development can be defined as an increase in population and productivity, sustained over a long period (at least 30—40 years). Historically, both population and GNP per capita have risen in countries which have experienced economic development. However, faster gains in productivity may be possible with slower population growth.

2. Pakistan's estimated population of 88.22 million as of January 1, 1983, is thought to be growing at around 3 per cent per year, well above the annual average for developing countries (2.0%), and far exceeding that of industrial countries today (0.6%) or when they had their industrial revolutions (0.5%). At this rate, a population of 101.76 million can be expected by the end of the Sixth Plan period, and 150 million by the year 2003.

3. Population planning efforts in the public sector date to 1965, when the semi-autonomous Pakistan Family Planning Council was set-up. However, a committee set up by the Government to evaluate the population programme for 1960—70 reported that :—

(a) During 1960—65, when the programme was administered by the health services, there was little progress due to meagre resources devoted to the programme.

(b) During 1965—70, when the programme became a separate entity administered by autonomous bodies, it achieved a wider impact, but it failed to achieve its target of 10 points per thousand decline in birth rate.

4. During the Plan period (1970—75), the Continuous Motivation System (CMS), which had been operating on an experimental basis in Sialkot in the late sixties, was adopted in the populous areas of the country. Under the CMS approach, two-member teams, one male and one female, of Field Motivators

undertook the promotional work within a specified geographical areas of 10,000 to 15,000 population. The CMS, when extended to the whole of the country, however, did not live up to expectations based on the results of the pilot phase. Women were not available in the required number for appointment as motivators. Amongst those employed, many were young or unmarried and thus lacked credibility with clients. The male personnel of the joint team were rendered inffective because their clients were seldom at home in the morning when the joint team paid visits.

5. From 1975 to 1978-79 separate committees were set-up by the Government to report on the re-organization of the programme and its administration. Similarly there were external reports on the population planning programme during this period. In the light of these recommendations, a project specific Population Welfare Plan (1981—84) was prepared, with a "Core" Programme (consisting of three projects) around which several complementary and support projects have been designed. The projects collectively aim at achieving the following specific targets by 1984.

(a) to increase the level of practice from an estimated 12.7 per cent to 25 per cent;

(b) to increase the percentage of continuous users from 6 per cent to 14 per cent;

(c) to decrease the Crude Birth Rate from 42 to 37.5 per thousand.

(d) to reduce the annual average growth rate of the population from 3.0 o 2.7 per cent.

Implementation of the Population Welfare Plan

6. During the year 1980-81 an allocation of Rs. 159.5 million was made under the Annual Development Programme. Of this Rs. 130.6 million or 82 per cent was utilized. The allocation for the year 1981-82 was Rs. 190.125 million which was revised at Rs. 143.369 million and the actual expenditure during the year is recorded Rs. 108.274 million. During 1982-83, an allocation of Rs. 190 million was made. It is expected that about 90 per cent of the allocation will be utilized. Physical achievement of this programme during 1981-82 and July—March 1982-83 is given in the table below.

TABLE 1

Physical Achievements of Population Welfare Planning Programme

Contraceptives	Unit	1981-82		July-March 1982-83	
		Targets	Performance	Targets	Performance
1. Sterilization	(Cases)	35,000	25,475 72.8%	37,500	18,332 48%
2. IUD	(Cases)	150,000	78,195 52.1%	150,000	65,888 44%
3. Oral Pills	(Cycles)	1,500,000	233,398 15%	1,275,000	260,051 20%
4. Injectables	(Vials)	80,000	25,379 31.7%	75,000	25,769 34%
5. Condoms	(Million No.)	107.00	7.89 7.4%	105.70	28.06 27%

Source : Population Division

Core Programme

7. Family Welfare Centres were to be the key institutions for providing family health services and organising community development activities in urban slum, rural and peri-urban areas. As against a target of 1,250 centres to be organized during the Plan period 1981—84, each to cover a population of 10,000 to 50,000, 1003 centres had been set up by June 1982, which will be increased to 1100 centres by June 1983. Some 20 to 25 community volunteers, half of them women, have been chosen per centre. These volunteers carry out most of the motivational/educational work in the locality of their residences.

8. The Reproductive Health Services Project is in operation through 25 medical college teaching hospitals around the country designated as 'A' Centres and also 75 associated non-governmental organizations and public sector service outlets designated as 'B' Centres. The project envisages to train doctors and manage static and extension service clinical outlets, designed to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates through improved maternal care.

9. The Family Health and Manpower Development Project is operative through twelve Regional Training Institutes and their extension training programme which provide in-service training to all cadres of clinical para-medical and auxiliary personnel needed for the core programme and the complementary projects. Under this project folowing activities were undertaken during 1981-82 and 1982-83 (July—December).

TABLE 2

Achievements of Family Health and Manpower Development Projects

(Numbers)

Activity	1981-82	1982-83 July-December
Teacher Training Seminars	27	15
Family Welfare Workers Training (18 months)	151	192
Five Months Midwifery Training	281	100
Three Months Family Welfare Counsellors Training ..	152	100
LHVs Retraining	196	150
PIA Target Group	12	1

Source : Population Division

Achievements of Complementary Projects

10. The project envisages to utilize direct personal contact and mass media channels. Feature films/documentaries on population concept were screened in the rural and urban areas through audiovisual units. The films, besides having entertainment value had the desired impact in creating awareness amongst the masses in the rural areas. More than 5,000 film shows were screened during the year. Similar number of shows were also screened through the courtesy of the Mobile

Information Units of the Federal Information and Broadcasting Division. Abadi Nama (In-House Journal for field functionaries) is being published and distributed regularly. The journal contains information about population programmes.

11. Under the project two journalists' workshops were organised in Islamabad and Hyderabad in order to involve the young journalists to acquire first hand knowledge about population programme which gave boost to the programme.

12. A course on Broadcasting and Population Education was arranged with Pakistan Broadcasting Academy, Islamabad. It would feed all other projects of the population Welfare Programme for their communication material.

Hakim Project

13. Hakim project has progressed steadily since it was put on ground in September, 1981. The scope of the project extends to 12 districts (Mardan, Mansehra, Swat. Jhelum, Jhang, Kasur, Sahiwal, Sargodha, Bahawalnagar, Sukkur, Hyderabad (Tharparkar) and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The project is managed by a Rahber committee in which representation of all seven prominent Tibbi associations is made. Motivating teams include 483 working and 25 Area Hakims who educate clients in MCH care and provide contraceptives. They refer IUD and Surgical cases to the clinics, keep record and follow up the cases of pill users. The Area Hakims not only provide guidance to worker Hakims of their area but also act as liaison between the Hakim community on the one hand and Population Welfare Division on the other. So far 21 Lady Hakims (Tabibas) have been given a training of 3 months in the field of population planning with special emphasis on IUD insertions. During July—December 1982, 18,000 dozen condoms, 20,000 cycles or oral pills, 700 IUDs were used and 100 cases of sterlization were referred.

14. During 1982-83 the scope of the project was extended to Mirpur and Quetta districts. A condensed course for 23 Lady Hakims (Tabibas) was conducted for training in Family Planning techniques. Under the project two Unani medicines were explored to counter the side effects of oral pills and injections.

Target Group Institutions

15. Target group institutions like Fauji Foundation, Pakistan Navy, Pakistan Army, Pakistan Air Force, PIA, Pakistan Steel, POF, Pakistan Railway and WAPDA have been involved in the programme. Health outlets of these institutions are functioning for the supply of contraceptives and population planning services. The corresponding performance figures of these institutions are included in Table 1 above.

Family Health Care Project

16. During the period 1981-82 and 1982-83 (July—December) the performance reported under the project was 926 dozens of condoms, 341 oral pill cycle, 341 IUD cases and 96 strilization cases. 6144 families were given advice and 6476 families given health and hygiene education.

Population Education

17. Under the project 5,000 teachers of various levels have received training in Population Education through workshops conducted by provincial Departments of Education. The Federal Curriculum Committee has also developed draft curriculum for all subjects which was reviewed by subject specialists in a meeting held at Karachi. The recommendations of the committee are under consideration of the Federal Education Ministry.

18. Under the Non-Formal Population Education Project, Population Welfare Division has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the literacy and Mass Education Commission to undertake the following :

1. Development of Core Curriculum for Target Audience.
2. Development and production of training package and learners materials.
3. Development and production of materials for field functionaries.
4. Development of supplementary reading materials.

19. The Literacy and Mass Education Commission is collecting background material and reviewing the existing curricula with a view to incorporating appropriate content and sub-contracting the writing of supplementary reading material.

18.

Physical Planning & Housing

Physical welfare facilities and services have received increasing attention of the Government during the recent years. While the private sector has made large investment in housing construction, the public sector has provided the encouragement by providing sites and services and site development. Consequently, during the current decade the number of houses along with allied facilities has increased rapidly. The present situation however, is by no means satisfactory. A large population of urban and rural areas is still without adequate housing.

2. The Housing Census 1980, brings out the figures which highlight the achievements and deficiencies in this sector of the economy. It shows that activity of housing construction and provision of services has picked up very recently. The number of houses constructed during the four year period *i.e.* 1977 to 1980 were twenty percent of the total housing units. There were 12.6 million housing units for 84.3 million population, showing an average of one housing unit for 6.7 persons. Five or more persons live in 71.5 percent of the houses and 81.1 per cent of the houses have one or two rooms. In the rural areas, accounting for 71.8 percent of the total housing units, 59.1 percent of the houses are made of unbaked bricks and mud. The figures on national basis indicate that 67 percent of the housing units have an access to safe drinking water and 31 percent houses have electricity as source of lighting. In case of rural areas the facility of electricity as source of lighting is available to 14.7 percent of the houses and safe drinking water to 57.3 percent. The existing situation though quite encouraging still needs improvement.

National Housing Policy

3. The Government, conscious of the fact that decent and healthy environment are essential for a healthy nation, in 1981 decided to prepare a National Housing Policy. A draft Housing Policy has been prepared and is under consideration of the Government. The focus of the recommendations in the housing policy is on the following principal considerations :

(i) The backlog of housing should not be allowed to grow and the annual construction programme should at least meet the housing requirements of the incremental population.

(ii) Housing Sector needs to be given priority in the National Plans and Programmes.

(iii) The basic principle of public sector role should remain the provision of sites and services and actual construction should be left to the private sector.

Annual Development Programme 1982-83

4. The development programme for the Physical Planning and Housing Sector for the year 1982-83 was partly a continution of the strategies and policies adopted during the year 1981-82 which placed emphasis on the programme of water supply and sanitation in rural and urban areas, construction of houses for the low income government employees, development of residential plots in urban areas, up-grading of living conditions in urban and rural areas and construction of government offices and buildings, etc. However, the current year's ADP provided a marked acceleration in the programme of construction of houses for low income government employees particularly in Islamabad are water supply facilities in rural areas.

5. A total allocation of Rs. 2650.251 million including Rs. 227.410 million under special development programme for Baluchistan and Rs. 130 million for special priority programme of Rural Works was made for the year 1982-83 which was 30.3 percent higher than Rs. 2034.668 million in 1981-82. Of the total allocation 46.8 percent was made for water supply and sewerage in urban and rural areas, 14.3 percent for government servant housing, 5.5 percent for plot development, housing construction, Katchi Abadis/slum improvement and the remaining 33.4 percent on government office buildings, urban development projects, tourism, capital at Islamabad and special areas. It is estimated that against the total allocation of Rs. 2650.251 million the utilization is about 91 percent.

6. During the year 1981-82, urban residential plots numbering 50,650 were developed against a target of 59,000. The target in respect of urban water supply was met to the extent of 66.3 percent, urban sewerage and drainage (55.0%), rural water supply (55.33%) rural sanitation (60.6%). Government servant houses numbering 1865 were constructed and 1.103 million sq. ft. office space was

added. Table 1 gives the progress achieved during 1981-82 and targets for 1982-83.

TABLE 1

Physical Targets and Achievements

Sub-Sectors	Units	Targets 1981-82	Achievements 1981-82	Target 1982-83
Urban Residential Plots	Nos	59,000	50,650	57,000
Urban Water Supply ..	(Addl. Pop. to be served in million)	1.760	1.166	1.036
Urban Sewerage & Drainage ..	Do.	1.215	0.668	1.490
Rural Water Supply ..	Do.	1.491	0.825	1.280
Rural Sanitation ..	Do.	0.495	0.300	0.205
Govt. Servant Housing	Nos.	2,414	1,875	2,875
Govt. Office/Building..	Million sq. feet.	1.437	1.103	1.555

Source. : Planning & Development Division

Federal Programme

7. A total allocation of Rs. 810.786 million was made for the Federal Programme which consisted of development of Federal Capital Islamabad, construction of residential and office accommodation for Federal Government employees and civil armed forces ; development programmes of Tourism, programmes of housing and water supply for Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas and provision of facilities for construction of houses.

8. The work on the projects in the Federal Capital is progressing satisfactorily. Civil work on the Parliament Building has been completed upto 90.1 percent, Aiwan-i-Sadar Complex (98.6%), Aiwan--i-Sadar Estate Colony (98.0%) and Cabinet/Establishment Block (34.10%). Work on Phase-I of the office building of AGPR and its 80 flats has been completed, and on Phase-II and its 96 flats is progressing well. Work on Simly Dam has been completed. Construction of 5 mosques, 1 Imam-bara, hostels, police stations and office accommodation in the Federal Capital is in different stages of completion.

Katchi Abadis

9. Due to rapid increase in population and low income of the people, katchi abadis (slums) have grown rapidly. In 1978, 25% of the urban population was living in conditions, which were unsafe and hazardous to health. The Government therefore took up the task of regularising such settlements. During the year, 228 such Abadis were regularised.

Projects Under Tourism

10. Several projects in the private and public sector are being implemented to provide more facilities and attractions for the tourists. A number of first class hotels have been set up to overcome the shortage of accommodation for

tourists. An amount of over Rs. 3,000 million has been invested in the private sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the purpose. So far 3,200 rooms have been added to 10,199 available in 1975. Another 1,500 rooms are expected to be added with the completion of the under construction hotels. Two 4 star hotels of 150 rooms each are under construction, one each at Quetta and Faisalabad. Besides, in order to add more tourist attractions, various projects are in the process of implementation. Noteworthy among these are Keenjhar lake, Tourist village, Rawalpindi, Daman-e-Koh, Islamabad and a Motel at Chitral. Allocations also have been made for the development of sports and cultural Tourism in the Northern Areas.

Credit Facilities

11. Credit facilities for the construction of houses continue to increase. House Building Finance Corporation, the major source of credit, provided a total of Rs. 1,444.8 million during 1981-82 and Rs. 1,131.5 million during the first nine months of 1982-83. Commercial banks also provided Rs. 19.8 million during the first nine months of the current year, bringing the total credit to Rs. 1,151.3 million.

TABLE 2

Loans Advanced for Construction of Houses

(Rs. in million).

Years	Nationalised Commercial Banks	HBFC	Total
1975-76	504.4	462.1	966.5
1976-77	502.9*	641.7	1,144.6
1977-78	421.8*	416.4	838.2
1978-79	562.2	707.2	1,269.4
1979-80	688.1*	813.2	1,501.3
1980-81	..	1,068.8	1,068.8
1981-82	7.1	1,444.8	1,151.9
1982-83 (July-March)	19.8	1,131.5	1,151.3

*Small Loans disbursed by the nationalised Commercial banks under the mandatory credit target.

Source :—1 House Building Finance Corporation
2 State Bank of Pakistan

Other Programmes

12. A National Building Code is under preparation to provide a uniform basis for the provision and updating of local building standards and bye-laws in force and to set standards which respond to the needs of the people and make room for the application of new and indigenous building materials. A National Referencing Manual of Planning and Infrastructure Standards is also under preparation.

13. To prevent the environment from degradation, environmental legislation has been prepared which is under consideration.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

Baluchistan

14. An amount of Rs. 124.054 million *i.e.* 77.1 percent higher than 1981-82 was allocated under the 1982-83 (ADP) for Physical planning and Housing Sector of the province. In addition to the normal ADP allocation, Rs. 227.410 million was allocated for the Special Development Programme to develop urban and rural water supply in Baluchistan.

15. During the year 1982-83, 406 residential plots have been developed and it is expected that 150 Government Servant Houses will be constructed and Government Office space of 0.105 million sq. ft. will be added. An additional population of 30,000 has been provided with the water supply and sewerage facilities in the urban areas. In the rural areas, water supply facilities have been provided to an additional 160,000 people.

NWFP

16. The Province was allocated Rs. 203.341 million in 1982-83 *i.e.* 15 per cent higher than in 1981-82 for the Physical Planning and Housing. The physical progress is expected to accomplish the development of 1,000 plots and water supply to additional 30,000 population in urban areas. In rural areas, 410,000 persons are expected to be served with water supply and 50,000 with sanitation. Government servant houses numbering 200 and office space measuring 20.250 million sq. ft. will be added.

Sind

17. A total of Rs. 423.600 million was allocated to Sind Province for the Sector giving an increase of 16.8 per cent over 1981-82. It is expected that 30,000 plots will be developed in the province during the year. An additional population to be served with water supply is estimated at 581,000 and with sewerage facilities at 440,000. In the rural areas, 210,000 persons will get water supply and 30,000 sanitation facilities. In the Government Sector, 250 houses and 0.200 million sq. ft. office space will be constructed.

Punjab

18. The province of Punjab was allocated Rs. 810.786 million showing an increase of 12.2 percent over 1981-82. The amount has been spent to develop 25,000 plots, provide water supply to additional 375,000 population and sewerage facilities to 1,025,000 population. In the rural areas, 510,000 population will get additional water supply and 125,000 sanitation facilities. A total number of 475 houses and 0.600 million sq. ft. office space will be constructed for Government servants.

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978—83

19. Current fiscal year is the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan 1978—83. During the plan period, the physical planning and housing sector was allocated a sum of Rs. 9,780 million, accounting for 7.7 percent of the total Plan. Total

implementation is estimated to be Rs. 9,320 million *i.e.* 98.5 per cent of the revised allocation of Rs. 9,462 million. Physical implementation of the Fifth Plan show that urban water supply is now available to 77 per cent of the population compared to 61 percent in 1977-78 and urban sewerage and drainage to 48 percent compared to 36 percent In the rural areas water supply has been provided to 22 per cent of the population making an addition of 8 per cent over pre-Plan period and rural drainage and sanitation facilities which were available to less than one per cent of the rural population are now available to 4 percent. A total of 285,000 residential plots were developed, 12,650 units of houses were constructed for Government servants and an additional space of 6 million sq. ft. was provided for Government offices. Half a million population in the slums and Katchi Abadis has also benefitted from the environmental improvement.

19.

Rural Development

Rural Development is an integral part of planning endeavour in the country as three-fourth of the country's population is rural, scattered over an area of 796,096 square kilometres in 45,000 villages. Their main occupation is agriculture and 78 per cent of them are small and medium sized farmers. Agriculture, the main source of raw material for the industrial sector, needs modernization. Rural development, therefore, is an essential ingredient of economic development.

2. Rural development is not concerned alone with higher productivity in agriculture but includes control of population growth, provision of adequate job opportunities and essential services like health, education, sanitation, drinking water, farm to market roads and electricity. In addition there exists a serious income disparity among the various sections of the population. Therefore, Rural Development Programme aims at increasing agricultural production, improving and enhancing physical infrastructure, providing basic amenities, and eradication of mass poverty by mobilizing the community to create better living and working conditions in the rural areas through participatory institutions.

3. Although a number of rural development programmes were introduced in the country from time to time, local Government institutions, which were to co-ordinate development activities at the grass root level were never introduced seriously. The programmes tried in the past included Village Aid Programme, Rural Works Programme, Basic Democracies, Agricultural Development Corporations, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and People Works

Programme (PWP). However, majority of the small farmers did not derive much benefit from these programmes and the impact of these programmes on the rural life was quite marginal. These programmes did not bring about the desired improvement in the rural life.

4. The two programmes *i.e.* IRDP and PWP were thoroughly reviewed before the launching of the Fifth Plan (1978—83) and it was decided to merge these together and the activity was started under the name of 'Rural Development' with the following objectives laid down in the Fifth Five Year Plan :—

(a) To meaningfully integrate rural development with the national socio-economic development effort ;

(b) To reduce the burden of under-employment ;

(c) To increase the density and intensity of services provided to agriculture and other rural activities ;

(d) To improve rural infrastructure ;

(e) To make a beginning towards providing social amenities to target groups ;

(f) To create an institutional framework for ensuring community participation in the implementation of the rural development programme.

5. The aim of rural development is to improve the quality of rural life by providing basic amenities and a productive socio-economic environment to be realized through an institutional framework governed by the representatives of the people at the grass root level.

Elected Local Council

6. The new Rural Development Programme with its package deal and area development approach had the necessary ingredients of a viable strategy to mobilize the local resources and improve the rural economy, provided representative local institutions were introduced in the country to coordinate and implement the programme. It was in this context that a two-three tier system of local councils in the country was introduced in 1979. In September 1979 the elections to local Government institutions were held in the country and as a result 3,661 Union Councils and 83 District Councils, electing 46,144 Councillors respectively came into being. The Councillors after receiving necessary training started catering to the needs of the rural community not only in production input but also in providing social and physical infrastructure.

Accelerated Special Programmes

7. The Federal Government has chalked out Accelerated Special Programmes in the fields of primary education ; primary health care, rural electrification and rural roads keeping in view the inadequacy of infra-structure facilities and services

in the rural areas. The number of new primary schools would be increased by 5 times by the end of 1983-84. Similarly the children immunization programme would be expanded by 5 times by 1983-84 to take care of the entire population of 15 million children in the age group of 0—5 year by 1984-85. The pace of village electrification would be doubled by 1983-84 to create a framework within which most of the remaining villages would be able to get electricity during the Sixth Plan period. It is expected that 3000 villages would be electrified by the end of the current year. In case of rural roads 3,218 kilometres farm to market roads are estimated to be constructed during 1982-83. Province-wise progress under rural development programme is given below :

Punjab

8. The total allocation for rural development during 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 399.115 million while the amount utilized was Rs. 372.603 million. For 1982-83, Rs. 340.456 million has been provided in the ADP of which Rs. 72.861 million had been spent upto December 1982.

9. The physical progress made during 1981-82 included construction of 444.20 kilometres of rural roads, 9355 small village level schemes, 69 Rural Development Marakiz office complexes, 20 project manager residences, 7039 centres for adult education and completion of 225 small miscellaneous schemes.

10. During the financial year 1982-83, the physical targets achieved upto December 1982 included the construction of 124.60 kilometres of roads, 1,848 small village level schemes, 2 Rural Development Marakiz office complexes, 311.6 kilometres of earth work, 34 schemes for matching grant and 4068 centres for adult education.

Sind

11. An allcoation of Rs. 48.924 million was made for rural development for 1982-83 and its 100 per cent utilization is anticipated by the end of June, 1983.

12. The physical targets achieved upto March 1983 is : completion of 712 schemes of rural roads, 13 schemes of rural roads under special priority programme, 55 schemes of rural water supply, 260 schemes of primary schools and 7 schemes of basic health units.

N.W.F.P.

13. During 1981-82 an allocation of Rs. 24.938 million was made for rural development and an amount of Rs. 23.525 million was utilized. The A.D.P. allocation provided for the current year amounted to Rs. 30.000 million, of which Rs. 17.795 million had been utilized upto March 1983.

14. During the year 1981-82, 246 schemes of rural roads, 51 schemes of rural drinking water supply, 10 schemes of basic health and sanitation and 20 schemes of maintenance and repairs were completed. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 17.795 million had been utilized upto March, 1983 on the completion of 161 schemes of rural roads, 3 schemes of rural drinking water supply and one scheme of maintenance and repairs.

Baluchistan

15. An allocation of Rs. 26.069 million was made for rural development for 1981-82. The amount was fully utilized. For the current year an amouut of Rs. 31.478 million has been allocated of which Rs. 7.622 had been utilized upto December 1982.

16. During 1981-82, 190 schemes for rural roads, 360 schemes of drinking water supply, 46 schemes of primary education, 24 schemes of health and sanitation, 2 schemes of rural electrification, 627 schemes of irrigation, 346 schemes of agriculture, 7 social welfare schemes, 6 schemes of low-cost houses, 56 community buildings, 8 schemes of small industries, 16 tractors, 13 rural development/fertilizer and 12 special funds schemes were completed. During 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 7.622 million was utilized on the completion of 14 schemes relating to rural roads, drinking water supply, health and sanitation, irrigation, agriculture and community buildings. Besides, 21 tractors were also purchased.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir

17. The original allocation made for rural development programme for 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 29.250 million and the revised allocation amounted to Rs. 30.048 million which were fully utilized. The allocaiton for 1982-83 is Rs. 30.000 million, of which Rs. 21.770 million were spent upto December 1982 and its 100 per cent utilization is anticipated by the end of June 1983.

18. The amount of Rs. 30.048 million allocated for 1981-82 was utilized on the construction of 193.6 kilometres of roads, 427 buildings for primary schools, 15 sub-bridges, 2 R.C.C. bridges, 38 foot bridges, 48 kilometres of village path, 81 water ponds, 4 culverts, 329 water tanks ponds/wells, 11 hand pumps, extension of 10 water supply schemes, 420 water supply schemes, 10 buildings, irrigation of 5668 hectares of land, recovery of 251 hectares of land, street pavement of 199,000 sq. ft. maintenance of 25 buildings, drilling of 5 machines, purchase of 3 vehicles, installation of 54 bio-gas plants and assistance to 4 municipal and 8 town committees.

19. During 1982-83, the progress upto December 1982 included completion of 72 per cent work on the construction of primary school buildings, purchase of one vehicle, completion of 72 per cent work on cushions and provision of 72 per cent aid to the municipal and town committees.

Northern Areas

20. During 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 10.224 million was allocated to rural development programme, against which an amount of Rs. 9.094 million was utilized. The allocation for 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 11.200 million against which an amount of Rs. 3.899 million was spent upto December, 1982.

21. Physical targets achieved during 1981-82 included the construction of 170 kilometres of roads, 47 schemes of rural drinking water supply, 33 schemes of training, seminar and traditional games, 54 bridges/culverts, 238 schemes of water channels, 84 schemes of protective bunds, 81 water tanks and 17 schemes of community buildings. During 1982-83, scheme-wise progress upto December 1982 is the construction of 30 per cent pony tracks, completion of 7 village

water supply schemes, 25 per cent training schemes, 40 per cent bridge/culverts, 35 per cent water channels, 35 per cent protective bunds, 30 per cent water tanks, 30 per cent miscellaneous and 35 per cent community buildings work.

Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

22. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 13.973 million was allocated to the rural development programme, against which an amount of Rs. 12.130 million was utilized. The allocation for 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 14.800 million, against which an amount of Rs. 8.209 million was spent upto March 1983. It is anticipated that 100 per cent utilization will be made before the close of the year.

Federal Capital Area

23. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 5.652 million was allocated to rural development programme, which was fully utilized. For 1982-83 an allocation of Rs. 8.075 million has been made. It is anticipated that the funds will be fully utilized by June, 1983.

24. Physical targets fixed for 1981-82 included the construction of 24 kilometres of rural road, 14 drinking water supply schemes, 40,000 sq. ft. pavement of street out of rural development funds, electrification of 3 villages and construction of machinery shed and shop and renovation of 4 residential buildings. The targets achieved upto March 1983 are : completion of 20 per cent of rural roads, 15 per cent of rural drinking water supply, 15 per cent of basic health and sanitation and 5 per cent of renovation of 4 buildings. It is anticipated that 100 per cent work will be completed by the end of June 1983.

25. Besides the above allocation made to the Ministry of Interior for the development of Federal Capital area, an amount of Rs. 15.39 million was allocated to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for the execution of their on-going and new schemes related to the training, research, data collection and monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes in the country. Against this an amount of Rs. 10.02 million was utilized.

26. The allocation made to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development during 1982-83 for the above schemes amounted to Rs. 7.868 million against which an amount of Rs. 6.263 million is expected to be utilized by the end of June 1983.

STATISTICAL ANNEXURE

POPULATION

NATIONAL INCOME

AGRICULTURE

MINING AND MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

ENERGY

PUBLIC FINANCE

MONEY CREDIT AND BANKING

TABLE PAGE

PLANNING

Population

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF PAKISTAN

(In thousand).

Census Year	Population	Intercensal annual Compound growth rate
1901	16,576 a	
1911	19,382 b	1.58
1921	21,109	0.86
1931	23,542	1.10
1941	28,282	1.85
1951	33,740 c	1.78
1961	42,880 d	2.43
1972	65,309	3.65e
1981	83,782 f	3.00
1982	85,650 g	3.00
1983	88,220 g	3.00

Sourve :—Census Organization.

Note —(*a*) Excluding population of frontier regions.

(*b*) Based on population excluding 1,622 thousand persons of frontier regions in 1911

(*c*) Including 13 thousand persons (estimated) of Gawadar, not part of Pakistan in 1951 and 24 thousand persons (estimated) in frontier regions who were not included in 1951 census data.

(*d*) The Planning Commission has estimated that there was under-enumeration in the 1961 census to the tune of 7.50 per cent. As such the 1961 population figure used for various economic indicators is taken to be 46,100 thousand.

(*e*) The intercensal population growth rate between 1961, and 1972 is 3.6 per cent if the population is taken without adjustment and 3.00 per cent after adjustment for 7.50 per cent under-enumeration in the 1961 census.

(*f*) Population Census 1981 (March,31).

(*g*) Estimated as on January 1.

TABLE 2

COMPARATIVE POSITION OF 1972 AND 1981 CENSUSES

(Population in thousand).

	1972			Density persons per sq. km	1981			Density persons per sq km
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Pakistan	**65,309**	**34,833**	**30,476**	**82**	**83,782**	**43,960**	**39,822**	**105**
Urban	16,593	9,027	7,566	..	23,729	12,459	11,270	..
Rural	48,716	25,806	22,910	..	60,053	31,501	28,552	..
N W F P	**8,389**	**4,363**	**4,026**	**113**	**10,885**	**5,652**	**5,233**	**146**
Urban	1,196	647	549	..	1,658	861	797	..
Rural	7,193	3,716	3,477	..	9,227	4,791	4,436	...
Punjab	**37,845**	**20,341**	**17,505**	**183**	**47,116**	**24,788**	**22,328**	**229**
Urban	9,259	5,023	4236	..	12,971	6,824	6,147	..
Rural	28,586	15,318	13,268	..	34,145	17,964	16,181	...
Sind	**14,156**	**7,574**	**6,582**	**100**	**18,966**	**9,935**	**9,031**	**134**
Urban	5,726	3,131	2,595	..	8,226	4,309	3,917	...
Rural	8,430	4,443	3,987	..	10,740	5,626	5,114	..
Baluchistan	**2,428**	**1289**	**1,139**	**7**	**4,205**	**2,274**	**2,031**	**12**
Urban	399	218	181	..	672	355	317	..
Rural	2,029	1,071	958	..	3,633	1,919	1,714	..
FATA	**2,491**	**1,266**	**1,225**	**92**	**2,175**	**1,129**	**1,046**	**80**
Urban	13	8	5	..	..	..	...	..
Rural	2,478	1,258	1,220	..	2,175	1,129	1,046	..
Islamabad (FCA) ..	**235**	**130**	**105**	**259**	**335**	**182**	**153**	**369**
Urban	77	46	31	..	202	110	92	..
Rural	**158**	84	74	..	133	72	61	..

Source:—Pakistan Census Organization.

FATA : Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

FCA : Federal Capital Area.

TABLE

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND

Age	Total			Urban	
	Both sexes	Male	Femlel	Both sexes	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	81,607,075	42,823,596	38,783,479	23,681,572	12,661,787
0—4 Years	13,093,870	6,469,467	6,624,493	3,639,619	1,836,225
5—9 Years	13,199,864	6,865,998	6,333,866	3,517,992	1,811,055
10—14 Years	10,555,894	5,742,527	4,813,367	3,124,544	1,666,018
15—19 Years	7,711,126	4,139,099	3,572,027	2,539,232	1,363,804
20—24 Years	6,339,042	3,300,031	3,039,011	2,150,859	1,176,455
25—29 Years	5,531,833	2,854,401	2,677,432	1,733,402	933,882
30—34 Years	4,572,764	2,335,413	2,237,351	1,378,337	740,863
35—39 Years	4,047,655	2,080,305	1,967,350	1,223,809	655,865
40—44 Years	3,623,117	1,891,560	1,731,557	1,062,493	588,243
45—49 Years	3,019,991	1,597,534	1,422,457	869,341	482,412
50—54 Years	2,845,426	1,575,230	1,270,196	766,646	440,182
55—59 Years	1,593,557	846,442	747,115	418,900	237,379
60—64 Years ..	2,091,342	1,214,283	877,059	516,812	303,204
65—69 Years	967,596	538,970	428,626	226,442	131,565
70—74 Years	1,104,214	634,587	469,627	253,009	144,424
75 Years & above ..	1,309,784	737,749	572,035	269,165	150,211

Note : This excludes the population of FATA.

3

URBAN/RURAL DISTRIBUTION 1981

Rural				
Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
7	8	9	10	
11,019,785	57,925,503	30,161,809	27,763,694	All Ages.
1,803,394	9,454,251	4,633,242	4,821,009	0—4 Years.
1,706,937	9,681,872	5,054,943	4,626,929	5—9 Years
1,458,526	7,431,350	4,076,509	3,354,841	10—14 Years
1,175,428	5,171,894	2,775,295	2,396,599	15—19 Years
974,404	4,188,183	2,123,576	2,064,607	20—21 Years
799,520	3,798,431	1,920,519	1,877,912	52—29 Years
637,444	3,194,457	1,594,550	1,599,907	30—34 Years
567,944	2,823,846	1,424,440	1,399,406	35—39 Years
474,250	2,560,624	1,303,317	1,257,307	40—44 Years
377,929	2,159,650	1,115,122	1,044,528	45—49 Years
326,464	2,078,780	1,135,048	943,732	50—54 Years
181,521	1,174,657	609,063	565,594	55—59 Years
213,608	1,574,530	911,079	663,451	60—64 Years
94,877	741,154	407,405	333,749	65—69 Years
108,585	851,205	490,163	361,042	70—74 Years
118,954	1,040,619	587,538	453,081	75 Years & above.

Source : Population Census Organisation.

TABLE 4

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY AGE GROUP AND SEX—PAKISTAN (1978-79)

(percentage)

Age Groups	Civilian Labour Force					
	Total			Employed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total (10 Years & above)	100.00	87.80	12.20	96.45	85.17	11.28
10—11 Years	2.65	2.16	0.50	2.45	1.98	0.47
12—14 Years	6.52	5.51	1.00	5.97	5.08	0.89
15—19 Years	12.31	10.66	1.65	11.41	9.94	1.46
20—24 Years	12.21	10.62	1.59	11.65	10.22	1.43
25—29 Years	11.48	9.99	1.49	11.24	9.80	1.43
30—34 Years	10.08	8.62	1.46	9.88	8.51	1.36
35—39 Years	9.46	8.32	1.14	9.26	8.20	1.06
40—44 Years	8.37	7.39	0.99	8.22	7.29	0.93
45—49 Years	7.54	6.76	0.79	7.37	6.64	0.73
50—54 Years	6.73	6.12	0.61	6.60	6.01	0.59
55—59 Years	4.03	3.57	0.46	3.94	3.51	0.43
60—64 Years	4.31	4.06	0.25	4.25	4.02	0.23
65 & above	4.30	4.02	0.28	4.21	3.96	0.25

Source : Labour Force Survey 1978-79.

TABLE 5

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE (10 YEARS AGE AND ABOVE) BY AGE GROUP AND SEX—RURAL (1978-79)

(Percentage)

Age Groups	Civilian Labour Force					
	Total			Employed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total (10 Years & above)	100.00	85.93	14.07	96.99	83.84	13.15
10–11 Years	3.06	2.45	0.61	2.91	2.32	0.59
12–14 Years	7.24	6.03	1.22	6.80	5.70	1.10
15–19 Years	12.42	10.51	1.91	11.73	9.97	1.76
20–24 Years	11.51	9.73	1.77	11.07	9.44	1.62
25–29 Years	11.26	9.52	1.75	11.06	9.37	1.69
30–34 Years	10.06	8.38	1.68	9.85	8.27	1.58
35–39 Years	9.24	7.94	1.30	9.04	7.82	1.22
40–44 Years	8.12	6.99	1.13	7.97	6.91	1.07
45–49 Years	7.35	6.45	0.90	7.18	6.35	0.83
50–54 Years	6.65	5.96	0.68	6.53	5.86	0.67
55–59 Years	3.91	3.40	0.51	3.82	3.34	0.49
60–64 Years	4.55	4.26	0.29	4.48	4.22	0.26
65 & above	4.64	4.32	0.32	4.55	4.26	0.29

Source : Labour Force Survey 1978-79.

TABLE 6

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE (10 YEARS AGE AND ABOVE) BY AGE GROUP AND SEX—URBAN (1978-79)

(Percentage)

Age Groups	Civilian Labour Force					
	Total			Employed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total (10 Years & above)	100.00	93.61	6.39	94.77	89.31	5.45
10—11 Years	1.39	1.25	0.14	1.03	0.91	0.12
12—14 Years	4.26	3.92	0.34	3.38	3.15	0.23
15—19 Years	11.98	11.14	0.84	10.40	9.84	0.55
20—24 Years	14.41	13.38	1.03	13.47	12.63	0.84
25—29 Years	12.16	11.47	0.69	11.78	11.14	0.64
30—34 Years	10.13	9.37	0.76	9.96	9.27	0.69
35—39 Years	10.15	9.51	0.64	9.95	9.39	0.57
40—44 Years	9.16	8.63	0.54	9.00	8.49	0.51
45—49 Years	8.15	7.70	0.45	7.96	7.54	0.41
50—54 Years	6.99	6.62	0.37	6.83	6.49	0.34
55—59 Years	4.40	4.12	0.29	4.31	4.04	0.27
60—64 Years	3.57	3.42	0.15	3.54	3.40	0.15
65 & above	3.24	3.09	0.16	3.16	3.02	0.13

Source : Labour Force Survey 1978-79.

National Income

TABLE

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CONSTANT

SECTORS	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
1. **Agriculture**	**6595**	**6768**	**6155**	**6166**	**7005**
Major Crops	3428	3524	2894	2807	3539
Minor Crops	822	844	803	846	993
Livestock	2270	2326	2383	2440	2497
Fishing	44	44	49	39	43
Forestry	31	30	26	34	33
2. Mining & Quarrying	27	37	41	42	45
3. **Manufacturing**	**961**	**1042**	**1123**	**1235**	**1396**
Large Scale	277	342	406	502	646
Small Scale	684	700	717	733	750
4. Construction	179	187	247	262	283
5. Electricity & Gas Distribution Services	27	29	31	30	35
6. Transport, Storage and Communication	617	654	667	721	764
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade ...	1477	1567	1575	1585	1685
8. Banking & Insurance	55	60	66	71	77
9. Ownership of Dwellings.. ...	632	649	670	686	704
10. Public Administration and Defence	873	895	1039	993	969
11. Services	955	993	1033	1074	1117
12. **Gross Domestic Product**	**12398**	**12881**	**12647**	**12865**	**14080**
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad ..	(—)18	(—)18	(—)11	(—)13	(—)27
14. **Gross National Product** ..	**12380**	**12863**	**12636**	**12852**	**14053**
15. Population (in million) ..	35.31	36.18	37.07	37.98	38.91
16. Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees)	351	356	341	338	361

Note:—The above series has been prepared in the Economic Adviser's Wing of Finance Division in consultation with the Statistics Division.

1

FACTOR COST OF 1959-60

(Million Rs.)

1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	SECTORS
6948	**7093**	**7254**	**7393**	**7689**	**Agriculture.**
3461	3524	3650	3694	3931	Major Crops
859	882	852	884	891	Minor Crops.
2553	2610	2667	2724	2780	Livestock.
43	51	51	52	56	Fishing
32	26	34	39	31	Forestry.
45	50	55	59	64	Mining & Quarrying.
1569	**1727**	**1821**	**1889**	**1968**	**Manufacturing.**
802	942	1018	1068	1128	Large Scale
767	785	803	821	840	Small Scale.
289	323	337	386	459	Construction
37	43	57	63	66	Electrictiy & Gas Distribution Services.
823	845	878	890	1064	Transport, Storage and Communication.
1777	1818	1876	1939	1988	Wholesale and Retail Trade.
79	96	118	116	131	Banking & Insurance
725	745	769	796	815	Ownership of Dwellings
1014	1030	1003	981	1077	Public Administration and Defence.
1162	1208	1256	1307	1359	Services.
14468	**14978**	**15404**	**15815**	**16680**	**Gross Domestic Product**
(—) 4	(—)20	(—)17	(—)4	—10	Net Factor Income from Abroad
14,464	**14958**	**15,407**	**15811**	**16670**	Gross National Product
39.87	40.86	41.87	42.90	43.95	Population (in million)
363	366	368	369	379	Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees)

TABLE

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CONSTANT

SECTORS	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. **Agriculture**	**7711**	**7695**	**8171**	**8597**	**8813**
Major Crops	3882	3840	4209	4595	4509
Minor Crops	893	869	918	891	1129
Livestock	2837	2887	2940	2996	3048
Fishing	71	67	70	77	85
Forestry	28	32	34	38	42
2. Mining & Quarrying	70	81	86	96	113
3. Manufacturing	2018	2278	2581	2870	3196
Large Scale	1159	1394	1671	1934	2233
Small Scale	859	884	910	936	963
4. Construction	427	612	596	700	897
5. Electricity & Gas Distribution Services. ..	87	99	99	122	142
6. Transport, Storage and Communication ..	952	1059	1031	1142	1176
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	2105	2251	2427	2665	2935
8. Banking and Insurance	160	176	191	213	232
9. Ownership of Dwellings	837	858	888	916	943
10. Public Administration and Defence ..	1048	1062	1103	1134	1244
11. Services	1411	1478	1537	1601	1665
12. Gross Domestic Product	16826	17649	18710	20056	21356
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad	(—)23	(—)25	(—)27	(—)48	(—)34
14. Gross National Product	16803	17624	18683	20008	21322
15. Population (in million)	45.03	46.20	47.53	48.90	50.31
16. Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees) ..	373	381	393	409	424

1

FACTOR COST OF 1959-60

(Million Rs.)

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Sectors
9270	9318	9829	10982	11478	Agriculture
4888	4821	5137	6078	6408	Major Crops.
1130	1172	1284	1406	1516	Minor Crops
3121	3178	3242	3307	3373	Livestock
91	97	114	135	121	Fishing
46	50	52	56	60	Forestry
122	133	133	137	141	Mining and Quarrying
3514	3816	4032	4289	4659	Manufacturing
2523	2796	2982	3209	3548	Large Scale
991	1020	1050	1080	1111	Small Scale
1029	1079	1039	1037	1317	Construction
172	197	207	224	251	Electricity & Gas Distribution Services.
1588	1688	1761	1856	1965	Transport, Storage and Communication.
3166	3440	3621	3754	4020	Wholesale and Retail Trade
320	355	400	447	485	Banking and Insurance
976	1006	1039	1067	1099	Ownership of Dwellings
1465	2293	1962	1912	2008	Public Administration and Defence.
1782	1801	1878	1954	2031	Services
23360	25126	25901	27659	29454	Gross Domestic Product
(–)61	(–)47	(–)48	(–)23	(–)29	Net Factor Income from Abroad
23299	25079	25853	27636	29425	Gross National Product
51.76	53.26	54.79	56.37	58.00	Population (in million)
450	471	472	490	507	Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees).

TABLE

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CONSTANT

SECTORS	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1. **Agriculture**	**12574**	**12188**	**12611**	**12821**	**13357**	**13074**	**13659**
Major Crops	7553	7045	7336	7473	7844	7455	7833
Minor Crops	1363	1418	1507	1478	1585	1679	1839
Livestock	3440	3509	3579	3651	3724	3799	3875
Fishing	170	155	125	128	115	82	86
Forestry	48	61	64	91	89	59	26
2. Mining & Quarrying ..	157	156	159	161	180	181	175
3. **Manufacturing**	**5186**	**5318**	**5130**	**5678**	**6101**	**6136**	**6231**
Large Scale ..	4042	4090	3813	4265	4585	4509	4486
Small Scale	1144	1228	1317	1413	1516	1627	1745
4. Construction	1357	1390	1163	1346	1490	1754	2094
5. Electricity and Gas Distribution Service	639	741	780	903	1068	949	985
6. Transport, Storage and Communication	2026	1979	2025	2355	2466	2575	2605
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	4457	4469	4447	4743	5449	5522	5724
8. Banking and Insurance ..	579	635	640	826	879	1006	1039
9. Ownership nf Dwellings ..	1112	1149	1188	1231	1275	1321	1369
10. Public Administration and Defence..	2080	2133	2278	2599	2983	3972	3854
11. Services	2169	2276	2391	2516	2653	2803	2964
12. Gross domestic Product..	**32336**	**32434**	**32812**	**35179**	**37901**	**39393**	**40699**
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad	(+)2	(—)72	(+)71	(+)181	(+)184	(+)258	(+)711
14. **Gross National Product** ..	**32338**	**32362**	**32883**	**35360**	**38085**	**39651**	**41410**
15. Population (in million) ..	59.70	61.49	63.34	65.24	67.20	69.21	71.29
16. Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees)	542	526	519	542	567	573	581

Note. — These series may not be comparable with the similar series published earlier because of the following reasons :

(*i*) The income orginating in PIA, Banking and Insurance, Federal Government and Net factor Income from abrood for which the data was available combined for former East and West Pakistan have now been allocated to the present Pakistan on the basis of the ratios worked out and used in 1970-71 right from 1959-60.

(*ii*) As per decision of National Accounts Committee in its twelfth meeting, the estimates have been revised from 1969-70 onwards by excluding the value added in Pakistan Broadcasting and Pakistan Television Corporation from Public Administration and

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FACTOR COST OF 1959-60

(Million Rs.)

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (Revised	1982-83 (Provisions)	SECTORS
13998	**14364**	**14861**	**15859**	**16,464**	**17,067**	**17,826**	Agriculture.
7,944	8,115	8315	9,105	9,463	9,752	10,252	Major Crops.
1,920	1,762	2,023	2,086	2,125	2,196	2,284	Minor Crops.
3,993	4,129	4,281	4,441	4,616	4,806	5,033	Livestock.
96	100	148	137	170	172	179	Fishing.
45	58	94	90	90	71	78	Forestry.
206	212	221	250	283	304	322	Mining and Quarrying.
6258	6,833	7,163	7,870	8,672	9,701	10.507	Manufacturing.
4,385	4,823	5,006	5,575	6,188	7,036	7,647	Large Scale.
1,873	2,010	2,157	2,315	2,484	2,665	2,860	Small Scale.
2,076	2,248	2,371	2,644	2,755	2,816	2,952	Construction.
1,143	1,244	1,366	1,531	1,698	1,777	1,894	Electricity and Gas Distribution Services.
2,649	2,023	3,268	3,487	3,766	4,006	4,200	Transport, Storage and Communcation.
5,660	6,180	6,477	6,953	7,402	7,973	8,700	Wholesale and Retail Trade.
1,124	1,256	1,337	1,312	1,302	1,400	1,507	Banking and Insurance
1,418	1,469	1,522	1,577	1,634	1,693	1,754	Ownership of Dwellings
4,135	4,657	4,906	5,209	5,761	5,855	5,866	Public Administration and Defence.
3,060	3,319	3,510	3,711	3,924	4,149	4,387	Services.
4,1727	44,805	47,002	50,423	53,661	56,681	59,985	Gross Domestic Product
(+)1295	(+)2675	(+)3066	(+)3152	2,815	2,844	3,431	Net Factor Income from Abroad
43,022	47,480	50,068	(+)53,575	56,476	59,525	63,416	Gross National Product
73.43	75.63	77.90	80.23	82.60	85.00	87.46	Population (In million)
586	628	643	668	684	700	725	Per Capita Gross Income(in rupees).

Source.—Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Defence sector as their contributions have been transferred to Transport, Storage and Communication Sector.

(*iii*) The estimate prior to 1973-74 do not include expenditure on food and clothing of defence personnel.

(*iv*) The estimate of net factor income from abroad for the years 1975-76 to 1982-83 includes remittances both in cash and kind.

(*v*) The series for the value added of small-scale manufacturing has been revised from 1969-70 to 1982-83 on the basis of Bureau of Statistscs Survey of Small and Household Manufacturing Industries (SHMI) 1969-70 and Punjab SHMI Survey 1975-76.

TABLE

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT

Sectors	1959-60	1960-61	1960-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. **Agriculture**	**7,711**	**8,184**	**8,216**	**8,565**	**9,499**
Major Crops	3882	4,111	4 079	4,365	4,955
Minor Crops —	893	900	911	864	1,150
Livestock	2837	3,064	3,110	3,203	3,238
Fishing	71	79	83	98	116
Forestry	28	30	33	39	40
2. Mining and Quarrying	70	83	89	102	119
3. **Manufacturing**	**2,018**	**2,278**	**2,617**	**3,025**	**3,409**
Large Scale	1,159	1,383	1,688	2,043	2,390
Small Scale .. — ..	859	895	929	982	1,019
4. Construction —	427	607	602	739	960
5. Electricity and Gas Distribution Services	87	102	105	127	157
6. Transport, Storage and Communication	952	1,098	1,115	1,200	1,285
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	2,105	2,320	2,505	2,706	3,159
8. Banking and Insurance ..	160	186	206	226	257
9. Ownership of Dwellings ..	837	875	924	953	1,000
10. Public Administration and Defence	1,048	1,111	1,160	1,206	1,344
11. Services	1411	1,505	1,600	1,640	1.756
12. **Gross Dometic Product**	**16,826**	**18,349**	**19,139**	**20,489**	**22,945**
13. Net Factor Income frnm Abroad	(—)23	(—)26	(—)27	(—)49	(—)35
14. **Gross National Product** ..	**16,803**	**18,323**	**19,112**	**20,440**	**22,910**
15. Population (in million)	45.03	46.20	47.53	48.90	50.31
16. Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees)	373	397	402	418	455

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CURRENT FACTOR COST

(Million Rs.)

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Sectors
10,438	**10,572**	**12,460**	**13,994**	**14,038**	**Agriculture.**
5,720	5,669	6,604	7,329	7,466	Major Crops.
1,346	1,448	1,943	2,159	1,709	Minor Crops.
3,199	3,254	3,688	4,256	4,615	Livestock
127	138	151	159	148	Fishing
46	63	74	91	100	Forestry
140	152	158	165	181	Mining and Quarrying
3,766	**4,301**	**4,719**	**5,219**	**6,046**	**Manufacturing**
2,704	3,151	3 490	3,905	4 604	Large Scale
1,062	1,150	1,229	1,314	1,442	Small Scale
1,103	1,216	1,216	1,262	1709	Construction
200	229	269	291	309	Electricity and Gas Distribution Services
1,850	2,009	2,325	2,524	2,705	Transport, Storage and Communication.
3,690	4,100	4,786	5,116	5,538	Wholesale and Retail Trade
348	398	490	557	625	Banking and Insurance.
1,083	1,187	1,340	1403	1,516	Ownership of Dwellings
1,658	2,687	2 464	2 483	2,645	Public Administration and Defence.
1,926	2,118	2,395	2,528	2,673	Services
26,202	**28,969**	**32,622**	**35,542**	**37,985**	**Gross Domestic Product.**
(—)55	(—)50	(—)48	(—)23	(—)30	Net Factor Income from/abroad
26,147	**28,919**	**32,574**	**35,519**	**37,955**	**Gross National Product**
51.76	53.26	54.79	56.37	58.00	**Population (in million).**
505	543	595	630	654	Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees).

TABLE

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT

Sectors	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1. **Agriculture**	**15,964**	**16,236**	**17,934**	**21,937**	**28,034**	**33,533**	**38,338**
Major Crops	9,103	8,832	10,067	12,346	14,331	18,268	20,572
Minor Crops	1,999	2,244	2,408	2,833	3,777	5,003	6,030
Livestock	4,547	4,794	5,053	6,169	8,247	9,629	11,130
Fishing	233	261	295	379	476	383	447
Forestry	82	105	111	180	253	250	159
2. Mining and Quarrying ..	229	243	268	386	560	793	968
3. **Manufacturing** ..	**6,963**	**7,570**	**7,773**	**9,695**	**12,751**	**17,479**	**20,054**
Large-Scale	5,427	5,822	5,777	7,282	9,583	12,844	14,438
Small-Scale	1,536	1,748	1,996	2,413	3,168	4,635	5,616
4. Construction ..	1,822	1,979	1,763	2,298	3,114	4,996	6,739
5. Electricity and Gas Distribution Services.	661	782	823	955	1,217	1,264	1,713
6. Transport, Storage and Communication ..	2,943	3,014	3,250	4,261	5,587	7,404	8,338
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,475	6,806	7,138	8,582	12,846	16,166	18,321
8. Banking and Insurance ..	771	882	968	1,408	1,801	2,612	3,021
9. Ownership of Dwellings..	1,614	1,752	1,913	2,237	2,868	3,766	4,356
10. Public Administration and Defence.	2,769	2,963	3,445	4,430	5,750	8,113	9,490
11. Services	3134	3,475	3894	4,636	6,353	8,514	10,085
12. Gross Domestic Product..	43,345	45,702	49,169	60,795	—80,441	104,640	121,423
13. Net Factor Income from abroad	+3	—82	+99	+463	+617	+1147	+2992
14. Gross **National Product**	**43,348**	**45,620**	**49,268**	**61,258**	**81,058**	**105,787**	**124,415**
15. Population (in million) ..	59.70	61.49	63.34	65.24	67.20	69.21	71.29
16. Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees).	726	742	778	939	1,206	1,528	17,745

R :—Revised.
P:—Provisional

2

CURRENT FACTOR COST

(Million Rs.)

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 R	1982-83 P	Sectors
3,686	**49,522**	**57,497**	**66,100**	**74,629**	**89,311**	**101,593**	**Agriculture**
2,484	26,965	30,901	35,538	38,840	46,107	52,064	Major Crops
5,963	7,697	8,475	9,227	10,461	12,622	13,875	Minor Crops
3,395	13,741	16,843	19,566	22,867	27,810	32,162	Livestock
552	708	833	1,283	1,932	2,205	2,829	Fishing
292	411	445	486	529	567	663	Forestry
1,196	1,234	1,378	2,226	2,834	3,131	3,533	Mining and Quarrying
2,234	**25,201**	**28,204**	**35,098**	42,061	48,304	54,786	**Manufacturing**
5,579	17,788	19,711	24,800	30,013	35,034	39,873	Large-Scale
6,655	7,413	84,93	10,298	12,048	13,270	14,913	Small-Scale
7,376	8,291	9,336	11,762	13,362	14,021	15,392	Construction
1,916	2,448	3,397	4,789	5,684	6,288	7,035	Electricity and Gas Distribution Services.
9,252	11,260	13,151	15,451	18,984	22,621	24,790	Transport, Storage and Communication.
9,769	23,106	26,065	30,809	37,314	45,024	51,882	Wholesale and Retail Trade
3,573	4,273	4,931	5,356	6,035	7,233	81,60	Banking and Insurance.
4,931	5,460	6,082	7,000	8,255	9,544	10,359	Ownership of Dwellings.
10,371	13,155	13,859	16,263	19,257	21,507	24,396	Public Administration and Defence.
11,382	13,221	15,158	17,729	21,345	25 143	27,875	Services
35,686	157,171	179,058	212,583	249,760	292,127	329,801	Gross Domestic Product.
5480	12139	14533	18284	+22,692	+25,349	+35,412	Net Factor Income from abroad
141,166	**169,310**	**193,591**	**230,867**	272,452	**317,476**	**365,213**	**Gross National Product.**
73,43	75.63	77.90	80.23	82.60	85.00	87.46	Population (in million)
1,922	2,239	2,485	2,878	3,298	3,735	4,176	Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees).

Source.—Federal Bureau of Statistcs.

TABLE

EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL PRODUCT

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Private Consumption Expenditure.	36,667	38,726	40,721	50,139	69,942	92,120	104,911
General Government Consumption Expenditure.	4,846	5,270	6,478	7,724	8,539	11,950	14,343
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation.	6,835	7,045	6,813	7,647	10,614	16,218	22,770
Change in Stocks	706	847	850	1,000	1,000	2,000	
Exports of Goods and Non-Factor Services.	3,637	3,922	3,923	9,961	11,960	12,994	13,881
Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	4,942	—5,323	—4,727	—9,598	—15,202	—23,016	23,858
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices.	47,749	50,487	54,058	66,873	86,853	112,266	132,051
Net Factor Income from abroad	+3	—82	+99	+463	+617	+1,147	+2,992
Expenditure on Gross National Product at Market Prices.	47,752	50,405	54,157	67,336	87,470	113,413	135,043
Indirect Taxes	— 4,636	—4,978	—5,117	—6,600	—9,486	—11,560	—13,642
Subsidies	+ 232	+193	+228	+ 522	+3,074	+3,934	+3,014
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	43,348	45,620	49,268	61,258	81,058	105,787	124,415
Memo:							
Gross National Savings	6,239	6,709	6,958	9,473	8,989	9,343	15,789
Gross Domestic Savings	6,236	6,851	6,859	9,010	8,372	8,196	12,797

R.—Revised.

P.—Provisional.

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AT CURRENT PRICES

(Million Rs).

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 R	1982-83 P	
118,965	141,644	1 64,828	198,614	235,586	273,202	309,765	Private Consumption Expenditure.
15,816	17,977	19,139	22,127	27,331	33,417	37,705	General Government Current Consumption Expenditure.
26,421	29,015	31,412	38,861	41,003	46,893	53,513	Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation.
1,000	1,000	1,750	2,000	4,500	7,000	8,500	Change in stocks.
13,991	16,629	21,529	29,485	35,707	33,033	40,456	Exports of Goods and Non-Factor Services
—26,741	—32,600	—42,529	—54,578	—62,129	—68,501	83,794	Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services.
149,452	173,665	196,129	236,509	281,998	325,044	366,145	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices
+5,480	+12,139	+14,533	+18,284	+22,692	+25,349	+35,412	Net Factor Income from/to rest of the World.
154,932	185,804	210,662	254,793	304,690	350,393	401,557	Expenditure on Gross National Product at Market Prices.
—15,650	—19,604	—24,058	—30,333	—35,562	—37,901	—43,044	Indiredct Taxes
+1,884	+3,110	+6,987	6,407	3,324	4,984	6,700	Subsidies.
141,166	169,310	193,591	230,867	272,452	317,476	365,213	Gross National Product at Factor cost
							Memo :
20,151	25,983	26,695	34,052	41,773	43,774	54,087	Gross National Saving
14,671	13,844	12,162	15,768	19,081	18,425	18,675	Gross Domestic Saving

Source.—Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY ECONOMIC

Sectors	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
PRIVATE	**3,493.3**	**3,531.4**	**3,545.9**	**37,26.3**	**3,840.0**	**5,027.8**	**6,483.9**
Agriculture	476.1	463.4	535.2	612.1	737.9	845.7	1,348.5
Mining and Quarrying ..	17.5	18.8	18.0	19.0	22.7	30.2	33.2
Manufacturing Large Scale	1,208.2	1,224.0	1,016.3	763.1	697.3	990.4	1,309.0
Manufacturing Small Scale	187.7	201.7	219.1	255.9	325.5	446.5	509.5
Construction	61.0	4.4	28.1	23.7	26.7	62.3	49.9
Electricity & Gas	108.3	107.7	71.3	111.8	0.9	1.0	1.5c
Transport and Communication	514.7	518.3	606.9	968.0	999.6	1,016.4	1,070.7
Banking, Insurance and other Financial Institutions .	51.5	52.0	33.2	34.5	9.8b	5.6b	7.2b
Ownership of Dwellings ..	502.3	555.6	603.9	493.8	300.3	1,136.4	1,341.2
Services	366.0	385.5	413.9	444.4	519.3	673.3	813.2
PUBLIC	**3,340.7**	**3,514.0**	**3,267.4**	**3,920.2**	**6773.9**	**11,010.1**	**16,286.5**
Government Enterprises ..	**314.8**	**353.8**	**262.9**	**355.3**	**397.5**	**915.9**	**911.9**
Railway	219.2	233.1	114.2	106.9	111.7	602.0	645.0
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Department ..	95.6	120.7	147.8	248.4	285.8	313.9	266.0

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ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES

(Million Rs).

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	SECTORS
7,779.7	**8,763.6**	**9,555.9**	**12,440.6**	14,904.3	16,541.7	19,452.0	**PRIVATE**
1,600.0	1,946.6	2,064.2	2,465.3	2,698.5	2902.1	4085.4	Agriculture.
36.5	40.1	44.1	48.5	53.3	58.6	64.4	Mining and Quarrying.
1,526.3	1,539.1	1,569.1	2,177.3	3291.0	3595.6	3877.3	Manufacturing Large Sacle.
585.3	634.4	724.3	818.3	1068.5	1221.1	1337.4	Manufacturing Small Scale.
119.3	104.9	118.4	96.8	144.8	227.8	299.7	Construction.
1.6c	2.0	2.4	1.8	5.0	—	—	Electricity & Gas
1,167.0	1,227.3	1,384.2	2,100.2	1850.0	1775.9	2043.0	Transport and Communication
13.8b	13.4	17.4	26.0	23.5	91.4	105.3	Banking, Insurance and other Financial Institutions.
1,709.0	2,034.6	2,272.9	3,003.0	3850.3	4501.0	5367.3	Ownership of Dwellings.
1,020.9	1,221.2	1,358.9	1,703.4	1919.4	2168.2	2272.2	Services.
18,641.7	**20,251.2**	**21,855.8**	**26,419.9**	26098.4	30,351.1	34060.7	PUBLIC'
1,122.0	**1,083.2**	**1,001.3**	**1,272.3**	1572.3	2381.4	2833.2	**Government Enterprises.**
643.4	655.1	580.6	881.4	1100.0	1396.4	1296.0	Railways.
478.6	428.1	420.7	390.9	472.3	985.0	1537.2	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Department.

TABLE

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY ECONOMIC

year	1969-70	1970-71	1972-73	1973-74	1973-74fi	1974-75	1975-76
Authonomous and Semi Autonomous Organizations	**1,962.4**	**2,218.0**	**2,038.4**	**1,979.9**	**3,692.6**	**6,311.0**	**10,467.4**
Indus Basin	1,024.8	933.3	981.2	719.4	728.6	1,043.2	1,477.2
Rural Development ..	99.2	40.3	39.1	139.6	140.4	142.2	160.7
Banking, Insurance and other Finance Institutions	8.0	5.3	10.3	13.5	59.4	81.1	110.4
Mining and Quarrying ..	8.3	7.4	10.5	33.0	14.6	59.6	37.4
Large Scale Manufacturing	177.1	68.7	96.9	109.9	375.4	1,056.6	3,159.5
Small Scale Manufacturing.	2.1	(—)0.5	1.6	0.7	6.9	8.3	22.1
Electricity and Gas ..	155.8	575.1	410.1	383.2	704.5	2,419.1	3,184.7
Others	487.1	536.4	539.7	580.6	1,652.8	1,500.9	2,315.4
General Government ..	**1,053.5**	**942.2**	**917.0**	**1,585.0**	**2,683.8**	**3,783.2**	**4,907.2**
Federal	352.0	299.5	352.3	571.5	1,021.7	1,417.7	1,816.3
Provincial	559.9	487.3	373.4	812.7	1,407.5	1,952.0	2,632.6
Local Bodies	151.6	155.4	191.3	200.8	254.6	413.5	458.3

Source :—Federal Bureau of Statistics.

R—Revised.

P—Provisional.

a. Excludes Rs. 25.8 million for the year 1972-73, Rs. 35.4 million for 1973-74 and Rs. 78.6 million 1974-75 for and Rs. 100.7 million for 1975-76 as investment in BIM Industries but includes investment in Ghee establishments, upto 1972-73 only.

b. Excludes Rs. 55.1 million for 1973-74 and Rs. 58.4 million for 1974-75 and Rs. 91.9 million for 1975-76 and Rs. 109.1 million for 1976-77 as investment in nationalized banks.

c. Includes only private share of investment of electricity companies divided on the basis of paid up sbare capital, except, KESC which is shown under public Sector. The investment in gas companies is also shown under public sector.

4

ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
						19,038.4	
							Autonomous and Semi Autonomous.
11,515.3	**13,510.1**	**14,274.5**	**18,308.0**	15,559.3	16,564.3		**Organizations.**
581.3	855.0	413.2	730.8	889.0	876.2	1000.0	Indus Basin.
98.8	73.4	148.6	192.0	602.7	365.7	459.4	Rural Development.
160.7	202.1	186.0	251.7	244.6	322.2	311.1	Banking, Insurance and other Financial Institutions.
295.2	335.8	100.3	112.7	330.4	359.0	579.3	Mining and Quarrying. Manufacturing.
4,487.8	6,133.3	6,637.7	6,573.2	4814.3	4649.3	4547.1	Large Scale Manufacturing.
26.2	10.2	21.6	19.7	21.3	34.7	32.2	Small Scale Manufacturing.
2,519.5	2,777.8	3,025.5	2,331.0	3377.0	3910.2	4827.0	Electricity and Gas.
3,345.8	3,122.5	3,741.6	8,096.9	5280.0	6046.0	7282.5	Others.
6,004.4	5,657.9	6,580.0	6,839.6	8966.8	11405.4	12189.1	General Government.
2,420.9	2,311.1	2,687.4	2,735.0	3443.0	4490.4	4583.8	Federal.
3,010.9	2,894.9	3,368.1	3,288.1	4210.9	5262.3	5765.8	Provincial.
572.6	451.9	524.5	816.5	1312.9	1652.7	1839.5	Local Bodies.

Agriculture

TABLE 1

PRODUCTION INDEX OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS
(1959-60=100)

Year (July—June)	All crops	Food crops	Fibre crops	Other crops
1948-49	89	..	..	—
1949-50	86	..	..	..
1950-51	90	..	—	—
1951-52	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	—
1953-54	..	..	—	—
1954-55	90	..	—	..
1955-56	86	..	..	—
1956-57	—	..	—	—
1957-58	..	—	—	—
1958-59	—	—	—	—
1959-60	100	100	100	100
1960-61	100	98	103	103
1961-62	109	105	111	122
1962-63	119	108	128	151
1963-64	118	108	144	124
1964-65	128	120	130	162
1965-66	127	107	147	181
1966-67	135	114	156	189
1967-68	157	150	171	170
1968-69	168	160	181	184
1969-70	186	177	185	214
1970-71	174	164	188	195
1971-72	183	170	245	169
1972-73	188	181	243	163
1973-74	196	190	228	188
1974-75	187	183	220	171
1975-76	199	207	176	193
1976-77	203	212	149	224
1977-78	209	208	197	223
1978-79	219	238	162	212
1979-80	239	245	250	210
1980-81	249	254	245	236
1981-82	256	255	257	261
1982-83 (P)	269	273	283	246

(P) Provisional. .. Not available *Source*: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

**Weighting system* : Weighted average prices of the base year are used as a weight for the quantum indices.

**Method of calculation* : The index numbers are computed by Laspeyre's Formula *i.e.* $\frac{\Sigma QIPo}{\Sigma QoPo}$

where the nominator is the sum of current year's quantities (Qo) at base year prices (Po) and the denominator is the sum of the value of base year quantities (Qo) at base year price (Po).

TABLE 2

AREA UNDER FOOD CROPS

(000 Hectares).

Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Gram	Total Food grains*	Total Food Crops
1960-61	4,639	1,181	746	476	480	187	1,106	7,709	8,815
1961-62	4,923	1,214	832	513	473	187	1,194	8,142	9,336
1962-63	5,022	1,186	851	486	459	196	1,219	8,200	9,419
1963-64	5,019	1,286	741	467	500	177	1,113	8,190	9,303
1964-65	5,317	1,356	910	585	486	185	1,210	8,839	10,049
1965-66	5,155	1,393	840	594	542	155	1,070	8,679	9,749
1966-67	5,344	1,409	837	558	554	162	1,244	8,864	10,108
1967-68	5,983	1,420	914	584	608	174	1,121	9,683	10,804
1968-69	6,160	1,555	736	474	616	156	958	9,697	10,655
1969-70	6,229	1,622	631	491	648	157	928	9,778	10,706
1970-71	5,977	1,503	750	558	640	141	914	9,569	10,483
1971-72	5,797	1,456	759	507	633	157	964	9,309	10,273
1972-73	5,971	1,480	612	500	645	164	1,017	9,372	10,389
1973-74	6,113	1,512	733	589	633	205	1,108	9,785	10,893
1974-75	5,812	1,604	545	445	614	194	996	9,214	10,210
1975-76	6,111	1,710	624	476	620	186	1,068	9,727	10,795
1976-77	6,390	1,749	648	447	624	174	1,095	10,032	11,127
1977-78	6,360	1,899	641	520	656	167	1,099	10,243	11,342
1978-79	6,687	2,026	659	469	650	178	1,224	10,669	11,893
1979-80	6,924	2,035	561	423	701	159	1,129	10,803	11,932
1980-81	6,984	1,933	406	394	769	259	843	10,745	11,588
1981-82	7110 (P)	1,976	559	393	739	221	861	10,998	11,859
1982-83 (P)	7,236	1,954	482	425	767	218	930	11,082	12,012

(P):—Provisional. *Source*.—Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.
*Foodgrain totals do not include gram.

TABLE 3

AREA UNDER CASH CROPS

(000 Hectares).

Year	Sugarcane	Rapeseed and Mustard	Sesamum	Cotton	Tobacco	Total Cash Crops
1960-61	388	499	32	1,293	39	2,251
1961-62	444	451	44	1,396	45	2,380
1962-63	531	495	30	1,374	46	2,476
1963-64	478	475	27	1,471	44	2,495
1964-65	503	488	34	1,467	49	2,541
1965-66	597	442	28	1,561	58	2,686
1966-67	650	460	30	1,620	72	2,832
1967-68	504	542	32	1,785	70	2,933
1968-69	541	442	28	1,745	65	2,821
1969-70	620	479	23	1,756	60	2,938
1970-71	636	510	31	1,733	61	2,971
1971-72	552	562	42	1,957	51	3,164
1972-73	534	534	30	2,010	44	3,152
1973-74	646	536	33	1,845	47	3,107
1974-75	673	452	23	2,031	54	3,233
1975-76	700	470	28	1,852	45	3,095
1976-77	788	519	30	1,865	51	3,253
1977-78	822	412	32	1,843	53	3,162
1978-79	752	433	46	1,891	48	3,170
1979-80	718	409	46	2,081	50	3,304
1980-81	825	417	44	2,108	43	3,437
1981-82	947	386	43	2,214	42	3,632
1982-83 (P)	890	405	46	2,276	..	..

P. —Provisional.
..—Not available

Source.—Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTION OF FOOD CROPS

(000 Tonnes)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Gram	Total Food grains	Total Food Crops
1960-61	3,814	1,030	306	221	439	120	610	5,930	6,540
1961-62	4,027	1,227	370	248	488	116	623	6,476	7,099
1962-63	4,170	1,095	422	251	489	113	678	6,540	7,218
1963-64	4,162	1,192	362	238	526	111	610	6,591	7,201
1964-65	4,591	1,350	446	293	528	118	672	7,326	7,998
1965-66	3,916	1,317	370	274	540	83	540	6,500	7,040
1966-67	4,335	1,365	371	277	587	88	635	7,023	7,658
1967-68	6,418	1,499	414	291	792	108	481	9,522	10,003
1968-69	6,618	2,032	330	262	626	97	528	9,965	10,493
1969-70	7,294	2,401	302	284	668	104	506	11,053	11,559
1970-71	6,476	2,200	355	329	718	91	494	10,169	10,663
1971-72	6,890	2,262	360	312	705	103	510	10,632	11,142
1972-73	7,442	2,330	304	302	706	109	553	11,193	11,746
1973-74	7,629	2,455	351	378	767	140	610	11,720	12,330
1974-75	7,673	2,314	266	266	747	137	550	11,403	11,953
1975-76	8,691	2,618	308	281	803	130	601	12,831	13,432
1976-77	9,144	2,737	311	261	764	124	649	13,341	13,990
1977-78	8,367	2,950	318	284	821	121	614	12,861	13,475
1978-79	9,950	3,272	317	252	799	129	538	14,719	15,257
1979-80	10,857	3,216	277	249	875	118	313	15,592	15,905
1980-81	11,475	3,123	214	230	970	176	337	16,188	16,525
1981-82	11,142 (p)	3,430	272	225	930	157	286	16,156	16,442
1982-83 (P)	12,267	3,369	..	..	1,006	..	452	..	..

P —Provisional. *Source.*—Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

.. Not available

* Foodgrain totals do not include gram.

TABLE 5

PRODUCTION OF CASH CROPS

(000 Tonnes)

Year	Sugarcane	Rapeseed and Mustard	Sesamum	Cotton *	Tobacco	Total Cash Crops
1960-61	11,641	214	7	301 (1,768)	60	12,223
1961-62	14,357	205	11	324 (1,906)	70	14,967
1962-63	18,439	257	8	366 (2,153)	71	19,141
1963-64	16,140	211	8	419 (2,461)	75	16,853
1964-65	18,668	214	9	378 (2,220)	83	19,352
1965-66	22,309	182	7	414 (2,437)	110	23,022
1966-67	21,982	203	7	463 (2,723)	140	22,795
1967-68	18,660	274	9	518 (3,043)	130	19,591
1968-69	21,971	229	8	528 (3,102)	125	22,861
1969-70	26,370	255	8	536 (3,149)	116	27,285
1970-71	23,167	269	10	542 (3,189)	113	24,101
1971-72	19,963	301	14	707 (4,159)	87	21,072
1972-73	19,947	287	10	702 (4,126)	63	21,009
1973-74	23,911	293	12	659 (3,872)	66	24,941
1974-75	21,242	248	8	634 (3,729)	77	22,209
1975-76	25,547	267	11	514 (3,021)	58	26,397
1976-77	29,524	296	12	435 (2,557)	73	30,340
1977-78	30,077	236	13	575 (3,380)	74	30,975
1978-79	27,326	248	19	473 (2,783)	68	28,134
1979-80	27,498	247	19	728 (4,282)	78	28,570
1980-81	32,359	253	18	715 (4,201)	67	33,412
1981-82	36,580	238	17	748 (4,398)	69	37,652
1982-83 (P)	33,474	..	..	823 (4,844)	..	..

(P.)—Provisional. *Source.*—Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

..Not available

* —Figures in brackets indicate 000 bales for cotton.

TABLE 6

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS

(000 N/Tonnes)

Year	Production				Consumption			
	N	P	K	Total	N	P	K	Total
1962-63	39.95	1.07	.	41.02	40.00	0.20	.	40.20
1963-64	43.82	1.18	.	45.00	68.00	0.70	.	68.70
1964-65	46.61	1.44	.	48.05	85.00	2.20	.	87.20
1965-66	46.02	1.41	.	47.43	69.24	1.25	.	70.49
1966-67	50.75	0.71	.	51.46	107.78	3.91	0.14	111.83
1967-68	49.66	2.84	.	52.50	177.44	12.78	0.21	190.43
1968-69	78.60	2.54	.	81.14	203.52	38.64	2.48	244.64
1969-70	129.27	4.15	.	133.42	272.56	33.80	1.34	307.70
1970-71	140.13	4.51	.	144.64	251.52	30.46	1.22	283.20
1971-72	215.14	4.86	.	220.00	343.97	37.23	0.74	381.93
1972-73	274.52	8.22	.	282.74	386.39	48.73	1.38	436.50
1973-74	300.07	4.19	.	304.26	341.93	58.08	2.67	402.68
1974-75	320.60	6.30	.	326.90	362.83	60.57	2.09	425.49
1975-76	314.90	11.80	.	326.70	443.41	108.60	1.82	553.83
1976-77	312.30	13.40	.	325.70	510.63	118.21	2.46	631.30
1977-78	312.80	15.00	.	327.80	554.14	157.27	5.82	717.23
1978-79	336.60	28.90	.	365.50	684.27	187.96	7.58	879.81
1979-80	389.90	51.80	.	441.70	805.99	228.47	9.59	1044.05
1980-81	586.30	58.50	.	644.80	842.80	226.90	9.63	1079.33
1981-82	713.70	68.80	.	782.50	831.68	226.27	23.19	1081.14
1982-83 (July-March)	707.90	54.20	.	762.10	768.68	205.64	22.68	997.00

. Not applicable
N.—Nitrogenous.
P.—Phospbatic.
K.—Potassic.

Source.— (*i*) Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.
(*ii*) Ministry of Industries.

TABLE 7

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT DISBURSED

(Million Rs.)

Year	Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan	Taccavi	Coopera-tives	Commercial Banks	Total
1952-53	0.08	4.20	..	.	4.28
1953-54	0.06	7.70	15.50	.	23.26
1954-55	1.10	3.80	–	.	4.90
1955-56	1.00	6.40	25.44	.	32.84
1956-57	1.70	7.10	27.75	.	36.55
1957-58	3.60	12.80	29.21	.	45.61
1958-59	5.70	17.20	32.25	.	55.15
1959-60	24.80	17.90	44.88	.	87.58
1960-61	30.90	14.80	58.08	.	103.78
1961 62	42.70	12.20	92.91	.	147.81
1962-63	40.70	9.80	82.83	.	133.33
1963-64	46.70	12.00	70.34	.	129.04
1964-65	40.50	30.50	56.54	.	127.54
1965-66	68.00	12.70	51.72	.	132.42
1966-67	100.50	11.20	83.45	.	195.15
1967-68	106.20	13.00	59.46	.	178.66
1968-69	82.10	12.20	47.38	.	141.68
1969-70	91.30	10.60	53.45	.	155.35
1970-71	92.70	10.20	55.48	.	158.38
1971-72	80.00	8.92	39.08	.	128.00
1972-73	168.80	10.23	42.02	85.70	306.75
1973-74	415.20	67.50	143.72	286.40	912.82
1974-75	395.50	12.13	81.54	520.90	1,010.07
1975-76	532.20	25.67	91.84	808.10	1,457.81
1976-77	637.90	13.14	95.45	970.10	1,716.59
1977-78	429.80	9.00	138.04	1,290.92	1,867.76
1978-79	416.94	11.96	413.78	1,381.11	2,223.79
1979-80	711.55	8.20	708.64	1,587.40	3,015.79
1980-81	1,066.62	8.30	1,126.25	1,826.77	4,027.94
1981-82	1,557.38	7.86	1,100.80	2,436.10	5,102.14
1982-83 (Estimated)	2,250.00	11.00	1,731.00	2,063.00	6,055.00

Source.—Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives, State Bank of Pakistan and Planning and Development Division.

. Not applicable

.. Not available.

TABLE 8

TUBEWELLS INSTALLED, TRACTORS IMPORTED AND WATER AVAILABILITY AT FARM GATE

Year	Tubewells Installed (Nos)	Tractors Imported (Nos)	Water Availability at Farmgate (Million Acre Feet)
1965-66	..	1,665	63.87
1966-67	..	4,113	67.54
1967-68	...	2,182	68.54
1968-69	--	4,411	72.79
1969-70	7,727	5,696	75.50
1970-71	8,627	3,879	69.95
1971-72	10,344	4,224	71.10
1972-73	10,260	1,847	81.17
1973-74	8,477	5,216	80.06
1974-75	8,863	7,190	77.02
1975-76	8,847	10,809	85.94
1976-77	8,767	15,554	84.57
1977-78	8,820	11,902	89.44
1978-79	8,642	15,178	87.39
1979-80	8,783	19,313	94.14
1980-81	6,160	16,137	97.79
1981-82	6,135	18,858	96.45
1982-83 (Provisional)	4,343	20,000	101.22

..Not available

Source.—Planning and Development Division and Ministry of Production.

TABLE 9

PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(Rs. per 40 Kgs)

Commodities	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Wheat	**14.46**	**14.46**	**14.46.**	**14.46**	**14.46**	**14.46**	**14.46**	**18.21**
Rice								
Basmati (F.A.Q.)	25.72	26.79	27.86	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	33.22
Irri-6 (F.A.Q)								
Irri-8								
Paddy								
Basmati								
Irri-6								
Sugarcane (Mill Gate)								
N.W.F.P.		1.81	2.41	2.14	2.41	2.41	2.14	2.41
Punjab		2.70	2.41	2.14	2.41	2.41	2.14	2.59
Sind		2.70	2.41	2.14	2.41	2.41	2.14	2.74
Cotton (Lint)								
Desi								
AC-134, NT.								
B-557, 149-F.								
Sarmast, Qallandri Deltapine, MS-39,40.								
Seed Cotton (Phutti).								
Desi								
AC-134, NT								
B-557, 149-F								
Sarmast, Qallandri. Deltapine, MS-39,40								
Potato.								
Onion.								

TABLE 9

PROCUREMENT SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Commodities	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Wheat	**16.07**	**18.22**	**18.22**	**18.22**	**24.11**	**27.33**	**39.65**	**39.65**
Rice								
Basmati (F.A.Q)	40.72	37.50	40.72	40.72	51.30	66.45	96.45	96.45
Irri-6 (F.A.Q)								
Irri-8								
Paddy.								
Basmati								
Irri-6								
Sugarcane (Mill Gate).								
N.W.F.P.	2.70	2.95	2.41	2.41	4.29	4.29	5.37	5.89
Punjab	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.70	4.55	4.55	5.63	6.16
Sind	3.11	3.11	3.11	2.84	4.72	4.72	5.79	6.32
Cotton (Lint)								
Desi								
AC-134, NT								
B-557, 149-F								
Sarmast, Qallandri Deltapine, MS-39/40.								
Seed Cotton (Phutti).								
Desi								
AC-134, NT								
B-557, 149-F								
Sarmast, Qallandri Deltapine, MS-39/40.								
Potato.								
Onion.								

TABLE 9

PROCUREMENT SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(Rs. per 40 Kgs)

Commodities	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Wheat	**39.65**	**39.65**	**48.23**	**50.00**	**58.00**	**58.00**	**64.00**
Rice							
Basmati (F.A.Q)	108.80	101.80	117.89	117.89	137.00	150.00	154.00
Irri-6 (FA.Q)	57.87	49.30	52.51	52.51	63.00	72.50	80.00
Irri-8	.	40.72	40.72	41.80	.	.	.
Paddy							
Basmati	55.73	59.48	64.30	64.30	75.00	85.00	88.00
Irri-6	32.15	32.15	32.15	32.15	38.58	45.00	49.00
Sugarcane (Mill Gate).							
N.W.F.P.	5.89	5.89	5.89	7.23	9.38	9.38	9.38
Punjab	6.16	6.16	6.16	7.50	9.65	9.65	9.65
Sind	6.32	6.32	6.32	7.66	9.81	9.81	9.81
Cotton (Lint)							
Desi	.	359.00	369.74	375.00	409.38	419.00	419.00
AC-134, NT	434.04	359.00	389.00	410.46	442.61	449.00	449.00
B-557, 149-F	482.26	415.82	424.39	445.83	475.80	473.00	473.00
Sarmast, Qallandri Deltapine, MS-39/40.	525.13	451.18	459.97	481.19	509.00	515.00	515.00
Seed Cotton (Phutti)							
Desi	128.60	141.46	143.61	143.61	156.00	166.00	168.00
AC-134, NT	133.96	147.89	147.89	160.00	192.00	170.00	175.00
B-557, 149-F	144.68	159.68	159.68	159.68	171.00	178.00	183.00
Sarmast, Qallandri Deltapine, MS-39/40.	155.40	171.47	171.47	171.47	182.00	192.00	197.00
Potato	**26.80**	**26.80**	**26.80**	**26.80**	**26.80**	**26.80**	**40.50**
Onion	**19.30**	**19.30**	**19.30**	**19.30**	**19.30**	**19.30**	**25.00**

. Not applicable.

F.A.Q. Fair average quality.

Source :—Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

TABLE 10

LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN PAKISTAN

(Million Numbers)

Species	1971-72	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (Estimates)	1982-83 (Estimates)
Buffaloes	9.7	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.4
Cattle	14.7	14.8	15.6	15.8	15.9	16.1
Goats	15.6	21.7	25.0	25.8	26.8	27.7
Sheep	13.7	18.9	21.4	22.1	22.8	23.5
Poultry	17.7	32.8	57.9	67.2	77.9	90.3
Camels	0.7	0.8	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.88
Donkeys	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.61	2.61
Horses	0.4	0.4	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.45
Mules	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07

Source : Livestock Division.

TABLE 11

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Products	Unit	1971-72	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (Estimates)	1982-83 (Estimates)
Mik Production	Million tonnes	7.8	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.7
Milk Available for Consumption	Million tonnes	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.8
Beef	000 tones	346	362	379	384	389	464
Mutton	,, ,,	208	288	351	369	388	408
Poultry Meat	,, ,,	14	25	45	52	59	75
Eggs	Million Nos.	583	1,159	2,094	2,427	2,855	4,213
Hides	,, ,,	4.3	4.5	4.77	4.84	4.95	5.16
Skins	,, ,,	16.4	22.8	26.07	26.95	27.86	28.81
Wool	000 tonnes.	22.2	30.7	37.1	38.9	40.7	42.7
Hair	000 tonnes	2.9	4.1	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8
Guts/Buffaloes	Million Nos.	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.3
Guts/Goats	,, ,,	15.7	21.9	30.4	32.9	35.4	38.3
Bones	000 tonnes	152	173	200	208	216	224
Fat	,, ,,	62	73	87	91	95	98
Blood	,, ,,	14.2	16.9	20.59	21.73	23.00	24.04

Source : Livestock Division.

Note :—Estimates based on growth rates of agricultural livestock censuses of 1972-76.

TABLE 12

NUMBER AND AREA OF FARMS, BY SIZE OF FARM, 1980

(Area in hectares)

Size of Farm (Hectares)	Farms		Farms Area		Cultivated Area		Average Size of	
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Farm Area	Cultivated Area
All Farms	4,058,447	.	18,995,908	.	15,772,879	.	.	.
Government Farms	158	.	46,799	.	17,220	.	.	.
Private Farms Total	4,058,289	100	18,949,109	100	15,755,659	100	4.7	3.9
Under 0.5	325,819	8	94,198	*	86,108	1	0.3	0.3
0.5 To Under 1.0	373,817	9	275,811	1	249,199	2	0.7	0.7
1.0 To Under 2.0	684,495	17	971,807	5	887,869	6	1.4	1.3
2.0 To Under 3.0	682,631	17	1,621,770	9	1,601,094	10	2.4	2.2
3.0 To Under 5.0	915,000	23	3,556,678	19	3,263,712	21	3.9	3.6
5.0 To Under 10.0	704,353	17	4,689,366	25	4,097,944	26	6.7	5.8
10.0 To Under 20.0	262,675	6	3,375,309	18	2,757,760	18	12.8	10.5
20.0 To Under 60.0	95,641	2	2,775,835	15	2,005,448	13	29.0	21.0
60.0 and above	13,858	*	1,588,335	8	906,525	6	114.6	65.4

Source : Agricultural Census of Pakistan 1980

.—Not applicable.

*—Percentage less than 0.5.

Mining & Manufacturing

TABLE 1

PRODUCTION INDEX OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING

(1969-70=100)

Year							Mining	Manufacturing
1969-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	106.2
1971-72	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.3	105.7
1972-73	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.4	115.4
1973-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	106.7	122.4
1974-75	..	..	..	..	..	..	112.0	120.5
1975-76	..	..	..	..	..	..	110.0	119.8
1976-77	..	..	..	..	..	..	130.3	117.1
1977-78	..	..	..	..	..	..	138.7	128.8
1978-79	..	..	..	..	..	..	147.6	133.7
1979-80	..	..	..	..	..	..	161.8	148.9
1980-81	..	..	..	..	..	..	176.8	165.3
1981-82	..	..	..	..	..	..	190.3°	188.0**
1982-83	..	..	..	..	..	..	196.5**	204.3**

Source :—Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Note :—The indices of large scale manufacturing have been computed by using the production data of 76 major industrial items covering 76.9% of the total value added.

**Estimate.

TABLE

PRODUCTION

Item	Unit	**1948-49	1959-60	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. Antimony	tonnes	—	—	269	62	729	770	150	176	184	323
2. Argouite/marble (a) ..	000 tonnes	—	3	9	11	10	10	17	18	23	16
3. Celestite	tonnes	—	—	470	243	532	488	589	515	486	258
4. Chromite	000 tonnes	17(e)	15	16	20	39	23	26	25	27	34
5. Coal (ii)	000 tnnnes	245	830	1231	1291	1280	1239	1428	1291	1383	1214
6. Dolomite	tonnes	—	—	492	85	556	8 700	5139	—	1449	302
7. Fire Clay	000 tonnes	6(e)	16	17	19	20	19	19	28	28	22
8. Fullers Earth ..	000 tonnes	—	—	9	10	18	14	7	3	14	13
9. Gypsum	000 tonnes	15(e)	92	186	117	124	6	238	207	167	22
10. Lime stnne	000 tonnes	318	942	2026	1854	2205	1593	2208	2918	2897	2628
11. Magnesite	tonnes	—	—	632	666	786	1251	1325	522	648	103
12. Rock Salt	000 tonnes	209	172	251	294	235	277	371	310	350	358
13. Silica Sand	000 tnnnes	16(e)	28	28	25	79	87	150	44	35	44
14. Ochres	tonnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2750	5332
15. Sulphur	tonnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2347
16. Soap stone	tonnes	—	2122	3408	2003	2916	2114	2978	2978	4418	4225
17. Baryte	tonnes	—	—	11403	8936	6328	8746	11362	1317	3200	1809
18. Crude Oil (ii) ..	million barrels	0.42	1.96	3.22	3.31	3.14	3.22	3.49	3.50	3.32	3.00
19. Naturat Gas ((ii) ..	(000 millinn cu. metre)	—	0.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.5

—Nil nr Insignificant.

(P) Provisional.

(a) From 1962-63 onward figures of Argonite include those of ordinary marble.

(e) Estimated.

(**) Data relate to calendar year. Figure given under 1948-49 are fnr 1949 Calendar year.

Note : 1 Tonne = 7.6 Barrels.

2

OF MINERALS

1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (P)	1982-83 July.— March (P)	Unit	Item
77	33	199	360	93	103	69	—	39	51	—	tonnes	Antimony
31	22	36	65	46	71	119	92	114	95	85	000 tonnes	Argonite/marble (a)
115	196	513	957	300	213	548	357	295	272	367	tonnes	Celestite
18	13	10	12	10	10	5	4	1	3	4	000 tonnes	Chromite
1196	1212	1295	1055	1200	1251	1261	1,504	1,597	1765	1117	000 tonnes	Coal (ii)
28	377	667	356	2505	7798	15,356	15,760	24,244	93,488	93,255	tonnes	Dolomite
19	17	25	41	47	62	52	57	60	68	45	000 tonnes	Fire Clay
16	18	15	23	14	18	34	27	21	15	13	000 tonnes	Fullers Earth
132	282	599	324	282	356	234	368	554	303	175	000 tonnes	Gypsum
2846	3258	3008	2968	3888	4029	3298	2,798	3,464	3,682	3041	000 tonnes	Lime stone
2504	3217	2087	8118	1575	2344	3042	1635	397	1688	1,015	tonnes	Magnesite
354	375	427	427	336	435	486	495	514	534	392	000 tonnes	Rock Salt
27	67	32	43	51	93	84	104	84	99	89	000 tonnes	Silica Sand
3780	9694	12511	11835	12910	7554	790	267	445	1,460	461	tonnes	Ochres
2885	1657	1661	1552	1167	1075	1068	294	403	650	630	tonnes	Sulphur
6239	8662	4786	25844	12134	27313	33088	31,068	27,724	22,568	13770	tonnes	Soap stone
1961	1849	6253	10500	16692	19320	31566	18,799	21,188	26,637	18,113	tonnes	Baryte
3.06	2.85	2.44	2.51	3.74	3.58	3.75	3 63	3.56	3.96	3.53	million barrels	Crude Oil (ii)
4.1	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.3	7.5	8.5	9.3	7.2	(000 million cu metre)	Natural Gas (ii)

Sources : (i) Federal Bureau of Statistics

(*ii*) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources.

TABLE 3

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Years	Food and Tobacco					Textiles			
	Sugar	Vegetable Ghee	Sea Salt	Beverages (000 Dozen Bottles.)	Cigarettes (Million Nos.)	Cotton Yarn (Million kg)	Cotton Cloth (mill sector) (Million sq. Mts)	Art Silk and Rayon Cloth (Million Mts)	Jute Textiles (000 tonnes)
	(000 tonnes)								
1960-61	56	37	227	..	9,505	163.4	513.1	13.7	..
1961-62	124	51	233	..	10,501	166.7	534.4	13.6	..
1962-63	203	68	200	..	10,833	174.4	561.6	16.9	..
1963-64	157	85	196	9,706	12.785	198.6	579.6	32.2	..
1964-65	159	92	222	11,616	14,303	206.0	597.6	29.4	1.7
1965-66	377	102	196	12,295	16,869	194.0	544.6	32.2	3.5
1966-67	322	87	213	11,405	18,968	207.0	571.6	40.7	3.3
1967-68	252	94	214	11,181	20,024	224.6	597.7	65.0	6.6
1968-69	408	99	324	11,585	20,636	238.8	593.9	80.0	9.6
1969-70	610	126	252	13,237	22,369	272.2	606.5	71.9	33.1
1970-71	519	136	219	12,473	24,166	303.8	658.3	61.5	37.6
1971-72	375	162	240	16,097	21,772	335.7	628.2	9.2	30.2
1972-73	429	187	161	13,167	27,623	376.1	588.6	5.3	34.5
1973-74	608	225	111	15,039	27.477	379.5	592.2	8.7	36.5
1974-75	502	272	139	21,421	26,804	351.2	555.9	8.1	45.4
1975-76	630	277	151	26,361	27,454	349.6	520.3	9.9	42.0
1976-77	736	326	138	28,878	28,379	282.6	408.3	17.5	33.9
1977-78	861	360	224	41,976	31,304	297.9	391.3	15.6	33.4
1978-79	607	422	164	53,356	32,536	327.8	339.4	—	37.0
1979-80	586	452	197	48,033	34,647	362.9	342.3	...	41.8
1980-81	851	505	180	60,787	35,891	374.9	307.9	...	50.2
1981-82	1300 (a)	531	224	69,444	38,132	430.2	325.0	..	56.0
1982-83(P) (July-March)	996 (a)	386 (a)	127	35,083	30,174(a)	319.7 (a)	227.0 (a)	—	48.4 (a)

P : Provisional

TABLE 3

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	Rubber and Cement				
	Motor Tyres	Motor Tubes	Cycle Tyres	Cycle Tubes	Cement (000tonnes)
	(000 Nos)				
1960-61	..	..	3,454	..	1,073
1961-62	..	..	4,127	..	1,238
1962-63	..	..	1,624	3300	1,370
1963-64	..	..	1,795	3,363	1,408
1964-65	59	67	2,335	4,559	1,655
1965-66	60	65	1,939	2,990	1,633
1966-67	59	68	2,808	4,241	1,965
1967-68	84	96	2,574	3,300	2,163
1968-69	12	28	2,920	3,704	2,551
1969-70	109	115	3,171	3,556	2,656
1970-71	115	126	2,745	3,798	2,702
1971-72	100	85	2,037	2,453	2,605
1972-73	168	162	2,542	3,283	2,876
1973-74	249	177	3,252	3,862	3,145
1974-75	239	214	3,033	4,161	3,320
1975-76	166	143	3,180	4,219	3,196
1976-77	148	137	3,461	4,131	3,071
1977-78	182	159	3,675	5,020	3,224
1978-79	183	197	3,731	4,154	3,023
1979-80	204	201	3,937	5,147	3,343
1980-81	227	189	4,072	5,425	3,538
1981-82	193	136	4,304	5,449	3,657
1982-83 July– March (P)	171	126	6.808*		2,832(a)

P—Provisional.
* Includes cycle tubes

TABLE 3

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Years	Chemicals						
	Soda Ash	Sulphuric Acid	Caustic Soda	Chlorine Gas	Paints & varnishes	Polishes and creams for Foot wear	Safety Matches (b) (40-60 sticks) Million Boxes
	(000 tonnes)				(000 Litres)	(Million grams)	
1960-61 ..	26.4	15.6	4.2	1.2	2,369	..	70.0
1961-62 ..	25.8	16.4	3.7	1.1	2,289	..	63.8
1962-63 ..	32.6	15.5	3.5	1.1	2,696	..	96.7
1963-64 ..	29.4	18.5	5.4	1.6	3,987	..	147.0
1964-65 ..	34.3	19.3	8.9	1.4	5,151	369.5	168.5
1965-66 ..	32.0	22.1	8.1	1.7	5,296	410.2	205.5
1966-67 ..	31.9	20.3	14.4	1.4	5,109	500.5	125.4
1967-68 ..	58.2	25.2	19.6	1.5	6,043	516.9	164.6
1968-69 ..	62.8	24.0	22.0	1.8	6,523	571.5	351.4
1969-70 ..	67.8	31.5	28.4	2.3	6,771	541.2	176.0
1970-71 ..	78.0	33.6	31.2	4.6	7,360	498.1	170.2
1971-72 ..	76.8	35.0	34.3	5.5	5,983	526.5	241.1
1972-73 ..	74.2	42.5	35.4	6.3	5,665	498.1	348.0
1973-74 ..	81.2	34.0	37.5	6.4	6,147	462.2	372.2
1974-75 ..	77.1	37.0	36.8	4.9	6,184	534.6	466.4
1975-76 ..	78.6	46.2	38.3	5.5	7,128	507.2	592.6
1976-77 ..	55.3	45.2	24.9	4.2	7,193	604.1	780.8
1977-78 ..	68.8	51.8	35.0	5.7	7,924	641.4	1,139.4
1978-79 ..	71.4	56.5	36.0	7.9	8,286	730.6	1,275.1
1979-80 ..	79.4	57.4	39.9	8.6	8,031	904.0	1,444.3
1980-81 ..	96.4	56.9	38.5	8.3	9,047	1,219.4	1,672.6
1981-82 ..	107.2	59.0	40.5	7.9	9,694	866.9	1,337.2
1982-83 (P) .. (July—March)	68.4(a)	44.8	31.7(a)	5.8	6,762	639.0	935.6

P— Provisional.

b—Safety matches containing all sorts of boxes since 1972-73 .

TABLE 3

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Years	Fertilizers				
	Urea	Super-Phosphate	Ammonium Nitrate	Ammonium Sulphate	Nitro-Phosphate
	(000 tonnes)				
1960-61	..	9.0	..	47.2	..
1961-62	0.7	8.0	9.5	52.6	..
1962-63	28.5	6.2	65.3	52.5	..
1963-64	40.3	6.7	61.3	49.9	..
1964-65	44.7	8.1	76.1	35.4	..
1965-66	41.7	8.0	74.8	39.0	.
1966-67	47.6	4.0	79.5	42.9	..
1967-68	43.7	16.1	76.9	46.8	..
1968-69	106.5	14.4	73.3	42.6	..
1969-70	206.3	23.3	83.7	58.3	..
1970-71	204.8	25.4	85.0	59.6	..
1971-72	394.7	27.5	76.0	66.8	..
1972-73	533.1	45.7	65.6	58.8	.
1973-74	575.5	22.6	63.5	90.4	..
1974-75	599.5	31.7	58.8	95.1	..
1975-76	605.3	58.6	70.8	98.3	..
1976-77	593.6	66.1	64.5	100.0	..
1977-78	594.9	75.0	47.1	95.6	..
1978-79	620.5	98.5	81.1	97.9	40.4
1979-80	640.5	101.2	199.0	98.9	137.2
1980-81	962.9	101.8	272.7	96.6	171.2
1981-82	1223.5	102.7	321.4	94.0	210.5
1982-83 (July-March) (P)	1359.4	78.4	251.2	57.4	171.6

P— Provisional.

TABLE 3

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Years	Transport, Machinery & Electrical Appliances							
	Bicycles	Sewing Machines	Total Fans	Pedestal Fans	Ceiling Fans	All other Fans (c)	Electric Bulbs (Mil. Nos.)	Electric Tubes (000' metres)
	(000 Nos.)							
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
1964-65	..	97.7	47.9	..	..	..	..	82
1965-66	..	102.6	34.9	186.4	15.6	135.8	35.0	6.8
1966-67	..	137.6	39.2	208.9	16.7	149.7	42.5	6.9
1967-68	..	155.4	57.2	210.2	19.8	143.3	47.1	188
1968-69	..	169.8	80.5	166.3	19.2	112.4	34.7	7.8
1969-70	..	161.3	88.3	161.9	19.1	109.9	32.9	321
1970-71	..	159.7	84.6	215.7	28.4	146.2	41.1	9.6
1971-72	..	122.8	58.2	101.1	28.2	137.3	35.6	213
1972-73	..	211.7	66.4	223.0	34.1	152.7	36.2	9.0
1973-74	..	178.5	75.5	191.0	32.4	144.8	13.8	250
1974-75	..	210.4	55.5	193.2	37.6	140.7	14.9	10.7
1975-76	..	217.8	64.0	143.2	30.9	102.2	10.1	267
1976-77	..	211.5	58.4	175.8	30.7	127.8	17.3	10.5
1977-78	..	244.7	61.8	207.2	38.0	147.0	22.2	396
1978-79	..	280.1	61.6	207.4	38.6	150.9	18.0	17.5
1979-80	..	297.4	67.3	288.5	66.7	201.0	20.8	490
1980-81	..	327.3	65.1	245.3	40.9	186.6	17.8	20.6
1981-82	..	399.1	67.2	215.6	30.1	160.3	25.2	20.3
1982-83 (P) (July-March.)	..	319.3(a)	47.5	223.3 (a)	31.3 (a)	166.1 (a)	25.9 (a)	14.9
								17.4
								14.9
								17.5
								1238(r)
								1145(r)
								1285(r)
								1040(r)
								1771

R—Revised

P—Provisional

C—All sorts of fans except pedestal and ceiling fans since 1976-77.

TABLE 3

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Years	Irons Steel and Papers Board.							
	M.S. Products	Paper Board	Chip Board	Straw Board	Printing Paper	Writing Paper	Packing and other Paper
	(000 tonnes)						
1960-61	..	10.3	2.1	3.6	..	..	..
1961-62	..	10.7	2.1	5.8	..	..	...
1962-63 — — —	—	10.5	2.3	5.0	—	—	—
1963-64 ... — —	—	13.1	2.3	5.1	—	..	—
1964-65 ... — ...	230.0	15.9	3.2	5.7	—	—	—
1965-66 ... — —	186.7	14.7	4.6	4.9	—	—	—
1966-67	196.7	16.9	4.6	5.0	—	—	—
1967-68 ... — —	178.9	17.1	3.7	4.2	—	—	—
1968-69 ... — —	227.7	22.9	7.3	4.6	..	—	—
1969-70 — — —	180.0	25.6	10.8	1.5	—	—	—
1970-71 ... — —	196.1	25.1	14.9	—	5.8	7.7	2.7
1971-72 ... — —	165.5	20.2	14.1	—	9.0	10.3	5.7
1972-73 ... — —	183.9	20.2	17.7	—	6.3	16.9	4.0
1973-74 — — —	218.1	21.5	14.4	—	4.8	16.6	3.7
1974-75 ... — —	224.0	13.9	13.2	—	4.0	15.4	3.7
1975-76 .. — —	230.7	9.7	11.4	0.1	2.4	16.1	2.7
1976-77 ... ... —	269.6	9.9	11.6	0.1	3.2	15.7	4.1
1977-78 .. — —	315.2	12.2	10.2	—	2.8	17.8	1.6
1978-79 ... — —	362.4	23.8	25.9	—	2.9	22.5	10.1
1979-80 ... ... —	420.9	25.3	26.0	—	3.7	20.4	9.9
1980-81 ... — —	494.7	27.3	31.9	—	3.6	24.7	12.1
1981-82 — — —	550.8	28.6	31.1	—	4.5	28.6	11.9
1982-83 (P) (July-March). — —	430.2	21.8	22.6	—	2.7	20.9	10.8

P—Provisional

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.
(a) Ministry of Industries

Transport & Communications

TABLE 1

GROSS EARNINGS AND MOVEMENT OF PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT BY RAIL

Year	Gross Earnings (Million Rupees)	Number of Passengers Carried (Million)	Passenger Kilometres (Million)	Freight carried (tonnes) (Million)
1947-48 (April—March)	235.4	81	7,844	3
1948-49 ,, ...	245.1	72	6,462	6
1949-50 ,, ...	255.4	68	5,929	7
1950-51 ,, ...	266.3	70	6,246	8
1951-52 ,, ...	295.5	80	7,043	9
1952-53 ,, ...	321.3	79	6,846	9
1953-54 ,, ...	339.6	82	6,743	10
1954-55 ,, ...	353.0	86	7,096	10
1955-56 ,, ...	361.8	88	7,152	10
1956-57 ,, ...	389.2	98	7,808	11
1957-58 ,, ...	418.9	104	8,333	12
1958-59 ,, ...	469.3	109	8,471	14
1959-60 (July—June)	482.7	121	8,994	12
1960-61 ,, ...	484.2	125	9,197	13
1961-62 ,, ...	475.8	120	9,919	14
1962-63 ,, ...	493.4	123	9,426	14
1963-64 ,, ...	543.3	132	10,045	14
1964-65 ,, ...	582.5	132	10,068	15
1965-66 ,, ...	592.1	123	9,664	16
1966-67 ,, ...	615.6	128	9,989	15
1967-68 ,, ...	624.0	133	10,098	15
1968-69 ,, ...	665.2	136	10,530	15
1969-70 ,, ...	731.2	132	9,845	13
1970-71 ,, ...	716.3	126	9,329	13
1971-72 ,, ...	785.4	124	9,514	13
1972-73 ,, ...	943.4	136	11,069	13
1973-74 ,, ...	1,026.1	141	11,694	12
1974-75 ,, ...	1345.0	143	12,354	14
1975-76 ,, ...	1,632.8	147	12,957	15
1976-77 ,, ...	1,748.0	143	13,199	14
1977-78 ,, ...	2,213.0	149	15,375	13
1978-79 ,, ...	2,274.0	146	16,713	12
1979-80 ,, ...	2,709.0	144	17,316	12
1980-81 ,, ...	2,942.0	123	16,387	11
1981-82 ,, ...	3,044.0	120	16,502	11
1982-83 (July March)	2,469.0	92	13,245	9

Source : Fede al Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Railways.

TABLE 2

DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS

Year	Route Kilometres	Locomotives (Nos.)	Freight wagons (Nos.)
1948-49 (April—March)	8,553.55	821	23,815
1949-50 ,, ...	8,553.55	822	23,733
1950-51 ,, ...	8,553.55	845	23,716
1951-52 ,, ...	8,553.55	858	23,769
1952-53 ,, ...	8,553.55	875	24,270
1953-54 ,, ...	8,553.55	832	23,391
1954-55 ,, ...	8,580.51	849	25,110
1955-56 ,, ...	8,584.61	825	24,935
1956-57 ,, ...	8,583.43	819	24,306
1957-58 ,, ...	8,583.43	829	24,538
1958-59 ,, ...	8,579.99	851	25,793
1959-60 ,, ...	8,571.80	878	29,854
1960-61 ,, ...	8,570.01	903	29,710
1961-62 ,, ...	8,570.01	940	30,172
1962-63 ,, ...	8,570.01	939	31,753
1963-64 ,, ...	8,570.21	1,011	33,127
1964-65 ,, ...	8,583.74	1,012	33,644
1965-66 ,, ...	8,585.53	1,026	35 048
1966-67 ,, ...	8,585.53	1,045	36 428
1967-68 ,, ...	8,585.53	1,047	36 970
1968-69 ,, ...	8,663.61	1,045	37 252
1969-70 ,, ...	8,564.38	1,076	37,530
1970-71 ,, ...	8,566.54	1,141	37,337
1971-72 ,, ...	8,795.07	1,015	37,624
1972-73 ,, ...	8,811.16	993	37,436
1973-74 ,, ...	8,811.20	922	37,339
1974-75 ,, ...	8,811.45	992	37,239
1975-76 ,, ...	8,811.45	1,024	36,938
1976-77 ,, ...	8,815.03	978	36,720
1977-78 ,, ...	8,815.03	978	36,406
1978-79 ,, ...	8,815.03	979	36,276
1979-80 ,, ...	8,815.03	1,003	36,235
1980-81 ,, ...	8,822.86	960	36,248
1981-82 ,, ...	8,822.86	963	36,213
1982 83 (July—March)	8,822.86	963	36,213

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics Planning and Development Division Ministry of Railways.

TABLE 3

ROAD KILOMETRE STATISTICS

(Kilometres)

Year	Total	High type	Low type
1947-48 (15-8-47 to 31-3-48)	22,238	8,130	14,108
1948-49 (April—March)	24,894	8,741	16,153
1949-50	25,303	9,049	16,254
1950-51 ,, ...	26,268	9,895	16,373
1951-52 ,, ...	27,597	10,706	16,891
1952-53 ,, ...	29,411	11,265	18,146
1953-54 ,, ...	29,959	11,977	17,982
1954-55 ,, ...	30,735	12,840	17,895
1955-56 ,, ...	31,253	12,933	18,320
1956 57 ,, ...	31,253	13,255	17,998
1957-58 ,, ...	31,253	13,535	17,718
1958-59* ,, ...	31,280	13,982	17,298
1959-60 (July—June)	30,854	14,114	16,740
1960-61 ,, ...	32,993	14,203	18,590
1961-62 ,, ...	33,773	14,484	19,289
1962-63 ,, ...	33,800	15,007	18,793
1963-64 ,, ...	34,428	15,197	19,231
1964-65 ,, ...	35,008	16,043	18,965
1965-66 ,, ...	35,456	16,306	19,150
1966-67 ,, ...	30,465	16,824	13,641
1967-68 ,, ...	31,662	17,223	14,439
1968-69 ,, ...	30,576	17,580	12,996
1969-70 ,, ...	31,673	17,483	14,190
1970-71 ,, ...	32,508	18,167	14,341
1971-72 ,, ...	34,741	19,311	15 430
1972-73 ,, ...	35,750	19,895	15,855
1973-74 ,, ...	38,983	22,629	16,354
1974-75 ,, ...	38,632	22,294	16,338
1975-76 ,, ...	49,773	27,111	22,662
1976-77 ,, ...	51,123	31,004	20,119
1977-78 ,, ...	93,415	31,249	62,166*
1978-79 ,, ...	95,222	33,176	62,046*
1979-80 , ...	95,660	33,611	62,049*
1980-81 ,, ...	96,436	34,487	61,949
1981-82 ,, ...	96,800	38,653	58,147
1982-83 (Estimated)	97,519	39,372	58,147

*Figures relate to April 1958 to June 1959. *Source* : Communication Division.

(i) Out of 62,166 Kilometres of roads, 14,259 Kilometres in under district coucil low Type Katcha road. During 1980-81 total milage under District Council was 48,383.

(ii) Decrease in low type roads is due to conversion from low to high type.

(iii) Up to 1976-77 figures do not include low type roads of District council.

TABLE 4

CARGO HANDLED AT KARACHI PORT

(Thousand Tonnes)

Year	Import	Export	Total
1947-48	2215.90	1336.04	3551.94
1948-49	2225.04	1246.63	3471.67
1949-50	2238.25	1170.43	3408.68
1950-51	2338.83	1190.75	3529.53
1951-52	2731.00	1093.22	3824.22
1952-53	3065.27	911.35	3376.62
1953-54	2706.62	909.32	3615.94
1954-55	2181.35	906.27	3687.62
1955-56	2570.48	1113.54	3684.02
1956-57	3323.34	1033.27	4356.61
1957-58	3448.30	857.50	4305.80
1958-59	2683.26	982.47	3665.73
1959-60	3478.78	1095.25	4574.03
1960-61	3973.58	1085.09	5058.67
1961-62	3544.82	1134.87	4679.69
1962-63	4080.26	1569.72	5649.98
1963-64	4595.37	1352.29	5947.66
1964-65	6373.37	1557.53	7930.90
1965-66	5266.94	1898.90	7165.84
1966-67	6894.58	2321.56	9216.14
1967-68	6507.48	2294.13	8301.61
1968-69	5603.24	2832.61	8435.85
1969-70	6023.87	3425.95	9449.82
1970-71	6379.46	3207.51	9586.97
1971-72	6296.74	3158.16	9454.90
1972-73	7179.02	3,158.53	10,347.57
1973-74	7440.49	3,045.89	10,486.38
1974-75	7,734.00	2,266.61	10,000.61
1975-76	7,569.98	2,355.30	9,925.28
1976-77	7,216.43	2,374.33	9,590.76
1977-78	8,917.54	2,839.79	11,757.33
1978-79	11,987.38	3,038.17	15,025.55
1979-80	11,258.81	3,398.47	14,657.28
1980-81	11,037.00	3,617.00	14,651.00
1981-82	11,598.08	3548.30	15,137.38
1982-83 (July-Feb.)	7,794.00	2041.00	9,835.00

Source.—Federal Bureau of Statistics; up to 1972-73) and Communications (Division Port and Shipping wing.

TABLE 5

POST AND TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

Year	Number of Post Offices			Number of Tielegraph Offices			Number of Telephones	Number of Public Call Offices
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total		
1947-48	—	—	3,036	7	—	..	12,436	..
1948-49	—	—	3,003	7	,,	,,	13,302	,,
1949-50	—	—	3,104	7	,,	,,	14,276	,,
1950-51	—	—	3,678	7	,,	,,	15,706	,,
1951-52	—	—	4,056	7	,,	,,	17,981	,,
1952-53	—	—	4,409	7	,,	,,	20,643	,,
1953-54	—	—	4,771	7	,,	,,	24,624	,,
1954-55	—	—	5'089	10	,,	,,	31,287	,,
1955-56	—	—	5,473	10	,,	,,	37,402	,,
1956-57	—	—	5,942	10	,,	,,	43,704	,,
1957-58	—	—	6,047	10	,,	,,	50,501	,,
1958-59	—	—	6,051	15	,,	,,	54,321	,,
1959-60	—	—	6,186	16	,,	,,	60,116	355
1960-61	—	—	6,313	20	,,	,,	68,042	361
1961-62	—	—	6,492	22	22	44	73,403	370
1962-63	—	—	6,631	40	46	86	81,246	554
1963-64	—	—	6,785	52	94	146	92,061	571
1964-65	—	—	6,996	55	119	174	101,961	573
1965-66	—	—	7,139	57	128	185	110,427	577
1966-67	—	—	7,317	58	132	190	117,249	581
1967-68	—	—	7,582	62	138	200	129,160	645
1968-69	—	—	7,821	64	139	203	140,975	649
1969-70	—	—	8,151	65	139	204	148,962	683
1970-71	1,271	6,635	7,906	67	139	206	160,103	750
1971-72	1,252	6,608	7,860	68	139	207	167,200	815
1972-73	1,289	6,615	7,904	68	141	209	184,103	728
1973-74	1,314	6,835	8,149	69	142	210	201,354	734
1974-75	1,761	6,938	8,719	70	145	215	227,604	742
1975-76	2,017	7,026	9,043	72	147	219	249,300	1,213
1976-77	2,181	7,405	9,586	72	149	221	274,647	1,459
1977-78	2,220	7,668	9,888	72	151	223	294,161	1,559
1978-79	2,295	8,193	10,488	80	151	231	314,000	1,587
1979-80	2,395	8,693	11,038	85	152	237	336,275	1,634
1980-81	2,445	8,793	11,238	89	163	252	358,815	1,689
1981-82	2,495	8,893	11,388	101	177	278	388,360	1,696
1982-83 (July-March)	2,535	8,993	11,528	102	178	280	414,000	1,770

Source.—Communications Division

NOTE :—Separate Figures for urban and rural areas were not maintained before 1970-71 in case of post offices and 1961-52 for telegraph offices. Number of telegraph offices shown above are in addition to those located in the Post-Offices.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF TV AND RADIO SETS

Year	Number of T.V. Sets.	Number of Radio Sets.
1960-61	..	314,405
1961-62	..	420,249
1962-63	..	447,089
1963-64	..	479,837
1964-65	..	562,099
1965-66	..	815,417
1966-67	..	724,955
1967-68	..	701,182
1968-69	74,344	1,139,140
1969-70	92,398	1,100,319
1970-71	116,301	967,721
1971-72	129,023	1,039,365
1972-73	144,924	1,560,668
1973-74	243,205	1,435,226
1974-75	303,663	1,387,884
1975-76	415,033	1,520,850
1976-77	468,896	1,227,453
1977-78	545,878	1,604,126
1978-79	581,896	1,489,586
1979-80	663,516	1,799,914
1980-81	582,815	1,528,827
1981-82	706,256	1,336,310
1982-83 (Estimated)	850,000	1,400,000

Source.— Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
Pakistan Television Corporation.

(1) No. of Radios is based on number of Licences issued.

(2) Data on T.V. sets is available only on calender year basis.

Energy

TABLE 1

ENERGY SUPPLY

Year	Oil			Coal (000 (metric tonnes)	Natural Gas (billion Cubic metres)	Hydel Power (million kwhs)	Nuclear Power (million kwhs)
	Domestic Production (000 metric tonnes)	Oil Imports*					
		Crude	POL				
1949-50 ..	99	—	718	444	—	50	—
1950-51 ..	101	—	919	513	—	59	—
1951-52 ...	171	—	861	610	—	102	—
1952-53 ...	237	—	839	593	—	185	—
1953-54 ...	255	—	908	563	—	242	—
1954-55 ...	271	—	1,099	538	0.1	307	—
1955-56 ...	278	—	1,057	655	0.2	418	—
1956-57 ...	289	—	1,205	523	0.3	437	—
1957-58 ..	297	—	1,280	606	0.4	450	—
1958-59 ...	306	—	1,193	745	0.5	511	—
1959-60 ..	258	—	1,343	830	0.6	507	—
1960-61 ...	300	—	1,419	915	0.7	645	—
1961-62 ...	338	333	1,335	955	0.8	945	—
1962-63 ...	395	1,534	352	1,243	0.9	1,176	—
1963-64 ...	416	2,124	232	1,257	1.2	1,366	—
1964-65 ...	424	2,433	123	1,231	1.5	1,362	—
1965-66 ..	436	2,707	165	1,291	1.8	1,425	—
1966-67 ..	413	2,648	168	1,280	2.0	1,530	—
1967-68 ..	424	3,009	195	1,239	2.1	2,482	—
1968-69 ...	459	3,195	149	1,428	2.6	2,792	—
1969-70 ..	469	3,102	257	1,291	3.1	2,915	—
1970-71 ..	437	3,126	391	1,383	3.3	3,449	1
1971-72 ...	395	3,057	419	1,214	3.5	3,679	104
1972-73 ...	319	3,044	507	1,196	4.0	4,335	304
1973-74 ...	375	3,253	756	1,212	4.6	4,141	459
1974-75 ..	321	2,841	1,095	1,295	5.0	4,359	605
1975-76 ..	330	2,891	896	1,055	5.0	5,436	610
1976-77 ..	492	2,916	1,058	1,200	5.3	5,183	421
1977-78 ..	466	3,461	1,090	1,251	5.6	7,466	231
1978-79 ..	488	3,567	1,403	1,387	6.2	8,353	106
1979-80 ..	469	3,852	1,583	1,568	7.3	8,718	2
1980-81 ..	468	4,007	1,557	1,576	8.4	9,046	150
1981-82 ..	522	4,410	1,586	1,765	9.3	9,526	183
1982-83 (July-March) ..	464	3,159	1,416	1,117	7.2	8,296	183

Source : Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources and WAPDA.

Note. :— 1. Figures for oil domestic, gas and hydel are on calendar year basis upto 1958-59 : 1955-56 stands for 1956.

2. Figures for oil imports are on calendar year basis upto 1970-71 : 1961-62 stands for 1962.

3. POL imports mean Petroleum products only.

4. The gas used as feed stock has been excluded at a ratio of 60 : 40 of feed stock to fuel, of gas consumed in fertilizer sector.

5. Coal production is on calendar year basis upto 1972-73.

6. The conversion factor for converting barrels into metric ton for indigenous crude is now 7.6 barrels—1 metric ton.

*Figures are from Statistics Division since 1773-74.

TABLE 2

ENERGY SUPPLY BY SOURCE

(Unit-T.O.E*)

Source	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82 (July-March)	1982-83 (July-March)
Oil excluding export and bunkering)	3,811,968 (37.7)	4,282,468 (38.8)	4,662,397 (37.4)	4,868,420 (36.6)	5,175,596 (36.9)	3,616,623 (35.0)	3,824,866 (35.8)
Gas (excluding feed stock)	3,875,182 (38.3)	4,106,149 (37.2)	4,994,591 (40.0)	4,546,492 (41.7)	5,730,982 (40.8)	4,368,746 (42.2)	4,346,439 (40.6)
Coal	570,183 (5.6)	620,454 (5.6)	701,930 (5.6)	705,513 (5.3)	783,678 (5.6)	509,134 (4.9)	528,853 (4.9)
Hydel (excluding auxiliary consumption)	1,773,118 (17.5)	1,961,350 (17.8)	2,076,192 (16.6)	2,109,219 (15.9)	2,260,524 (16.1)	1,786,792 (17.2)	1,941,509 (18.2)
Nuclear (excluding auxiliary consumption)	49,625 (0.5)	22,765 (0.2)	430 (0.03)	32,776 (0.2)	33,558 (0.2)	28,120 (0.3)	16,433 (0.2)
L.P.G.	31,952 (0.3)	37,054 (0.4)	40,280 (0.3)	42,085 (0.3)	50,228 (0.4)	38,676 (0.4)	34,709 (0.3)
Total ..	10,112,028 (100.0)	11,030,240 (100.0)	12,475,820 (100.0)	13,304,505 (100.0)	14,034,566 (100.0)	10,348.091 (100.0)	10,692.809 (100.0)
Population (Million) ..	75.63	77.90	80.23	82.60	85.00	84.40	86.84
Percapita availability TOE ..	0.134	0.142	0.156	0.161	0.165	0.123	0.123

*Tons of indigenous crude oil equivalent.

Source : Directorate General of Energy Resources.

Public Finance

TABLE 1

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs)

Heads of Revenue	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
A.—PROCEEDS OF TAXATION :						
Customs	1,312.2	2,643.4	4,169.4	4,917.5	5,164.0	6,138.0
Federal Excise Duties..	2,119.1	2,265.1	2,741.6	3,457.8	4,323.0	4,831.6
Corporation Tax ..	344.5	250.0	300.0	392.7	472.5	761.0
Taxes on Income ..	891.9	870.7	888.0	983.4	1,687.9	1,898.2
Workers Welfare Tax..	..	..	2.7	14.4	9.2	24.6
Sales Tax	481.5	460.6	692.0	1,074.6	1,199.6	1,362.6
Other Taxes and Duties	30.8	41.8	59.4	56.9	74.4	38.6
Surcharge on Petroleum Products ..	264.6	168.6	342.7	7 8.6	344.2	423.3
Surcharge on Natural Gas	19.3	16.1	33.0	143.6	295.6	396.0
Surcharge on Cement..	13.8	15.8	15.8	..	..	..
Price Equalisation Surcharge	15.9	18.5	27.9	16.3	..	..
Surcharge on Fertilizer.	..	15.6	171.5	292.9	344.4	237.2
Total—Proceeds of taxation	5,493.6	6,766.6	9,444.0	11,428.7	13,914.8	16,111.9
B.—RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES :						
Post Office (net) ..	4.8	—4.8	—16.3	—54.1	—37.7	—62.4
Telegraph and Telephone (net)	155.0	162.9	161.8	172.2	226.6	240.8
Railways (net) ..	..	2.6	..	..	..	..
Debt Services ..	698.9	705.7	635.0	977.0	1,737.7	2,470.7
Civil Administration ..	65.3	50.4	51.7	67.4	92.2	79.9
Currency and Mint ..	102.8	108.1	159.8	239.5	355.1	371.7
Civil Works ..	13.6	10.4	19.2	37.1	18.9	16.0
Miscellaneous ..	86.0	197.7	267.7	322.1	426.6	503.7
Defence Services ..	138.8	222.4	338.0	425.4	483.0	457.4
Extraordinary Items ..	167.5	182.9	892.2	769.2	492.7	418.5
Other Heads ..	..	1.6	1.4	..	..	..
Total Receipts from other Services ..	1,432.7	1,639.9	2,510.5	2,955.8	3,795.1	4,497.1
TOTAL REVENUE ..	6,926.3	8,406.5	11,954.5	14,384.5	17,790.9	20,609.0

Source.—Public Finance Statistics

Note :—The accounts are provisional and subject to adjustment until they are finally closed.

TABLE 1

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs)

Heads of Revenue	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 Accounts	1980-81 Accounts	1981-82 Revised	1982-83 Budget
A.—TAX REVENUE :						
Taxes on Income and Wealth						
(Direct Taxes) ..	2,899.5	3,424.1	5,332.4	7,184.3	8,449.0	8,494.8
Croporartion Tax ..	1,056.3	2,170.7	3,421.0	..	..	..
Income Tax	1,767.1	1,168.8	1,804.0	7,028.0	8,250.0	8,295.0
Wealth Tax	29.2	42.2	69.9	110.6	150.0	157.5
Gift Tax	13.2	9.6	6.0	9.5	6.0	4.3
Estate Duty	6.2	8.7	4.0	2.2	5.0	..
Workers Welfare Tax..	27.5	24.1	27.5	34.0	38.0	38.0
Taxes on Commodities and Transactions (Indirect Taxes) ..	7,141.1	20,050.9	25,389.9	29,324.6	31,484.6	40,764.2
Sales Tax	1,589.9	1,934.7	2,409.8	2,893.1	3,250.0	3,747.2
Customs	8,389.6	10,123.6	12,572.3	14,276.0	15,000.0	20,620.6
(Import Duties) ..	(8,044.6)	(9,714.8)	(12,126.5)	(13,569.6)	(14,690.0;	(20,008.6)
(Export Duties) ..	(345.0)	(408.8)	(445.8)	(706.4)	(310.0)	(612.0)
Federal Excise ..	6,284.0	6,916.4	9,701.3	10,413.0	12,400.0	14,123.8
Stamps	..	..	1.5	6.4	6.5	6.6
Surcharges	877.6	1,076.2	705.0	1,736.1	828.1	2,266.0
Fertilizer	(220.3)	(158.7)	(109.1)	(269.7)	(370.7)	(512.1)
Petroleum	(285.2)	(462.7)	(210.7)	(880.7)	(—0.3)	(1310.3)
Natural Gas ..	(372.1)	(454.8)	(385.2)	(485.7)	457.7	(443.6)
Total Tax Revenue	20,040.6	23,475.0	30,722.3	36,508.8	39,933.6	49,259.0
B.—NON-TAX REVENUE :						
Income from Property and Enterprise	3,708.6	4,760.2	5,528.2	7,428.1	7,853.2	9,257.3
Prnfit Post Office (net).	—76.1	—7.0	—39.3	—69.3	—58.6	45.5
Profit Telegraph and Telephone (net) ..	379.4	843.1	767.6	1,083.6	1,650.0	1897.3
Trading Profits ..	310.3	467.3	539.7	1,143.0	617.3	358.0
(Rice)	(292.3)	..	(539.7)	(568.0)	(377.3)	(348.0)

TABLE 1

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 Accounts	1980-81 Accounts	1981-82 Revised	1982-83 Budget
(Others)	(18.0)	..	..	(575.0)	(240.0	(10.0)
Medical Stores .. Interest	2,912.7	3,237.8	4,029.3	4,991.8	5,369.3	6,650.9
Dividend and Return	182.3	219.0	230.9	279.0	275.2	396.6
Receipts from Civil Admn. and Other.						
Functions	950.0	867.9	933.8	1,122.8	1,721.3	1,740.7
Profits of SBP ..	435.3	400.1	400.0	500.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Receipt from Currency	10.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	15.9
Receipt from Mint ..	2.6	5.9	6.8	10.9	8.9	..
Other Administrative Receipts	12.7	13a2	13.8	17.5	9.1	16.2
Law and Order Receipts	0.5	0.3	0.9	2.9	1.3	1.4
Defence Receipts ..	279.7	272.1	227.2	346.6	315.0	320.0
Receipts from Community Services ..	22.8	15.8	23.6	24.9	28.2	30.8
Receipts from Social Services	5.8	0.1	5.6	1.4	2.6	2.3
Receipts from Eco.Services	180.5	151.0	247.1	209.1	346.8	354.1
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	755.0	758.1	763.7	1,289.2	1,383.5	1,947.8
Citizenship Naturalization Passport and Copyright Fees	287.1	264.4	257.4	287.9	318.0	360.0
Receipts under Import/Exports	457.9	486.8	443.7	903.9	900.0	1,000.0
(Federal Control) Act 1950 Other Receipts ..	10.0	6.9	62.6	97.4	165.5	587.8
Total—Receipt from other Sources ..	5,413.6	6,386.2	7,225.7	9,840.1	10,958.0	12,945.8
Total—Revenue Receipts	25,454.2	29,861.2	37,948.0	46,348.9	50,891.6	62,204.8

Source—Public Finance Statisties.

TABLE 2

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs)

Revenue expenditure	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
A.—Current Expenditure :						
A.—CURRENT EXPENDITURE :						
Direct Demands on Revenue (Expenditure of Revenue collectiag Departments)	48.7	50.2	67.6	81.0	95.9	139.5
Debt Services	1,480.2	1,298.6	2,093.6	2,340.8	2,971.7	3,657.2
Civil Administration :						
General Administration	153.0	248.1	308.9	311.8	523.0	532.3
Audit	37.7	38.0	44.1	54.7	58.7	67.5
Police	30.5	56.2	108.6	217.4	205.4	245.8
Frontier Regions	140.8	177.3	223.9	497.0	473.8	544.1
Foreign Affairs	58.6	102.2	127.4	152.8	203.1	177.2
Scientific Departments	56.9	64.9	132.1	119.2	134.9	139.9
Education	11.6	19.4	36.5	55.2	96.2	137.8
Medical and Public Health ..	29.7	34.5	53.4	64.3	75.3	91.4
Agriculture and Industries	14.1	15.3	14.5	18.9	22.5	35.5
Aviation	101.9	22.0	32.4	38.1	46.4	55.8
Other Administrative Departments ..	40.5	41.5	34.8	34.9	36.2	85.1
Civil Administration	675.3	819.4	1,117.6	1,564.3	1,875.5	2,112.4

TABLE 2

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs)

Total—Civil Administration ..	675.3	819.4	1,117.6	1,564.3	1,875.5	2,112.4
Currency and Mint	12.2	13.4	23.1	27.3	36.5	34.3
Civil Works	66.5	87.8	84.7	73.9	64.9	111.7
Miscellaneous :						
Pensions	34.7	27.5	37.4	36.5	53.7	70.0
Stationery and Printing ..	14.6	16.3	21.8	20.6	12.9	22.6
Subsideis	..	..	2,243.2	2,818.9	1,597.4	638.7
Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	104.0	292.7	147.9	262.1	320.0	3[illegible]0.0
Total—Miscellaneous	153.3	336.5	2,450.3	3,138.1	1,984.0	1,091.3
Defence Services	3,725.5	4,439.6	4,948.6	6914.2	8,103.4	8,120.6
Grant-in-aid etc., to Provincial Governments	20.4	50.2	253.3	490.3	338.6	640.2
Extraordinary Items	4.7	27.8	14.3	14.1	26.1	46.0
Total—Non-Development Expenditure	6,186.8	7,123.5	11,053.0	14,644.0	15,496.6	15,953.3
B.—DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE :						
Federal Expenditure	78.4	164.8	388.8	1,264.4	1,810.4	2,058.2
Grants to Provinces	38.6	192.4	282.7	231.2	306.5	150.0
Total—Development Expenditure	117.0	357.2	671.5	1,495.6	2,116.9	2,208.2
Total—Expenditure met from Revenues	6,303.8	7,480.7	11,724.6	16,139.6	17,613.5	18,161.5
Add: Provincial Share of Taxes ..	861.5	873.6	882.1	1,379.1	2,459.2	2,790.4
Gift Tax Transferred to Provinces ..	..	..	..	..	21.6	6.7
Income Tax Refund to AJK Government	..	..	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Surplus/Deficit (—)	—239.0	52.2	—677.2	—3,159.2	—2,409.4	—374.4
Total	6,926.3	8,406.5	11,954.5	14,384.5	17,709.9	20,609.2

Source.—Public Finance Statistice.

TABLE 2

REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

REVENUE EXPENDITURE	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 Account	1980-81 Accounts	1981-82 Revised	1982-83 Budget
A.—CURRENT EXPENDITURE :						
General Administration	1,120.2	1,440.3	1,634.0	1,802.2	2,031.6	2,410.4
Organs of State	163.8	204.5	250.3	272.7	345.5	369.1
Fiscal Administration	418.6	449.8	511.2	790.6	973.2	1,339.2
Economic Regulation	283.0	306.9	349.0	102.4	120.3	95.5
Foreign Affairs	..	244.0	319.8	380.5	296.5	298.4
Foreign Aid	88.9	37.0	37.1	40.9	79.5	82.4
Statistics	11.5	16.1	71.9	118.9	110.9	102.2
Others	154.4	181.2	94.7	96.2	105.7	123.6
Defence..	9,674.5	10,167.6	12,654.8	15,300.1	19,592.9	22,871.4
Defence Administration ..	6.4	66.1	69.9	79.6	92.9	88.6
Defence Services	9,668.1	10,101.5	12,584.9	15,220.5	19,500.0	22,782.8
Law and Order	827.7	835.7	806.1	931.7	1,092.6	1,146.6
Justice-Law Courts	7.5	6.0	6.7	14.4	17.2	17.4
Police and Civil Armed Forces ..	811.5	806.7	781.5	898.7	1,051.4	1,101.9
Jails and Detention Places ..	0.6	0.8	3.6	1.0	0.9	1.0
Civil Defence..	5.4	5.8	5.3	3.2	4.3	5.0
Narcotics Control	2.7	5.1	0.8	5.6	6.5	7.0
Training and Research ..	..	11.31	8.2	8.8	12.3	14.3
Community Services	362.1	612.0	755.3	743.8	854.8	989.8
Roads and Highways (Works) ..	..	186.5	262.7	254.4	309.8	359.4
Water Supply..	..	1.5	2.6	3.1	5.4	6.5
Broadcasting Services	82.3	98.6	99.8	108.4	106.4	116.3
Television Services	9.5	94.1	125.3	73.8	83.5	96.7
Town Planning and Development	58.8	68.5	71.7	75.5	93.3	117.2
Scientific and General Research	211.2	162.7	193.1	228.5	256.4	293.5
Other Community Services ..	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Social Serices	582.9	606.6	1,123.4	1,350.4	1,805.1	1,844.4
Education	361.8	271.0	500.4	592.8	656.1	717.9
Health	183.2	142.1	140.3	140.8	201.8	213.8
Population Planning	..	0.1	0.4	0.3	24.8	0.8

TABLE 2

REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

REVENUE EXPENDITURE	1977-78	1978-79	1979 80 Account	1980-81 Account	1981-82 Revised	1982-83 Budget
Manpower Management ..	9.9	13.7	30.6	34.6	36.2	32.5
Sports and Recreation Facilities..	13.6	30.5	28.1	40.5	42.1	42.7
Social Security and Other Welfare Measures	1.0	69.4	84.1	77.9	94.2	84.1
Natural calamities and Other Disasters	0.4	52.5	317.7	440.1	727.0	727.5
Religious Affairs	13.0	26.8	21.6	23.2	22.9	25.1
Economic Services	1,167.1	1,343.3	975.1	1,053.2	948.6	2,455.9
Agriculture and Food	337.7	159.5	120.5	101.8	151.0	142.9
Irrigation	..	1.3	1.3	1.5	..	2.1
Fuel and Power	200.6	423.7	474.5	0.7	4.7	6.7
Rural Development	5.8	0.8	0.8	600.5	415.1	1,917.0
Industries and Mineral Resources	..	..	..	..	1.4	1.5
Construction of Building and Structures	498.1	618.0	164.0	121.5	145.9	145.1
Transport and Communications..	116.4	132.5	203.9	217.5	216.6	227.6
Other Economic Services ..	8.5	7.4	10.1	9.5	11.8	13.0
Subsidies	1,069.7	3,031.8	2,660.1	1,424.5	1,074.3	1,362.1
Food grains	1,016.1	1954.8	1,487.1	194.5	171.7	1,362.1
Others	53.4	1,077.0	1,172.3	730.0	902.6	140.7
Debt Servicing, Investible Funds and Grants	5,393.2	7,195.4	8,769.4	9,239.2	10,682.9	15,079.1
Debt Servicing	4,052.1	3,833.6	4,869.9	5,630.9	6,447.1	8,898.6
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	1,478.8	2,659.7	2,313.0	2,659.5	3,484.9
Current Grants and Subventions to Provinces/Local Authorities ..	1,341.1	1,883.0	1,239.8	1,295.3	1,576.3	2,695.6
Unallocable	..	..	10.4	15.5	5.8	351.7
Economy Cut	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Current Expenditure ..	20,197.4	25,232.6	29,388.8	31,860.6	38,088.6	48,511.4

TABLE 2

REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

REVENUE EXPENDITURE	1977-78	1978-79	1977-80 Accounts	1980-81 Accounts	1981-82 Revised	1982-83 Budget
B. —DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE :	2,584.5	4,619.2	5,456.3	7,355.1	5,255.7	5,335.3
Direct Expenditure	1,878.8	3.361.2	4,378.9	5,014.2	4,029.4	5,261.4
General Administration ..	245.7	568.6	583.8	712.6	805.4	786.0
Law and Order	17.1	21.4	23.3	..	..	..
Community Services	110.9	186.0	189.7	631.8	745.2	693.8
Social Services	589.0	451.1	750.9	777.9	1,233.8	1,259.2
Economic Services	299.4	353.0	238.5	239.0	382.9	694.6
Subsidies	614.6	1,692.0	2,467.9	2,457.0	1,818.9	1,600.0
Debt Servicing Investible Funds and Grants (Direct)	2.1	89.1	124.8	196.0	..	167.8
Debt Servicing Investible Funds Grants (Provinces)	705.7	1.258.0	1,077.4	2,340.8	1,226.3	133.9
Total—Expenditure Met from Revenue	22,781.9	29,851.8	34,845.1	39,215.7	43,344.3	53,846.7
Add : Transfers to Provinces ..	3,485.5	4,136.0	6,049.7	8,628.2	9,232.0	9,891.8
Share in Divisible Taxes ..	(3,188.0)	(3,823.2)	(5.503.5)	(7,919.5)	(8,459.0)	(9,051.8)
Natural Gas	(289.6)	(304.5)	(536.9)	(698.5)	(767.2)	(835.8)
Gift Tax	(7.9)	(8.3)	(9.3)	(10.2)	(15.8)	(4.2)
Surplus/Deficit	—813.2	–4,126.6	–2,946.8	–1,495.0	–1,684.7	–1,533.7
Total	25,454.2	29,861.2	37,948.0	46,348.9	50,891.6	62,204.8

Source.—Public Finance Statistics.

TABLE 3

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

RECEIPTS	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
I.—INTERNAL RESOURCES :						
Revenue Surplus/Deficit	(—)239.0	52.2	—677.2	3.159.4	-2,469.4	—374.6
Loan Recoveries	316.3	428.1	464.4	584.4	467.5	476.6
Unfunded Debt (net)	403.4	454.0	702.5	654.6	855.9	791.3
Accretions to Reserve Funds ..	759.0	575.4	953.8	1,814.8	1,634.0	1,743.4
Other Deposits and Remittances (net)	—818.3	—785.1	984.7	22.2	—356.5	—414.6
Other Capital Receipts	90.9	9.0	10.1	17.8	9.6	7.9
State Trading (net) — ..	84.5	..	..	..	230.8	25.0
BORROWINGS :						
Permanent Debt (net)	297.9	—198.0	65.4	876.0	311.5	294.2
Market Loans (net)	287.2	—257.9	30.8	187.5	50.7	167.7
Income Tax Bonds and Government Bonds (Net)	0.4	2.5	4.2	542.0	65.3	66.8
Prize Bonds (net)	10.3	57.4	130.4	146.5	195.5	59.7
Floating Debt (net)	3,512.7	1,300.6	—197.5	2,271.4	3,716.9	3,899.9
Total—Internal Resources ..	4,407.4	1,836.2	2.406.2	3,082.0	4,460.6	6,449.1
II. EXTERNAL RESOURCES :						
A.—FOR PLAN EXPENDITURE	878.1	3,356.7	3,864.5	8,785.6	9,461.2	7,629.7
LOANS :	849.6	3,100.4	3,496.8	8,411.6	8,505.0	6,679.9
Project Loans (Foreign Exchange) ..	469.3	567.7	597.1	1,175.3	2,003.4	2,325.4
Federal Loans	135.4	254.3	396.2	750.3	1,483.4	1,884.5
Guaranteed Loans	103.3	74.0	79.9	254.8	231.3	211.3
Indus Basin	230.6	239.4	121.0	170.2	288.7	239.6
Non-Project Loans	101.4	852.6	929.6	1,899.1	1,484.3	801.0
Rupee Generating Commodity Loans	278.9	1,680.1	1,970.1	5,337.2	5,017.3	3,543.5
GRANTS	28.5	256.3	367.7	374.0	956.2	949.8
Project Grants (Foring Exchange)	12.6	52.4	96.5	90.9	113.8	354.5
Project Grants (Cash)	..	..	..	30.1	36.0	..
Non-Project Grants	9.5	191.2	230.8	210.8	430.9	311.0
Rupee Generating Commodity Grants	6.4	12.7	40.4	42.2	375.5	284.3
B.—FOR NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE	405.0	775.7	950.1	1,218.7	1,347.5	1,511.2
Federal Loans	153.8	401.6	144.6	602.5	907.2	455.1
Guaranteed Loans	251.2	165.9	655.6	616.2	358.8	913.3
Grants	..	208.2	149.9	..	81.5	142.8
Total	1,283.1	4,132.4	4,814.6	10,004.3	10,808.7	9,140.9
Less: Guaranteed Loans	—354.5	—239.9	—735.5	—871.0	—590.1	-1,124.6
Public Sector	(103.3)	(74.0)	(79.9)	254.8)	(231.3)	(211.3)
Private Sector	(251.2)	(165.9)	655.6))	(616.2)	(358.8)	(913.3)
Total—External Resources ..	928.6	3,892.5	4,079.1	9,133.3	10,218.6	8,016.3
Total—Internal and External Resources	5,336.0	5,728.7	6,485.3	12,215.3	14,679.2	14,465.4
III.—USE OF CASH BALANCE ..	..	180.6	284.0	..	602.6	2,225.6
Total Receipts	5,336.0	5,909.3	6,769.3	12,215.3	15,281.8	16,691.0

TABLE 3

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Receipt	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 Accounts	1980-81 Account	1981-82 Revised	1982-83 Budget
1,—INTERNAL RESOURCES :						
A. Federal Consolidated Fund						
Revenue Surplus	—8132	—4,126.6	2,946.8	—2,9495.0	—1,684.7	i—1,533 .7
Recoveries of Investment ..	18.8	13.0	10.0	8.5	3.5	3.0
State Trading (net)	..	36.3	494.1	..	..	..
Federal miscellaneous Investment	0.2	0.2	..	—24.6	0.2	0.2
Recovery of Loans	611.4	585.8	945.4	1,542.9	1,525.6	1,909.4
Total ..	—182.8	—3,491.3	—1,497.4	—31.8	—155.4	—378.9
Borrowings :						
Permanent Debt (net)						
Income Tax Bonds	..	—27.3	—34.4	—34.7	—30.0	..
Non-Bank Borrowings	326.5	790.8	174.4	249.7	170.9	..
Government Bonds	1.0	11.1	4.2	3.6	1,582.0	..
Prize Bonds	113.0	214.0	165.4	285.3	55.5	1,530.0
Land Reforms Act 1977 ..	..	..	..	344.3	421.0	59.8
Special Govt. Bonds for SLIC ..	..	..	..	..	..	450.0
Total—Permanent Debt ..	440.5	988.9	309.6	848.2	2,198.5	2,039.8
Floating Debt (net)	..	8,180.0	..	..	..	..
Treasury Bills	3,990.8	—102.6	1,850.0	697.7	—70.0	..
Treasury Bills for Special purposes	—17.3	6.7	7.2	10.2	10.7	..
Government Treasury Deposit Receipt	454.1	253.1	—310.0	1,861.3	59.3	..
Total—Floating Debt	4,427.6	8,337.2	1,547.2	3,417.4	..	..
Total—Borrowings ..	4,868.2	9,326.2	1,856.9	3,417.4	2,198.5	2,039.8
B.—Public Account :						
Unfounded Debt :						
Small Saving Schemes (net) ..	1,173.9	1,079.6	1247.3	1,871.1	3,438.0	3,599.0
State Provident Funds (net)	173.4	99.3	102.3	161.2	250.0	250.0
Deposits Non-Interest Bearing ..	942.8	1,549.8	3,678.7	2,021.9	3,087.2	3,584.3
Deposit Interest Bearing ..	651.9	831.3	1,236.2	1,349.2	1,687.5	1,991.1
Advances Non-Interest Bearing ..	—16.9	—81.1	—75.8	180.2	—181.3	—183.4
Advances Interest Bearing ..	—8.4	15.0	—12.0	—286.1	—193.2	—121.1
Total—Public Account ..	2,916.7	3,493.9	6,176.8	4,937.1	8,083.2	9,119.9
Total—Internal Resources ..	7,602.1	9,328.7	6,536.3	8,386.3	10,126.3	11,538.6

TABLE 3

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Receipts	1977-78	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Accounts	1980-81 Accounts	1981-82 Revised	1982-83 Budget
II.—EXTERNAL RESOURCES :						
A.—For Plan Expenditure						
Loan	6,155.5	8,368.1	10,716.9	10,031.9	11,424.6	14,860.5
Project Loans (Foreign Exchange).	3,565.4	3,618.6	3,145.8	2,799.8	3,754.9	5,225.8
Federal Loans	3,288.8	3,962.6	2,283.8	2,283.9	3,200.3	4,648.0
Guaranteed Loans	231.4	430.1	464.1	233.8	90.3	83.8
Indus Basin	45.2	225.9	315.8	282.1	464.3	494.0
Commodity Loans	1,243.3	1,807.6	1,294.8	828.9	2,351.3	3,539.7
Food Aid Loans	767.3	346.1	44.4	470.2	1,020.7	920.0
Other Aid Loans	579.5	2,595.8	6,231.9	5,933.0	4,297.7	5,175.0
Grants	1,081.8	848.1	1,826.0	1,342.2	1,066.3	877.7
Project Grants (Foreign Exchange)	241.7	374.9	769.1	802.0	556.1	657.4
Commodity Grants	212.8	297.7	310.9	360.2	315.4	143.8
Food Aid Grants	166.8	154.1	166.3	80.0	137.6	34.5
Other Aid Grants	397.2	..	607.5	..	..	..
Rupee Grants	63.3	21.4	32.1	—	57.2	42.0
Total—Resources for Plan Expenditure.	7,237.4	9,216.2	12,542.8	11,364.1	12,490.9	15,738.2
B.—For Non-Plan Expenditure : Federal Loans	477.5	1,040.7	673.4	1,515.6	1,135.9	1,560.0
Foreign Loans for Railways ..	..	0.2	..	8.6	..	..
Guaranteed Loans	666.1	531.4	477.3	1,332.0	604.0	853.5
Other Grants	..	9.8	..	213.8	70.6	51.0
Total Rsources of Non-Plan Expenditure	1,143.6	1,582.1	1,150.7	3,070.0	1,810.5	2,464.5
Less : Guaranteed Loans not passed through Government Account.	—897.5	—961.5	—941.5	—1,565.8	—694.3	—937.3
Public Sector	(231.4)	(430.1)	(—464.1)	(—233.8)	(—90.3)	(—83.8)
Private Sector	(666.1)	(531.4)	(—477.4)	(—1,332.0)	(—604.0)	(—853.5)
Total—External Resources ..	7,483.4	9,836.8	12,752.1	12,878.3	13,607.1	17,265.4
Total—(Internal and External Resources)	15,085.6	19,165.5	19,288.4	21,264.6	23,733.4	28,804.0
USE OF CASH BALANCE ..	955.7	11.3	4,455.4	2,355.4	5,446.8	5,655.9
Total—Receipts	16,041.3	19,176.8	23,743.8	23,620.0	29,180.2	34,459.9

Source : Public Finance Statistics

TABLE 4

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Disbursements	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
I.—DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE :						
A. PUBLIC SECTOR :						
1. Direct expenditure (Departmental).	1,267.9	1,508.4	1,744.8	2,624.1	2,429.2	3,586.6
Irrigation (Indus Basin) ..	816.3	839.3	731.6	1,072.9	840.7	618.9
Post Office Department ..	2.6	3.7	9.6	7.8	10.3	8.2
Telegraph & Telephone Department.	176.5	244.8	276.3	307.1	255.7	602.0
Industrial Development ..	0.8	2.1	8.0	10.2	25.2	11.5
Civil Aviation	21.5	28.2	22.3	27.9	38.4	90.7
New Federal Capital ..	24.8	77.2	92.3	111.8	55.3	91.6
Civil Works	17.6	8.7	31.8	60.9	95.3	86.6
Other Works	97.7	110.0	172.2	322.4	439.5	723.8
Miscellaneous Investments ..	98.3	187.7	347.2	580.7	598.9	954.0
Other Heads	11.8	6.7	53.5	122.4	69.9	398.5
2. Loans to Smi-Independent Bodies etc.	13.8	54.7	234.5	306.4	354.7	384.5
3. Loans to Provinces for Repairs to Flood Damages	..	..	...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure on Federal Autonomous Organisations..	—	635.5	1254.7	3133.3	4800.0	5.673.2
5. *Less* : Likely Short-fall Saving under Cash Loans	..	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,281.7	2,198.6	3,234.0	6,063.8	7,583.9	9,644.3
6. Development Assistance to Provinces :						
Cash Loans	622.7	1,383.0	1,649.7	2,345.6	2,944.5	3,480.8
Cash Grants	77.1	192.4	282.7	231.2	306.5	150.0
Foreign Exchange Loans ...	193.8	33.7	23.9	214.4	172.0	193.7
Foreign Exchange Grants ..	5.9	6.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	9.0
Total ..	899.5	1,615.2	1,961.1	2,793.4	3,425.4	3,833.5
Less : Cash Grants included in Revenues Account ..	—38.6	—192.4	—282.7	—231.2	—306.5	—150.0
Less : Saving under Cash Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Capital Account Assistance ..	860.9	1,422.8	1,678.4	2,562.2	3,118.9	3,683.5
Total—Public Sector Development Expenditure	2,142.6	3,621.4	4,912.4	8,626.0	10,702.8	13,327.8

Source : Public Finance Statistics.

TABLE 4

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Disbursements	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
B.—PRIVATE SECTOR :						
Foreign Exchaage Loans to Semi-Independent Bodies, Local Funds, etc. (for Private Sector Projects).	405.0	254.0	800.2	1,218.7	1,265.9	1,368.4
Total—Expenditure ..	2,547.6	3,875.4	5,712.6	9,844.7	11,968.7	14,696.2
II.—CURRENT EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT :						
1. Direct expenditure	2,833.2	1,933.5	1,609.5	2,781.3	3,838.7	3,040.4
Currency — — —	2,109.3	—	—	—	—	—
Other Works — — —	11.3	16.8	28.5	26.0	28.7	44.8
State Trading (net) — —	—	1,096.9	434.5	348.7	—	—
Investments — — —	156.2	102.0	100.7	764.6	282.1	317.9
Compensation under Land Reforms Act, 1977 — — —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expenditure from Reserve Funds	74.1	283.0	310.9	678.6	754.8	764.6
Repayment of Food Credits ..	8.3	..	71.8	141.9	1,897.9	834.1
Repayment of other Foreign Loans	474.0	127.6	513.1	821.5	793.7	936.2
Other Payments ...	..	208.2	150.0	..	81.5	142.8
2. Cash Loans — ... —	134.1	340.3	182.7	58.8	64.5	79.0
Semi-Independent Bodies, etc. —	134.1	340.3	182.7	58.8	64.5	79.0
Total—Non-Development expenditure...	2,967.3	2,273.8	1,792.2	2,840.1	3,903.2	3,119.4
Total—Capital expenditure ...	5,514.9	6,149.2	7,504.8	12684.8	15,871.9	17,815.6
Deduct—Guaranteed						
Loans	– 354.5	—239.9	—735.5	—871.0	—590.1	—1,124.6
Public Sector	(103.3)	(74.0)	(79.9)	(254.8)	(231.3)	(211.3)
Private Sector	(251.2)	(165.9)	(656.6)	(616.2)	(358.8)	(913.3)
Total—Capital Disbursement ...	5,160.4	5,909.3	6,769.3	11,813.8	15,281.8	16,691.0
I.—CASH BALANCE IMPROVEMENT	175.6	...	..	401.5	—	—
TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS ..	5,336.0	5,909.3	6,769.3	12,281.8	15,281.8	16,691.0

Source : Public Finance Statistics.

TABLE 4

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Disbursements	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 Accounts	1980-81 Accounts	1981-82 Revised	1982-83 Budget
I.—DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT :						
A.—Federal Consolidated Fund :						
Public Sector :						
(i) Direct Expenditure	3,500.5	3,318.1	3,222.6	5,240.3	6,631.7	7,176.4
General Administration ..	0.1	0.1	—	1.1	3.1	0.2
Law and Order	..	2.5	2.0	..	..	—
Community Services	977.6	778.7	980.8	1,188.9	1,428.8	1494.7
Social Services	56.6	50.6	91.8	102.8	136.5	68.8
Economic Services	1,467.5	1,538.1	1,348.6	2,219.9	2184.8	2,779.3
Debt Servicing Investible Fund and grant	998.7	948.8	799.4	1727.6	2,878.1	2,833.3
(ii) Indus Basin Expenditure	436.4	862.8	1,044.1	1,170.8	1,323.8	852.0
(iii) Loans to Provinces for repairs to Flood Damages	111.5	151.7	41.2	..	..	..
(iv) Loans to Semi-Independent Bodies etc.	428.4	390.3	361.3	415.5	625.2	597.8
(v) Expenditure of Federal Autonomous Organisations :						
(a) Investment	1,653.2	2,281.3	1,866.0	2,251.8	2,110.2	2,542.4
Pakistan Railways	238.5	194.2	187.7	343.0	761.3	774.4
Industrial Corportions ..	1,414.7	2,087.1	1,678.3	1,908.8	1,348.9	1,750.0
(b) Loans Grants..	4,900.8	4,679.7	5,061.7	4,765.4	4575.0	5,324.6
Pakistan Railways	70.9	522.6	658.9	503.5	637.1	525.6
WAPDA	2,544.3	2,469.0	2,181.8	2,429.2	3,275.1	4,128.9
Industrial Corporations ..	2,285.6	1,688.1	2,221.0	1832.7	632.4	670.1
Total—Federal Organisation ..	6,554.0	6,961.0	6,927.8	7,017.2	6,685.2	7,849.0
(vi) *Less*—Likely Shortfall ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
vii) *Less*—Saving in Cash Loans to Federal Organisations etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) *Less*—Cut on Federal ADP ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Federal Government	11,030.7	11,684.7	11,597.0	13,843.8	15,265.9	16,475.

Source : Public Finance Statistics.

TABLE 4

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Disbursements	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 Accounts	1980-81 Accounts	1981-82 Revised	1982-83 Budget
Development Assistance to Provinces :						
Rupee Loans .. .	2,335.0	2,530.0	2,523.4	941.8	3,510.9	6,320.1
Rupee Grants . .	705.7	1,258.0	1,077.4	2,340.8	1,226.3	1,33.9
Foreign Exchange Loans .	265.8	207.3	413.3	218.5	2,953.0	494.6
Foreign Exchange Grants .	12.5	9.1	81.1	124.4	59.2	33.6
Total—Development Assistance	3,319.0	4,004.5	4,095.2	3,625.5	5,091.4	6,982.2
Less—Grants included in Revenue Account	—705.7	—1,258.0	—1,077.4	—2,340.8	—1,226.3	—1,33.9
Less—Saving under Cash Development Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Capital Account Assistance.	2,613.3	2,746.4	3,017.9	1,284.7	3,865.1	6,848.3
Total—Public Sector Development Expenditure	13,644.1	14,431.1	14,614.9	15,128.5	19,131.0	23,323.5
Public Sector :						
Foreign Exchange Loans to Semi-Independent Bodies, Local Funds etc(for Private Sector Projects)	1,143.6	1,572.3	1,150.7	2,847.6	1,739.9	2,292.7
Total—Expenditure	14,787.7	16,003.4	15,765.7	17,976.1	20,870.9	25,616.
II.—CURRENT EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT :						
A. Federal Consolidated Fund :						
1. Direct Expenditure :						
Repayment of Foreign Debt.						
Foreign Loans	863.3	1,478.8	2,659.8	2,313.0	2,659.5	1,984.9
Food Credits	244.9	1,026.4	2,944.6	1,319.8	3,481.7	4,313.1
Government Investments. ..	208.2	156.2	94.8	512.4	596.4	581.6
Loans (Non-Current)	111.5	550.0	1,153.8	225.9	178.8	295.2
State Trading (net)	51.3	..	..	673.2	317.1	243.4
Others	38.5	379.4	411.4	402.3	153.4	193.2
Total—Expenditure from Federal Consolidated Fund ..	1,517.7	3,590.8	7,264.4	5,446.6	7,386.9	7,611.4

TABLE 4

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 Accounts	1980-81 Accounts	1981-82 Revised	1982-83 Budget
B. Public Account						
Foreign Exchange Grants :						
Other Grants	..	9.8	..	252.5	70.6	171.8
Deposits Non-Interest Bearing ..	68.6	61.8	103.1	112.3	170.1	162.7
Deposits interest Bearing ..	564.8	472.5	1,552.1	1,428.3	1,376.0	1,764.1
Total—Expenditure from Public Account	633.4	544.1	1,655.2	1,763.1	1616.7	2,099.6
Total—Current Expenditure on Capital Account ..	2,151.1	4,134.9	8,919.6	7,209.7	9,003.6	9,781.0
Total—Capital Expenditure (Development/Current) ..	16,938.8	20,138.3	24,685.3	25,185.8	29,874.5	35,397.2
Deduct—Guaranteed Loans not passed through Government Account	—897.5	—961.5	—941.5	—1,565.8	—694.3	—937.3
Public Sector	(231.4)	(430.1)	(—464.1)	(—233.8)	(—90.2)	(— 83.8)
Private Sector	(666.1)	(531.4)	(—477.4)	(—1,332.0)	(604.0)	(853.5)
Total ..	16,041.3	9,176.8	23,743.8	23,620.0	29,180.2	34,459.9
III – CASH BALANCE IMPROVEMENT	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Disbursements ..	16,041.3	19,176.8	23,743.8	23,620.0	29,180.2	34,459.9

Source : Annual Budget Statement.

TABLE

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE

		1980-81 (Actuals)					1981-82 (Revised		
		Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.
PROVINCIAL CONSOLIDATED FUND									
A. General Revenue Recipts									
000	Direct Taxes on Income/Wealth ..	3426.0	1,331.6	721.2	202.9	5,681.7	3,955.2	1,518.0	819.3
0100	Corporation and Personal Income Tax	3,171.2	1,181.1	703.4	193.8	5,249.5	3,608.6	1,347.8	801.9
0111	Corporation Tax	(3,162.9)	(1,181.1)	(702.9)	(193.8)	5,240.7	3,608.4	1,347.5	801.9
0113	Agricultural Income Tax	8.3	—	0.5	—	8.8	0.2	0.3	—
0120	Property and Wealth Tax	248.9	84.1	10.0	9.0	352.0	270.8	99.1	9.6
0122	Immovable Property Tax	—	22.4	—3.2	1.9	21.1	29.8	23.0	—2.3
0123	Tax on Transfer of Property ..	84.2	18.5	1.4	0.6	104.7	82.3	22.4	1.6
0124	Land Revenue	164.7	42.2	11.8	6.5	226.2	158.7	53.7	10.3
0130	Gift Tax	5.9	4.2	0.2	0.1	10.4	5.7	2.3	0.2
0140	Capital Gains Tax	—	37.8	7.6	—	45.4	49.6	43.8	7.6
0170	Tax on Profession and Callings ..	—	24.4	—	—	24.4	20.5	25.0	—
0200	Indirect Taxes (On commodities and Transactions	2,757.9	1,299.8	497.3	723.8	5,300.1	2,530.1	1,264.6	488.0
0220	Sales Tax	1,459.8	545.2	324.4	102.3	2,431.7	1,488.1	555.8	330.7
0230	Customs	148.8	55.6	33.1	9.5	247.0	—	—	—
0240	Net Proceeds of Excise Duty and Royalty on Natural Gas	32.5	89.1	—	592.1	713.7	29.2	105.2	—
0250	Provincial Excise	19.5	25.4	9.9	1.7	56.5	14.5	21.3	3.5
0260	Sale of Opium	0.8	0.1	—	—	0.9	0.9	0.1	—
0270	Stamps Duties	461.4	197.8	72.0	4.6	735.8	415.1	210.0	67.9
0280	Motor Vehicles	179.3	127.3	57.9	8.1	372.6	243.2	150.0	60.1
0290	Other Indirect Taxes	455.8	259.3	21.3	5.5	741.9	339.1	222.2	25.8
0291	Entertainment Tax	139.4	110.1	4.7	1.6	255.8	155.1	104.0	5.0
0293	Education Cess	5.8	30.1	5.9	—	41.8	0.6	28.0	4.6
0294	Cotton Fee	70.4	37.6	—	—	108.0	72.5	41.0	—
0297	Tax on Hotels	1.9	24.6	1.6	—	28.1	4.5	9.6	1.6
0298	Electricity	64.2	48.3	8.7	2.3	123.6	91.1	28.0	14.1
0299	Others	174.0	8.6	0.4	1.6	184.6	15.3	11.6	0.5
Total Tax Revenue		6,103.9	2,631.4	1,239.8	926.7	10,981.8	6,485.3	2,782.6	1,307.5
Central Tax Assignment		4771.5	1,781.9	1,060.4	897.8	8,511.6	5,096.6	1,903.3	1,132.6
Provincial Tax Receipts		1,412.4	849.5	179.4	28.9	2,470.2	1,388.7	879.3	174.7

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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Millon Rs.)

1982-83 (Budget)								
Baluch-istan	Total	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluch-istan	Total		
								PROVINCIAL CONSOLIDATED FUND
								A. General Revenue Receipts
240.8	6,533.3	4,138.6	1,601.6	862.7	252.7	6855.6	000	Direct Taxes on Income
231.2	5 989.5	3,788.7	1,414.8	842.0	242.7	6,288.2	0100	Corporation and Personal Income Tax.
(231.2)	5,989.0	3,788.5	1,414.8	842.0	242.7	(6,288.0)	0111	Corporation Tax.
—	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	0113	Agricultural Income Tax.
9.5	389.0	261.1	111.4	12.1	9.9	394.5	0120	Property and Wealth Tax.
1.3	51.8	33.6	25.0	0.1	2.0	60.7	0122	Immovable Property Tax.
1.1	107.4	87.5	24.4	1.7	1.2	114.8	0123	Tax on Transfer of Property
7.1	229.8	140.0	62.0	10.3	6.7	219.0	0124	Land Revenue
0.1	8.3	5.7	2.3	0.2	0.1	8.3	0130	Gift Tax.
—	101.0	62.1	46.8	8.3	—	117.2	0140	Capital Gains Tax
—	45.5	21.0	26.3	—	—	47.3	0170	Tax on Profession and Callings
761.1	5,043.8	2,813.4	1,492.8	549.6	829.5	5685.3	0200	Indirect Taxes (On commodities and Transactions.
95.3	2469.9	1 717.2	641.3	381.6	110.0	2,850.1	0220	Sales Tax.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0210	Customs.
644.2	778.6	31.8	114.8	—	699.5	846.1	0240	Net Proceeds of Excise Duty and Royalty on Natural Gas.
2.0	41.3	15.1	22.6	3.5	1.4	42.6	0250	Provincial Excise.
—	1.0	1.0	0.1	—	—	1.1	0260	Sale of Opium.
4.6	697.6	441.2	228.7	74.0	5.0	748.9	0270	Stamps Duties.
10.0	463.3	249.4	175.4	66.1	9.9	500.8	0280	Motor Vehicles
5.0	592.1	357.7	309.9	24.4	3.7	695.7	0290	Other Indirect Taxes
2.0	266.1	159.8	106.0	5.0	2.2	273.0	0291	Entertainment Tax.
—	32.2	0.6	30.0	5.1	—	35.7	0293	Education Cess.
—	113.5	72.5	45.0	—	—	117.5	0294	Cotton Fee.
—	15.7	4.5	10.6	1.8	—	16.9	0297	Tax on Hotels
2.1	135.3	105.0	106.0	12.0	0.7	223.7	0298	Electricity
0.9	28.3	15.3	12.3	0.5	0.8	28.9	0299	Others.
1,001.9	11,577.1	6,952.0	3,094.4	1,412.3	1,082.2	12,540.9		Total Tax Revenue.
970.7	9,103.2	5,505.6	2,056.1	1,223.6	1,052.2	9,837.5		Central Tax Assigamant.
31.2	2,473.9	1,446.4	1,038.3	188.7	30.0	2,703.4		Provincial Tax Receipts.

Source.—Public Finance Statistics.

TABLE

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE

		1980-81 (Actuals)					1981-82 (Revised)		
		Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P
1000	Non-Tax Receipts	23.7	19.5	3.1	3.3	49.6	66.7	68.8	3.9
1100	Income From Property and Enterprise.	21.5	19.4	3.1	3.3	47.3	65.6	21.3	3.9
1130	Interest	2.2	0.1	—	—	2.3	1.1	47.5	—
1140	Dividends	1,065.4	348.9	260.8	43.8	1,718.9	1,159.1	395.0	251.6
1200	Receipts From Civil Administration and Other Functions	20.7	5.4	6.9	0.7	33.7	21.9	6.0	7.6
1210	Receipts From General Administration	100.0	55.7	17.0	7.4	180.1	100.3	66.6	21.7
1230	Law and Order Receipts ..	53.2	28.0	12.1	2.2	95.5	47.7	33.1	12.8
1231	Justice	42.4	26.4	4.1	4.7	77.6	42.2	32.2	8.2
1232	Police	4.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	6.8	9.6	1.3	0.7
1233	Jails	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.8	—	—
1234	Civil Defeace	56.8	31.0	18.3	1.9	108.0	44.7	34.5	17.0
1240	Receipts from Community Services ..	47.2	28.9	14.0	1.9	92.0	36.6	32.2	12.4
1241	Works	9.6	2.1	4.3	—	16.0	8.1	2.3	4.6
1242	Public Health	131.7	28.6	12.8	3.4	176.0	123.1	24.2	13.1
1250	Receipts from Social Services ..	28.6	23.4	5.4	0.7	58.1	24.2	18.6	5.1
1251	Education	22.1	5.2	7.2	1.9	36.4	18.9	5.5	7.8
1252	Health	1.4	—	0.2	0.8	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
1253	Manpower Management	75.7	—	—	—	75.7	78.8	—	—
1254	Housing and Physical Planning ..	3.9	—	—	—	3.9	1.0	—	—
1255	Social Security and Social Welfare Measures	756.2	228.2	205.8	30.4	1220.6	869.1	263.7	192.2
1260	Receipts from Economic Services ..	121.2	52.1	37.4	16.6	227.3	100.6	61.1	34.5
1261	Agriculture	5.3	1.2	0.5	1.4	8.4	6.2	0.6	0.5
1261	Fisheries	20.1	1.9	1.2	6.4	29.6	23.0	2.0	1.9
1261	Animal Husbandry	111.1	36.5	130.0	3.2	281.6	111.4	36.0	122.6
1261	Forest	0.8	0.6	—	—	1.4	0.9	—	—
1261	Co-operation	464.4	131.6	29.1	2.2	627.3	593.1	160.0	23.0
1262	Irrigation	24.0	0.3	7.5	0.1	31.9	24.6	0.3	9.6
1264	Printing and Stationery	8.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	9.7	9.3	0.6	0.1
1264	Industries	—	3.4	—	—	3.4	—	3.1	—
1264	Excise Duty on Minerals	268.1	30.3	590.6	219.3	1108.3	244.5	83.5	939.1
1130	Miscellaneous Receipts	197.2	—	553.9	219.3	970.4	195.5	50.2	912.0
1310	Grants	0.8	—	—	—	0.8	4.6	—	—
1311	Foreign Grants	196.4	—	553.9	219.3	969.6	190.9	50.2	912.0
1312	Other Grants from Federal Government	70.9	30.3	36.7	—	137.9	49.0	33.3	27.1
1290	Others	7,541.1	3,030.1	2,094.3	1,193.1	13,858.6	7,955.6	3,329.9	2,501.1
	Total General Revenue Receipts	1,287.0	539.1	467.7	170.3	2,464.1	609.0	355.0	304.5
	B O—Development Revenue Receipts ..	66.0	31.8	26.8	11.8	136.4	48.9	32.8	15.2
1311	Foreign Grants	1,221.0	507.3	440.9	158.5	2,327.7	560.1	322.2	289.3
1312	Other Grants from Federal Government	8,828.1	3,569.2	2,562.0	1,363.4	16,322.7	8,564.6	3,684.9	2,806.4
	Total Revenue Receipts								

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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

1982-83 (Budget)							
Baluch-stan	Total	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluch-istan	Total	
							Non-Tax Receipts
1.6	141.0	122.3	67.3	4.1	1.6	195.3	Income From Property and Enterprise.
0.5	91.3	121.2	19.9	4.1	0.5	145.7	Interest.
1.1	49.7	1.1	47.4	—	1.1	49.6	Dividends.
55.7	1,861.4	1,280.9	388.3	263.6	67.3	2,000.1	Receipts From Civil Administration and Other Functions.
0.6	36.1	22.3	6.0	7.9	0.9	37.1	Receipts From General Administration.
9.8	198.4	113.4	67.1	22.8	9.4	212.7	Law and Order Receipts.
4.7	98.3	59.7	34.9	13.4	4.9	112.9	Justice.
5.0	87.6	45.7	30.9	8.6	4.3	89.5	Police.
0.1	11.7	7.9	1.3	0.8	0.2	10.2	Jails.
—	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	Civil Defence.
3.4	99.6	46.9	36.8	17.8	3.8	105.3	Receipts from Community Services.
3.4	84.6	38.3	34.5	12.9	3.8	89.5	Works.
—	15.0	8.6	2.3	4.9	—	15.8	Public Health.
3.5	163.9	132.0	25.0	13.8	2.8	173.6	Receipts from Social Services.
1.4	49.3	26.1	19.0	5.3	1.5	51.9	Education.
1.6	33.8	24.8	5.9	8.3	1.0	40.0	Health.
0.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	Manpower Management.
—	78.8	79.9	—	—	—	79.9	Housing and Physical Planning.
—	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	Social Security and Social Welfare Measures.
38.4	1,363.4	966.3	253.4	201.3	50.4	1,471.4	Receipts from Economic Services.
22.0	218.2	107.7	46.9	36.2	30.8	221.6	Agriculture
2.5	9.8	6.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	8.1	Fisheries.
4.7	31.6	25.1	2.2	2.0	4.8	34.1	Animal Husbandry.
2.8	272.8	130.7	36.2	128.8	3.0	298.7	Forest.
—	0.9	1.2	—	—	—	1.2	Co-operation.
6.1	782.2	660.7	163.1	23.7	6.3	853.8	Irrigation.
0.1	34.6	24.8	0.6	10.0	4.9	40.3	Printing and Stationery.
0.2	10.2	9.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	10.3	Industries.
—	3.1	—	3.2	—	—	3.2	Excise Duty on Minerals.
233.0	1,509.1	77.4	20.4	1008.0	343.7	1,449.5	Miscellaneous Receipts.
233.0	1,390.7	28.8	—	979.6	343.7	1,352.1	Grants.
—	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	Foreign Grants.
233.0	1,386.1	28.8	—	979.6	343.7	1,352.1	Other Grants from Federal government.
233.0	109.4	48.6	20.4	28.4	—	97.4	Others.
292.2	15,079.6	8,432.6	3,570.4	2,688.0	1,494.8	16,185.3	Total General Revenue Receipts.
224.0	1,492.5	650.4	151.0	100.7	234.3	1,136.4	B—Development Revenue Receipts.
50.5	147.4	45.0	23.5	14.7	41.0	124.2	Foreign Grants.
173.5	1,345.1	605.4	127.5	86.0	193.3	1,012.2	Other Grants from Federal Government.
516.2	16,572.1	9,083.0	3,721.5	2,788.7	1,729.1	17,322.2	Total Revenue Receipts.

Source.—Public Finance Statsites.

TABLE

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE RECEIPTS

	1980-81 (Actuals)					1981-82 (Revised)		
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.
PROVINCIAL CONSOLIDATED FUND :								
A. Current Expenditure :								
000 General Administration	617.9	217.4	184.4	73.9	1,093.6	730.8	262.3	203.4
010 Organs of State	166.0	50.5	64.3	1.1	281.9	153.0	71.1	81.1
020 Fiscal Administration	442.6	153.2	115.9	72.8	784.5	542.1	172.2	11.69
030 Economic Regulation	—	5.3	1.8	—	7.1	8.1	7.4	2.3
060 Statistics	2.8	3.4	0.2	—	6.4	14.5	6.6	0.5
070 Publicity and Information ..	6.5	4.3	2·2	—	13.0	13.1	5.0	2.6
090 Others	—	0.7	—	—	0.7	—	—	—
200 Law and Order	506.8	274.8	194.3	105.4	1,081.3	618.5	307.2	221.0
210 Justice-Law Courts	45.1	22.4	12.0	3.9	83.4	58.2	25.5	14.8
Miscellaneous Departments ..	0.8	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	0.3
220 Police and Civil Armed Forces ..	407.5	228.2	166.0	94.0	895.7	468.9	255.7	185.2
230 Jails and Detention Places.. ..	47.3	20.9	13.7	7.3	89.2	72.4	22.3	17.4
240 Civil Defence	6.1	1.3	0.9	0.2	8.5	6.8	1.5	1.3
260 Training & Research in Law & Order	—	2.0	1.7	—	3.7	6.1	2.2	2.0
290 Others	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	—	—
300 Community Services	266.3	122.9	120.2	183.4	692.8	374.0	200.9	172.8
310 Works	249.2	107.7	105.9	179.4	642.2	350.8	168.9	141.5
320 Public Health Services	17.1	13.9	14*3	4.0	49.3	20.6	30.2	31.3
330 Other Community Services ..	—	1.3	—	—	1.3	2.6	1.8	—
400 Social Services	1,809.3	918.2	534.1	251.5	3,513.1	2,300.2	983.6	613.2
410 Education	1,396.7	742.6	382.5	165.5	2687.3	1,699.3	806.9	457.9
420 Health	366.4	123.6	140.7	51.5	682.2	421.7	144.6	145.5
440 Manpowar & Labour Management	17.8	9.6	0.3	5.3	33.0	20.0	10.8	0.5

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OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

				1982-83 (Budget)			
Baluch-istan	Total	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluch-istan	Total	
							PROVINCIAL CONSOLIDATED FUND
							A. Current Expenditure
107.4	1,303.9	742.8	285.5	229.4	120.5	1378.2	General Administration
—	305.2	154.7	77.0	100 4	1.1	333.2	Organs of State.
107.4	938 6	547.1	184.5	123.5	119.4	974.5	Fiscal Administration.
—	17.8	9.1	9.8	2.4	—	21.3	Economic Regulation.
—	21.6	17.2	6.9	0.5	—	24.6	Statistics.
—	20.7	14.7	6.4	2.6	—	23.7	Publicity and Information.
—	—	—	0.9	—	—	0.9	Others.
125.0	1,271.7	656.9	342.8	238.6	162.5	1,400.8	Law and Order.
5.8	104.3	66.0	31.3	17.9	6.0	121.2	Justice-Law Courts.
—	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	0.3	Miscellaneous Departments.
109.9	1,019.7	495.5	283.5	200.2	146.9	1,126.1	Police and Civil Armed Forces.
8.8	120.9	75.0	23.6	16.8	9.0	124.4	Jails and Detention Places.
0.5	10.1	6.4	1.9	1.3	0.6	10.2	Civil Defeoce.
—	10.3	7.5	2.5	2.1	—	12.1	Training & Research in Law & Order.
—	6.1	6.5	—	—	—	6.5	Others.
164.0	911.7	410.8	220.4	211.2	177.7	1,020.1	Community Services.
162.2	823.4	384.5	201.5	174.1	175.3	935.4	Works
—	82.1	23.7	16.6	37.1	—	77.4	Public Health Services.
1.8	6.2	2.6	2.3	—	2.4	7.3	Other Community Services.
254.1	4,151.1	2,596.4	1,154.8	813.1	320.5	4,884.8	Social Services
169.3	3,133.4	1,935.8	946.7	590.9	206.4	3.679.8	Education.
73.3	785.1	502.2	174.1	194.0	96.8	967.1	Health.
6.3	37.6	21.4	12.6	0.6	9.3	43.9	Manpnwer & Labour Management

Source.—Public Finance Statistics.

TABLE

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE

	Heads	1980-81 (Actuals)					1981-82 (Revised)		
		Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total	Punjab	Sind	NEFP
450	Housing & Physical Planning ..	12.4	..	0.1	..	12.5	115.0	..	0.1
460	Sports and Recreation Facilities ..	2.1	2.7	..	..	4.8	12.7	2.8	..
470	Social Security and Social Welfare ..	6.1	34.4	7.1	2.8	50.4	16.8	15.0	6.1
480	Natural Calamities and other disasters.	7.8	5.3	1.2	25.8	40.1	11.8	3.3	1.6
490	Religious Affairs	..	..	2.2	0.6	2.8	2.9	0.2	1.5
500	Economic Services	1482.6	479.6	253.7	160.7	2386.6	1629.3	587.9	282.1
510	Agriculture and Land Revenue ..	479.6	118.5	118.1	80.4	796.6	526.8	145.5	131.5
520	Irrigation	701.4	253.3	109.9	63.0	1127.6	921.6	317.7	116.2
530	Land Reclamation	1.3	75.1	..	..	76.4	11.6	87.9	..
540	Fuel and Power	..	0.8	0.8	..	1.6	..	0.9	0.5
560	Rural Development	197.6	3.3	9.1	..	210.0	62.7	5.9	11 7
570	Industries and Mineral Resources ..	102.7	26.7	15.1	17.3	161.8	106.5	28.2	21.4
580	Transport and Communications ..	..	1.9	0.7	..	2.6	0.1	1.8	0.7
600	Subsidies	388.7	171.3	261.5	202.5	1024.0	263.8	321.4	458.3
610	Food (Wheat Sugar Subsidy) ..	387.8	271.3	261.5	202.5	1023.1	262.7	321.4	458.3
620	Agriculture (Cooperative Schemes) ..	0.9	..	..	..	0.9	1.	..	..
700	Debt Serricing, Investible Funds and Grants	1226.1	527.8	521.1	241.1	2516.0	1388.5	767.9	588.2
710	Debt Servicing	1226.1	527.8	480.8	227.0	2461.7	1367.8	754.7	548.9
720	Investments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
740	Grants and Subventions	..	..	40.3	14.0	54.3	20.7	3.2	8.3
800	Unallocable	..	5.1	..	..	5.1	94.7	9.6	..
890	Other Unallocable Expenditure ..	..	5.1	..	..	5.1	94.7	9.6	..
	Less Economy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total.—A— Current Expenditure	6297.7	2717.1	2069.3	1218.4	2302.5	7299.8	3430.8	2539.9

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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

Baluchistan	Total	1982-83 (Budget) Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total	Heads
..	115.1	77.4	..	0.1	..	77.5	Housing & Physial Planning.
..	15.5	20.9	2.2	..	..	23.1	Sports & Recreation Facilties.
3.2	41.1	20.2	17.4	8.5	5.7	51.8	Social Security and Social Welfare
1.3	18.0	14.8	1.7	2.3	1.5	20.3	Natural Calamities and Other Disasters.
0.7	5.3	3.7	0.1	16.7	0.8	21.3	Religious Affairs.
21).9	2710.1	1731.7	621.5	321.7	233.9	2908.8	Economic Services.
9.1	902.9	587.0	177.0	148.7	121.6	1034.3	Agriculture and Land Revenue
9.4	1434.9	944.6	310.8	143.3	75.5	1474.2	Irrigation.
..	99.5	13.5	95.1	..	..	108.6	Land Reclamation.
..	1.4	..	1.0	0.4	..	1.4	Fuel and Power.
0.7	91.0	68.6	6.6	14.3	10.8	100.3	Rual Development.
1.7	177.8	117.9	29.3	14.3	26.0	187.5	Industries and Mineral Resources
..	2.6	0.1	1.7	0.7	..	2.5	Transport and Communications.
13.6	1167.1	287.8	170.6	341.2	140.8	940.4	Subsidies.
13.6	1166.0	286.6	170.6	341.2	140.8	939.2	Fond (Wheat Sugar Subsidy).
..	1.1	1.2	..	..	..	1.2	Agriculture (Cooperative Schemes)
28.3	3012.9	1603.9	854.9	646.9	318.4	3424.1	Debt Servicing. Investible Functions and Grants.
28.3	2949.7	1557.9	851.5	628.6	318.4	3346.4	Debt Servicing.
..	1.0	..	..	1.0	..	1.0	Investments.
..	62.2	56.0	3.4	3.4	..	79.7	Grants and Subventions.
..	104.3	1.3	..	..	..	1.3	Unallocable.
..	104.3	1.3	..	..	..	1.3	Other Unallocable Expenditure.
..	..	—286.1	—104.3	—87.4	..	—477.8	*Less* Economy.
123.3	14633.8	7745.5	3546.2	2714.7	1474.3	15480.7	Total.—A—Current Expenditure

Source :—Public Finance Statistics.

TABLE

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE RECEIPTS

	1980-81 (Actuals)					1981-82 (Revised)		
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P	Baluchistan	Total	Punjab	Sind	NW.F.P
Development Revenue Expenditure ..	836.1	307.0	272.1	92.3	1,507.5	1,173.2	337.8	371.2
Gross Expenditure	36.1	307.0	272.1	92.3	1,507.5	1,173.2	337.8	373.6
060 Statistics	2.9	3.0	2.5	—	—	1.4	—	0.7
070 Publicity and Information ..	0.6	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	2.0
310 Works	13.3	17.4	11.0	—	—	26.4	1.3	28.4
320 Public Health Services	158.5	—	66.2	—	—	157.9	—	85.8
360 Town Planning and Regulatory Service	0.8	—	0.5	—	..	1.1	19.1	—
410 Education	68.2	55.6	27.8	—	—	142.1	71.8	41.7
420 Health	69.3	—	18.8	—	—	52.6	7.2	29.6
440 Manpower and Labour Management.	8.8	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.7	—
460 Sports and Recreation Facilities ..	—	—	0.3	—	—	5.2	—	—
470 Social Security and Social Welfare.	14.0	—	1.7	—	—	27.4	5.5	7.0
480 Low Income Housing	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
510 Agriculture and Food	232.4	79.9	65.9	—	—	258.2	77.0	82.3
520 Irrigation	7.1	—	7.3	—	—	11.5	0.7	—
560 Rural Development	193.7	—	45.4	—	—	401.4	3.1	73.9
570 Industries and Mineral Resources ..	8.8	—	1.2	—	—	3.6	19.7	—
590 Other Economic Services	1.0	—	—	—	—	1.3	—	—
600 Subsidies (Agriculture)	56.2	—	—	—	—	68.7	—	—
650 Scholarship	—0.5	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
722 Non-Financial Institution	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	—	—
740 Grants and Subventions	—	151.1	23.5	—	—	—	—	22.2
742 To Local Bodies	—	—	10.7	—	—	6.5	131.4	5.0
749 Other	—	—	12.8	—	—	—	0.3	17.2
Less Operational Shortfall in Development Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—1.9
Total—Expenditure met from Revenue ..	7,133.8	3,024.1	2 341.4	1,310.7	13,810.0	8573.0	3,768–6	2,911.6
Surplus (+)	1,694.4	545.1	220.6	..52.7	2,512.8	—8.4	—83.7	—105.3
Deficit (—)	8,828.2	3,569.2	2,562.0	1,363.4	16,322.8	8 564.6	3,684.9	2,806.4
Total								

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OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Mmillion Rs.)

1982-83 (Budget)							
Baluch-istan.	Total	Punjab	Sind	N·W.F.P.	Baluch-istan	Tota	
106.5	1,989.2	1,365.3	243.4	492.6	112.1	2,213.4	Development Revenue Expeaditure.
106.5	1,991.1	1,450.3	243.4	513.7	112.1	2,319.5	Gross Expeaditure.
1.9	4.0	3.7	—	1.5	1.7	6.9	Statistics
—	3.6	1.7	—	2.0	—	3.7	Publicity and Information
—	56.0	15.4	0.7	5.0	—	21.1	Works.
—	243.7	212.8	—	106.8	—	319.6	Public Health Services.
—	20.2	—	—	—	—	—	Town Planniag and Regulatory Service.
9.5	265.1	231.6	47.5	105.5	20.0	404.6	Education.
1.9	91.3	106.8	9.6	46.8	12.4	175.6	Health.
—	1.2	1.6	1.0	—	—	2.6	Manpower and Labour Management.
—	5.2	2.6	—	—	—	2.6	Sports and Recreation Faclities.
0.3	40.2	27.5	3.6	4.7	0.5	36.3	Social Security and Soeials Welfare.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Low Income Housing.
92.3	509.8	367.9	91.5	89.5	75.5	624.4	Agriculture and Food.
—	12.2	14.7	0.5	14.1	—	29.3	Irigation.
—	478.4	40.5	—	117.0	—	457.5	Rural Development.
0.6	23-9	3.2	20.5	—	2.0	25.7	Industries and Mineral Resources.
—	1.3	1.8	—	—	—	1.8	Other Economic Services.
—	68.7	53.5	—	—	—	—	Subsidies .Agriculture.
—	—	—	—	—	—	53.5	Shcolarship.
—	5.8	7.8	—	—	—	7.8	Non-Financial Institution.
—	22.2	57.2	68.5	20.8	—	146.5	Grants and Subventions.
—	142.9	—	68.0	5.0	—	73.0	To Local Bodies.
—	17.5	57.2	0.5	15.8	—	73.5	Other.
—	—1.9	—85.0	—	—21.1	—	—106.1	*Less* Operational Shortfall in Develnpment Expenditure.
1,369.8	16,623.0	9,110.8	3,789.6	3,207.3	1,586.4	17,694.1	Total—Expenditure met frnm Revenue (Surplus (+)
+146.5	—50.8	—27.9	—68.2	—418.6	+142.7	—372.0	Deficit (—)
1,516.3	16,572.2	9,082.9	3,721.4	2,788.7	1,729.1	17,322.1	Total

Source.—Public Finance Statistics.

TABLE

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE

£	1980-81 (Actuals)					1981-82 (Revised)		
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchstan.	Total	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.
A.—Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (—) ..	+1694.4	+455-1	+220.6	+52.7	+2512.8	—8.8	—83.7	—105.2
B.—Genaral Capital Receipts.	2,975.0	1,492.0	550.5	202.0	5,219.5	2,591.1	1,541.2	895.7
1310 Grants..	—	—	—	—	—	75.4	—	—
1312 Other Grants from Federal Government	—	—	—	—	—	75.4	—	—
1320 Extraordinary Receipts	108.8	186.9	—	—	295.7	76.1	80.0	—
2300 Public Debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2311 Domestic Debt Net (Permanent) ..	—	1.0	..	—	1.0	—	—	27.5
2323 Floating Debt Net Others (Ways and Means Advances)	—	—	—	—65.5	—65.5	—	—	72.1
Loans from the Federal Government Debt Raised Abroad	142.5	—	—	—	142.5	—	—	
2200 Recoveries of Lnans and Advances from Municipalties Port Funds, etc.	19.0	10.4	1.6	1.2	34.1	125.8	9.0	3.0
2250 Recoveries of Loans and Advances from Federal Government Servants.	6.1	—	2.5	2.5	11.1	3.5	3.8	3.4
2322 Floating Debl (Net Cash Credit Accommodation)	2,698.6	1,293.7	546.4	—	4,538.7	521.8	483.1	127.7
2312 Domestic Debt (Permanent Received From Federal Government ..	—	—	—	261.9	261.9	3,561.7	932.7	652.6
2332 Foreign Debt (Permanent) Received from the Federal Government. ..	—	—	—	—	—	226.8	32.6	9.4
C.—Public Account Receipts	47.6	—1.3	93.1	165.5	304.9	176.3	42.6	—50.0
Unfunded Debt (Net)	122.2	35.7	39.1	8.0	205.0	155.0	42.6	38.0
Deposit and Advances (Net)	233.2	89.1	27.8	133.1	483.2	21.3	—	—14.2
Remittances Net ..	—307.8	—126.1	26.2	24.4	383.3	—	—	—73.8
Total—Resources..	4,717.0	2,035.8	864.2	420.2	28,037.2	2,759.0	1,500.1	740.5
D. Cash Balance Utilization	—368.7	592.4	89.2	—39.0	910.9	185.0	47.4	+42.3
Total—Receipts	4,348.3	1,443.4	953.4	381.2	7,126.3	2,944.0	1,547.5	782.8

7

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

1982-83 (Budget)								
Baluch-istan	Total	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluch-istan	Total		
+146.5	—50.8	—27.9	—68.2	—418.6	+142.6	—372.0	A.	Revenus Surplus (..)r Deficit (—).
787.0	5,815.0	3,570.5	770.6	1,210.6	108.6	5,660.3	B.—	General Capital Receipts.
—	75.4	214.6	—	—	—	214.6		Grants.
—	75.4	214.6	—	—	—	214.6		Other Grants from Federal Government.
—	156.1	81.3	60.0	—	—	141.3		Extraordinray Receipts.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—		Public Debt.
—8.3	19.2	—	—30.0	2.5	—9.4	—15.9		Domestic Debt Net (Pernmanent)...
423 9	496.0	—	..	—23.5	—400.0	—423.5		Floating Debt Net Others (Ways and Means Advances).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—		Loans from the Federal Government Debt Rasied Abrod
3.9	141.7	37.0	32.0	3.0	4.4	76.4		Recoveries of Lnans and Advances from Municipalties. Port Funds, etc.
2.7	13.4	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.0	13.7		Recoveries of Loans and Advances from Federal Governments Servants.
—	1.132.6	932.1	—249.0	127.5	—	810.6		Floating Debt (Net) (Cash Credit Accommodation).
364.8	3,511.8	2,044.3	890.8	1,069.1	510.6	4,514.8		Domestic Debt (Permanent Received From Federal Government.
—	268.8	257.7	63.0	7.6	—	328.3		Foreign Debt (Permanent) Received from the Federal Government.
100.9	269.8	132.7	45.2	56.4	102.4	336.7	C.	Ppublic Account Receipts.
7.7	243.3	155.0	45.2	38.0	1.3	239.5		Unfunded Debt (Net)
139.7	146.8	—22.3	—	47.9	146.3	171.9		Deposit and Advances (Net)
—46.5	—120.3	—	—	—29.5	—45.2	—74.7		Remittances (Net).
1,034.4	6,034.0	3,675.3	747.6	848.4	353.7	5,625.0		Total—Resources.
—623.0	—348.3	—	148.6	+27.4	218.5	394.5	D.	Cash Balance Utilization.
411.4	5,685.7	3,675.3	896.2	875.8	572.2	6,019.5		Total—Receipts

Source.—Public Finance Statistics.

TABLE

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE

	1980-81 (Actuals)					1981 82—(Revised)		
	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total	Punjab	Sind	NWFP
A.—Current Capital Expenditure ..	2429.4	611.5	406.6	22.7	3533.2	844.9	591.9	153.4
730 Loans and Advances	72.1	9.1	14.5	9.0	104.7	162.5	11.9	17.3
734 Loans to Non-Financial Institutions	58.4	—	—	6.0	64.4	140.0	3.0	15.3
735 Loans to Govt. Servants	12.5	9.1	31.2	3.0	35.8	21.0	8.9	2.0
739 Loans to Others (Private Sector) (Advances to Cultivators) ..	1.2	—	3.3	—	4.5	1.5	—	..
811 Provincial Schemes of State Trading (net)	2400.2	526.3	369.4	—	3295.9	521.8	483.1	125.7
810 State Trading (Net)	—42.9	..	—	—	—42.9	—20.3	..	..
710 Debt Servicing	69.9	76.1	20.7	13.7	180.4	105.0	59.0	10.4
716 Repayment of Principal (Domestic Debt)	58.4	76.1	10.7	10.2	155.4	74.4	58.8	—
717 Repayment of Principal (Foreign Debt)	6.7	—	6.9	3.5	17.1	5.5	0.2	7.5
718 Repayment of Principal Foreign Debt (Payable to Federal Govt.) ..	4.8	—	3.1	—	7.9	25.1	..	2.9
312 Highways, Roads and Bridges ..	7.3	—	—	—	7.3	75.9	0.9	—
314 Buildings and Structures	—0.7	—	—	—	—0.7	..	37.0	—
452 Low Cost Housing	—4.8	—	—	—	—4.8	..	—	—
520 Irrigation	—10.0	—	—	—	—10.0	..	—	—
720 Government Investment (Provincial Miscellroeous Investment) ..	1.3	—	2.0	—	3.3	..	—	—

8

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

1982-83 (Budget)							
Baluchistan	Total	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total	
2.8	1623.0	1307.6	—163.4	187.4	34.2	1365.8	A.—Current Capital Expenditure.
4.5	206.2	32.0	11.8	17.0	10.9	71.7	Loans and Advances.
9.6	167.9	..	2.2	6.0	5.8	14.0	Loans to Noo-Financial Instituions .
4.9	36.8	30.0	9.6	—	5.1	44.7	Loans to Govt. Servants.
..	1.5	2.0	—	11.0	..	13.0	Loans to Others (Private Sector) Advances to Cultivators).
..	1130.6	932.1	—249.0	127.5	..	810.0	Provincial Schemes of State Trading (net).
..	—20.3	—16.1	—	—	..	—16.1	State Trading (Net)
8.3	192.7	145.0	73.5	42.9	23.3	284.7	Debt Servicing.
4.7	147.9	113.2	73.2	33.1	20.4	239.9	Repayment of Principal (Domestic Debt).
3.6	16.8	5.5	0.3	6.8	2.9	15.5	Repayment of Principal (Foreign Debt).
..	28.0	26.3	—	3.0	..	29.3	Repayment of Priacipal Foreign Debt (Payable to Federal Govt.).
..	76.8	214.6	0.3	—	..	214.9	Higl ways, Roads and Bridges.
..	37.0	..	..	—	..	..	Buildings and Structures
..	..	..	..	—	..	..	Low Cost Housing.
..	..	..	..	—	..	..	**Irrigation**
..	..	..	..	—	..	..	Government Investment (Provincial Miscellaneous Investment)

Source.—Publi : Finance Statistics

TABLE

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF

	1980-81 (Actuals)					1981-82 (Revised).		
	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total	Punjab	Sind	NWFP
B.—Development Capital Expenditure ..	1855.9	831.9	546.8	358.5	3593.1	2099.1	955.6	629.4
312 Highways, Roads and Bridges ..	499.0	309.8	178.1	—	—	655.8	264.6	166.4
314 Buildings and Structures	708.2	161.6	322.5	—	—	788.8	217.2	388.6
(a) Govt. Buildings	700.8	161.6	322.5	358.5	2537.7	788.1	217.2	388.6
(b) Police Projects	7.4	..	..	..	..	0.7	..	..
400. Social Services & others.. ..	73.1	..	..	..	73.1	..	..	..
320. Public Health Services	..	79.6	..	..	79.6	..	82.2	..
360. Urban & Town Planning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	—
510 Agriculture and Food	272.2	..	10.1	..	282.3	174.3	8.7	9.7
520 Irrigation		184.6	19.7	..	204.3	192.5	164.3	32.7
570. Industrial & Mineral Resources ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	..
720. Government Investment (Industrial Development)	11.0	..	16.4	..	27.4	4.8	..	17.8
560 Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
700. Law and Order	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
730. Loans and Advances (Loans to Municipalities, Ports Funds etc.) ..	292.4	96.3	..	..	388.7	282.9	207.5	17.7
Less.—Operational Shortfall in Development Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—3.5
Minus Expected Savings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Disbursements ..	4834.3	1443.4	953.4	381.2	7126.3	2944.0	1547.5	782.8

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

1982-83 (Budget)							
Baluchistan	Total	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total	
378.6	4062.7	2367.7	1059.6	688.4	538.0	4653.7	B. —Development Capital Expenditure.
78.6	1165.4	823.0	276.5	159.1	70.0	1328.6	Highways Roads and Bridges.
..	1394.6	768.6	285.1	379.7	..	1433.4	Buildings and Structures.
..	1393.9	763.6	285.1	379.7	..	1468.4	(a) Govt. Buildings.
..	0.7	5.0	..	..	..	5.0	(b) Police Projects.
98.5	98.5	..	..	..	175.4	175.4	Social Services & Others
40.2	122.4	..	72.7	..	50.0	122.7	Pbulic Health Services
0.7	7.1	..	1.2	..	..	1.2	Urban & Town Planning.
24.6	217.3	307.7	25.9	8.7	58.4	400.7	Agricultural & Food
72.8	462.3	257.3	139.5	39.7	81.8	518.3	Irrigation
32.9	37.6	..	..	..	..	..	Industrial and Mineral Resources
—	22.6	10.8	..	8.3	..	19.1	Government Investment (Industrial Development).
26.9	26.9	..	..	..	61.7	61.7	Rural Development.
3.4	3.4	..	..	..	3.8	3.8	Law and Order.
..	508.1	352.3	282.2	122.5	..	733.0	Loans and Advanees (Loan to Municipalities, Ports Funds etc.).
..	—3.5	—152.0	..	—29.6	..	—181.6	Less—Operational Shortfall in Development Expenditure.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Minus Expected Savings.
411.4	5685.7	3675.3	896.2	875.8	572.2	6019.5	Total—Disbursements.

Source.—Public Finance Statistics.

Money & Banking

TABLE 1
MONETARY ASSETS

(Million Rs.)

Outstanding amount as on last Thursday of	Currency Issued	Currency Held by S.B.P.	Currency in tills of Scheduled banks	Currency in circulation (1—2—3)	Scheduled banks demand deposits£	Scheduled Banks time deposits£	Other deposits @ with S.B.P.	Total Monetary Assets (4+5+6+7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
June, 1972* ..	5,885	214	498	5,173	8,824	6,929	1,133	22,059
June, 1973* ..	8,195	332	577	7,286	10,264	9,022	496	27,068
June, 1974*†† ..	10,348	312	741	9,295	11,455	9,134	795	30,679
5th July, 1974 ..	10,349	155	591	9,603	9,789	7,832	776	28,000
June, 1975 ..	11,474	368	833	10,273	12 051	10,419	331	33,074
June, 1976 ...	13,995	380	1,012	12,603	14,868	13,970	210	41,651
June, 1977 ..	17,555	353	1,679	15,523	19,506	16,519	225	51,773
June, 1978 ..	20,472	508	1,654	18,310	23,602	21,470	281	63,663
June, 1979 ..	26,187	402	1,943	23,842	27,677	24,655	352	76,526
June, 1980 ..	30,231	534	1 871	27,826	32,148	30,315	399	90,688
June, 1981 ..	37,842	486	1,946	35,410	36,817	30,743	554	103,524
June, 1982 ..	40,987	366	2,096	38,525	40,934	33,584	551	113,594
March, 1983 (P) ..	46,418	441	2,414	43,563	44,686	47,417	459	136,125

* — Adjusted for demonetisation.

†† Adjusted for former East Pakistan portion of assets and liabilities of Eastern Banking Corporation.

†† Eastern Mercantile Bank and Union Bank Limited whose reporting in the Press Communique was discontinued since 8th February 1974, so as to make the data comparable with those in earlier periods.

£ Excluding inter-bank deposits and deposits of central and provincial governments and foreign constituents.

@ Excluding counterpart funds, deposits of foreign central banks, foreign governments and international organisations.

** Last Friday upto June, 1976 and last Thursday thereafter.

Notes. (*i*) Figures might exhibit a slight difference due to separate rounding off.

(*ii*) Beginning with the fiscal year 1974-75, the assets and liabilities of State Bank of Pakistan and scheduled banks pertaining to their branches in former East Pakistan were excluded from the specific items and the net position added to the 'Other Assets' or 'Other Liabilities' as the case may be. The data for the period subseqent to June, 1974 are therefore not comparable with those for the earlier periods.

P — Provisional.

TABLE 2

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHANGES IN MONETARY ASSETS
(LAST THURSDAY BASIS)

(Million Rs.)

Over the year	Change in Monetary Assets	Causative Factors (Change)					
		Private Sector	Public Sector Enterprises	Government Sector (Net)	Foreign Assets (Net)	Counter Part Funds	Other Items (Net)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1972-73*	+5,009	+1,827£	—	+1,564	+1,462	—191	+ 347
1973-74*	+3,611	+2,853£	—	+1,364	—1,438	—245	+ 1,077
1974-75	+5 074	+2,938	+1,215	+3,056	—1,008	—251	— 876
1975-76	+8,577	+1,764	+1,609	+5,240	+ 67	+ 7	— 110
1976-77	+10,122	+5,273	+1,764	+6,710	—2,800	— 71	— 754
1977-78	+11,890	+3,481	+2,081	+4,855	+ 3,069	—102	— 1,495
1978-79	+12,863	+4,396	+2,573	+8,816	—1,865	—253	— 804
1979-80	+14,162	+6,024	+1,913	+4,993	+2,736	+216	— 1,720
1980-81	+12,836	+5,063	+3,066	+6,025	—1,093	—3	— 222
1981-82	+10,070	+9,298	+2,845	+6,005	—5,894	+31	— 2,215
July 81 March 1982 (P) ..	+7,859	+9,444	+1,207	+4,185	—4,172	—88	— 2,717
July 82 March 1983 (P) ..	+22,531	+9,863	+2,404	+6,596	+5,568	+74	— 1,974

P — Provisional.

* — Adjusted for domonetisation.

@ — Covers the period 6th July, 1974—27th June, 1975.

£ — Includes Credit to Public Sector Enterprises.

Note.—Totals might exhibit slight difference due to separate rounding off.

TABLE 3

SCHEDULED BANKS' POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS —LIABILITIES

(Million Rs.)

Outstanding amount as on last Thursday of	Capital (Paid-up) and Reserves £	Demand Liabilities in Pakistan				
		Inter-Bank		Others		
		Borrowings	Deposits	Deposits (General)	Other Liabilities	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June, 1970	—	113.3	559.4	5,665.5	366.6	6 704.8
June, 1971		243.6	472.4	6,345.3	413.9	7,475.2
June, 1972	—	227.7	836.0	8,768.3	687.5	10,519.5
June, 1973	—	215.9	906.1	10,508.7	917.8	12,548.6
June, 1974	—	485.1	581.0	11,581.7	889.6	13,537.4
June, 1975	—	127.6	679.8	12,268.4	1,135.2	14,211.0
June, 1976	—	405.1	691.7	15,234.7	1,218.1	17,549.5
June, 1977	—	237.7	983.2	19,824.7	1,485.6	22,531.2
June, 1978	—	226.9	1,186.5	24,174.0	1,531.9	27,119.2
June, 1979	—	365.5	1,350.5	28,040.5	2,038.5	31,795.0
June, 1980	2,337.5	29.0	1,258.8	32,751.9	2 357.1	36,396.8
June, 1981	2,758.4	8.1	1,686.8	38,379.3	2,128.5	42,202.7
June, 1982	4,862.6	28.0	1,535.2	42,077.2	2,013.9	45,654.3
March, 1982..	4,695.7	18.6	1,716.1	38,317.0	1,917.3	41,969.0
March, 1983..	5,489.9	15.0	1,442.5	45,890.0	1925.5	49,273.0

TABLE 3

SCHEDULED BANKS' POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS —LIABILITIES

(Million Rs.)

Outtanding amount as on last Thursday of	Time Liabilities in Pakistan					Total Demand and time Liabilities (7+12)
	Inter-Bank		Others			
	Borrowings	Deposits	Deposits (General)	Others Liabilities	Total	
	8	9	10	11	12	13
June, 1970	35.3	128.5	6,876.0	238.8	7,278.6	13,983.4
June, 1971	23.5	91.9	6,667.5	120.9	6,903.8	14,379.0
June, 1972	2.0	110.0	7,757.9	109.0	7,978.9	18,498.5
June, 1973	6.7	137.1	9,553.2	120.3	9,817.4	22,365.0
June, 1974	38.3	87.2	9,556.8	68.1	9,750.4	22,287.8
June, 1975	0.6	208.4	11,249.4	64.9	11,523.3	25,734.3
June, 1976	63.0	116.6	14,979.7	74.2	15,233.5	32,783.1
June, 1977	41.9	350.9	17,851.6	149.6	18,394.0	40,925.2
June, 1978	31.5	119.5	22,873.3	180.5	23,204.8	50,324.0
June, 1979	40.9	151.1	26,133.7	190.8	26,516.5	58,311.5
June, 1980	6.3	193.0	31,449.9	393.7	32,043.0	68,439.9
June, 1981	650.1	185.9	32,983.8	379.6	34,199.5	76,402.2
June, 1982	791.8	161.4	37,118.0	361.3	38,432.5	84,086.8
March, 1982..	964.8	235.4	39,970.1	388.7	41,558.9	83,527.9
March, 1983..	1,113.4	247.5	50,925.9	433.0	52,719.8	101,992.8

TABLE 3

SCHEDULED BANKS' POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS —LIABILITIES

(Million Rs.)

outstanding amount as on last Thursday of	Borrowings from State Bank of Pakistan	Borrowings from Banks Abroad£	Money at Call and Short Notice in Pakistan£	Other Liabilities £	Total Liabilities £	Statutory Reserves*		
						On Demand Liabilities	On Time Liabilities	Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
June, 1970 ..	1,402.6	—	—	—	—	335.2	363.9	699.1
June, 1971 ..	2,872.0	—	—	—	—	373.8	345.2	719.0
June, 1972 ..	1,502.6	—	—	—	—	526.0	398.9	924.9
June, 1973 ..	1,541.6	—	—	—	—	627.4	490.9	1,118.3
June, 1974 ..	3,987.6	—	—	—	—	676.9	487.5	1,164.4
June, 1975 ..	5,707.1	—	—	—	—	710.5	576.2	1,286.7
June, 1976 ..	4,884.0	—	—	—	—	877.5	761.7	1,639.2
June, 1977 ..	6,823.0	—	—	—	—	1,126.6	919.7	2,046.3
June, 1978 ..	5,419.2	—	—	—	—	1,356.0	1,160.2	2,516.2
June, 1979 ..	7,773.8	—	—	—	—	1,589.8	1,325.8	2,915.6
June, 1980 ..	8,709.2	959.6	633.0	44,656.9	125,736.0	1,851.5	1,602.1	3,453.6
June, 1981 ..	13,582.6	980.0	736.5	48,556.2	143,016.1	2,146.9	1,710.0	3,856.9
June, 1982 ..	15,690.7	1,128.2	824.0	58,067.3	164,659.6	2,323.9	1,921.6	4,245.5
March, 1982 ..	15,131.5	974.4	535.3	52,781.3	1,57,646.2	2,125.2	2,077.9	4,203.1
March, 1983 ..	15,340.5	1,425.8	2,139.5	68,009.3	1,94,397.8	2,570.6	2,636.0	5,206.6

Note : (*i*) Totals might exhibit minor differences due to rounding off.

(*ii*) Data for June, 1975 onwards are not comparable with a figures for earlier year for reasons given in footnote (ii) of table 7.1.

* — The Statutory Reserves requirements continued as 5% for Demand and Time Liabilities.

£ — Introduced with effect from 5th July, 1979.

TABLE 3
SCHEDULED BANKS' POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS
—ASSETS

(Million Rs.)

Oustading amount as in last Thursday of	Cash in Pakistan	Balances		Money at Call and Short Notice in Pakistan	(22+23+24+25) as % of 13	Foreign Currency		
		With State Bank of Pakistan	Others			Foreign Currency held in Pakistan	Balances with Banks Abroad	Total
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
June, 1970 ..	351.8	765.6	88.8	490.0	12.13	—	—	—
June, 1971 ..	657.7	652.4	99.0	470.5	13.07	—	—	—
June, 1972 ..	498.1	1,103.5	166.8	536.5	12.46	—	—	—
June, 1973 ..	576.7	1,277.8	206.7	597.1	11.89	—	—	—
June, 1974 ..	729.1	1,258.7	249.3	493.1	11.72	—	—	—
June, 1975 ..	833.0	1,663.3	155.3	230.9	11.20	—	—	—
June, 1976 ..	1,012.3	2,174.4	271.4	503.6	12.08	—	—	—
June 1977 ..	1,679.2	2,739.1	282.4	358.8	12.36	—	—	—
June 1978 ..	1,654.4	2,990.7	488.7	290.0	10.78	—	—	—
June 1979 ..	1,943.2	4,344.5	356.7	441.2	12.15	—	—	—
June 1980 ..	1,871.0	4,803.3	367.5	734.8	11.36	31.0	1,520.9	1 551.9
June 1981 ..	1,945.6	4,564.2	429.9	937.5	10.31	52.5	1,243.1	1,295.6
June 1982 ..	2,096.3	4,961.8	343.7	899.3	9.87	85.0	1,939.4	2,024.4
March, 1982 ..	1,802.7	5,052.4	478.0	587.1	9.48	93.0	1,759.1	1,852.1
March, 1983 ..	2,413.7	5,880.8	488.3	2,28.6	10.85	116.0	2,097.4	2,213.4

TABLE 3
SCHEDULED BANKS' POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS —ASSETS

(Million Rs.)

Outstanding amount as on last Thursday of	Bank Credit					34 as % of 13
	Advances			Bills Purchased and discounted	Total	
	To Banks	To Others	Total			
	30	31	32	33	34	35
June, 1970	328.9	10,325.4	10,654.3	652.4	11,306.7	80.86
June, 1971	309.3	11,297.1	11 606.3	663.8	12,270.1	85.33
June, 1972	358.9	12,576.1	12,935.0	991.4	13,926.4	75.28
June, 1973	540.3	14,558.1	15,098.4	1,383.3	16,481.7	73.69
June, 1974	294.3	17,354.0	17,648.3	1,820.2	19,468.5	83.60
June, 1975	261.9	19,646.4	19,908.3	2,557.5	22 465.7	87.30
June, 1976 —	312.6	23,601.6	23,914.2	1,944.9	25,859.1	78.88
June, 1977	272.5	28,481.9	28,754.4	2,650.3	31,404.8	76.74
June, 1978	381.5	31,236.3	31,617.8	3,087.2	34,705.0	68.96
June, 1979	913.5	36,953.1	37866.6	4,292.4	42,159.0	72.30
June, 1980	847.3	44,430.5	45,277.8	3,314.4	48,592.2	71.00
June, 1981	1,330.8	52,609.2	53,940.0	3,861.3	57,801.3	75.65
June, 1982	1,468.0	59,659.8	61,127.8	5,888.0	67,051.8	79.70
March, 1982..	1,610.6	59,562.7	61,173.2	4,671.6	65,844.9	78.83
March, 1983..	1,714.9	71,370.9	73,085.8	5,752.3	78,838.1	77.30

TABLE 3

SCHEDULED BANKS' POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS —ASSETS

(Million Rs.)

Outstanding amount as on last Thursday of @	Investment in Securities and Share			Others	Total	40 as % of 13 £	Others Assets	Total Assets £	Exchange Reserves (23—21)
	Central .. Govt. Securities @@	Provincial Govt. Securities	Treasury Bills £						
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
June, 1970 ..	1,915.4	610.7	—	958.9	3,485.0	—	—	—	66.5
June, 1971 ..	2,025.0	742.7	—	1,007.1	3,774.8	—	—	—	(—)66.6
June, 1972 ..	3,277.0	822.1	—	1,168.2	5,267.3	—	—	—	178.6
June, 1973 ..	4,372.4	891.1	—	1,514.4	6,777.9	—	—	—	159.5
June, 1974 ..	3,598.8	912.3	—	1,675.3	6,186.4	—	—	—	94.3
June, 1975 ..	4,552.0	952.5	—	1,727.1	7,231.6	—	—	—	376.6
June, 1976 ..	5,594.5	986.1	—	2,300.7	8,881.3	—	—	—	535.2
June, 1977 ..	7,868.3	1,010.6	—	3,680.5	12,559.4	—	—	—	692.8
June, 1978 ..	11,060.0	1079.2	—	5,413.8	17,553.0	—	—	—	474.5
June, 1979 ..	11,592.0	1,268.5	—	6,290.2	19,150.7	32.84	—	—	1,428.9
June, 1980 ..	6,913.7	1,296.8	7,638.0	7,667.1	23,515.6	34.36	44,299.7	1,25,736.0	1,349.7
June, 1981 ..	15,145.1	1,338.6	923.5	9,242.1	26,649.2	34.88	49,392.8	1,43,016.1	707.3
June, 1982 ..	15,698.3	1,393.6	1,139.8	12,429.8	30,661.5	36.46	56,656.7	164,659.6	716.3
March 1982 ..	15,249.7	1,393.6	1,146.2	11,804.7	29,594.2	35.43	52,434.8	157,646.2	849.3
March, 1983 ..	16,582.3	1,612.1	2,663.2	15,791.3	36,648.9	35.93	65,629.1	194,397.8	674.2

£— Introduced with effect from 5th July, 1979,

@@ — Includes Government Treasury Bills up to June, 1979.

@ — Last Friday upto June 1977 and Last Thursday there after.

TABLE 4

BANK CREDIT TO PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS

(Million Rs.)

Outstanding as on	Private Sector*	Public Sector**	Inter-Bank Advances	Total Bank Credit
1	2	4	4	5
(Last Friday)				
June 1972	12,686.2	881.3	358.9	13,926.4
June 1973	14,528.7	1,412.7	540.3	16,481.7
June, 1974	17,514.3	2,268.9	297.1	20,080.3
July, 5th 1974	14,273.0	2,137.4	354.0	16,764.4
June 1975	18,531.8	3,672.1	261.9	22,465.8
June, 1976	20,764.1	4,782.4	312.6	25,859.1
(Last Thursday)				
June 1977	25,964.4	5,167.8	272.5	31,404.7
June 1978	29,254.1	5,069.4	381.5	34,705.0
June, 1979	35,098.8	6,146.7	913.5	42,159.0
June 1980	40,555.4	7,189.6	847.3	48,592.3
June 1981	45,809.2	10,661.3	1,330.8	57,801.3
June, 1982	54,515.8	11,032.0	1,468.0	67,015.8
March, 1982	53,214.8	11,019.8	1,610.6	65,844.9
March 1984	62,617.2	11,506.0	1,714.9	78,838.1

Sourve : State Bank of Pakistan.

* — Includes total bank advances and inland and foreign bills purchased and discounted but excludes inter-bank advances and advances to Government for commodity operations. This item includes bank credit to public sector enterprises also.

** — Loans given by banks to Government for financing commodity operations.

N.B. The assets and liabilities of scheduled banks pertaining to their branches in former East Pakistan were excluded as from 5th July, 1974, and net position added to the ' Other Assets 'or ' Other Liabilities '. The data after June 1974 are therefore not comparable with the data for the earlier periods.

@ — Adjusted for former East Pakistan portion of assets and liabilities of Eastern Banking Corporation Eastern Mercantile Bank and Union Bank Limited whose reporting in the Press Communique was discontinued since 8th February 1974 so as to make the data comparable with those in earlier periods.

TABLE 5

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS' ADVANCES BY ECONOMIC GROUPS

(Outstanding Amount)

(Million Rs.)

Economic Groups	30-6-72	30-6-73	30-6-74	30-6-75	30-6-76
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	1,156.8	1377.3	2,227.0	2,322.9	3,755.2
mining and Quarrying	62.5	58.3	122.1	201.3	189.6
Manufacturing	6,124.3	6,971.4	8,380.6	8,519	10,131.3
Construction ..	149.9	180.3	208.9	333.7	468.55
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.	68.6	30.4	31.1	126.9	141.8
Commerce	3,182.8	3,886.6	5,488.4	6348.8	5,854.6
Transport, storage and communication ..	305.5	364.5	464.9	248.5	299.6
Services	924.8	993.9	1,269.7	1,801.6	2,730.9
Employees and activities not adequately described	457.6	734.8	986.8	1,024.6	1,367.6
Total ..	12,432.8	14,597.5	19,179.4	20,927.4	24,939.0

TABLE 5

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS' ADVANCES BY ECONOMIC GROUPS

(Outstanding Amount)

(Million Rs.)

Economic Groups	30-6-77	30-6-78	30-6-79	30-6-80	30-6-81	31-3-82
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	4,632.5	4,635.8	5,300.7	5,625.6	6046.1	8664.5
Mining and Quarrying ..	381.9	252.1	321.3	208.7	336.3	508.7
Manufacturing	12,576.9	13,515.6	16,267.1	17,213.8	20298.5	23276.4
Construction	698.7	912.2	773.4	1,121.8	1022.2	1187.6
Electricity gas, water and sanitary services	101.3	191.0	257.0	256.3	473.6	536.7
Commerce	6,146.1	7,889.1	9,927.6	10,662.4	14819.6	16143.4
Transport, storage and communication	391.4	358.7	410.3	909.3	811.3	772.0
Services	2,633.6	2,876.8	3,352.5	5,643.5	8310.5	8597.3
Employees and activities not adequately described ..	1,720.3	2,203.4	3,147.0	4,277.4	3770.6	5300.8
Total ..	29,282.7	32,834.8	39,757.0	45,918.9	55888.6	64987.4

Source : State Bank of Pakistan.

Note :—1) Excluding inter-bank advances.

2) The assets and liabilities of scheduled banks pertaining to their branches in the former East Pakistan were excluded as from 5th July, 1974 and the net position added to 'Other Liabilities' or 'Other Assets' as the case may be) The data after June, 1974 are therefore not comparable with the data for the earlier periods.

TABLE 6

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS' ADVANCES BY SECURITIES PLEDGED

(OUTSTANDING AMOUNT)

(Million Rs.)

	30-6-1978	30-6-1979	30-6-1980	30-6-1981	31-3-1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
A' Gold, Bullion, Gold and Silver Ornaments, Precious Metals ..	602.5	918.7	1,158.5	1132.0	1430.8
B Stock Exchange Securities ..	954.6	1,118.6	899.4	1062.3	1202.0
(*i*) Government and Other Trustee Securities	305.1	444.4	249.7	386.3	315.9
(1) To Stock Brokers and Dealers	17.2	6.2	14.5	11.6	21.5
(2) To Others	287.9	438.2	235.1	374.7	294.3
(*ii*) Shares and Debentures of Joint Stock Companies	649.4	674.3	649.7	676.0	886.1
(1) To Stock Brokers and Dealers	20.4	19.6	80.3	11.9	23.0
(2) To Others	629.0	654.7	569.4	664.1	863.2
C Merchandise	17,018.6	20,603.5	22,656.2	29819.8	34613.7
(*i*) Food Items	5,607.2	6,946.5	7,224.0	12057.0	12148.00
(1) Wheat	2,025.5	2,617.1	4,045.0	5489.4	5209.0
(2) Rice and Paddy ..	863.6	1,277.1	1,218.5	2300.3	2516.0
(3) Other Grains and Pulses ..	100.3	53.6	81.4	83.9	107.9
(4) Edible Oils (Local) ..	292.3	421.1	200.9	277.4	183.0
(5) Edible Oils Imported) ..	245.4	222.3	133.1	259.1	292.7
(6) Sugar	1,441.5	1,473.2	955.9	2658.5	2858.0
(7) Kariana and spices ..	284.4	333.3	171.0	204.6	229.9
(8) Tea	80.3	288.0	84.0	101.4	108.9
(9) Fish and Fish preparations	85.5	47.0	119.5	299.1	317.6
(10) Other Food Items ..	188.2	213.9	214.7	383.2	325.0
(*ii*) Raw Materials	4,771.3	5,623.6	6,992.8	8359.0	10257.1
(1) Cotton Raw (Indigenous)	2039.7	2,520.7	2,925.8	2259.6	4461.5
(2) Cotton Raw (Imported) ..	11.7	16.1	75.2	50.6	11.8
(3) Wool and Goat Hair ..	87.4	84.2	115.8	137.2	180.1
(4) Hides and Skins ..	193.2	259.3	433.4	416.2	380.4
(5) Oil Seeds	24.3	23.8	152.5	88.3	44.9

TABLE 6

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS' ADVANCES BY SECURITIES PLEDGED

(OUTSTANDING AMOUNT)

1	2	3	4	5	6
(6) Iron and Steel (Imported)	1,119.0	1328.1	1629.9	2115.5	2306.0
(7) Petroleum Crude ..	395.1	484.7	700.3	1406.1	1395.3
(8) Fertilizers	330.9	539.1	583.4	1436.0	810.5
(9) Jute	333.7	75.1	30.3	71.3	64.2
(10) Other Raw Materials ..	236.2	292.5	347.0	378.3	602.5
(*iii*) Finished/Manufacture Goods.	6,640.1	8,033.3	8,39.4	9403.8	12208.6
(1) Cotton Textile (Locally Produced)	1,328.8	1,574.8	1,488.3	1530.6	1876.4
(2) Cotton Yarn (Locally Produced)	860.3	1057.4	970.5	937.3	1238.5
(3) Other Textiles (Locally Produced)	205.3	164.2	316.4	394.0	366.5
(4) Handloom Products ..	13.7	18.9	14.5	9.9	31.8
(5) Carpets and Rugs ..	223.6	6,04.5	560.5	565.3	719.2
(6) Readymade Garments ..	250.2	247.3	240.6	301.5	286.9
(7) Cement and Cement Product	702.5	566.2	219.4	120.8	128.2
(8) Sports Goods ..	201.3	203.1	127.4	89.3	87.1
(9) machinery (Locally Manufactured)	334.2	452.2	366.8	341.3	290.9
(10) Industrial machinery (Imported)	275.9	328.1	509.9	707.8	798.4
(11) Cotton Textiles (Imported).	13.9	4.9	2.2	3.4	7.0
(12) Cotton Yarn (Imported) ..	165.9	104.0	141.1	80.2	231.0
(13) Other Textiles (Imported).	20.7	87.8	73.2	101.2	68.5
(14) Chemicals and Dyes ..	476.4	717.8	762.8	797.8	839.2
(15) Jute manufactures ..	54.4	13.8	34.9	42.2	114.2
(16) Other Finished Goods (Not Shown above)	1,513.1	1,888.5	2,611.0	3381.3	5124.7
D Machinery an other Fixed Assets	2,661.2	3,192.6	3615.3	4314.0	4876.9
E Real Estate	5,276.8	5,897.4	6'600.8	7554.6	8379.3
F Financial Obligations, *e.g.*, Insurance Policies, Bank Deposits etc ..	847.4	1,168.2	1,365.1	1132.1	1709.9
G Others	5,473.9	6,858.0	9,623.7	10873.9	12774.8
(*i*) Other Secured Advances ..	2,047.8	2,978.2	4,818.0	5667.8	6396.6
(*ii*) Advances Secured by Guarantee or Guarantees	2,112.9	2,499.2	3,276.2	3738.6	4092.2
(*iii*) Un-secured Advances ..	1,313.2	1,380.6	1,529.5	1467.5	2286.0
Grand Total ..	32,834.8	39,757.0	45,918.9	55888.6	64987.4

Source :—State Bank of Pakist an

TABLE 7

INTEREST RATES ON ADVANCES

(Per cent)

As/on	Bank Rate	Precious Metals	Scheduled Bank s Advance Rate (Weighted* Average)						
			Stock Exchange Securities	Merchandise	Machinery	Real Estate	Financial obligations	Others	Total Advances
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30th June, 1971	5%	8.97	8.35	8.09	8.22	8.04	7.48	8.25	8.12
30th June, 1972	6% (12-5-72)	9.70	9.35	8.82	8.45	8.27	8.03	8.50	8.65
30th June, 1973	6%	9.89	9.06	8.68	8.15	10.39	8.27	8.50	8.54
30th June, 1974	8% (16-8-73)	10.73	10.20	9.80	8.99	8.92	8.56	8.96	9.48
30th June, 1975	9% (3-9-74)	12.60	10.32	11.35	10.12	9.53	11.18	9.86	10.81
30th June, 1976	9%	13.07	12.03	11.51	9.86	8.34	11.40	9.77	10.92
30th June, 1977	10% (7-6-77)	13.14	12·72	12.36	10.65	10.72	12.23	10.53	11·68
30th June, 1978	10%	11.01	12.13	12.93	11.45	11.15	12.85	11.43	11.80
30th June, 1979	10%	8.58	12.61	12.12	11.53	10.79	12.06	11.00	11.62
30th June, 1980	10%	7.91	11.90	11.48	11.50	10.60	12.11	10.54	11.09
30th June, 1981	10%	6.13	12.73	11.41	12.02	10.73	12.13	11.13	11.20
30th June, 1982	10%	13.07	12.66	10.43	11.82	10.37	7.86	10.36	10.53

Source : State Bank of Pakistan.

*Weighted Averages pertain to Interest Based Advances only with effect from 31st March 1981 quarter.

Prices

TABLE 1

PRICE INDICES

(Base 1969-70)

Period (July—June)	Wholesale Price Index (433 items)	Consumer Price Index (202 items)				Sensitive Price Indicator (28 items)
	General	Government Employees	Industrial Employees	Commercial Employees	Combined*	Employees earning upto Rs. 300/
1969-70	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1970-71	106.15	105.69	105.75	105.69	105.71	..
1971-72	111.14	110.99	111.20	111.01	110.67	113.70 a
1972-73	128.68	121.21	121.47	121.38	121.40	135.98 a
1973-74	170.86	157.06	158.39	158.05	157.79	184.78 a
1974-75	211.28	198.80	201.02	200.17	199.97	230.09 a
1975-76	229.41	221.44	223.75	224.21	223.28	230.92 a
1976-77	255.27	241.97	244.16	245.11	243.91	255.70 a
1977-78	271.41	258.18	260.35	262.49	260.72	264.62 a
1978-79	289.71	279.97	281.32	284.56	282.45	289.79 a
1979-80	316.73	308.74	309.75	314.81	311.83	321.30 a
1980-81	358.78	351.65	352.43	358.43	355.02	376.00 a
1981-82 — —	393.59	391.69	394.75	399.32	395.99	415.46 a
1982-83						
July .. — —	411.00	402.95	405.59	410.96	407.33	416.08
August — —	409.93	406.61	409.42	414.67	411.06	418.59
September — —	412.89	406.71	408.39	414.59	410.92	419.34
October .. —	415.16	408.38	410.59	416.42	412.67	420.77
November — —	399.58	409.16	441.04	416.93	413.25	420.65
December — —	400.28	407.97	409.78	415.65	411.99	420.92
January — —	414.06	410.53	411.76	418.35	414.48	417.57
February — —	410.76	413.61	414.92	421.40	417.57	418.29
March — —	410.30	415.02	416.58	422.81	419.04	418.70

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistcs

*Combined for three groups.
..—Not Available.
a—In June of respective year.

TABLE 2

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUPS

(Base 1969-70)

Year (July—June)	Food	Raw materials	Fuel, Lighting and Lubricants	Manufactures
1969-70	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1970-71	106.70	109.03	103.99	104.17
1971-72	112.38	110.47	121.20	106.98
1972-73	129.81	139.24	125.70	122.09
1973-74	176.20	177.77	173.38	156.73
1974-75	226.72	198.92	236.24	182.13
1975-76	241.32	228.01	256.85	201.36
1976-77	268.58	254.49	269.52	226.96
1977-78	290.29	269.69	271.80	235.61
1978-79	302.05	309.98	312.26	251.53
1979-80	316.51	320.44	467.87	284.18
1980-81	356.21	350.53	638.72	309.84
1981-82	410.95	363.63	665.41	318.06
1982-83				
July	438.13	369.31	683.66	322.03
August	435.78	367.88	683.86	323.34
September	440.75	368.66	683.86	324.04
October	442.73	361.76	683.11	332.45
November	412.64	358.88	683.19	335.09
December	412.66	360.64	683.20	336.75
January	415.32	357.01	729.24	337.84
February	426.37	363.11	729.24	337.45
March	424.18	368.23	729.24	337.58

Source.—Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

CONSUMER PRICE

(Base

						1976-77
	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
Industrial Employees :						
General	228.07	231.06	237.49	238.70	243.23	244.84
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	233.56	236.81	246.36	246.88	252.57	253.69
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	228.93	232.16	237.52	237.91	241.22	245.56
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	220.50	223.78	225.81	228.97	231.21	232.86
Miscellaneous	216.38	218.13	219.02	220.69	224.26	225.86
Commercial Employees :						
General	229.26	232.30	237.78	239.20	243.53	245.25
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	237.77	241.20	249.58	250.33	255.87	257.34
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	232.64	236.05	241.39	242–62	246.62	250.67
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	214.03	217.24	219.14	221.94	223.92	225.17
Miscellaneous	218.21	219.93	220.83	222.46	225.78	227.42
Government Employees :						
General	**226.63**	**229.50**	**235.27**	**236.37**	**240.40**	**242.10**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	235.04	238.34	247.40	247.65	252.78	254.19
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	228.66	231.75	236.99	237.56	241.08	245.28
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	211.87	214.96	216.93	219.77	221.80	222.89
Miscellaneous	216.51	218.02	218.69	220.23	223.44	225.28
Three Categories Combined :						
General	**228.213**	**231.18**	**236.97**	**238.25**	**242.54**	**244.22**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	235.93	239.28	248.15	248.70	254.15	255.52
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	230.64	233.92	239.23	240.03	243.78	247.93
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	214.80	217.99	219.93	222.82	224.88	226.17
Miscellaneous	217.30	218.96	218.78	221.40	224.73	226.43

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INDEX NUMBERS
1969-70)

1976-77						
Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	
						Industrial Employees :
247.59	251.11	255.56	258.73	246.50	247.18	General
256.06	261.58	269.05	237.96	252.51	253.34	Food Beverages and Tobacco
251.28	251.12	250.87	260.85	254.56	255.02	Apparel, Textile and Footwears
235.71	237.02	237.54	238.68	235.31	236.39	Housing and H. Hold Operations
228.04	229.14	229.86	230.73	232.33	232.33	Miscellaneous
						Commercial Employees :
248.64	251.91	256.31	259.85	248.28	248.98	General.
260.87	266.21	273.94	279.78	257.97	258.76	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
256.43	256.26	256.26	256.45	259.79	260.21	Apparel, Textile and Footwears,
227.49	228.92	229.79	231.06	228.34	229.73	Housing and H. Hold Operations
230.19	231.27	231.99	232.70	234.11	234.18	Miscellaneous
						Government Employees :
244.94	248.31	252.59	256.09	244.21	245.06	General.
256.54	262.00	269.53	275.32	253.05	254.18	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
250.95	250.81	250.54	250.45	253.88	254.21	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
225.25	226.63	227.54	228.80	225.68	216.93	Housing and H. Hold Operations
228.51	229.71	230.45	231.19	232.68	232.82	Miscellaneous
						Three Categories Combined :
247.30	250.66	255.04	258.49	246.66	247.40	General.
258.42	263.83	271.45	277.05	255.18	256.08	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
253.66	253.47	253.37	253.43	256.88	257.29	Apparel, Textile and Footwears
228.62	230.01	230.81	232.05	229.07	230.35	Housing and H. Hold Operations
229.21	230.34	231.06	231.82	233.29	233.36	Miscellaneous

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CONSUMER PRICE

(Base

	1977-78					
	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Industrial Employees :						
General .. .. .. —	254.19	255.31	257.40	253.45	258.34	258.75
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	262.27	264.75	265.03	263.87	265.63	264.49
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	257.54	258.62	261.90	262.62	264.94	266.36
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	238.11	238.84	240.93	242.74	244.26	245.62
Miscellaneous	240.08	243.14	244.69	252.72	243.32	247.50
Commercial Employees :						
General	256.31	258.71	259.89	260.75	260.70	261.19
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	268.58	271.69	271.86	280.22	272.36	271.04
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	262.16	263.02	267.24	268.36	271.04	273.15
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	231.47	232.42	234.42	236.01	237.35	238.61
Miscellaneous	242.04	244.93	246.51	253.36	244.61	248.66
Government Employees :						
General	252.45	254.51	255.62	257.04	255.81	256.36
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	263.58	265.04	265.32	265.63	267.22	266.20
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	256.34	257.42	260.89	261.85	264.10	265.70
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	228.58	229.50	231.45	232.91	234.17	235.41
Miscellaneous	241.97	244.76	246.15	253.55	240.62	244.32
Three Categories Combined :						
General :	254.67	256.91	258.04	259.11	258.70	259.19
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	265.55	268.33	268.55	267.31	269.19	268.00
Apparel Textile and Footwears ..	259.43	260.40	264.19	265.17	267.64	269.44
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	232.05	232.95	234.95	236.55	237.90	239.18
Miscellaneous	241.59	244.49	246.01	253.27	243.11	247.08

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1969-70)

1977-78						
Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May.	June.	
						Industrial Employees :
259.18	**262.50**	**265.78**	**267.31**	**261.32**	**264.66**	General
264.39	269.93	274.80	276.34	265.95	270.52	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
264.96	267.78	266.28	266.14	265.45	267.32	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
248.33	249.63	250.99	251.89	252.57	253.58	Housing and H. Hold Operations
248.61	246.57	249.18	252.10	251.73	254.21	Miscellaneous
						Commercial Employees :
261.59	**264.15**	**266.89**	**268.78**	**263.88**	**267.10**	General.
270.88	275.50	279.60	281.68	272.51	276.97	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
271.88	275.01	273.18	273.15	272.66	274.69	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
241.07	242.34	243.87	245.01	245.98	247.16	Housing and H. Hold Operations
249.53	247.19	249.74	252.62	252.18	254.67	Miscellaneous
						Government Employees :
256.98	**259.91**	**262.99**	**264.74**	**259.29**	**262.42**	General
266.48	271.92	276.62	278.56	268.46	272.89	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
264.11	266.36	265.03	264.93	264.19	266.17	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
237.91	239.07	240.53	241.60	242.53	243.61	Housing and H. Hold Operations
245.20	243.21	245.52	248.12	247.55	249.79	Miscellaneous
						Three Categories Combined :
259.66	**262.51**	**265.48**	**267.25**	**261.92**	**265.15**	General
267.98	273.07	277 55	279 45	269 71	274 19	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
268 05	270 86	269.24	269.17	268.56	270.54	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
241.70	242.95	244.42	245.49	246.38	247.50	Housing and H. Hold Operatons
248.01	245.84	248.32	251.13	250.66	253.07	Miscellaneous

TABLE

CONSUMER PRICE

(Base

	1978-79					
	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Industrial Employees :						
General	275.83	277.30	278.13	280.70	279.49	277.91
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	285.18	285.22	284.91	287.48	283.27	279.04
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	267.50	269.79	270.35	272.79	275.59	275.23
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	256.38	258.37	264.05	260.58	262.95	267.47
Miscellaneous	268.00	273.62	273.61	282.27	285.55	285.11
Commercial Employees :						
General	277.61	279.24	280.56	283.11	282.65	281.33
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	290.25	290.51	290.65	293.37	290.10	285.95
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	276.42	279.58	279.81	282.41	285.68	287.76
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	250.17	252.04	258.61	254.51	256.45	260.51
Miscellaneous	268.88	273.6	273.72	281.99	285.35	284.08
Government Employees :						
General	274.48	275.78	276.87	278.94	277.86	276.49
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	287.85	287.56	286.89	289.16	285.00	280.75
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	266.70	269.12	269.65	272.30	275.14	276.88
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	246.80	248.67	256.21	251.11	253.07	257.31
Miscellaneous	267.48	272.50	272.45	280.43	283.30	283.11
Three Categories Combined						
General	267.27	277.76	278.90	281.31	280.49	279.20
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	288.30	288.33	288.13	290.69	286.92	282.72
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	271.57	274.30	274.70	277.27	280.31	282.19
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	250.52	252.41	259.08	254.81	256.85	261.07
Miscellaneous	268.26	273.29	273.30	281.56	284.76	684.48

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INDEX NUMBERS
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1978-79						
Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	
						Industrial Employees :
279.62	**280.89**	283.94	**286.29**	**287.44**	**288.35**	**General**
279.83	281.38	285.60	289.52	289.21	288.77	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
278.14	278.50	278.45	280.36	280.93	283.43	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
270.49	271.89	272.75	273.78	274.16	276.16	Housing and H. Hold Operations
289.27	289.96	293.06	291.38	299.02	302.63	Miscellaneous
						Commercial Employees :
283.27	**284.78**	**287.94**	**290.52**	**291.43**	**292.28**	**General**
286.91	288.99	293.62	298.14	296.81	296.09	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
289.06	289.13	289.04	291.14	292.33	293.89	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
263.16	264.59	265.65	266–78	267.59	269.59	Housing and H. Hold Operations
289.61	290.28	293.05	291.51	299.26	303.24	Miscellaneous
						Government Employees :
278.30	**279.68**	**282.76**	**286.24**	**286.19**	**287.04**	**General**
281.61	283.48	288.00	292.29	290.97	289.92	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
278.08	278.11	277.88	279.75	280.35	282.62	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
259.90	261.42	262.37	263.47	264.26	266.18	Hnusing and H. Hold Operations
287.24	287.78	290.53	289.24	297.48	302.06	Miscellaneous
						Three Categories Combined.
280.95	**282.36**	**285.48**	**287.98**	**288.95**	**289.81**	**General**
283.61	285.50	290.00	294.31	293.23	292.48	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
283.36	283.49	283.37	285.36	286.24	288.22	Apparel, Textile and Footwears
263.79	265.23	266.21	267.31	268.02	270.00	Housing and H. Hold Operations
288.81	289.44	292.27	290·78	298.65	302.73	Miscellaneous

TABLE

CONSUMER PRICE

(Base

	1979-80					
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Industrial Employees :						
General	**307.38**	**309.20**	**308.64**	**309.20**	**301.98**	**301.14**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	314.20	314.06	311.45	311.11	295.88	295.00
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	288.64	296.84	299.97	300.56	294.72	297.89
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	284.10	286.25	286.71	288.41	287.12	287.34
Miscellaneous	219.37	232.63	326.90	329.39	340.41	339.63
Commercial Employees :						
General	**310.58**	**313.47**	**312.56**	**313.94**	**307.73**	**306.61**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	321.89	322.78	319.71	320.55	306.84	304.18
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	298.09	306.78	309.74	311.13	305.89	308.35
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	276.77	278.74	279.45	281-22	280.43	281.03
Miscellaneous	319.04	323.55	326.77	329.03	339.08	338.72
Government Employees :						
General	**305.58**	**307.17**	**306.67**	**307.32**	**300.69**	**299.82**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	315.17	314.81	312.01	311.71	297.42	295.47
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	287.45	295.46	298.63	299.40	294.17	297.01
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	273.98	275.37	275.98	277.61	276.71	277.19
Miscellaneous	319.33	323.31	326.46	328.57	338.01	336.97
Three Categories Combined :						
General	**308.36**	**310.47**	**309.09**	**310.87**	**304.30**	**303.32**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	318.03	318.30	315.42	315.64	301.63	299.37
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	292.84	301.22	304.27	305.30	299.92	302.66
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	277.54	279.37	279.99	281.70	280.77	281.25
Miscellaneous	319.18	323.48	326.69	328.95	339.01	338.37

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1969-70)

1979-80						
Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	
						Industrial Employees :
305.44	**308.42**	**313.03**	**318.24**	**314.71**	**319.60**	**General**
296.76	301 27	308.49	314.41	308.47	311.42	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
298.80	298.66	300.43	300.79	296.63	301.41	Apparel, Textile and Footwears
306.41	309.01	310.00	311.54	313.15	323.68	Housing and H. Hold Operations
339.78	339.57	340.37	349.92	349.80	355.70	Miscellaneous
						Commercial Employees :
310.78	**313.73**	**318.19**	**323.96**	**321.17**	**325.33**	**General**
305.56	310.38	317.75	325.00	319.49	321.52	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
309.56	309.23	311.56	311.88	309.35	313.42	Apparel, Textile and Footwears
297.92	299.92	300.98	302.76	304.82	314.24	Housing and H. Hold Operations
340.21	340.16	340.69	349.14	349.35	354.43	Miscellaneous
304.80	**307.72**	**312.25**	**317.94**	**315.12**	**319.85**	**General**
295.58	302.45	309.96	316.09	311.01	313.66	Food, Bevrages and Tobacco
297.73	297.42	298.97	279.49	296.15	300.69	Apparel, Textile and Footwears
295.21	297.30	298.42	300.08	301.96	311.77	Housing and H. Hold Operations
339.49	339.22	340.01	349.44	350.45	356.16	Miscellaneous
						Three categories Combined :
307.76	**310.70**	**315.23**	**320.84**	**317.86**	**322.36**	**General**
301.02	305.82	313.19	319.57	314.28	316.73	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
303.66	303.38	305.35	305.74	302.60	306.97	Apparel, Textile and Footwars.
298.96	301.12	302.18	303.88	305.78	315.56	Housing and H. Hold Operatons
339.99	339.74	340.40	349.39	349.79	355.22	Miscellaneous

TABLE

CONSUMER PRICE

(Base

	1980-81					
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Industrial Employees :						
General	**340.39**	**341.12**	**244.05**	**346.95**	**351.81**	**348.68**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ...	242.79	341.50	343.07	347.18	350.72	342.57
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ...	315.70	318.18	322.51	321.17	324.68	325.52
Housing and H. Hold Operations ...	324.87	327.37	331.64	334.44	343.42	348.53
Miscellaneous	363.04	367.90	373.41	374.72	380.80	384.73
Commercial Employees :						
General	**344.59**	**346.00**	**349.34**	**351.94**	**356.69**	**354.40**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ..	352.24	351.68	354.40	358.12	361.24	354.40
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	325.82	328.52	333.80	332.94	336.62	337.53
Housing and H. Hold Operations ...	315.84	318.14	321.15	323.27	331.28	334.99
Miscellaneous	361.74	367.17	371.64	373.04	379.88	384.05
Government Employees :						
General	**339.20**	**340.53**	**343.14**	**345.64**	**350.80**	**348.25**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ...	344.58	343.37	344.95	348.51	352 28	344.71
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ...	314.00	316.57	321.06	319.89	323.49	324.31
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	313.29	315.53	318.68	321.01	329.35	333.28
Miscellaneous	362.70	369.82	373.92	375.25	382.16	386.10
Three Categories Combined :						
General	**342.01**	**343.24**	**346.27**	**348.91**	**353.80**	**351.30**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco ...	347.67	346.74	348.84	352.62	356.03	348.65
Apparel, Textile and Footwears ..	320.08	322.69	327.52	326.46	330.08	330.95
Housing and H. Hold Operations ..	317.05	319.37	322.70	325.03	333.36	337.44
Miscellaneous	362.30	368.13	372.70	374.06	380.74	384.81

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1969-70)

1980-81						
Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	
						Industrial Employees :
351.54	**356.14**	**357.99**	**362.37**	**360.70**	**367.42**	**General**
342.74	348.02	350.74	355.77	351.54	360.77	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
331.45	334.82	335.25	337.14	338.77	342.41	Apparel, Textile and Footwears
353.44	357.84	359.66	362.41	363.14	364.21	Housing and H. Hold Operations
393.34	396.43	396.03	401.29	404.02	409.43	Miscellaneous
358.69	**362.82**	**364.90**	**368.85**	**367.76**	**375.09**	**General**
356.59	361.67	365.16	369.38	365.84	376.35	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
345.39	348.53	348.11	349.86	351.45	356.23	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
338.63	341.49	343.08	345.65	346.59	347.88	Housing and H. Hold Operations
392.53	395.66	395.40	401.18	403.78	409.29	Miscellaneous.
						Government Employees
351.25	**355.33**	**357.11**	**361.69**	**360.17**	**366.61**	**General.**
345.18	350.18	353.05	358.16	354.02	363.16	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
350.53	333.74	333.05	335.57	337.28	341.54	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
337.08	340.07	341.61	344.12	344.90	346.08	Housing and H Hold Operations.
394.07	396.99	396.67	403.22	405.31	410.24	Miscellaneous.
						Three Categories Combined
354.81	**359.04**	**360.98**	**365.22**	**363.86**	**370.78**	**General.**
349.83	354.94	358.07	362.74	358.84	368.64	Food, Beverages and Tobacco.
337.89	341.10	341.04	342.81	344.44	348.80	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
341.41	344.66	346.28	348.87	349.72	350.92	Housing and H. Hold Operations,
393.16	396.22	395.91	401.81	404.29	409.59	Miscellaneous

TABLE

CONSUMER PRICE

(Base

	1981-82				
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Industrial Employees :					
General	384.95	391.38	391.22	392.66	394.56
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	389.57	400.72	398.59	401.10	401.69
Apparel, Textile and Footwears	344.12	341.83	347.26	347.28	340.64
Housing and H. Hold Operations	365.37	366.20	367.96	368.92	370.91
Miscellaneous	413.78	414.88	415.88	414.73	420.70
Commercial Employees :					
General	389.08	394.72	352.20	396.59	398.80
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	400.79	411.20	409.41	411.84	412.98
Apparel, Textile and Footwears	356.56	353.95	360.85	361.23	364.05
Housing and H. Hold Operations	349.10	353.92	352.23	353.29	355.19
Miscellaneous	413.45	414.20	415.29	414.97	419.93
Government Employees :					
General	381.85	387.71	388.05	398.44	391.50
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	389.55	400.36	398.92	401.44	402.31
Apparel, Textile and Footwears	342.91	340.27	346.00	346.14	348.38
Housing and H. Hold Operations	347.53	348.83	350.54	351.43	353.33
Miscellaneous	414.26	414.90	415.96	415.04	420.13
Three categories combined :					
General	385.98	391.86	392.15	393.56	395.
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	394.73	405.44	403.67	406.15	407.0[illegible]
Apperal, Textile and Footwears	349.77	347.21	353.44	353.66	356.2 7
Housing and H. Hold Operations	352.20	353.45	355.17	356.15	358.06
Miscellaneous	413.26	414.54	415.94	414.93	420.23

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1981-82							
Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May.	June.	
							Industrial Employees :
393.63	394.54	395.15	398.15	400.99	399.42	400.95	**General.**
397.49	397.01	396.01	400.45	401.64	398.62	398.96	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
35.12	351.81	352.00	353.08	355.43	357.02	364.48	Apparel, Textile and Foot wears.
375.78	380.19	381.73	388.28	384.99	382.97	384.60	Housing and H. Hold Operations
43.98	426.39	432.07	432.57	439.00	443.47	447.44	Miscellaneous.
							Commercial Employees :
398.74	399.95	400.09	402.87	404.96	404.76	406.03	**General.**
410.14	410.46	408.27	412.59	413.59	411.20	411.00	Food, Beverages and Tobacco
365.84	366.25	366.42	367.18	369.23	371.50	376.20	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
358.28	361.72	363.26	364.75	366.12	366.41	367.32	Housing and H. Hold Operations.
423.93	425.94	413.57	432.15	438.25	443.01	447.02	Miscellaneous.
							Government Employees :
391.81	391.57	392.21	395.12	397.16	396.57	398.06	**General.**
398.15	397.58	396.86	401.28	402.16	398.97	398.92	Food, Beverages and Tobacco.
351.37	351.25	351.43	352.35	354.41	356.68	362.16	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
359.61	360.16	361.16	363.10	364.44	364.34	365.36	Housing and H. Hold Operations.
424.50	426.30	430.94	431.27	437.44	442.61	447.00	Miscellaneous.
							Three categories combined :
395.20	396.20	396.63	399.47	401.58	401.08	402.48	**General.**
403.51	403.38	401.90	406.29	407.30	404.51	404.47	Food, Beverages and Tobacco.
357.98	358.60	358.88	359.65	361.78	364.07	309.46	Apparel. Textile and Footwears.
361.62	365.30	366.81	368.32	369.71	369.64	370.52	Housing and H. Hold Opeations.
424.10	426.13	431.47	431.95	438.14	442.96	447.07	Miscellaneous.

TABLE

CONSUMER PRICE

(Base

	1982-83			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Industrial Employees :				
General.	405.59	409.42	408.89	410.59
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	403.28	409.27	406.01	407.39
Apparel, Textile and Footwears	376.13	376.06	376.43	378.01
Housing and H. Hold Operations	384.43	384.50	385.55	387.57
Miscellaneous	453.54	456.04	462.85	465.45
Commercial Employees :				
General	410.96	414.67	414.59	416.42
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	415.41	421.06	418.01	419.59
Apparel, Textile and Footwears	387.70	388.92	390.19	392.31
Housing and H. Hold Operatons	368.06	368.30	369.35	370.82
Miscellaneous	454.28	457.25	463.94	466.62
Government Employees :				
General	402.95	406.61	406.71	408.38
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	403.17	408.96	405.78	407.19
Apparel Textile and Footwears	373.39	373.90	374.70	376.31
Housing and H. Hold Operations	366.27	366.41	367.55	369.14
Miscellaneous.	454.55	457.25	465.37	467.91
Three categories combined :				
General	407.33	411.06	410.92	412.67
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	408.83	414.61	411.47	412.95
Apparel, Textile and Footwears	380.92	381.64	382.56	384.41
Housing and H. Hold Operations	371.12	371.29	372.37	373.99
Miscellaneous	454.17	456.97	464.11	466.73

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INDEX NUMBERS

1969-70)

1982-83					
Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	
					Industrial Employees :
411.04	409.78	411.76	414.92	416.58	**General.**
406.82	402.86	402.50	409.94	408.95	Food, Beverages and Tobacco.
380.03	387.15	390.82	391.38	392.10	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
389.18	390.01	392.11	392.96	395.06	Housing and H. Hold Operations.
467.50	469.04	478.12	480.78	481.38	Miscellaneous.
					Commercial Employees :
416.93	415.65	418.35	421.40	422.81	**General.**
419.12	414.73	414.93	419.53	421.33	Food, Beverages and Tobacco.
393.03	399.04	403.21	403.76	404.02	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
372.07	373.27	374.93	375.71	377.32	Housing and H. Hold Operations.
469.05	470.54	480.88	483.14	483.83	Miscellaneous.
					Government Employees :
409.16	407.95	410.53	413.61	415.02	**General.**
407.21	402.03	402.94	407.54	409.11	Food, Beverages and Tobacco.
377.64	384.79	388.32	388.84	389.51	Apparel Textile and Footwears.
370.56	371.57	373.50	374.32	375.86	Housing and H. Hold Operations.
470.04	371.36	481.91	464.16	485.41	Miscellaneous.
					Three categories combined.
413.25	411.99	414.48	417.57	419.04	**General.**
412.60	408.37	408.35	412.91	414.70	Food, Beverages and Tobacco.
385.61	392.34	396.07	396.62	397.10	Apparel, Textile and Footwears.
375.37	376.43	378.27	379.08	380.78	Housing and H. Hold Operations.
468.99	470.43	480.56	482.90	483.05	Miscellaneous.

Source :—**Federal Bureau of Statistics.**

TABLE

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base

	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Sugar	Vegetable Ghee	Tea	Motor Fuels	Other Oils
1969-70	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1970-71	99.22	104.24	70.89	100.00	109.86	110.15	104.44	103.59
1971-72	104.20	118.46	74.67	96.92	111.45	112.85	125.96	121.34
1972-73	156.78	121.85	102.86	127.84	110.94	141.16	130.71	119.61
1973-74	195.92	151.10	121.38	178.59	138.33	145.06	190.10	152.44
1974-75	224.62	232.21	152.77	220.00	180.99	157.31	257.58	205.54
1975-76	247.17	226.15	143.03	244.62	207.23	155.06	270.77	230.91
1976-77	280.50	222.26	148.71	244.62	207.32	153.84	273.37	241.70
1977-78	318.39	255.00	246.58	244.62	207.90	277.44	285.14	238.75
1978-79	287.24	280.97	206.26	244.62	213.25	277.44	312.63	279.96
1979-80	304.73	291.85	227.61	264.17	228.92	277.44	493.51	436.69
1980-81	342.41	295.57	517.93	342.86	228.92	277.44	700.70	624.70
1981-82	387.20	349.53	721.39	400.29	228.92	277.44	729.39	648.95
1982-83								
July	397.72	345.28	681.53	400.29	228.92	277.44	755.56	654.81
August	396.35	348.79	608.64	400.29	228.92	277.44	755.56	654.81
September	404.54	363.15	656.85	400.29	228.42	277.44	755.56	654.81
October	408.40	379.30	645.19	400.29	228.92	277.44	755.56	654.81
November ..	400.93	380.36	627.83	400.29	228.92	277.44	755.56	654.81
December ..	391.44	386.20	634.02	400.29	228.92	277.44	755.56	654.81
January ..	391.95	387.23	649.45	400.29	228.92	277.44	797.91	720.33
February ..	391.94	393.37	639.41	400.29	228.92	277.44	797.91	720.33
March	394.08	384.54	660.00	400.29	228.92	277.44	796.91	720.33

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OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

1969-70)

	Soap	Matches	Cotton	Cotton Yarn	Meat	Vegetables	Milk
1969-70 ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1970-71 ..	103.40	113.30	122.70	98.91	119.88	135.07	108.32
1971-72 ..	124.97	220.89	134.00	106.00	122.04	109.19	112.95
1972-73 ..	138.46	206.95	162.20	167.77	135.19	111.55	135.85
1973-74 ..	164.12	218.23	234.69	189.10	189.00	358.27	191.36
1974-75 ..	239.56	232.27	209.04	153.09	259.50	237.09	246.32
1975-76 ..	257.57	227.43	251.79	174.32	293.35	266.94	278.14
1976-77 ..	276.14	223.41	321.83	253.52	323.18	404.63	324.40
1977-78 ..	305.72	227.39	369.56	246.48	347.23	378.37	329.20
1978-79 ..	325.72	240.36	448.11	281.89	356.85	360.20	317.40
1979-80 ..	383.57	370.48	402.54	287.66	397.94	397.37	331.25
1980-81 ..	430.18	384.54	435.30	307.19	462.14	408.47	447.20
1981-82 .	462.89	387.25	459.36	303.75	406.61	571.30	398.75
1982-83							
July .	470.03	382.07	493.47	303.34	505.96	432.77	440.01
August .	470.03	382.07	489.35	311.30	522.98	409.73	436.97
September .	470.03	382.07	489.09	313.57	522.98	470.98	436.97
October .	470.03	382.07	475.04	327.38	537.38	435.06	439.33
November .	470.03	350.31	460.86	334.56	543.41	348.01	428.51
December .	427.72	350.31	460.67	342.73	543.41	265.32	432.31
January .	446.22	350.31	461.86	343.50	543.41	231.30	436.26
February .	446.22	350.31	463.89	338.91	543.41	242.56	442.16
March .	450.96	350.31	477.02	339.43	552.09	254.94	446.09

TABLE 4

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(Base 1969-70)

	Timber	Fire Wood	Leather	Transport Epuipment	Fertilizers	Shoes
1969-70	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1970-71	98.89	109.97	100.00	100.94	108.10	110.96
1971-72	101.38	123.57	100.93	100.71	96.49	116.03
1972-73	113.30	134.12	116.03	102.08	78.63	125.86
1973-74	144.56	222.83	116.48	152.02	105.35	146.61
1974-75	249.57	332.03	131.25	229.58	148.28	205.56
1975-76	405.33	384.42	300.59	275.59	156.38	222.22
1976-77	440.31	377.25	321.52	279.42	142.54	241.11
1977-78	459.57	389.86	336.07	277.49	141.03	281.87
1978-79	482.27	431.10	389.03	272.78	134.27	293.04
1979-80	694.04	455.15	452.98	301.88	150.31	382.23
1980-81	727.96	549.78	495.82	368.07	187.95	414.90
1981-82	646.67	663.91	503.60	398.22	122.22	427.32
1982-83						
July . .	634.19	675.90	498.71	399.97	200.03	430.26
August . .	634.19	698.00	498.71	402.66	200.83	498.26
September . .	634.19	698.00	498.71	402.66	200.83	430.26
October . .	634.19	709.46	498.71	402.66	222.85	430.26
November . .	634.19	718.47	498.71	402.66	222.85	479.35
December . .	634.19	719.94	515.67	402.66	222.85	429.35
January . .	634.19	724.00	515.67	402.64	222.85	479.35
February . .	634.19	724.00	515.67	402.64	222.85	479.35
March	634.19	724.00	515.67	403.54	222.85	479.35

Source.—Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES

Items and Specifications	Market	Unit	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Food Stuff						
Wheat Mexi-Pak FAQ	Karachi	40 Kg	27.65	33.70	51.22	49.41
	Faisalabad	,,	22.64	28.15	44.44	41.44
	Peshawar	,,	23.60	29.07	49.21	47.59
Rice Basmati FAQ	Gujranwala	,,	73.06	92.39	101.91	106.43
Kangni FAQ	Karachi	,,	29.05	36.48	47.18	48.66
Maize FAQ	Faisalabad	,,	25.85	27.39	52.23	48.26
	Peshawar	,,	22.90	26.86	49.15	46.08
Gram Whole FAQ	Lahore	,,	37.85	43.69	56.26	53.29
Masoor Split FAQ	Karachi	,,	67.97	81.58	78.56	114.36
Mash Whole FAQ	Karachi	,,	64.76	117.57	110.36	91.64
Moong Split FAQ	Karachi	,,	80.67	110.94	97.78	106.38
Chillies Dry Red	Karachi	,,	111.76	128.62	396.05	214.22
Black Pepper	Karachi	,,	590.60	909.24	1208.51	1136.71
Gur FAQ	Lahore	,,	76.24	69.72	72.57	92.13
Sugar Refined (Ration Shop) ..	Lahore	,,	89.05	124.39	153.86	170.38
Ghee Desi	Lahore	,,	395.11	620.19	625.73	786.84
Vegetable Ghee (Dalda) Tin ..	Karachi	5 Kg	26.91	33.23	43.84	50.26
Beef	Karachi	40 Kg	109.81	110.28	159.57	226.15
Mutton	Karachi	,,	259.04	324.57	395.47	449.62
Milk	Karachi	,,	53.08	65.97	78.58	116.54
Eggs	Karachi	1,000	265.27	352.21	381.25	381.65
Fish	Karachi	Kg	3.01	4.56	4.53	6.55
Potatoes	Karachi	40 Kg	25.09	57.52	47.80	44.52
Onion	Karachi	40 Kg	14.37	44.70	24.65	39.68

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OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(In Rupees)

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 July March	Item and Specification
							Food Stuff.
2.43	59.15	61.40	64.94	68.23	77.75	76.58	**Wheat Mexi-Pak FAQ.**
2.58	52.61	54.41	54.81	56.68	66.13	70.11	
9.93	46.30	54.00	59.08	56.55	67.92	80.78	
17.78	155.64	132.50	141.65	184.50	195.08	189.33	Rice Basmati FAQ
5.93	66.68	65.93	65.00	69.06	80.48	82.65	Kangni FAQ
7.10	54.49	66.95	60.06	59.62	86.17	83.18	Maize FAQ
5.58	45.67	53.73	54.33	58.00	77.58	91.33	
6.62	94.75	74.37	85.53	197.83	270.82	252.98	Gram Whole FAQ
15.09	144.73	135.25	123.19	206.38	329.00	237.37	Masoor Split FAQ
17.40	141.47	175.50	152.08	182.88	191.00	174.83	Mash Whole FAQ
11.53	180.08	196.88	178.42	218.33	324.83	277.78	Moong Split FAQ
35.05	263.71	223.83	189.21	261.25	502.50	575.11	Chillies Dry Red
1422.53	1729.55	1555.42	1636.46	1461.25	1459.79	1568.06	Black Pepper
8.44	62.30	96.53	199.73	145.30	113.75	162.27	Gur FAQ
170.47	170.38	170.38	183.99	238.80	278.80	278.80	Sugar Refined (Ration Shop)
931.30	923.82	1023.33	1072.96	1212.50	1268.67	1319.44	Ghee Desi
0.26	50.55	51.82	55.55	55.55	55.55	55.55	Vegetable Ghee (Dalda) Tin
269.80	267.33	268.00	276.08	320.00	347.08	394.44	Beef.
560.32	640.00	640.00	666.67	805.00	830.00	850.00	Mutton
112.84	131.27	124.96	119.97	163.00	169.75	175.00	Milk.
445.34	485.88	410.15	483.68	660.30	737.26	874.01	Eggs
7.01	8.49	9.47	12.96	14.46	18.33	22.67	Fish.
61.31	58.33	55.50	47.42	76.04	83.83	44.50	Potatoes.
37.24	50.13	40.33	68.75	42.83	70.25	44.11	Onion.

TABLE

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES

Items and Specification	Market	Unit	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Mustard Oil	Lahore	40 Kg.	134.56	192.51	253.73	272.92	226.14
Cotton Seed Oil	Lahore	40 Kg.	145.10	187.96	266.91	250.52	225.60
Tea (Packed and Blend) Liption's Gold Medal ..	Karachi	500 grams.	6.80	7.85	9.09	9.10	9.35
Tobacco Leaf Dry Desi. ..	Lahore.	40 Kg.	150.08	144.18	385.26	283.54	265.95
Raw Materials							
Cotton N.T. Sind R.G. ..	Karachi	40 Kg.	176.80	262.33	222.35	287.57	388.45
Sugar Cane	Hyderabad	40 Kg.	4.04	4.71	5.25	6.32	6.32
Wool : Pak Superior White	Karachi	40 Kg.	421.59	516.81	450.61	547.58	658.65
Wool White ..	Peshawar	40 Kg.	98.29	202.52	299.15	291.29	439.20
Oilseeds : Cotton Seed ..	Faisalabad	40 Kg.	31.49	37.74	57.47	55.73	63.69
Mustard Rape Seed ..	Karachi	40 Kg.	55.32	72.97	97.90	107.07	76.66
Timber	Karachi	CMT	971.16	1118.42	1618.48	2677.93	2913.49
Minerals							
Salt : Rock Salt ..	Karachi	40 Kg.	10.03	9.85	24.96	26.02	29.79
Sea Salt.. ..	Karachi	40 Kg.	4.52	5.65	4.82	9.27	10.39
Steam Coal ..	Karachi	Tonne	525.42	525.42	738.53	937.91	939.91
Hard Coke	Karachi	Tonne	485.16	800.94	1688.48	1786.44	2374.05
Minerals Oils							
Motor Spirit (Bulk) ..	Karachi	Litre	1.38	1.73	2.19	2.56	2.70
Diesel Oil (Light) ..	Karachi	Litre	0.40	0.64	0.89	0.89	0.90
Kerosene Oil (Bulk) ..	Karachi	Litre	0.46	0.53	0.76	0.90	0.90

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OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(In Rupees)

1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 July March	Items and Specification
246.14	347.43	402.22	376.67	315.42	313.44	Mustard Oil
214.39	306.33	214.33	258.97	269.90	267.90	Cotton Seed Oil
14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	Tea (Packed and Blend) Liption's Gold Medal.
444.66	345.43	302.08	333.78	316.35	312.22	Tobacco Leaf Dry Desi.
						Raw Materials
389.35	480.57	416.76	446.05	471.41	487 68	Cotton N.T. Sind R.G.
6.32	6.32	7.33	9.09	9.81	9.81	Sugar Cane
585.55	703.31	817.25	714.42	556.50	530.44	Wool : Pak Superior White.
448.31	508.83	417.13	353.17	446.67	475.56	Wool White
60.57	71.67	65.92	75.31	88.12	80.56	Oilseeds : Cotton Seed
82.72	121.80	133.67	135.04	108.92	122.83	Mustard Rape Seed
3237.21	3855.22	4708.67	4649.81	4473.24	4414.38	Timber
						Minerals
37.29	34.00	32.00	32.00	34.67	35.44	Salt : Rock Salt
15.40	13.67	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	Sea Salt
974.53	1080.00	1188.00	1728.00	1728.00	1728.00	Steam Coal
2168.52	2370.74	2691.75	2833.00	2712.25	2486.00	Hard Cold
						Minerals Oils
2.80	3.13	3.96	4.83	5.08	5.63	Motor Spirit (Bulk)
0.91	1.00	1.76	2.69	2.77	2.77	Diesel Oil (Light)
0.90	0.97	1.58	2.69	2.77	2.77	Kerosene Oil (Bulk)

TABLE

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES

Items and Specification	Market	Unit	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Manufacturing Product							
Iron and Steel—Pig (Continental)	Karachi	Tonne	1139.88	1951.57	3728.23	2924.27	3229.13
Cement—Zeal Pak	Hyderabad	Tonne	173.50	168.88	204.48	277.15	317.15
Chemicals							
Soda Ash. (Light)	Karachi	Bag.	70.81	75.71	111.59	126.97	127.22
Caustic Soda Solid	Karachi	50 Kg.	112.64	140.85	352.54	198.96	165.54
Dyes							
Pront Red G.	Karachi	500 grams.	34.91	27.61	52.80	86.72	88.18
Indigo Grains ICI	Karachi	500 grams.	19.28	24.76	28.06	46.52	86.34
Paints and Varnishes							
Shahanshah Varnish Robialac	Karachi	Litre	8.25	11.41	12.51	15.39	15.39
Buxly Plastic Bound Distemper.	Karachi	5 Kg.	26.77	38.18	44.74	48.81	48.81
Robialac V.I.P. White ..	Karachi	Litre.	19.24	29.00	30.38	33.68	34.36
Synth Enamel Paint 413 Buxly	Karachi	Litre.	19.11	27.83	32.07	34.84	34.84
Matches							
Matches	Karachi	Gross	15.48	16.82	17.31	16.75	16.00
Paper and Paper Products							
Azurelaid Leger Paper ..	Karachi	Tonne	4315.74	4669.82	8551.73	8553.87	8512.42
Tyres and Tubes							
Cycle Tyre Bata Mazboot ...	Karachi	Doz.	135.00	164.00	216.00	216.00	216.00
Cycle Tube Bata Mazboot ...	Karachi	Doz.	57.00	77.50	87.00	87.00	88.25
Leather Manufactures							
Bata— Shoes—Slippers Ladies (Rani)	Karachi	Pair.	9.42	10.14	14.29	16.67	18.91
Soap							
Sunlight Tablet	Karachi	Doz.	8.42	19.06	16.06	16.82	16.81
Lifebuoy Tablet	Karachi	Doz.	9.06	12.52	15.62	16.11	16.00
Yarn and Textile							
Cotton Yarn—20./2 Sind Fin Bridge	Karachi	5 Kg.	59.29	69.85	59.56	63.74	100.35
Textile—Long 5-P Kohinoor	Karachi	Mtr.	2.05	3.29	3.50	6.53	7.31
Tobacco Manufactures							
Cigarettes—Scissors ...	Karachi	1000	47.15	47.15	63.55	76.40	79.67

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OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(in Rupees)

1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 July March	Items and Specification
						Manufacturing Product
3230.00	3219.17	3756.60	3574.51	3088.20	2542.59	Iron and Steel—Pig (Continental)
425.07	603.00	901.50	903.00	1029.57	1051.00	Cement—Zeal Pak
						Chemicals
142.80	169.83	188.83	209.87	223.54	260.72	Soda Ash, (Light)
219.70	239.74	407.60	675.94	442.37	425.23	Caustic Soda Solid
						Dyes
88.18	81.95	108.02	121.25	121.25	121.25	Pront Red G.
97.11	81.33	93.94	110.23	107.02	104.72	Indigo Grains ICI
						Paints and Varnishes
14.16	17.38	23.10	25.33	25.33	25.33	Shahanshah Varnish Robialac
62.24	70.00	80.42	89.17	87.67	81.67	Buxly Plastic Bound Distemper.
38.59	44.50	57.94	58.75	58.75	64.31	Robialac V.I.P. White
39.87	46.00	50.06	61.75	60.50	58.01	Synth. Enamel Paint 413 Buxly
						Matches
16.17	16.63	26.07	28.56	28.80	28.80	Matches.
						Paper and Paper Prolucts
8340.81	9176.09	10154.14	10876.67	1092.00	1092.00	Azurelaid Leger Paper.
						Tyres and Tubes
231.00	240.00	282.50	372.00	357.00	360.00	Cycle Tyre Bata Mazboot.
93.00	98.00	127.00	147.00	140.09	140.00	Cycle Tube Bata Mazboot.
						Leather Manufactures
22.78	23.21	27.94	28.37	28.92	33.21	Bata Shoes—Slippers Ladies (Rani).
						Soap
17.94	19.58	24.00	27.43	27.86	29.14	Sunlight Tablet.
17.15	18.72	22.62	25.71	26.14	27.68	Lifebouy Tablet.
						Yarn and Textile
98.05	106.42	109.05	120.57	117.73	128.63	Cotton Yarn—20 /2 Sind Fin Bridge.
6.87	6.93	7.47	7.35	9.23	10.11	Textile—Long 5-P. Kohinor
						Tobacco Manufactures
87.83	91.07	74.62	113.50*	158.85	158.85	Cigarettes—Scissors.

*Plaza Filter.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES

S. No.	Item	Unit	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1.	Wheat	Per kg.	0.54	0.45	0.65	0.69	0.88	1.29	1.32
2.	Rice (Broken) Tota ..	,,	0.89	0.80	1.00	1.34	1.75	1.81	2.05
3.	Gram Pulses	,,	1.19	0.96	0.96	1.32	1.54	1.91	1.93
4.	Masoor	,,	1.33	1.49	1.65	1.88	2.27	2.24	3.09
5.	Mash	,,	2.23	2.11	2.01	2.72	5.03	5.04	4.40
6.	Moong	,,	2.09	1.96	1.88	2.50	3.38	3.36	3.36
7.	Red Chillies	,,	2.83	3.31	3.84	3.64	4.37	11.35	8.69
8.	Sugar Refined (R. Shop) ..	,,	..	..	1.76	2.27	3.28	3.89	4.29
9.	Sugar (O. Market) ..	,,	1.88	1.84	2.68	3.81	..	..	..
10.	Gur	,,	1.00	0.73	1.36	2.22	2.09	2.05	2.91
11.	Vegetable Ghee (Loose) ..	,,	4.78	5.22	5.10	5.27	6.60	8.44	9.64
12.	Desi Ghee	,,	8.87	9.60	9.78	10.33	16.95	18.51	20.74
13.	Mustard Oil	,,	3.40	3.75	3.70	3.64	5.30	6.88	7.69
14.	Tea packed	250 gr.	4.15	4.23	4.36	4.35	4.35	4.61	4.35
15.	Tea prepared	Per Cup.	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.32	0.42	0.46
16.	Salt	Per kg.	0.30	0.33	0.37	0.37	0.57	0.70	0.72
17.	Potatoes	,,	0.69	0.74	0.70	0.86	1.81	1.98	1.69
18.	Onion	Per kg.	0.46	0.55	0.52	0.51	1.54	1.00	1.62
19.	Eggs Farm	Doz.	2.71	2.82	3.10	3.20	4.33	5.17	5.42
20.	Eggs Desi	,,	2.92	2.93	3.01	3.24	4.41	5.24	5.84
21.	Bread Tandoori	Each	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.21
22.	Milk Fresh	Per Litre	1.12	1.12	1.26	1.39	1.80	2.47	2.71
23.	Beef	Per kg.	2.08	2.50	2.57	2.79	4.03	5.74	6.45
24.	Mutton	,,	5.05	5.89	6.11	6.37	8.45	10.82	12.43
25.	Markin Khaddi	Metre	1.39	1.69	1.76	2.24	4.02	4.19	4.46
26.	Coarse Latha	,,	2.29	2.72	2.91	3.36	4.87	5.13	5.27
27.	Mulmul	,,	2.34	2.31	2.30	2.94	5.18	6.37	6.41
28.	Voil	,,	3.91	3.88	3.82	4.18	5.85	7.86	9.01
27.	Cigarette Scissors	10	0.36	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.73	0.82
30.	Cigarette King Stork ..	10	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.35	0.41	0.50	0.64

.. Not Available.

6

OF SELECTED ITEMS

(In Rupees)

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 July—March.	Item
1.36	1.48	1.09	1.56	1.71	1.84	1.96	Wheat ..
2.39	2.83	2.99	2.92	3.3/	4.30	4.54	Rice (Tota)
2.04	3.11	2.70	2.83	6.76	9 51	8.87	Gram Pulses
3.95	4.20	4.30	3.87	5.70	10.05	8.37	Masoor
4.31	5.51	6.50	6.23	7.00	9.27	8.03	Mash ..
4.46	5.33	5.38	5.50	6.52	9.70	8.75	Moong ..
12.77	10.77	9.51	8.56	8.91	15.71	18.45	Red Chillies
4.30	4.30	4.30	4.63	6.00	7.00	7.00	Sugar Refined (R) Shop)
..	..	..	..	10.95	10.48	9.23	Sugar (O' Marhet)
2.78	2.37	3.30	6.48	5.06	3.86	5.09	Gur ..
9.67	9.66	9.80	10.77	10.85	10.91	10.92	Vegetable Ghee (Loose)
23.96	25.14	26.77	29.82	32.38	34.47	35.62	Desi Ghee
6.76	6.82	9.39	10.86	10.87	9.59	9.49	Mustared Oil
5.51	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	Tea packed
0.51	0.54	0.55	0.69	0.83	0.92	0.95	Tea prepared
0.78	0.97	1.17	1.08	1.14	1.19	1.25	Salt ..
2.02	2.03	2.00	1.62	2.31	3.15	1.97	Potatoes
2.16	1.92	1.84	2.59	1.93	3.01	2.12	Onion ..
5.98	6.29	6.06	6.59	7.58	7.84	8.56	Eggs Farm ..
6.40	6.86	7.41	7.98	9.36	10.50	11.21	Eggs Desi ..
0.24	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.37	0.42	Bread Tandoori
2.92	3.11	3.15	3.48	3.79	4.19	4.64	Milk Fresh ..
6.47	6.82	7.39	8.09	9.73	10.83	11.37	Beef ..
12.46	15.13	16.64	18.13	21.32	24.15	24.63	Mutton
4.87	5.80	5.72	6.08	6.60	7.14	7.22	Mrakin Khaddi
5.91	6.03	6.15	6.33	7.96	8.02	8.00	Coarse Latha
6.92	7.47	7.96	5.56	6.12	6.39	6.38	Mulmul ..
9.73	10.50	10.82	15.18	17.0	18.55	18.50	Voil ..
0.86	0.92	1.07	1.08	.08	..	..	Cigarette Scisssors
0.67	0.75	0.87	1.00	1.26	1.33	1.41	Cigarette King Stork

..Not Available

TABLE

AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES

S. No.	Item	Unit	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
31.	Matches 40/50 sticks ..	Each	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.19
32.	Firewood	40 Kg.	5.13	4.89	5.14	5.78	10.12	12.24	14.01
33.	Washing Soap	Each	0.55	0.58	0.67	0.75	0.86	1.09	1.05
34.	Life buoy	Each ..	0.62	0.61	0.74	0.79	1.04	1.37	1.41
35.	Kerosene Oil	1/2 Litre	0.28	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.38	0.55	0.67
36.	Electricity	Per Unit	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.24
37.	Gas	Thousand cf.	10.25	10.25	10.62	10.80	10.62	11.51	12.93
38.	Bulb 60 Watt.	Each	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.08	3.14	3.68
37.	Charcoal	40 Kg.	13.90	14.16	15.13	15.13	27.67	30.62	35.43
40.	Towel 36" x 24" ..	Each	2.76	3.58	3.00	3.08	6.42	8.49	8.92
41.	Blade Treet ..	Ten	1.05	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.55	1.77	2.03
42.	Second Hand Coat (Woollen)	Each	15.30	15.27	13.53	16.80	15.18	18.02	19.72
43.	Doctor's Fee	Call	10.00	10.08	10.20	10.32	11.53	16.38	19.90
44.	Pakistan Times (Newspaper)	Copy	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.36	0.50	0.50
45.	Jang	Copy	0.20	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.31	0.50	0.50
46.	Post Card	Each	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
47.	Envelope	Each	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
48.	Taxi Fare	Km.	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.39	0.45	0.49	0.57
49.	Richshaw Fare	Km.	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.36	0.57	0.64

6

OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(In Rupees)

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1977-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 July—March	Item
0.21	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	Matches 40/50 sticks
5.46	16.69	17.20	19.02	23.74	27.79	27.87	Firewood ..
1.36	1.36	1.33	1.51	1.67	1.67	1.68	Washiag Soap ..
1.43	1.57	1.70	1.99	2.24	2.35	2.47	Lifebuoy .. ..
).70	0.61	0.69	1.01	1.55	1.62	1.62	Kerosene Oil ..
).25	0.24	0.28	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.37	Electricity ..
B.00	13.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	17.00	Gas .. ..
4.41	4.36	4.97	5.14	5.83	6.15	6.63	Bulb 60 Watt
41.45	43.53	43.38	48.78	59.93	68.92	71.69	Charcoal .. ..
).77	10.30	10.14	13.02	15.34	15.50	15.00	Towel 36×24" ..
2.05	2.30	2.43	2.54	2.95	3.05	3.25	Blade Treet ..
2.31	20.89	25.63	19.99	21.71	22.00	28.50	Second Hand Coat (Wollen)
2.71	25.29	27.21	34.48	41.00	42.95	44.50	Doctor's Fee ..
).54	0.60	0.60	0.77	0.98	1.00	1.19	Pakistan Times (Newspaper)
).55	0.60	0.61	0.75	0.98	1.00	1.19	Jang .. ..
).10	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	Post Card
).20	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	Envelop ... ..
).62	0.62	0.96	1.17	1.25	2.19	2.63	Taxi Fare ..
).70	0.73	0.84	0.95	1.00	1.69	2.02	Rickshaw Fare ..

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Foreign Trade & Balance of Payments

TABLE 1

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Million Rs.)

Year	Imports	Exports	Balance
1947-48 (15th August to 30th June)	318.8	443.9	+125.1
1948-49 (July—June)	1176.8	542.4	—634.4
1949-50	912.2	535.1	—377.1
1950-51	1167.1	1342.5	+175.4
1951-52	1473.9	921.9	—552.0
1952-53	1017.3	867.4	—149.9
1953-54	824.3	641.0	—183.3
1954-55	783.0	491.4	—291.6
1955-56	964.5	742.4	—222.1
1956-57	1516.0	698.2	—817.8
1957-58	1314.3	433.6	—880.7
1958-59	1024.6	444.4	—580.2
1059-60	1,805.7	763.1	—1042.6
1960-61	2 173.2	540.2	—1,633.0
1961-62	2,236.3	542.9	—1,693.4
1962-63	2,800.1	998.1	—1,802.0
1963-64	2,981.6	1,075.0	—1906.6
1964-65	3,672.4	1,139.6	—2,532.8
1965-66	2 880.3	1,203.6	—1,676.7
1966-67	3,625.7	1,297.3	—2,328.4
1967-68	3,327.2	1,644.8	—1,682.4
1968-69	3,046.6	1,699.9	—1,346.7
1969-70	3,285.1	1,608.6	—1,676.5
1970-71	3,602.4	1,998.4	—1,604.0
1971-72	3,495.4	3,371.4	—124.0
1972 73	8,398.3	8,551.2	+152.9
1973-74	13,479.2	10,161.2	—3,318.0
1974-75	20,925.0	10,286.3	—10,638.7
1975-76	20,465.3	11,252.9	—9,212.4
1976-77	23,012.2	11,293.9	—11,718.3
1977-78	27,814.7	12,980.4	—14,834.3
1978-79	36,388.1	16,925.0	—19,463.1
1979-80	46,929.1	23,410.1	—23,519.0
1980-81	53,543.7	29,279.5	—24,264.2
1981-82	59,481.3	26,269.9	—33,211.4
1981-82 (July—March)	42,289.7	17,656.0	—24 633.7
1982-83 (July-March)	50,170.7	20,910.7	—29,260.0

Source.—Federal Bureau of Statistics

Notes : (1) Data on sea-borne trade with India are included since April 1948 because of the stand still Agreement upto March 1948 and on land-borne trade since July 1,1949.

(2) Data on exports to Afghanistan are included since July 1949 whereas data on imports from Afghanistan are included since March 1951.

(3) Data on land-borne trade with Iran are included since July 1949.

(4) Data on exports do not include re-exports from 1967-68.

TABLE 2

TERMS OF TRADE

Year	(Base 1969–70 = 100)			(Base 1975-76 = 100)		
	Terms of Trade	Export Unit Value Index	Import Unit Value Index	Terms of Trade	Export Unit Value Index	Import Unit Value Index
1970-71	89.3	106.9	119.7	—	—	—
1971-72	82.8	129.1	155.9	—	—	—
1972-73	95.6	272.6	285.2	—	—	—
1973-74	106.4	439.0	412.6	—	—	—
1974-75	66.7	409.7	614.5	—	—	-
1975-76	70.5	410.8	582.6	-	-	-
1976-77	83.4	488.5	585.4	108.9	117.3	107.7
1977-78	81.0	508.5	628.1	105.3	123.6	117.4
1978-79	87.5	573.8	656.0	126.2	153.9	122.0
1979-80	83.9	673.4	802.8	111.4	166.3	149.3
1980-81	62.6	697.8	1115.6	97.0	176.1	181.5
1981-82	-	-	-	89.2	179.0	200.7
1981-82 (July-March) ..	-	-	-	89.2	175.8	197.2
1982-83 (July-March) ..	-	-	-	86.0	194.5	226.3

—Not applicable.

Source. Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 3

EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX

(1975-76=100)

Groups	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (July–March)
1. All Groups	117.26	123.60	153.90	166.31	176.07	178.99	194.47
2. Food and Live Animals ..	106.52	122.71	188.71	187.88	197.40	206.06	223.64
3. Beverages and Tobacco.	110.20	128.24	148.55	155.33	127.74	113.40	162.47
4. Crude Materials (inedible except Fuels)	137.91	125.50	134.36	154.99	182.32	167.18	180.96
5. Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	113.24	118.08	129.83	251.08	282.78	291.28	327.58
6. Chemicals	144.45	140.92	149.83	163.99	182.65	245.61	278.14
7. Manufactured Goods ..	119.71	122.96	139.99	154.99	158.33	159.91	170.98
8. Machinery and Transport Equipments	152.10	131.34	221.66	199.74	267.98	225.23	168.98
9. Misc. Manufactured Articles.	122.79	128.55	134.41	152.44	168.24	189.40	237.48

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 4

IMPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX

(1975-76=100)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (July-March)
1. All Groups	107.67	117.37	121.97	149.28	181.52	200.71	226.26
2. Food and Live Animals ..	97.38	116.81	113.84	120.54	131.20	147.15	155.96
3. Beverages and Tobacco ..	115.22	119.66	134.55	155.96	172.43	157.21	123.35
4. Crude Materials (inedible except fuels)	102.90	106.95	117.02	127.02	151.96	156.55	174.39
5. Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	107.71	114.64	118.97	178.78	271.81	318.89	380.63
6. Animals and Vegetable Oils and Fats	109.75	128.73	145.47	148.33	129.43	125.33	127.29
7. Chemicals	106.59	107.37	109.44	150.99	155.10	158.77	183.62
8. Manufactured Goods ..	97.47	103.87	116.34	137.28	147.23	158.56	189.03
9. Machinery and Transport Equipments	137.89	155.24	145.44	159.62	192.64	204.35	210.57
10. Misc. Manufactured Articles	120.55	117.13	114.02	181.13	198.60	196.55	169.23

Source.—Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE

Commodity		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. **Value (Rs. Million).**						
Fish & Fish Preperations		83.3	61.3	111.1	233.7	276.0
Rice		93.9	173.0	274.1	1,136.1	2,098.4
Hides and Skins		17.6	16.7	19.6	16.9	23.5
Raw Wool		26.6	20.9	24.6	82.8	64.1
Raw Cotton		209.7	270.0	954.8	1,167.0	367.1
Cotton Waste		13.7	14.8	27.4	31.4	35.0
Leather ..		109.3	107.0	173.5	544.9	418.5
Cotton Yarn		254.0	344.2	592.3	1,941.0	1,810.6
Cotton Thread		—	12.8	13.4	33.3	52.5
2. **Quantity :** (Qty unit)						
Fish & Fish Preparations	MKG	23.5	16.7	22.2	20.3	17.0
Rice	000 M.T.	91	182	198	789	597
Hides & Skins	000 K.G.	314	136	185	140	139
Raw Wool	M. K.G.	6.7	4.5	4.3	5.9	3.0
Raw Cotton	000 M.T.	84	100	196	216	37
Cotton Waste	M.K.G.	13.0	13.5	21.0	15.0	12.9
Leather ..	M. sq. M.	13.7	16.1	16.7	21.8	13.1
Cotton Yarn	M. K.G.	72.8	101.3	129.2	182.3	98.2
Cotton Thread	M. K.G.	—	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.4
3. **Unit Value (Rs).**						
Fish & Fish Preperations		4	4	5	12	16
Rice		1,032	951	1,384	1,440	3,515
Hides and Skins		56	123	106	121	169
Raw Wool		4	5	6	14	21
Raw Cotton		2,496	2,700	4,871	5,403	9,922
Cotton Waste		1	1	1	2	3
Leather ...		8	7	10	26	32
Cotton Yarn		3	3	5	11	18
Cotton Thread		—	7	8	16	22

5

QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (July—March)
156.5	278.8	381.3	341.4	461.9	530.5	559.2	789.9	771.5
2,303.7	2,479.1	2,477.9	2,408.5	3,380.0	4,179.3	5,601.6	4,127.9	2,081.3
46.1	30.4	2.3	—	—	—	23.0	5.5	2.2
20.3	66.2	76.2	72.8	100.2	94.6	50.3	112.1	107.0
1,543.9	980.5	292.1	1,101.8	655.2	3,321.1	5,203.4	2,938.2	1,634.2
18.6	10.4	23.7	16.1	14.6	18.6	18.7	11.8	43.1
367.3	595.9	647.4	636.5	1,247.0	1,264.4	891.9	1,152.2	833.1
851.4	1,422.3	1,171.7	1,059.5	1,956.1	2,038.0	2,049.7	2,074.9	2,054.8
57.4	39.5	43.4	70.7	57.7	70.1	100.6	81.4	58.9
13.6	11.5	14.3	13.4	13.6	13.2	19.7	18.2	13.8
478	782	945	879	1,015	1,087	1,244	951	517
—	—	—	—	—	—	34	13	7
1.3	4.5	4.2	4.9	5.3	4.2	2.7	5.8	4.5
200	113	18	101	55	251	325	231	109
5.2	2.7	4.3	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	1.6	5.1
11.4	4.3	8.5	8.7	12.7	10.2	8.8	11.0	7.5
75.8	110.4	66.6	60.0	97.9	99.8	95.2	95.6	88.4
2.5	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.0	3.2	2.5	1.3
12	24	27	25	34	40	28	43	56
4,819	3,170	2,622	2,740	3,330	3,846	4,503	4,340	4,025
—	—	—	—	—	—	676	424	314
16	15	18	15	19	23	19	19	24
7,720	8,677	16,228	10,936	12,000	13,231	16,010	12,697	15,031
4	4	6	6	5	7	7	7	8
32	139	76	73	98	124	101	115	110
11	13	18	18	20	20	21	22	23
23	23	29	32	41	35	31	33	45

TABLE

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE

Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. **Value (Rs. Million).**					
Cotton cloth	257.6	311.3	387.1	1,247.1	1,416.8
Petroleum & Products	48.5	38.6	41.3	128.6	175.6
Synthetic Textiles	17.3	14.8	12.2	57.3	65.3
Footwear	23.4	29.4	38.9	83.6	94.5
Animal Casings	14.7	8.3	9.5	21.2	29.1
Cement & Products	19.2	20.5	43.9	106.2	167.2
Guar & Products	25.9	39.6	39.2	95.7	175.7
Oil Cakes	12.1	6.2	3.4	78.8	7.8
Paints & Varnishes	5.9	3.8	4.7	5.3	6.0
2. **Quantity :** Qty Unit					
Cotton Cloth M. Sq M	297.7	332.7	382.1	516.3	347.7
Petroleum & Products 000 MT	176.4	595	551	814	297
Synthetic Textiles M. Sq. M	10.9	11.2	8.3	13.9	16 .6
Footwear M. Pairs	6.1	8.1	9.9	12.2	10.5
Animal Casing 000 K.G.	296	424	248	265	489
Cement & Products 000 M.T.	341	308	590	701	78
Guar & Products 000 M.T.	62	49	55	119	67
Oil Cakes M. kg	—	—	—	—	—
Paints and Varnishes M. KG	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.1
3. **Unit Value (Rs).**					
Cotton Cloth	1	1	1	2	4
Petroleum & Products	36	65	75	158	591
Synthetic Textiles	2	1	1	4	4
Footwear	4	4	4	7	9
Animal Casing	50	20	38	80	60
Cement & Products	56	67	74	151	214
Guar and Products	418	808	712	804	2,622
Oil Cakes	—	—	—	—	—
Paints & Varnishes	2	2	2	5	5

5

QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (July—March)
1,312.5	1,359.4	1,603.3	1,741.2	2,135.2	2,416.0	2,389.6	2,949.1	2,435.6
138.5	192.0	268.5	625.9	607.9	1,764.2	1675.2	2,047.3	752.6
22.5	34.3	35.5	154.0	64.6	54.3	1,272.3	55.9	104.2
125.5	66.0	89.3	71.6	96.7	105.8	100.8	99.0	98.6
21.2	35.1	33.0	26.4	31.1	41.1	60.0	56.6	39.9
279.5	50.9	5.6	3.2	—	—	—	—	0.5
163.7	196.9	181.7	202.6	272.7	332.6	286.6	305.2	211.2
0.2	0.3	1.8	98.9	71.5	41.4	34.3	—	—
6.9	8.2	9.7	7.6	8.0	8.5	14.1	6.3	7.6
397.1	463.8	416.8	453.5	531.8	545.8	500.9	584.4	415.9
162	323	291	759	681	1,037	1,005	1,002	215
7.5	11.8	9.2	31.3	10.3	5.1	90.8	3.0	3.8
11.7	7.1	9.3	6.6	8.0	8.0	6.7	6.2	4.2
165	256	213	182	224	231	269	270	197
577	99	13	4	—	—	—	2	1
48	91	82	89	110	85	49	56	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.8	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6
855	594	923	825	893	1,701	1,667	2,043	3,500
3	3	4	5	6	11	14	19	27
11	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	23
128	137	155	145	139	314	223	210	203
484	514	431	800	—	—	—	—	500
3,410	2,164	2,216	2,276	2,479	3,913	5,849	5,450	4,591
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	6	10	11	13	14	24	16	15

TABLE

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE

Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. **Value (Rs. Million).**					
Tobacco raw and Manufactured ..	16.5	14.4	25.3	49.0	107.2
Readymade Garments and Hosiery ..	18.9	24.9	35.9	97.4	167.4
Drugs and Chemicals	12.2	11.9	10.9	37.0	102.8
Surgical Instruments	14.7	18.4	22.5	45.2	85.2
Carpets and Rugs	55.1	64.7	108.7	281.5	456.7
Sports Goods	30.0	32.7	50.7	136.0	188.0
Others	228.5	338.2	346.4	894.2	1,770.2
Grand Total ...	1,608.6	1,998.4	3,371.4	8,551.2	10,161.2
2. **Quantity :**					
Tobacco Raw & Manufactured ...	—	—	—	—	—
Readymade Garments and Hosiery ..	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs and Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—
Surgical Instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Carpets and Rugs M.Sq. M. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sports Goods	—	—	—	—	—
3. **Unit Value (Rs.)**					
Tobacco Raw and Manufactured ..	—	—	—	—	—
Readymade Garments and Hosiery ..	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs and Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—
Surgical Instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Carpets and Rugs	—	—	—	—	—
Sports Goods	—	—	—	—	—

5

QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (July—March)
132.6	160.2	163.8	126.1	100.8	80.6	53.7	105.6	94.4
244.9	328.4	417.7	138.7	376.6	731.2	745.1	1,294.4	1,203.3
116.3	133.3	134.3	146.3	131.0	122.2	149.3	124.7	81.8
129.4	131.4	133.8	160.5	210.8	240.2	264.0	251.6	196.4
456.0	719.2	911.7	1,170.8	1,764.7	2,198.4	2,243.3	1,678.5	1,365.3
204.5	189.2	199.1	194.9	212.1	244.6	312.3	319.5	290.2
1,566.9	1,745.0	1,988.9	2,404.4	2,969.6	3,512.5	5,180.5	5,681.5	6,443.0
10,286.3	11,252.9	11,293.9	12,980.4	16,925.0	23,410.1	29,279.5	26,269.9	20,910.7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	360	434	616	706	814	881	866	855
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

Year	Primary Commodities		Semi-Manufactures	
	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share
1969-70	531.7	33.1	375.4	23.3
1970-71	650.3	32.6	472.2	23.6
1971-72 .. —	1,510.4	44.8	913.8	27.1
1972-73 .. .. —	3,365.6	39.4	2,583.3	30.2
1973-74	4,007.3	39.4	2,293.8	22.6
1974-75 —	4,931.5	48.0	1,308.2	12.7
1975-76 — —	4,902.2	43.7	2,067.5	18.4
1976-77 ... ... — —	4,622.4	40.9	1,888.1	16.7
1977-78 —	4,634.2	35.7	1,911.5	14.7
1978-79	5,473.7	32.3	3,488.6	20.6
1979-80	9,838.3	42.0	3,519.3	15.0
1980-81 — — — — —	12,824.2	43.8	3,320.2	11.3
1981-82 .. — — — —	9,111.7	34.7	3,507.4	13.3
1981-82 (July—March).	5,653.0	32.0	2,325.9	13.2
1982-83 (July—March).	5,667.1	27.1	3,098.6	14.8

6

OF EXPORTS

(Million Rs.)

Manufactured Goods		Total	Year
Value	Percentage Share	Value	
701.5	43.6	1,608.6	1969-70
876.0	43.8	1,998.4	1970-71
947.2	28.1	3,371.4	1971-72
2,602.3	30.4	8,551.2	1972-73
3,860.1	38.0	10,161.2	1973-74
4,046.6	39.3	10,286.3	1974-75
4,283.2	37.9	11,252.9	1975-76
4,783.4	42.4	11,293.9	1976-77
6,434.7	49.6	12,980.4	1977-78
7,962.7	47.1	16,925.0	1978-79
10,052.5	43.0	23,410.1	1979-80
13,135.1	44.9	29,279.5	1980-81
13,650.8	52.0	26,269.9	1981-82
9,677.1	54.8	17,656.0	1981-82 (July—March).
12,145.0	58.1	20,910.7	1982-83 (July—March).

Source :—Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

MAJOR

Items	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1. Chemicals ..	91.3	103.8	96.5	255.7	351.9	391.6	483.0
2. Drugs and medicines	62.3	55.8	79.5	119.8	183.9	253.2	271.8
3. Dyes and colours ..	54.0	51.2	48.6	160.4	164.9	266.2	279.6
4. Chemical fertilizers ..	282.3	177.6	52.8	389.9	895.4	1,022.0	558.4
5. Electrical goods ..	218.9	259.6	257.2	459.5	597.6	1,186.5	1,188.6
6. Machinery non-electrical	709.0	673.2	594.3	739.0	1,106.2	2,070.8	2,796.7
7. Transport equipments ..	340.1	485.7	197.2	482.8	1,077.7	1,226.6	1,353.1
8. Paper, board and stationery	34.5	42.4	70.0	141.2	391.4	522.4	270.1
9. Tea	0.8	11.3	160.5	336.6	343.3	664.3	616.6
10. Sugar-refined	0.1	..	26.6	428.5	126.2	0.1	0.1
11. Art-slik yarn ..	3.1	5.8	7.5	21.1	168.2	173.4	127.3
12. Iron & steel & manufactures thereof	360.5	458.0	438.0	876.4	1,106.6	2,054.1	1698.5
13. Non-ferrous metals ..	67.4	76.6	59.0	155.1	308.7	415.8	119.2
14. Petroleum & products ..	208.4	262.7	256.5	649.1	1,509.1	3,333.6	3,743.9
15. Oil vegetables	77.1	135.1	85.1	224.4	819.3	1,359.8	1,047.0
16. Grains, pulses and flour.	55.7	75.7	297.4	1,123.0	1,555.4	2,469.5	1,792.1
17. Other imports	719.6	727.8	768.7	1,835.8	2,773.4	3,515.1	4,119.2
Grand Total	3,285.1	3,602.4	3,495.4	8,398.3	13,479.2	20,925.0	20,465.3

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IMPORTS

(Million Rs.)

976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (July—March)	Items
550.4	647.6	814.5	895.0	2,413.4	2,699.0	2,339.4	Chemicals.
348.3	513.4	601.1	750.9	936.2	1,222.4	983.4	Drugs and medicines.
281.3	363.0	311.2	392.2	461.8	492.8	418.6	Dyes and colours.
623.5	1,047.9	2,807.8	2,711.1	3,537.3	893.0	1,806.8	Chemical fertilizers.
1,302.4	1,594.0	1,698.5	1,804.3	1,915.2	1,687.0	1,482.8	Electrical goods.
3,312.4	4,146.5	4,250.9	5,589.9	5,683.7	6,845.0	6,368.8	Machinery non electrical.
2,016.0	1,635.0	2,474.3	4,903.0	4,686.1	5,170.4	3,429.7	Transport equipments.
341.4	377.5	493.0	608.4	741.2	922.0	716.3	Paper board and stationery
751.5	1,257.9	999.6	953.5	1,183.7	1,090.6	1,281.5	Tea.
0.5	1.0	2.7	493.8	473.0	1.0	6.5	Sugar refined
117.2	803.7	1,137.7	1,546.6	1,301.3	1,570.1	1,155.2	Art-slik yarn
1,881.4	2,660.3	2,667.9	2,992.0	2778.8	3,429.0	1,965.1	Iron & steel & manufactures thereof.
338.6	343.9	327.4	483.9	581.8	638.4	491.5	Non-ferrous metals.
4,083.4	4,918.3	5,246.6	10,684.6	15,199.3	18,046.2	15,758.5	Petroleum & products.
1,478.3	1,553.3	2,953.1	2,294.9	2,625.3	3,450.0	2,975.1	Oil vegetables.
664.5	1,338.6	3,507.2	1,059.1	636.6	805.8	780.0	Grains, pulses and flour.
4,921.1	4,612.8	6,094.4	7,774.9	8,389.0	10,518.6	8,210.5	Other imports.
3,012.2	27,814.7	36,388.1	45,929.1	53,543.7	59,481.3	50,170.7	Grand Total.

Source :—Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

Year	Wheat (Un-milled)		Tea		Edible Oils	
	Quantity 000 MT	Unit Value	Quantity 000 KG	Unit Value	Quantity 000 KG	Unit Value
1970-71	285	220.00	2555	4.42	180131	0.75
1971-72	690	391.01	31405	5.11	52078	1.63
1972-73	1359	818.32	38052	8.85	68976	3.25
1973-74	1229	1258.42	37881	9.06	142337	5.76
1974-75	1344	1830.80	50894	13.06	194015	7.01
1975-76	1186	1505.32	52514	11.74	241459	4.34
1976-77	499	1322.63	51099	14.70	289722	5.10
1977-78	1052	1271.02	61932	20.31	267788	5.80
1978-79	2236	1567.24	61117	16.35	420383	7.02
1979-80	602	1729.26	60912	15.65	345557	6.64
1980-81	305	2075.52	72531	16.32	466936	5.62
1981-82	360	2224.34	69453	15.70	624054	5.42
1981-82 (July—March) ..	266	2189.72	55417	15.41	527051	5.52
1982-83 (July—March) ..	353	2191.44	62899	20.37	534040	5.50

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OF SELECTED IMPORTS

(Unit Value in Rupees)

Petroleum & Products		Chemical Fertilizer		Year
Quantity 000 MT	Unit Value	Quantity 000 MT	Unit Value	
3547	74.06	306	580.39	1970-71
3441	74.54	159	332.08	1971-72
3098	209.52	355	1198.31	1972-73
3698	408.09	631	1419.02	1973-74
3781	881.67	370	2762.16	1974-75
4010	933.64	380	1469.47	1975-76
4051	1008.00	395	1578.48	1976-77
4670	1053.17	604	1734.93	1977-78
4627	1133.90	1575	1782.73	1978-79
6439	1659.87	1112	2438.02	1979-80
5607	2710.77	1203	2937.67	1980-81
6112	2952.58	314	2843.41	1981-82
4595	2870.85	260	2868.70	1981-82 (July-March)
4367	3608.50	616	2933.08	1982-83 (July-March)

Source.—Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

Year	Capital Goods		Industrial raw materials		
			Capital Goods		Consumer
	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	Value
1969-70	1,655.0	50.4	344.0	10.5	957.0
1970-71	1,885.4	52.3	381.9	10.6	949.8
1971-72	1,482.1	42.4	365.6	10.5	851.5
1972-73	2,498.8	29.8	830.2	9.9	2,584.6
1973-74	3,975.3	29.5	904.0	6.7	5,385.9
1974-75	6,152.2	29.4	1,802.2	8.6	8,257.1
1975-76	7,158.2	35.0	1,261.0	6.1	7,709.4
1976-77	8,750.2	38.0	1,463.6	6.4	9,147.7
1977-78	9,315.7	33.5	1,920.8	6.9	11,023.5
1978-79	10,970.5	30.1	2,160.2	5.9	15,415.7
1979-80	16,679.0	35.5	2,915.7	6.2	19,834.5
1980-81	14,882.0	27.8	4,054.7	7.6	25,831.8
1981-82	17,502.9	29.4	4,869.4	8.2	28,710.2
1981-82 (July—March)	11,340.7	26.8	3,632.2	8.6	20,190.6
1982-83 (July—March)	14,432.7	28.8	2,932.6	5.8	25,317.7

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OF IMPORTS

(Million Rupees)

for Goods Percentage Share	Consumer Goods Value	Consumer Goods Percentage Share	Total	Year
29.1	329.0	10.0	3,285.1	1969-70
26.4	385.3	10.7	3,602.4	1970-71
24.4	795.2	22.7	3,495.4	1971-72
30.8	2,484.7	29.5	8,398.3	1972-73
40.0	3,214.0	23.8	13,479.2	1973-74
39.5	4,713.5	22.5	20,925.0	1974-75
37.7	4,336.7	21.2	20,465.3	1975-76
39.7	3,650.7	15.9	23,012.2	1976-77
39.6	5,554.7	20.0	27,814.7	1977-78
42.4	7,841.7	21.6	36,388.1	1978-79
42.3	7,499.9	16.0	46,929.1	1979-80
50.1	7,775.2	14.5	53,543.7	1980-81
48.3	8,398.8	14.1	59,481.3	1981-82
47.7	7,126.3	16.9	42,289.7	1981-82 (July—March)
50.5	7,487.7	14.9	50,170.7	1982-83 (July—March)

Source :—Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

DIRECTION

Year	AMERICAN REGION						WESTERN		
	North America			Central America	South America	Sub Total			
	U.S.A.	Canada	Sub total 2+3			4+5+6	Belgium	France	W. Germany
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1974-75 :									
Exports	384	77	461	39	46	545	157	195	462
Imports	3,097	648	3,746	37	36	3,818	387	501	1,558
1975-76									
Exports	646	88	734	57	10	801	94	229	598
Imports	3,977	714	4,696	33	32	4,760	315	548	1,242
1976-77 — —									
Exports	582	72	654	56	9	719	127	262	648
Imports	3,393	510	3,918	12	99	4,028	256	501	1,463
1977-78 — —									
Exports	656	74	730	49	101	880	105	253	732
Imports — ...	3,496	575	4,072	20	71	4,164	368	808	2,174
1978-79 — —									
Exports ... —	1,164	98	1,262	11	41	1,314	184	423	1,037
Imports ... —	5,791	769	6,561	58	645	7,264	389	1,061	2,084
1979-80 — —									
Exports — —	1,201	137	1,339	121	421	1,882	338	581	1,430
Imports — —	5,219	825	6,045	16	695	6,756	615	2,149	2,309
1980-81									
Exports	1,770	138	1,907	376	240	2,523	250	623	1,260
Imports	5,851	619	6,470	39	1,055	7,564	592	1,509	2,594
1981-82									
Exports — —	1,897	150	2,048	233	15	2,295	261	607	1,018
Imports — —	52,35	1,012	6,264	6	552	6,822	522	986	3,497
1982-83 (July-March)									
Exports — —	1,459	135	1,592	214	13	1,820	277	448	1,099
Imports — —	5,290	682	5,972	44	389	6,405	571	779	2,833

* Direction of trade is for major countries only. Figures will not therefore add up to sub-totals or totals.

1)

CF TRADE

EUROPE											
E.E.C.					E.F.T.A. (Excl. U.K.)						
Italy	Nether-lands	U.K.	Den-mark	Sub-total 8 to 14	Fin-land	Austria	Norway	Por-tugal	Sweden	Switz-erland	Sub-total 16 to 21
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
250	136	687	59	1,946	9	12	20	10	92	131	273
599	392	1,230	64	4,731	61	73	80	32	211	100	556
431	151	711	76	2,288	5	20	41	9	93	146	313
669	260	1,551	54	4,598	27	84	68	31	71	205	487
421	215	808	100	2,580	19	19	40	5	94	167	343
717	516	1,861	84	5,397	21	45	69	310	109	187	740
377	233	861	119	2,679	3	25	24	4	65	180	301
783	700	2,306	70	7,209	4	50	74	16	238	227	610
678	335	1,289	123	4,069	8	28	18	5	126	347	532
1,254	1,862	2,279	147	9,075	16	72	159	37	220	279	782
882	376	1,128	150	4,884	14	46	38	25	162	411	695
1,854	1,094	2,878	369	11,267	57	122	134	42	291	431	1,078
750	375	1,163	115	4,537	22	62	45	34	159	398	720
1,590	1,041	3,297	201	11,091	19	105	207	31	332	510	1,204
873	307	1,350	130	4,545	29	46	47	13	202	328	666
1,565	1,080	3,769	172	11,591	21	142	159	42	447	654	1,537
767	244	1,168	102	4,106	25	47	59	16	229	290	666
1,197	718	3,259	161	9,517	183	92	112	41	289	605	1,223

TABLE

DIRECTION OF

year	EUROPE				Sub-total 15+22+27
	OTHER EUROPE				
	Malta	Spain	Greece	Sub-total 24 to 26	
23	24	25	26	27	28
1974-75					
Exports	15	123	57	205	2,423
Imports	—	44	17	62	5,349
1975-76					
Exports	18	275	56	350	2,952
Imports	—	25	25	51	5,136
1976-77					
Exports	13	242	10	272	3,195
Imports	1	43	4	49	6,186
1977-78					
Expots	12	162	15	190	3,170
Imporrts	1	58	23	82	7,900
1978-79					
Exports	8	322	17	350	4,950
Imports	1	256	47	304	10,161
1979-80					
Exports	17	230	77	326	5,906
Imports	—	141	65	206	12,552
1980-81					
Exports	14	158	60	233	5,489
Imports	—	307	51	443	12,738
1981 82					
Exports	2	236	30	268	5,479
Imports	—	412	34	450	13,678
1982-83 (July-March)					
Exports	6	168	40	276	5,048
Imports	7	211	48	270	11,110

—Negligible.

10

TRADE

EASTERN EUROPE							
U.S.S.R.	Bulgaria	Czechos lovakia	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Yugoslavia	Sub total 29 to 35
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
317 179	13 31	37 77	30 40	165 228	62 179	119 136	759 1,103
195 510	21 47	17 54	40 22	119 144	106 149	64 95	591 1,033
251 431	55 114	28 64	38 86	27 92	48 63	19 122	497 1,033
273 357	86 35	60 88	52 57	24 211	62 92	12 203	580 1,067
296 548	38 52	45 115	49 77	100 133	100 217	25 220	658 1,396
524 512	18 112	61 136	94 107	129 171	82 318	74 223	994 1,620
448 456	135 237	108 152	345 236	39 346	56 281	56 231	1,207 1,971
485 308	116 347	113 157	208 120	49 470	112 411	15 326	1,102 2,181
589 205	228 466	127 77	93 69	66 133	33 122	7 180	1,153 1,385

TABLE

DIRECTION OF

	MIDDLE							
	R.C.D.			ASIAN				
	Turkey	Iran	Sub-total 38+39	Abu Dhabi	Bahrain	Dubai	Iraq	Jordan
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1974-75								
Exports	6	594	600	179	42	297	313	12
Imports	21	117	138	125	57	119	188	11
1975-76								
Exports	82	176	259	114	137	253	585	20
Imports	16	63	79	947	173	118	106	17
1976-77								
Exports	69	879	948	32	68	542	498	20
Imports	21	31	51	912	113	159	145	12
1977-78								
Exports	244	525	768	24	76	212	652	8
Imports	57	57	114	708	17	284	118	39
1978-79								
Exports	160	464	624	27	87	588	325	6
Imports	82	59	141	1,077	14	242	128	40
1979-80								
Exports	128	1,309	1,167	309	175	821	393	20
Imports	68	95	163	1,493	115	499	1,570	76
1980-81								
Exports	243	2,295	2,538	520	111	948	537	33
Imports	35	25	61	2,655	942	331	817	110
1981-82								
Exports	59	823	883	457	117	1,011	652	134
Imports	282	23	304	3,184	8	754	2	111
1982-83 (July—March)								
Exports	64	1,074	1,138	112	117	1,376	283	22
Imports	239	675	914	2,699	21	227	3	124

—Negligible.

10

TRADE

Countries											
						EAST					
							African Countries				Sub-Total 40+52+56
Kuwait	Lebanon	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	South Yemen	Sub-Total 41to 51	Libya	Somalia	Egypt	Sub-Total 53 to 55	
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
183 1,224	30 2	99 63	36 20	621 1559	19 —	1,969 3,377	59 —	44 —	12 —	435 —	3,005 3,518
380 781	4 10	98 —	74 —	796 1,515	28 —	2,542 3,714	85 9	7 —	20 —	215 19	3,016 3,811
317 1,183	10 4	113 —	68 —	461 1,594	68 7	2,331 4,148	115 —	22 —	7 8	291 9	3,570 4,209
278 1,469	15 2	327 7	28 99	426 2,489	77 —	2,209 5,261	87 —	66 4	35 —	461 15	3,439 5,389
215 2,310	5 5	89 11	111 300	945 1,962	100 —	2,659 6,119	116 —	108 —	7 —	336 11	3,619 6,271
487 4,739	27 8	69 30	85 47	1,269 3,235	289 —	4,414 11,843	55 3	63 —	12 5	354 12	5,934 12,018
510 4,276	12 3	91 12	152 77	1,743 6,869	108 —	4,910 16,135	186 —	48 —	7 9	394 11	7,841 16,206
535 5,765	26 2	472 33	160 60	1,938 8,497	598 —	6,188 18,430	200 —	40 —	25 18	444 20	7,514 18,754
324 5,215	17 1	187 284	170 61	1,967 6,798	357 —	5,037 15,463	37 —	16 4	6 10	157 23	6,332 16,400

TABLE

DIRECTION

Year	ASIAN COUNTRIES (Other than Middle East).						
	Sri-lanka	Malaysia	Singapore	Afghanis-tan	China	Hong-Kong	Indo-nesia
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
1974-75							
Exports ..	600	65	117	128	151	787	131
Imports ...	546	700	195	229	535	105	324
1975-76							
Exports ...	360	19	152	95	176	1,240	133
Imports ..	505	310	205	244	549	135	411
1976-77							
Exports ..	437	18	134	128	96	711	187
Imports ..	444	414	213	303	634	175	384
1977-78							
Exports ..	232	12	250	207	368	794	310
Imports ...	633	587	293	361	629	261	532
1978-79							
Expotrs ..	423	16	237	217	143	1,394	75
Imports ..	423	830	922	457	981	239	447
1979-80							
Exports ..	381	24	291	220	1,442	1,841	152
Imports ..	443	1,291	944	431	1,464	228	496
1980-81 ..							
Exports ..	300	42	555	211	3,571	1,141	73
Imports ..	419	1,506	762	629	1,765	259	245
1981-82 ..							
Exports ..	296	37	625	172	1,559	1,210	294
Imports ..	485	1,648	932	715	1,891	254	428
1982-83 (July March)							
Exports ..	84	63	495	163	303	1058	78
Imports ..	428	1,593	564	362	1,274	176	272

10

OF TRADE

India	Japan	Thailand	N. Korea	S. Korea	Philippines	Burma	Bangladesh	Sub-Total 59 to 73
66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
—	699	20	5	9	72	40	138	3,110
—	2,633	72	57	102	6	114	35	5,693
150	786	8	18	9	15	24	220	3,463
13	2,498	92	22	137	8	53	77	5,292
1	913	36	4	3	3	27	73	2,821
236	3,292	40	10	253	12	18	257	6,719
347	1,108	55	—	30	35	31	260	4,112
471	3,322	38	4	487	26	46	491	8,221
167	1,670	57	27	119	31	1	294	4,931
209	4,149	84	20	567	53	97	421	9,965
479	1,813	49	18	80	48	1	579	7,458
130	5,422	108	2	824	66	55	493	12,480
962	1,877	38	1,141	143	27	9	646	9,854
22	6,188	137	3	766	38	52	711	13,720
602	2,222	16	6	82	7	3	708	7,986
79	7,346	252	9	1,309	63	70	580	16,687
308	2,024	56	6	114	4	1	386	5,352
34	6,292	197	12	823	95	38	671	13,378

TABLE

DIRECTION

Year			AFRICAN COUNTRIES					
			Liberia	Ghana	Kenya	Mauritious	Nigeria	Tanzania
75			76	77	78	79	80	81
1974-75								
Exports	..	..	6	4	21	9	24	3
Imports	..	..	1	1	112	1	—	27
1975-76								
Exports	..	..	4	2	36	16	21	12
Imports	..	..	2	—	137	—	—	25
1976-77								
Exports	..	..	3	2	22	17	16	20
Imports	..	..	9	1	140	—	—	20
1977-78								
Exports	..	..	7	91	19	20	9	24
Imports	..	..	56	—	286	5	—	56
1978-79								
Exports	..	..	2	110	58	26	22	17
Imports	..	..	17	—	269	2	—	16
1979-80								
Exports	..	..	5	—	155	18	29	8
Imports	..	..	6	—	329	5	—	28
1980-81								
Exports	..	..	23	—	14	129	44	6
Imports	..	..	81	—	336	—	—	27
1981-82								
Exports	...	..	31	1	20	70	17	18
Imports	...	..	44	—	284	—	-	27
1982-83 (July— March)								
Exports	..	...	47	1	8	12	25	9
Imports	..	...	68	1	288	1	—	38

—Negligible.

10

OF TRADE

(Other than Middle East).				Sub-Total	OCEANIA		Sub-Total	Grand
Camer-oons	Malawi	Sierra-leone	Algeria	75 to 85	Australia	New-Zeland	87+88	Total
82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
—	20	3	40	359	50	16	85	10,286
1	—	—	—	182	1,254	11	1,265	20,925
22	8	2	17	353	69	7	78	11,253
—	—	—	—	212	139	82	221	20,465
35	2	8	30	396	84	12	97	11,294
—	—	—	—	212	559	65	625	23,012
64	5	2	45	722	70	6	79	12,980
—	—	—	—	450	592	32	623	27,815
446	4	2	27	1,307	131	13	146	16,925
—	19	—	—	447	806	77	885	36,388
459	4	1	10	1,080	130	24	158	23,410
—	12	—	—	440	906	157	1,064	46,929
874	10	1	65	2,084	252	26	281	29,280
10	21	—	—	647	502	19[illegible]	699	53,544
619	6	2	65	1,508	344	36	385	26,270
—	21	—	1	449	752	154	909	59,481
562	3	—	6	1,034	138	33	173	20,911
—	60	—	—	538	690	253	954	50,171

Source.—Federal Bureau of Statisties.

TABLE

BALANCE OF

Items	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Merchandise Exports	977.6	1,163.4	1,131.7
2. Merchandise Imports	—2,114.2	—2,139.4	—2,417.7
Trade Balance	—1,136.6	—976.0	—1,286.0
3. Non-Factor Services (Net)	—162.6	—177.5	—186.7
4. Investment Income (Net)	—97.9	—144.8	—169.0
Income	37.4	28.4	32.8
Less : Payments	—135.1	—173.2	—201.8
5. Transfers (Net)	+333.4	+472.8	+739.1
5.1 Private	229.4	353.0	590.4
5.2 Government	104.0	119.8	148.7
Balance on Current Account (Net) ..	—1,063.7	—825.5	—902.6
6. Private Capital (Net)	+95.8	+193.5	+160.3
6.1 Direct Investment	14.9	22.5	3.6
6.2 Other Long-term	80.8	116.9	103.6
6.3 Short-term	0.1	54.1	53.1
7. Public Capital (Net)	+813.6	+621.6	+432.9
7.1 Disbursements, Long-term ..	678.7	593.4	397.5
7.2 *Less* : Repayments, Long term ..	—66.1	—104.8	—128.3
7.3 Others (Short-term and Long-term) ..	201.0	133.0	163.7
8. Allocation of SDRs (Net)	—	—	—
9. Changes in Reserves (—increase)	139.5	20.3	252.2
10. Errors & Omissions (Net)	14.7	—8.8	57.0

11

PAYMENTS

($ Million).

1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (July—Dec).
1,286.7	1,646.2	2,340.9	2,811.5	2,319.1	1,111.8
—2,751.4	—3,815.4	—4,856.6	—5,563.7	—5,768.3	—2,781.8
—1,464.7	—2,169.2	—2,515.7	—2,752.2	—3,449.2	—1,670.0
—181.0	—205.8	—238.5	—253.1	—177.2	—147.7
—180.6	—232.5	—280.8	—261.0	—319.5	—203.2
34.2	46.3	52.3	95.4	130.5	59.6
—214.8	—278.7	—333.1	—356.4	—450.0	—262.8
+1,337.6	+1,623.8	+2,162.9	+2,516.9	+2,830.5	+1,589.4 omit
1,225.8	1,496.0	1,894.8	2,242.0	2,411.8	1,434.5
111.8	127.8	268.1	274.9	418.7	154.9
—488.7	—983.7	—872.1	—749.4	—1,115.4	—431.5
+128.3	+163.0	+174.2	+260.5	+363.9	+211.3
33.8	33.4	68.0	71.4	122.0	8.5
74.6	89.6	71.0	136.6	204.7	163.9
19.9	40.0	35.2	52.5	37.2	38.9
+699.2	+615.8	+1,096.1	+535.6	+186.6	+141.7
239.1	710.5	1,127.1	568.5	467.3	382.7
—85.9	—181.1	—278.8	—270.4	—266.2	—199.7
546.0	86.4	247.9	237.5	—14.5	—41.3
—	38.3	39.1	36.8	—	—
—315.1	185.3	—452.6	—45.4	580.0	30.4
—23.8	—18.7	15.2	—38.2	—15.2	48.2

Source : State Bank of Pakistan.

TABLE 12

GOLD AND GROSS FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES HELD AND CONTROLLED BY STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

(Million Rs.)

Period*	Amount	Period*	Amount	Period*	Amount
1948		1960		1972	
June	518	June	1,170	June	3,138
December	1,416	December	1,294	December	3,145
1949		1961		1973	
June	1,655	June	1,225	June	4,584
December	980	December	1,133	December	4,840
1950		1962		1974	
June	959	June	1,128	June	3,985
December	942	December	1,184	December	4,669
1951		1963		1975	
June	1,513	June	1,436	June	4,812
December	1,482	December	1,328	December	4,133
1952		1964		1976	
June	1,046	June	1,235	June	6,085
December	606	December	1,043	December	5,336
1953		1965		1977	
June	669	June	952	June	4,266
December	689	December	990	December	5,294
1954		1,966		1,978	
June	631	June	1,263	June	10,003
December	631	December	939	December	8,241
1955		1,967		1,979	
June	696	June	793	June	8,956
December	1,156	December	759	December	11,978
1956		1968		1980	
June	1,395	June	864	June	19,992
December	1,263	December	1,138	December	17,974
1957		1,969		1981	
June	1,201	June	1,423	June	18,472
December	1,021	December	1,482	December.	15,737
1958		1970		1982	
June	881	June	1,368	June	17,477
December	766	December	877	December	19,648
1959		1971			
June	1,043	June	949		
December	1,227	December	814		

*Last day of the month.

Source : State Bank of Pakistan

Foreign Capital Inf low

TABLE 1

OUTSTANDING EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF PAKISTAN AS ON JUNE 30, 1982.

(Payable in Foreign Exchange)

($ Million)

Lending Country/Agency		Debt Outstanding as on 30-6-1982		
		Disbursed and outstanding	Un-disbursed	Total Debt (2+3)
1		2	3	4
I—Consortium Including Outside Consortium Arrangements.				
1. Belgium	– Capital Aid	23.312	7.009	30.321
	– Export Credit	3.285	—	3.285
	Sub-total (Belgium) ..	26.597	7.009	33.606
2. Canada	– CIDA Loans	398.719	88.347	487.066
	– EDC Credits	18.352	—	18.352
	– Royal Bank of Canada Credit	0.512	—	0.512
	Sub-total (Canada) ..	417.583	88.347	505.930
3. France	—Capital Aid	19.053	—	19.053
	—State-cum Bank/Export Credits	183.402	59.625	243.027
	—Financial Institution ..	46.532	—	46.532
	Sub-total (France).. ..	248.987	59.625	308.612
4. Germany	—Capital Aid	686.672	64.008	750.680
	—Suppliers Credit	5.021	7.169	12.190
	—Financial Institution ..	46.532	—	46.532
	—Sub-total (Germany) ..	738.225	71.177	809.402
5. Italy	—Capital Aid	21.287	—	21.287
	—Export Credit	97.411	17.937	115.348
	Sub-total (Italy)	118.698	17.937	136.635
6. Japan	—Capital Aid	684.881	145.275	830.156
	—Suppliers Credits	15.937	—	15.937
	Sub-total (Japan)	700.818	145.275	846.093
7. Netherlands	—Capital Aid	130.276	22.108	152.384
	—Export Credit	6.628	2.561	9.189
	– Sub-total (Netherlands) ..	136.904	24.669	161.573
8. U.K.	—Export Credit	2.973	—	2.973
	—CDFC	1.168	—	1.168
	—NGB Loan	0.935	—	0.935
	—UK Financial Institutions ..	87.519	17.663	105.182
	Sub-total (UK)	92.595	17.663	110.258

TABLE 1

OUTSTANDING EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF PAKISTAN AS ON JUNE 30, 1982.

(Payable in Foreign Exchange)

1		2	3	4
9. U.S.A.	—Capital Aid	1,671.244	41.447	1.712.691
	—Suppliers Credit	2.365	0.802	3.167
	—US Exim-bank	52.415	—	52.415
	—US Financial Institutions	90.590	2.600	93.190
	—CCC (USA)	18.354	41.646	60.000
	—PL-480 Title-I (CLCC)	685.671	35.170	720.841
	Sub-total (USA)	2,520.639	121.665	2,642.304
10. Asian Development Bank		380.341	776.781	1,157.122
11. IBRD		345.760*	156.150	501.910
12. IDA Including EEC Loans		988.887@	663.950	1,652.837
13. IFC		30.230	5.850	36.080
14. IFAD		17.145	45.919	63.064
Sub-total (Consortium Sources)		6,763.409	2,202.017	8,965.426
II. Non-Consortium Sources :				
1. Australia	—Export Credit	8.393	—	8.393
	Sub-total (Astralia)	8.393	—	8.393
2. Austria	—Capital Aid	—	1.796	1.796
	—Export Credit	1.649	—	1.649
	Sub-total (Auustria)	1.649	1.796	3.445
3. Bulgaria	—Export Credit	2.624	—	2.624
4. China	—Loans	129.383	140.515	269.898
	—Export Credit	6.215	—	6.215
	—Guaranteed credit	—	10.219	10.219
	— Sub-total (China)	135.598	150.734	286.332
5. Czechoslovakia	—Export Credit	13.093	0.353	13.446
6. Denmark	—Capital Aid	26.986	2.549	29.535
	—Suppliers Credit	0.388	—	0.388
	Sub-total (Denmark)	27.374	2.549	29.923
7. German-DR	— Export Credit	2.868	—	2.868
8. Hungary	— Guaranteed Credit	1.757	—	1.757
9. Poland	— Export Credit	0.212	—	0.212
10. Romania	— Export Credit	13.393	83.913	97.306
11. Singapore[x]	— Guaranteed Credit	0.640	—	0.640
12. Switzerland	— Export Credit	29.838	—	29.838
	— Guaranteed Credit	5.572	0.536	6.108
	Sub total (Swtitzerland)	35.410	0.536	35.946

x—Commercial Institutions.

TABLE 1

OUTSTANDING EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF PAKISTAN AS ON JUNE 30, 1982.

(Payable in Foreign Exchange)

($ Million)

1		2	3	4
13. USSR	—State Credit	284.197	203.868	488.065
	—Export Credit	37.103	10.869	47.972
	— Guaranteed Credit	—	9.468	9.468
	— Sub-total (USSR)	321.300	224.205	545.505
14. Yugoslavia	.. ..	4.705	—	4.705
Sub-total (Non-Consortium Sources)	.. ..	569.016	464.086	1,033.102
III. OPEC SOURCES :				
1. Abu Dhabi	—Loan	141.553	22.641	164.194
	—Export Credit	3.000	—	3.000
	Sub-total (Abu Dhabi) ..	144.553	22.641	167.194
2. Iran	—Loan	593.610	—	593.610
3. Iraq	—Loan	—	19.482	19.482
4. Kuwait	—Loan	63.486	91.834	155.320
	—Guaranteed Credit	10.000	—	10.000
	Sub-total (Kuwait)	73.486	91.834	165.320
5. Libya	.. ..	60.217	—	60.217
6. Qatar	—Guaranteed Credit	6.840	—	6.840
7. Saudi Arabia	—Loan	272.606	112.368	384.974
	—Export Credit	0.700	—	0.700
	Sub-total (Saud Arabia) ..	273.306	112.368	385.674
8. OPEC Fund	.. ..	43.296	17.318	60.614
7. IDB	.. ..	14.622	11.172	25.794
	Sub-total (OPEC Sources) ..	1,209.930	274.815	1,484.745
IV. IMF Trust Fund	.. ..	256.560	—	256.560
	Total (All Sources) ..	8,798.915**	2,940.918	11,739.833

Source : Economic Affairs Division.

*Includes $ 35.77 million as exchange adjustment.

@Includes $ 54.43 million as exchange adjustment.

**Excludes $ 12.1 million as insurance recoveries in respect of Tarbela repairs contributed by Germany, IDA, Italy, UK, Australia, and Tarbela Development Fund during 1980-81.

TABLE

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS AND

Lending Country/Agency	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	Amount	Intereste Rate Commis-sion %	Amorti-zation year	Amount	Interest Rate Commis-sion %	Amorti-zation year	Amount	Interest Rate Commis-sion %	Amorti-zation year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Consortium									
1. Belgium-Capital Aid ..	4.795	Interest Free	30	5.001	Interest Free	30	5.171	Interest Free	30
—Export Credits ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Canada-CIDA ..	187.807	—	50	21.349	—	50	42.301	—	50
—EDC	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
3. France-State Credits ..	17.892	3.0	25.5	19.435	3.0	25.5	—	—	—
—Bank Credits	17.892	8.8	10	19.435	8.0	10	—	—	—
—Suppliers Credits Financial Institutions ..	9.763	8.70—8.75	5	2.395	8.7	6	58.500	9.25	12
4. Germany-Capital Aid ..	26.993	0.75	50	104.566	0.75—2.0	28—50	33.228	0.75	50
—Export Credits Financial Institutions ..	—	—	—	4.311	7.25	6	59.386	9.25	12
5. Italy-Capital Aid ..	—	—	—	7.000	6.0	10	—	—	—
—Export Credits ..	10.617	7	10	12.968	7.0	10	32.770	7.0	10
6. Japao-Capital Aid ..	60.150	3.5	30	171.116	3.0—3.5	30	43.614	2.75	30
—Suppliers Credits ..	14.300	7.5—8.0	3—8	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Netherlands-Capital Aid	—	—	—	26.724	2.5	30	19.365	2.50	30
—Suppliers Credits ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. U.K. Export Credits/Suppliers Credits	2.943	8.5	7—11	—	—	—	52.976	9.25—10.8	7—10
—U.K. Financial Institutions.	15.950	2.5*	5.5—6	21.200	2. 25*	5—9	—	—	—
9. U.S. Aid Loans ..	—	—	—	29.000	2(a)	40	111.000	1.25*	7—10
—U.S. Financial Institutions	—	—	—	34.500	2.25*	5	38.000	2(a)	40
—PL. 480	56.430	2(a)	40	38.000	(2a)	40	—	—	—
—CCC Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eximbank/Suppliers Credits.	—	—	—	25.500	8.5	10	47.456	1.0	50
10. IFAD	—	—	—	—	—	—	221.000	0.75	50
11. IDA	122.200	0.75	50	164.000	0.75	50	153.600	1—8.1	17—40
12. ADB	139.000	1.0—8.3	15—40	143.600	1—7.7	15—40	30.900	11.0	9
13. IFC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. TDF (Insurance Recovery).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. IBRD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2

CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

$Million

1980-81			1981-82			1982-83 (July—March)			Lending Country/Agency
Amount	Interest Rate Commis-sion%	Amoun-tization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commis-sioa%	Amorti-zation year	Amount	Interest Rate Commis-sion%	Amorti-zatioo year	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
									A. Consortium.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. Belgium-Capital Aid.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—Export Credits.
12.580	—	50	40.081	—	50	16.254	—	50	2. Canada-CIDA.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—EDC.
30.061	3.0	25.5	—	—	—	13.552	3.0	25.5	3. France-State Credits.
30.061	8.5	10	—	—	—	13.552	10.85	10.0	—Bank Credits.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—Suppliers Credits Financial Institutions.
31.588	0.75	50	16.825	0.75	50	35.456	0.75	50	4. Germany-Capital Aid.
3.700	7.5	6	3.680	7.5–8.5	6-1/2	—	—	—	—Export Credits Financial Institutions.
0.700	1*	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	5. Italy-Capital Aid.
15.924	7—7.5	10	14.960	7—7.5	10	15.481	7.5—7.75	10	—Export Credits.
107.499	2.75	30	121.106	2.75	30	33.444	2.75	30	6. Japan-Capital Aid.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—Suppliers Credits.
13.347	2.5	30	13.282	2.5	30	10.951	2.5	30	7. Netherlands-Capital Aid.
1.552	1.5+1*	4+7—10	2.561	9—10	10	0.290	8	10	—Suppliers Credits.
6.218	1.75—2*	6—7	1.575	1*	7—12	—	—	—	8. U.K(Export Credits. Suppliers Credits)
25.242	7.5	8-1/2	22.163	1.25*–7.5	5/1/2–9	4.499	7.75	9	—U.K. Financial Institutions.
—	—	—	34.000	2(a)	40	—	—	—	9. U.S. Aid Loans.
—	—	—	2.600	1–1.5*	3—5/1/2	—	—	—	—U.S. Financial Institutions.
56.997	2(a)	40	47.500	2(a)	40	—	—	—	—PL. 480.
—	—	—	60.000	3/4**	2	85	8	2	—CCC Credits.
1.400	7.0	6	1.908	8	12	—	—	—	Eximbank/Suppliers Credits.
11.333	1.0	50	11.730	1.0	50	—	—	—	10. IFAD.
05.000	0.75	50	268.977	0.75	50	50	0.75	50	11. IDA.
38.300	1—9	20—40	239.000	1—11	20—40	183.000	1	40	12. ADB.
6.599	11.5-12.25	9	3.150	13.75	12	88.180	11.25	1—1/1/8f	13. IFC.
2.097a	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14. TDF (Insurance Recovery)
—	—	—	138.500	11.60	20	12.000	11.43	20	15. IBRD

TABLE

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS AND

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B. Non-Consortium									
1. Austria-Capital Aid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Suppliers Credits. ..	0.580	8	5	—	—	—	1.206	8.4	9.5
2. China	5.718	4.5—5.0	6.5	3.618	4.5	6	1.759	4.5	6.5
3. Czeokoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Denmark	—	—	—	23.834	Interest free	35	0.601	9.0	11
5. Germany D. Republic- Export Credit. ..	0.576	7	9.5	—	—	—	1.275	7.0	9
6. Hungary	—	—	—	1.757	6	6	—	—	—
7. Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Romania	13.908	3.5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. U.S.S.R. State credit ..	—	—	—	48.228	2.5	—	—	—	—
—Export/Guaranteed Credit ..	—	—	—	57.453	3.5—6	12	—	—	—
10. Switzerland .. Guaranteed Credit ..	4.357	2.5	32	4.979	1.0*	5—6	—	—	—
11. Yugoslavia	—	—	—	1.417	7	6	2.695	1.0*	6—11
12. Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.150	7.5	6
C. Islamic Countries									
1. Abu-Dhabi-Captial Aid ..	40.000	4	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Iraq	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Iran-Capital Aid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Kuwait Loans .. ..f	—	—	—	18.275	3	25	—	—	—
—Suppliers Credits. ..	—	—	—	10.000	1.5*	10.5	—	—	—
5. Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	93.061	3	20	260.716	0—3	11.20
6. OPEC FUND	11.000	0.75(b)	20	13.000	0.75	20	15.700	0.75	20—25
7. Islamic Development Bank.	16.665	7.5	2	—	—	—	6.527	7.5	1.25
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.840	1.5	7
D. IMF Trust Fund	47.810	0.5	10	71.204	0.5	10	157.350	0.5	10

2

CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

($ Million)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
									B. Non-Cansortium.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. Austria-Capital Aid.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—Suppliers Credits.
3.456	5	8/1/2	5.355	7	10	—	—	—	2. Chira.
2.610	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3. Czeokoslovakia.
5.356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4. Denmark.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5. Gernamy D Republic Export Credit.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6. Hungary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7. Poland.
2.700	—	3	27.802	8	10	—	—	—	8. Romania.
42.925	4.5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	9. U.S.S.R. State Credit.
—	—	—	21.405	5	5—12	7.406	6	5—12	—Export/Guaranteed Credit.
14.497	6	5	0.100	10	10	3.429	1*	10	10. Switzerland Guaranteed Credit.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11. Yugoslavia.
—	—	—	0.550	7.5	10	—	—	—	12. Singapore.
									C. Islamic Conatries :
—	—	—	25.194	3	18	—	—	—	1. Abu-Dhabi Capital Aid.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2. Iraq.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3. Iran-Capital Aid.
42.724	3.5	20	30.263	1—1.5	30—32	13.902	1	31.5	4. Kuwait Loans.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—Suppliers Credits.
14.665	3	20	—	—	—	46.529	3	20	5. Saudi Arabia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	32.000	Free of interest	20	6. OPEC-FUND.
—	—	—	27.172	(d)	5/1/2-8	15.916	(d)	9.5	7. Islamic Development Bank.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits.
16.070	0.5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	D. IMF Trust Fund.

(a) 2% For 1st 10 years and 3% thereafter.

(b) Services Charges.

* Over LIBOR : London Inter Bank Offered Rate.
** Above US Prime Rate.

(e) Including grace period.
Status nf the amount is yet to be decided by the legal Dept. of the world Bank.
(..) Not available.

(d) On lease basis.

(e) Administrative expenses.

(÷) 11.25, 1—/1/8 Above Basc Rate.

(=) Free nf Interest.

— Nil

(f) Above Base Ratc

Saurce : Economic Affairs Division.

TABLE

GRANT ASSISTANCE

lending Country/ Agency	Per-1st Plan	1st Plan (1955—60-	2nd Plan (1960—65)	3rd Plan (1965—70)	1970—71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Consortium including outside Consortium arrangements :									
1. Canada	19.779	67.310	48.356	71.180	3.835	3.037	1.565	2.229	4.220
2. Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.281
3. Japan	—	0.192	0.837	1.918	0.576	0.240	—	—	—
4. Netherlands ..	—	—	—	—	—	0.742	—	—	—
5. New-Zeland ..	2.940	1.460	—	2.292	0.069	—	—	—	—
6. Norway	—	—	—	4.964	—	—	1.672	5.945	2.508
7. Sweden	—	—	0.916	16.915	6.196	0.461	—	—	4.270
8. Switzerland	—	—	0.022	0.222	—	—	—	—	—
9. U.K.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. U.S.A.	181.206	422.883	504.093	197.376	49.810	17.799	16.626	24.056	32.819
11. U.N. and specialised agencies	3.940	5.177	4.488	3.912	—	—	—	—	—
12. U.N.D.P. special grant	—	8.175	3.378	4.514	4.703	—	—	—	3.000
13. Ford Foundation ..	—	11.718	11.061	12.293	1.719	0.559	0.575	0.566	0.141
14. F.A.C. others ..	—	—	—	16.006	15.621	4.722	11.946	23.300	14.021
15. EEC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.000
16. U.N. Emergency ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.000
17. Relief supplies and cash grants from various countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. World Food Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (I) ..	207.865	566.915	573.151	331.592	82.529	27.560	32.384	56.096	81.260
II. Non-Consortium:									
1. Australia ..	7.729	11.240	6.091	4.074	0.192	—	—	—	—
2. China	—	—	60.000	46.363	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (II) ..	7.729	11.240	66.091	50.437	0.192	—	—	—	—
III. Islamic Countries									
1. Iran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.180
2. Saudi Arabia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. U.A.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (III) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.180
Sub-Total (I+II+III) ..	215.594	578.155	639.242	382.029	82.721	27.560	32.384	56.096	88.440
IV Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Indus Terbela Development Fund :									
1. Australia	—	—	26.916	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Canada	—	—	37.003	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Germany	—	—	18.451	17.041	1.427	4.840	2.181	0.593	—
4. India	—	—	86.884	81.919	—	—	—	—	—
5. New-Zeland ..	—	—	3.209	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. U.K.	—	—	34.649	35.184	2.779	8.562	4.190	3.724	2.602
7. U.S (a) Dollars ..	—	—	104.996	106.613	8.421	20.546	10.000	9.000	9.000
(b) Rupees ..	—	—	153.819	81.181	—	—	—	—	—
8. EEC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (V) ..	—	—	465.927	321.938	12.627	33.948	16.371	12.317	11.602
Total (Grants) ..	215.594	578.155	1 105.169	703.967	95.348	61.508	48.755	69.413	100.042

Note.—Commitments in case of Indus/Tarbela represents actual drawals from the Indus/Tarbela Development Fund.

3

AGREEMENTS SIGNED

(S Million)

975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (July-March)		Lending Country/ Agency
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19
								I.	**Consortium including outside Consortium arrangements :**
4.700	7.570	3.059	25.712	—	—	1.206	12.150		1. Canada.
1.281	2.088	—	—	—	—	—	—		2. Germany.
—	3.393	5.156	23.090	20.228	38.290	48.765	18.106		3. Japan.
5.401	7.013	—	5.945	9.683	10.359	—	17.778		4. Netherlands.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		5. New-Zeland.
4.101	11.188	11.352	14.813	14.813	12.692	12.349	12.108		6. Norway.
5.116	4.657	6.537	9.128	9.128	8.187	6.099	—		7. Sweden.
—	—	—	—	—	—	7.530	—		8. Switzerland.
—	35.068	75.326	68.545	28.951	—	8.904	16.492		9. U.K.
2.214	18.470	0.400	0.423	1.505	0.339	27.500	34.200		10. U.S.A.
—	—	8.064	—	—	—	1.122	11.338		11. U.N. and specialised agencies.
3.000	4.740	3.000	9.212	—	18.975	14.378	13.736		12. U.N.D.P. special grant.
0.495	0.324	—	—	—	—	—	—		13. Ford Foundation.
7.534	20.592	13.812	16.867	16.980	15.200	5.950	—		14. F.A.C. others.
3.000	3.000	—	—	8.700	6.532	26.393	—		15. EEC.
—	1.000	—	—	—	—	—	—		16. U.N. Emergency.
—	6.156	—	—	—	—	—	—		17. Relief supplies and cash grants from various countries.
—	13.946	14.565	11.452	30.615	11.514	—	—		18. World Food Programme.
6.842	139.205	141.271	185.187	140.603	122.587	160.196	135.908		Sub-Total (I).
								II.	**Non-Consortium :**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1. Australia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..		2 China.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		Sub-Total (II).
								III.	**Islamic Countries :**
0.480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1. Iran.
0.000	30.000	10.000	9.000	—	—	—	—		2. Saudi Arabia.
—	—	—	2.000	53.000	1.000	—	—		3. U.A.E.
—	—	—	—	—	—	10.000	—		4. Qatar.
0.480	30.000	10.000	11.000	53.000	1.000	10.000	—		Sub-Total (III).
7.322	169.205	151.271	196.187	193.603	123.587	170.196	135.908		Sub-Total (I+II+III).
—	—	—	—	116.757	109.582	315.583	126.900	IV.	**Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees**
								V.	**Indus Terbela Development Fund**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1. Australia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		2. Canada.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		3. Germany.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		4. India.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		5. New-Zeland.
.682	—	—	20.033	—	—	—	—		6. U.K.
.000	18.000	—	—	—	—	—	—		7. U.S. (a) Dollars.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		(b) Rupees
—	—	—	6.000	—	—	—	—		8. EEC.
1.682	18.000	—	26.033	—	—	—	—		Sub-Total (V).
10.004	187.205	151.271	222.220	310.360	233.169	485.779	262.808		Total (Grants).

Source.—Economic Affairs Division.

TABLE

TOTAL LOANS AND

Lending Country/ Agency	Per-1st Plan	1st Plan* (1955—60)	2nd Plan* (1960—65)	3rd Plan* (1965—70)	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Consnrtium including nutside consortium arrangements :									
(*a*) *Bilateral* :									
1. Belgium	—	—	0.439	6.645	1.500	—	2.480	12.686	4.153
2. Canada	—	—	7.299	113.315	10.571	—	10.000	78.375	54.400
3. France	—	23.045	21.169	57.067	30.583	—	21.720	23.892	26.064
4. Germany	—	—	181.401	160.030	24.933	2.471	24.825	61.192	22.793
5. Italy	—	—	5.317	118.492	23.087	4.396	3.844	0.280	9.301
6. Japan	—	25.210	108.915	101.700	19.453	—	30.960	—	22.956
7. Netherlands ..	—	5.254	11.621	12.795	4.420	3.426	4.931	6.506	10.958
8. Sweden	—	—	—	5.117	—	—	—	—	—
9. U.K.	28.000	28.000	100.150	131.910	69.937	5.863	15.634	68.255	72.627
10. U.S.A.									
(*a*) Repayable in dollars	15.000	3.610	654.266	819.316	71.132	65.479	212.212	125.101	97.770
(*b*) Repayable in local currency ..	20.000	275.787	245.704	191.129	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (U.S.A.)..	35.000	279.397	899.970	1,010.439	71.132	65.479	212.212	125.101	97.770
11. Suppliers credits from various cnuntries ..	—	42.285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (a) ..	63.000	403.191	1,336.281	1,717.510	255.616	81.635	326.606	376.287	321.022
(*b*) *Multilateral* :									
1. IBRD	58.227	92.026	202.662	191.326	—	—	—	60.000	60.000
2. IFC	—	1.380	9.352	7.119	—	—	—	—	—
3. IDA	—	—	187.220	158.494	23.125	—	97.275	53.055	82.000
4. ADB	—	—	—	4.146	23.350	—	38.500	82.360	70.510
5. IFAD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Indus/Tarbela Insurance recovery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Tntal (b)..	58.227	93.406	399.234	361.085	46.475	—	135.775	195.415	212.510
(Consortium) Sub-Total A (a+b).	121.227	496.597	1,735.515	2 078.595	302.091	81.635	462.381	571.702	533.532

4

CREDITS CONTRACTED

$ (Million)

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (July-March)	Lending Country/Agency
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								A. Consortium including outside consortium arrangements :
								(a) *Bilateral* :
4.34	4.008	4.795	5.001	5.171	—	—	—	1. Belgium.
70.50	11.636	187.807	21.349	42.301	12.580	40.081	16.254	2. Canada.
64.63	51.464	45.726	41.265	58.500	60.122	—	27.104	3. France.
39.36	35.627	26.993	108.877	92.614	36.028	20.505	35.456	4. Germany.
7.67	9.584	10.617	19.968	32.770	15.924	14.960	15.481	5. Italy.
54.79	78.063	74.450	171.116	43.614	107.499	121.106	33.444	6. Japan.
31.19	17.537	—	26.724	19.365	13.864	15.843	11.241	7. Netherlands.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8. Sweden.
—	10.000	18.893	21.200	52.976	32.495	24.288	4.499	9. U.K.
178.80	248.160	56.430	127.000	149.000	58.397	146.008	85.000	10. U.S.A.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) Repayable in dollars.
								(b) Repayable in local currency.
178.80	248.160	56.430	127.000	149.000	58.397	146.008	85.000	Sub-Total (U.S.A.).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11. Suppliers credits from various countries.
451.18	466.079	425.711	542.500	496.311	336.909	382.791	228.479	Sub-Total (a).
								(b) *Multilateral* :
50.00	70.000	—	—	—	—	138.500	12.000	1. IBRD.
—	—	—	—	30.900	6.599	3.115	88.180	2. IFC.
107.60	94.000	122.200	164.000	221.000	105.000	268.977	50.000	3. IDA.
119.00	73.600	139.000	143.600	153.600	138.300	239.000	183.000	4. ADB.
—	—	—	—	47.456	11.333	11.730	—	5. IFAD.
—	—	—	—	—	12.097a	—	—	6. Indus/Tarbela Insurance recovery.
276.60	237.600	261.200	307.600	452.956	273.329	661.357	333.180	Sub-Total (b)
727.78	703.679	686.911	850.100	949.267	610.238	1,044.148	561.659	(Consortium) Sub-Total A (a+b).

TABLE

TOTAL LOANS AND

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B. Non-Consortium :									
1. Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.713	—
2. Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.298	—
4. China	—	—	—	—	217.381	—	—	—	—
5. Chechoslovakia ..	—	—	—	30.878	—	—	—	—	—
6. Denmark	—	—	6.298	1.223	5.333	—	—	—	6.367
7. Germany D.R. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.818
8. Kuwait-Suppliers Credit	—	—	—	4.910	—	—	—	—	—
9. Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Poland	—	—	—	5.179	—	—	—	—	—
11. Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.488	—
12. U.S.S.R.	—	—	35.911	78.406	246.848	—	32.026	—	214.464
13. Yugoslavia	—	—	16.753	20.011	2.410	—	—	—	—
14. Switzerland	—	—	10.630	13.834	3.458	—	—	—	—
15. Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (B) ..	—	—	69.601	154.451	475.440	—	32.026	17.499	223.649
C. Islamic Countries :									
1. Abu-Dhabi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.000
2. Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Iran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	580.000	—
4. Kuwait	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Libya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.000	50.000
6. Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.000
7. Saudi Arabia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97.453
8. OPEC Fund ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Islamic Dev. Bank ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (C) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	610.000	257.453
I.M.F. Trust Fund ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Loans ..	121.227	486.597	1,805,116	2,233.045	777.531	81.635	494.407	1,199.201	1,014.634

*Inclusive of loans received in rupees.
@Status of amount is yet to be decided by the legal department of IBRD.

4

CREDITS CONTRACTED

($ Million)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								B, Non-Consortium :
—	1.732	0.583	—	1.206	—	—	—	1. Austria.
1.25	10.328	—	—	—	—	—	—	2. Australia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3. Bulgaria.
4.29	—	5.718	3.618	1.759	3.456	5.355	—	4. China.
—	—	—	—	—	2.610	—	—	5. Czechoslovakia.
—	—	—	23.834	0.601	5.356	—	—	6. Deomark.
2.55	—	0.576	—	—	—	—	—	7. Germany D.R.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8. Kuwait-Suppliers Credit.
—	—	—	1.757	—	—	—	—	9. Hungary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10. Poland.
—	—	13.908	—	—	45.625	37.802	—	11. Romania.
3.455	0.107	—	105.681	—	14.497	21.405	7.406	12. U.S.S.R
—	—	—	1.417	—	—	—	—	13. Yugoslavia
—	1.444	4.357	4.979	2.695	—	0.100	3.429	14. Switzerland
—	—	—	—	0.150	—	—	—	15. Singapore.
11.559	13.61	25.139	141.286	6.411	71.544	64.622	10.835	Sub Total (B)
								C. Islamic Countries :
—	13.000	40.000	—	—	—	25.194	—	1. Abu-Dhabi.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2. Iraq.
35.430	150.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	3. Iran.
50.870	25.000	—	28.275	—	42.724	30.262	13.902	4. Kuwait.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5. Libya.
—	—	—	—	6.840	—	—	—	6. Qatar.
30.000	0.700	—	82.866	260.716	14.665	—	46.529	7. Saudi Arabia.
—	21.450	11.000	13.000	15.700	—	—	32.000	8. OPEC. Fund.
—	—	16.665	—	6.527	—	27.172	15.916	7. Islamic Dev. Bank.
116.300	210.150	67.665	124.141	289.783	57.389	82.629	108.347	Sub-Total (C)
—	—	47.810	71.204	157.350	16.070	—	—	I.M.F. Trust Fund.
855.607	927.440	827.525	1,186.731	1402.811	755.241	1,191.439	6,80.841	Total (Loans)

Source :Economic Affairs Division.

Education

TABLE

LITERACY RATIO BY SEX, AGE

Age Group	Literacy ratio (Percentage)				
	Total			Urban	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6
10 Years & above	23.3	31.8	13.7	43.4	51.5
10—14 Years	22.2	26.8	16.7	40.1	41.9
15—19 Years	34.1	42.5	24.4	56.2	60.5
20—24 Years	32.1	43.0	20.2	54.4	62.4
25—29 Years	27.5	38.9	15.4	49.6	60.1
30—34 Years	24.0	35.7	11.8	45.2	57.8
35—39 Years	22.4	34.0	10.2	42.2	55.5
40—44 Years	19.2	29.8	7.7	37.4	50.2
45—49 Years	17.6	27.5	6.6	35.4	47.9
50—54 Years	13.8	21.0	4.9	29.0	39.6
55—59 Years	14.6	23.8	4.1	31.5	45.1
69 years & above	9.5	14.8	2.3	20.8	30.7

1

URBAN|RURAL AREAS, 1981 CENSUS

Rural				
Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
7	8	9	10	Age Group
33.7	14.8	23.1	5.5	10 years & above.
38.0	14.6	20.6	7.5	10—14 Years
51.3	23.3	33.6	1.3	15—19 Years
44.6	20.6	32.3	8.7	20—24 Yars
37.4	17.4	28.6	6.0	25—29 Years
30.7	14.9	25.4	4.3	30—34 Years
26.9	13.8	24.0	3.4	35—39 Years
21.5	11.7	20.6	2.5	40—44 Years
19.3	10.6	18.6	2.0	45—4 Years
14.8	8.2	13.8	1.5	50—54 Years
13.6	8.6	15.5	1.1	55—59 Years
7.4	6.0	10.0	0.7	70 years & above.

Source : Population Census Organisation.

TABLE 2

ENROLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND AND LEVEL

Year	Primary Stage (I—V) (Thousands)		Middle Stage (VI—VIII) (Thousands)		High Stage (IX—X) (Thousands)		Secondary Vocational (Thousands)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1960-61 ..	2,060	430	449	67	160	27	15	6
1961-62 ..	2,270	480	461	75	161	23	19	8
1962-63 ..	2,490	530	491	82	209	38	20	8
1963-64 ..	2,750	570	576	119	217	54	23	7
1964-65 ..	3,050	700	624	128	222	46	21	6
1965-66 ..	3,160	750	689	149	244	49	21	5
1966-67 ..	3,380	790	763	169	273	55	22	7
1967-68 ..	3,750	990	793	164	275	50	24	8
1968-69 ..	3,830	1,010	846	170	296	56	24	8
1969-70 ..	3,910	1,030	899	175	337	62	29	9
1970-71 ..	3,960	1,040	933	178	336	67	35	10
1971-72 ..	4,210	1,110	963	196	366	61	40	12
1972-73 ..	4,450	1,270	1,041	232	390	81	59	16
1973-74 ..	4,810	1,370	1,096	247	418	88	40	14
1974-75 ..	4,980	1,430	1,247	279	462	106	42	14
1975-76 ..	5,240	1,550	1,298	294	493	116	31	9
1976-77 ..	5,530	1,590	1,348	309	509	116	39	8
1977-78* ..	5,930	1,710	1,139	311	510	116	33	8
1978-79* ..	6,170	1,810	1,380	326	520	116	34	9
1979-80* ..	6,670	1,960	1,430	330	540	120	35	10
1980-81* ..	6,590	1,970	1,450	340	560	130	37	11
1981-82* ..	6,857	2,050	1,514	357	590	137	39	12
1982-83* ..	7,124	2,130	1,578	374	620	144	41	13

* Estimated.

TABLE 2

ENROLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND AND LEVEL

Year	Arts and Science Colleges (Thousands)		Professional Colleges		Universities	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1960-61	71	12	13,921	1,929	5,084	1,009
1961-62	72	14	13,950	2,265	7,214	1,335
1962-63	94	18	14,906	2,470	9,404	1,679
1963-64	119	21	17,677	2,661	9,049	1,945
1964-65	127	24	17,372	2,990	13,221	2,730
1965-66	139	28	19,061	2,919	13,420	2,979
1966-67	148	32	19,840	3,121	12,807	2,522
1967-68	153	34	25,000	3,500	15,903	2,993
1968-69	159	40	30,081	3,899	13,087	2,665
1969-70	175	45	33,633	4,219	15,475	3,298
1970-71	199	50	37,245	4,612	17,057	3,753
1971-72	186	49	36,182	4,970	17,507	3,878
1972-73	186	47	37,595	6,450	18,678	4,212
1973-74	193	53	42,483	6,768	19,081	4,134
1974-75	208	58	44,734	8,086	21,396	4,500
1975-76	211	53	56,140	8,785	22,772	5,121
1976-77	223	66	56,932	9,541	37,711	8,968
1977-78*	229	70	62,113	10,766	40,730	9,684(a)
1978-79*	235	74	67,296	11,985	38,623	9,183(a)
1979-80*	241	78	72,479	13,206	41,491	9,865(a)
1980-81*	243	79	77,662	14,426	49,098	11,674(a)
1981-82*	245	80	82,496	15,448	46,242	10,769(a)
1982-83*	247	81	84,330	16,470	47,570	11,222(a)

* Estimated.

Source : Ministry of Education.

(a) University Grant Commission, Planning and Development Division.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND AND LEVEL

Year	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		High Schools	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1960-61	20,909	4,057	1,798	275	1,172	225
1961-62	24,930	5,350	2,011	364	1,300	255
1962-63	28,338	6,715	2,237	423	1,349	275
1963-64	30,950	7,416	2,379	462	1,459	308
1964-65	32,589	8,021	2,701	589	1,622	367
1965-66	32,930	8,272	2,785	626	1,658	376
1966-67	34,678	8,535	2,970	659	1,776	423
1967-68	36,453	9,324	3,018	719	1,827	458
1968-69	38,870	10,250	3,290	790	1,910	490
1969-70	41,290	11,170	3,560	860	1,995	520
1970-71	43,710	12,097	3,822	928	2,063	529
1971-72	45,854	13,290	4,110	1,038	2,247	571
1972-73	49,580	14,437	4,406	1,163	2,498	621
1973-74	50,574	15,061	4,586	1,223	2,742	718
1974-75	51,744	15,673	4,713	1,266	2,898	770
1975-76	52,800	15,829	4,783	1,307	3,047	806
1976-77	53,162	15,941	4,990	1,352	3,214	860
1977-78*	53,964	16,246	5,026	1,358	3,258	878
1978-79*	55,442	16,500	5,158	1,390	3,361	900
1979-80*	56,920	16,754	5,290	1,422	3,464	922
1980-81*	58,398	17,008	5,422	1,454	3,567	928
1981-82*	59,876	17,262	5,554	1,486	3,670	934
1982-83*	61,254	17,516	5,686	1,518	3,773	940

*Estimated.

Source : Ministry of Education.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND AND LEVEL

Year	Secondary Vocational Instiarions		Arts and Science Colleges		Professional Colleges		Univer-sities
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
960-61	109	47	131	33	42	5	4
961-62	103	40	146	37	39	5	6
962-63	103	41	159	39	41	5	6
963-64	117	38	190	51	43	5	6
964-65	145	58	225	62	45	5	6
965-66	113	39	228	63	48	5	6
966-67	142	62	258	76	48	5	7
967-68	165	72	251	76	50	5	7
968-69	180	80	270	80	58	5	7
969-70	190	90	290	85	59	5	7
970-71	206	97	514	87	73	6	7
971-72	284	134	339	93	73	6	8
972-73	391	152	334	89	76	7	8
973-74	314	150	354	95	81	8	8
1974-75	301	141	361	96	83	8	10
1975-76	282	116	404	107	98	8	12
1976-77	231	81	433	116	98	8	12
1977-78*	242	82	435	126	95	8	15
1978-79*	245	83	438	126	99	8	15
1979-80*	248	84	439	130	99	8	15
1980-81*	251	85	440	131	100	8	18
1981-82*	254	86	442	132	102	8	20
1982-83*	257	87	442	132	102	8	20

*Estimated.

Source : Ministry of Education

TABLE 4

OUTPUT OF EDUCATED PERSONS

Year	Matriculate (000)		Intermediate (000)		Degree (all subjects)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1960-61	55.4	6.7	14.6	2.5	9,156	1,500
1961-62	56.9	7.6	15.1	3.0	9,713	1,811
1962-63	72.5	11.5	27.1	4.9	12,494	2,085
1963-64	69.7	10.9	24.8	4.3	13,628	2,352
1964-65	72.1	11.5	30.3	6.0	16,250	3,278
1965-66	83.5	14.1	31.3	5.7	20,259	3,826
1966-67	98.0	18.1	39.8	7.0	20,426	4,425
1967-68	103.5	19.4	49.4	10.2	23,404	4,917
1968-69	114.8	25.3	51.6	10.8	23,922	5,629
1969-70	136.1	29.0	62.5	12.5	37,539	8,099
1970-71	139.9	31.2	59.2	13.3	35,185	9,526
1971-72	144.7	34.3	54.4	13.3	39,052	9,600
1972-73	145.9	35.9	57.8	14.2	34,327	8,376
1973-74	153.0	36.4	59.2	15.6	42,593	11,271
1974-75	154.2	38.5	51.8	14.4	47,912	11,669
1975-76	145.0	40.0	55.2	16.1	43,919	11,195
1976-77	164.2	42.5	60.2	18.9	37,749	9,722
1977-78*	142.1	38.9	48.4	14.9	41,669	8,497
1978-79*	174.4	51.5	58.4	18.3	44,023	10628
1979-80*	184.0	54.1	72.0	22.4	46,884	11,440
1980-81*	205.8	61.7	58.6	18.5	49,932	12,184
1981-82*	206.4	62.9	70.6	23.9	53,177	12,975
1982-83*	216.9	68.9	72.8	25.2	56.637	13.819

Note : (*i*) Data for 1972-73 and onward have been revised.
(*ii*) The data is collected on the basis of calender year, (1972-73 means 1972).
(*) Estimated.

Source : 1. Ministry of Education.

TABLE 4

OUTPUT OF EDUCATED PERSONS

Year	M.B.B.S.		Master (all subjects)		L.L.B.
	Total	All Female	Total	All Female	Total
960-61	559	131	1,305	228	487
.961-62	532	140	1,930	417	85
.962-63	607	194	2,437	576	880
.963-64	638	179	2,976	708	1,039
1964-65	625	164	3,931	940	1,134
1965-66	736	190	4,631	1,062	1,358
966-67	440	120	6,000	1,638	1,204
1967-68	608	118	5,976	1,525	839
1968-69	752	190	6,334	1,707	1,080
969-70	1,002	261	8,493	1,863	1,661
.970-71	942	211	7,343	1,793	1,813
971-72	1,217	296	8,061	1,973	2,266
972-73	774	205	9,504	2,333	2,918
973-74	751	153	9,550	2,285	1,999
.974-75	1,054	276	11,145	2,339	2,041
.975-76	574	155	10,646	2,500	1,372
1976-77	1,880	375	8,015	2,192	2,668
.977-78*	1,971	457	7,499	2,061	3,302
978-79*	1,976	458	9,946	2,407	2,276
1979-80*	1,982	459	10,596	2,564	2,381
980-81*	1,988	461	11,285	2,731	2,490
.981-82*	1,996	463	12,018	2,908	2,504
.982-83*	2,000	464	12,769	3,097	2,700

Note : (*i*) Data for 1972-73 and onward have been revised.
(*ii*) The data is collected on the basis of calender year, (1972-73 means 1972).
(*) Estimated.

Source : (1) Ministry of Education.
(2) University Grants Commission.

Planning

TABLE 1

SECTOR-WISE ACTUAL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

Sectors	1st Five Year Plan 1955—60	2nd Five Year plan 1960—65	3rd Five Year plan 1965—70	1970—78*	5th Five Year plan 1978—83
1. Agriculture	806	1,856	2,980	6,462	15,866
2. Water	1,481	2,821	2,838	7,092	13,907
3. Power	634	1,520	3,510	11,711	20,601
4. Industry	1,018	1,305	2,331	11,294	19,391
5. Fuels	166	+	+	@	6,027
6. Minerals	—	322	510	3,433	472
7. Transport and Communications ..	1,599	3,072	4,312	14,159	23,969
8. Physical Planning and Housing ..	690	1,666	1,636	5,687	8,964
9. Education and Manpower ..	380	947	1,378	3,442	5,806
10. Health	145	381	638	2,381	4,394
11. Population Welfare Planning ..	.	19	274	820	724
12. Social Welfare	8	41	52	102	171
13. Works Programme and Rural Development	.	.	136	985	2,577
14. Indus Basin/Tarbela	.	.	.	6,022	1,917
15. Mass Media	.	.	.	.	615
16. Miscellaneous	.	.	.	701	1,482
Total Gross	6,927	13,950	21,595	74,291	126,981
Less Shortfall .. .. —	.	.	.	.	.
Total Net	6,927	13,950	21,595	74,291	126,981

*Annual Plan Period.

+ Covered under power sector

@Covered under Minerals Sector

TABLE 2

SECTOR-WISE DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS DURING FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

(Million Rs.)

Sectors.	Actual 1978-79	Actual 1979-80	Actual 1980-81	1981-82 Revised	1982-83 Revised	5th Five year Plan 1978—83
1. Agriculture	2,041	3,194	1,158	1,461	1,421	9275
2. Fertilizer Subsidy	..	..	2,181	1,950	2,460	6591
3. Water	1,748	1,698	1,616	3,661	3,954	13,907
4. Power	2,935	3,255	3,851	4,742	5,818	20,601
5. Industry	4,608	4,714	4,476	2,635	2,958	19,391
6. Fuels	605	744	1,592	1,306	1,780	6,027
7. Minerals	59	103	68	94	148	472
8. Transport and communications ..	4,026	3,898	5,004	5,711	5,330	23,969
9. Physical Planning and Housing ..	1,534	1,423	1,923	1,880	2,204	8,964
10. Education and Manpower.. ..	809	879	1,243	1,435	1,575	5,806
11. Health	648	686	906	1,037	1,117	4,394
12. Population Welfare Planning ..	114	127	131	174	178	724
13. Social Welfare	18	25	31	44	53	171
14. Works Programme and Rural Development	214	186	458	709	990	2,557
15. Indus Basin/Tarbela	1,031	886	1,230	*	*	1,917
16. Mass Media	94	97	122	149	153	615
17. Miscellaneous	95	55	146	618	568	1,482
Total Gross	20,579	21,970	26,137	27,588	30,707	126,981
Less Shortfall	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Net	20,579	21,970	26,137	27,588	30,707	126,981

* included in water sector.

TABLE 3

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE AND ITS FINANCING

Executing Agency	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. Expenditure :						
Federal Government	1,758	3,005	6,471	8,968	11,436	12,996
Indus Basin/Tarbela	839	731	1,073	841	619	436
Total (Federal) — —	2,597	3,736	7,544	9,809	12,055	13,432
Total (Provincial)	1,858	2,770	3,210	3,749	4,184	3,718
(*a*) Punjab .. — —	1,014	1,416	1,508	2,068	2,180	1,966
(*b*) Sind .. — —	490	718	801	802	972	824
(*c*) N.W.F.P. .. — —	213	335	539	569	719	655
(*d*) Baluchistan ... —	141	301	362	310	313	273
Grand Total	4,455	6,506	10,754	13,558	16,239	17,150
2. Financing						
Internal Resources ... —	526	1,895	(—)437	2	2,271	4,632
(*a*) Federal Government ...	395	1,435	(—)558	(—)563	1,898	4,045
(*b*) Provinces	35	338	(—)95	149	21	64
(*c*) Autonomous Bodies —	96	122	216	416	353	523
External Resources ... —	3,670	3,865	8,786	9,461	7,630	7,237
Gap between development expenditure and resources	259	746	2,406	4,095	6,338	5,281
Total Financing ..	4,455	6,506	10,754	13,558	16,239	17,150

* included in the Federal Government expenditure.

TABLE 3

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE AND ITS FINANCING

(Million Rs.)

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 Revised	1982-83 Budget	Executing Agency
					Expenditure
15,509	17,460	20,271	21,793	24,048	Federal Government
1,031	886	1,230	*	*	Indus Basin/Tarbela
16,540	18,346	21,501	21,793	24,048	Total (Federal)
4,039	3,624	4,636	5,795	6,809	Total (Provincial)
2,187	1,724	2,403	..	..	(*a*) Punjab
951	790	1,078	..	..	(*b*) Sind
641	618	780	..	..	(*c*) N.W.F.P.
260	292	375	..	..	(*d*) Baluchistan
20,579	21,970	26,137	28,588	30,857	Total—Expenditure
					Financing
2,917	2,871	11,143	9,062	10,131	Internal Resources
1,643	1,223	7,766	6,449	6,192	(*a*) Federal Government
299	179	1,358	704	1200	(*b*) Provinces
975	1,469	2,019	1,909	2,739	(*c*) Autonomous Bodies
9,216	12,555	10,981	12,491	15,738	External Resources
8,446	6,544	4,013	7,035	4,988	Gap between development expenditure and re resources
20,579	21,970	26,137	28,588	30,857	Total—Financing ..

TABLE 5

CONSOLIDIATED ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1982-83 (ALLOCATIONS)

(Million Rs.)

Sector	Total	Federal	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan
A—Normal ADP						
1. Agriculture	1,880	874	478	145	98	285**
2. Fertilizer Subsidy	1,600	1,600	.	.	.	.
3. Water	4,501	3,503	455	157	176	210**
4. Power	6,128	5,650	224	.	8	246**
5. Fuels	2,071	2,070	0.5	.	0.5	.
6. Industry	3,020	2,932	37	7	17	27
7. Minerals	137	173	8	2	16	10
8. Transport and Communications	5,900	4,973	280	289	159	199**
9. Physical Planning and Housiag ..	2,649	811	801	393	183	461**
10. Mass Media	173	136	1	.	.	.
11. Education and Training ..	1,674	623	329	156	213	353**
12. Culture and Sports	117	110	3	1	2	1
13. Special Development Programme for Women	60	60	.	.	.	.
14. Health	1,256	446	330	100	149	231**
15. Population Welfare Programme	190	190	.	.	.	.
16. Social Welfare	85	24	23	4	5	29**
17. Manpower and Employment ..	186	133	39	4	5	5
18. Rural Development	1,041	68	678	39	60	196**
19. Earthquake Reconstruction Programme	25	25	.	.	.	.
20. Miscellaneous/Block allocation ..	139	.	93	6	.	40
Total—(Gross)	32,832	24,365	3779	1303	1092	2293**
Less Operation Shortfall ..	237	.	237	.	.	.
Total(Net) ..	32,595	24,365	3542*	1303	1092	2293**
B.—Outside ADP	7,267	7,256	.	.	.	.
C.—Grand Total (A +B)	39,862	31,621	3,542	1,303	1,092	2,293**

Source.—Planning & Development Division.

*Includes self-financing by Punjab (Rs. 80 million) and Baluchistan (Rs. 40 million).

**Special priority sector Programme and special Programme for Baluchistan and Tribal areas of N.W.F.P are included.