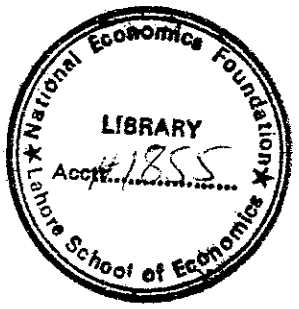
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
PLANNING COMMISSION

DETAILED ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95



ISLAMABAD
November, 1994

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INTRODUCTION

The Planning & Development Division released the Annual Plan 1994-95 in June, 1994. The Plan presented the projected economic frame work and main features of the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) for 1994-95. It also highlighted sectoral priorities and programmes to be implemented during the year.

2. This Detailed Annual Plan 1994-95 is an elaboration of the earlier version of the Annual Plan. It provides a review of the financial and physical progress during 1993-94 in various sectors and sets out details of the Plan Programmes and projects for 1994-95.

3. The Annual Plan is formulated within the policy agenda of the new Government and the Eighth Plan approved by the Government reflecting the market oriented approach for privatization, deregulation and liberalization and special focus on developments in social sectors.

OVERVIEW

I-MACRO ECONOMY

Output And Growth

Compared to GDP growth of 2.3 percent in 1992-93 and 4.0 percent in 1993-94, the Annual Plan for 1994-95 projects a 6.9 percent growth comprising 8.0 percent in agriculture, 6.9 percent in manufacturing and 6.4 percent in other sectors. To achieve these targets, the main emphasis is on accelerated growth in agriculture and manufacturing and the associated activities.

2. The proposed growth in agricultural output is based on a substantial increase in the production of important crops like cotton, wheat and grams through increase in the availability of necessary inputs like water, fertilizer and seeds, adjustment in support prices and other promotional measures. The improvement in the growth rate of manufacturing sector is anticipated due to the revival of cotton ginning, more efficient use of existing capacity and coming into production of new industrial units.

3. The Plan projects an investment of Rs.363.4 billion (20.4 percent of the GDP) showing an increase of 16.5 percent over 1993-94. This includes fixed investment of Rs.335.2 billion (18.8 percent of GDP) of which 46.4 percent (Rs 155.5 billion) will be in the public sector and 53.4 percent (Rs.179.7 billion) in the private sector. It is expected that 79 percent of the total investment will be met through national savings which will increase from 15.6 percent of GDP in 1993-94 to 16.6 percent of GDP in 1994-95.

4. An important target of Plan is to check the inflationary pressure through better demand management and improved supply of goods and services. The projected rate of inflation is 7 percent as against 11.2 percent experienced in 1993-94.

Fiscal & Monetary Situation

5. The budget for 1994-95 envisages an improvement in the overall fiscal deficit from the revised budget estimate 5.8 percent of GDP in 1993-94 to 4.0 percent of GDP. This is based on projected increase of 24.2 percent in Government revenues, 21.5 percent in development outlay and 11.7 percent in current expenditure over the previous year. A qualitative improvement in financing the deficit is maintained in 1994-95 as bank borrowing for budgetary support will be restricted to Rs.15.0 billion down from the level of Rs. 20.0 billion projected for the previous year. New taxes and the expected improvement in tax management by the Federal Government provide for additional resources of Rs.45.55 billion during the year 1994-95.

6. A qualitative and quantitative improvement is planned on the monetary front with the objective to achieve accelerated growth and price stabilization and removal of credit ceilings on the private sector. It envisages reduction in public sector borrowing from the banking system, greater financial discipline and macroeconomic balance. To bring about the required

improvement, the monetary expansion for 1994-95 is targeted at 11.6 percent and domestic credit at 10.3 percent. The bank borrowing for budgetary support will be restricted to Rs.15 billion (19.7 percent of total expansion) while credit for private sector is proposed at Rs.44.6 billion (58.5 percent of the monetary expansion).

Balance of Payments

7. The balance of payments position is expected to improve during 1994-95, based on resumption in the growth of exports, a moderate increase in imports and recovery in workers' remittances, Exports (fob) are forecast to increase by 15.0 percent, to be contributed both by increase in volume and prices. Non traditional exports are projected to remain relatively buoyant. Imports (fob) are projected to increase by 9 percent, of which 2.1 percentage points will be contributed by crude oil & POL products, and 3.8 percentage points by capital goods imports.

8. Private transfers on account of workers' remittances and foreign currency account have been assessed at $ 2.1 billion, close to the last year's level. This, in combination with the projected trade balance and invisible payments, is likely to restrain the current account deficit at $ 2.2 billion (3.8% of GDP).

9. The projections for 1994-95 vis-a-vis performance during the preceding year in respect of key macro economic areas are shown in Table-I.

Table-1

Macro Economic Indicators

	1993-94 Target	1993-94 Prov.	1994-95 Target
Growth rates			
GDP	7.5	4.0	6.9
Agriculture	9.4	2.6	8.0
Manufacturing	8.2	5.6	6.9
Other Sectors	6.4	4.0	6.4
Total Investment(Bln Rs)	**322.5**	**311.9**	**363.4**
Fixed Investment(Bln Rs)	**299.0**	**287.3**	**335.2**
(Public)	140.5	134.8	155.5
Private	158.5	152.5	179.7
Savings (Bln Rs)	322.5	311.9	363.4
External Resources(net)	38.8	68.5	67.4
National Savings	284.7	243.4	296.0
External Sector			
Exports (fob) (% increase)	22.15	-1.2	15.0
Imports(fob) (% increase)	-4.18	-12.2	9.0
Current Accounts Balance (Mill.$)	-1286	-2272	-2154
(as % of GDP)	2.5	4.4	3.8
Inflation (CPI)	8.0	11.2	7.0

Public Sector Development Programme

10. The PSDP has been formulated within the policy agenda of the new Government which, inter alia, lays emphasis on a cross sectoral framework, characterized by market friendly approach hinged on privatization, de-regulation and liberalization. Within this policy agenda the new policy initiatives in the area of development mainly focus on development of agriculture, energy, infrastructure, environments and social sectors. The proposed Public Sector Development Programme 1994-95 reflects these priorities. The size of the programme has been proposed taking into account government's commitment to reduce budgetary deficit and ensure fiscal discipline.

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

12. The total size of the Budgetary Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) for 1994-95 has been placed at Rs.90 billion. The PSDP contains an allocation of Rs.42.2 billion for Federal Ministries/Divisions, Rs.25.0 billion for provincial programme (including Provincial own Contribution of Rs.5.0 billion) and Rs.22.8 billion as budgetary portion of Corporations Programmes. The Federal Ministries Programme 1994-95 has been increased by 36.6 percent over the previous years' allocation mainly attributed to the Water, Power, Health & Nutrition, PP&H and Agriculture Sectors.

13. Sectoral allocations for budgetary PSDP 1994-95, which is an indication of inter-sectoral priority assigned, ranked highest for Energy (20.4%) followed by Transport & Communication (18.9%) water (17.5%) and Physical Planning & Housing (8.7% respectively).

14. During 1994-95 the Corporation Programme is of the size of Rs.102.4 billion compared to Rs.82.5 billion during 1993-94 showing an increase of 24.1%. As only a small fraction of the Corporations programme would be financed from the budgetary resources the Programme is purely indicative. It would largely depend on their ability to raise resources through self-financing and domestic and foreign borrowing

II PRODUCTION AND PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Agriculture

15. A growth rate of 8.0 percent has been projected for the agriculture sector during 1994-95, with the expectation that major crops will recover from the setback experienced during 1993-94, which was caused by unusual factors such as drought and attack of leaf curl virus disease on cotton. Increase in availability of inputs like water, fertilizer, improved seed, enhancement in support prices and other promotional measures are expected to help in achieving the growth rate of 8.0 percent. The growth rate of major crops is projected at 10.9 percent and minor crops 5.6 percent. The growth rate of livestock, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors is projected at 6.3, 3.5 and 2.8 percent, respectively.

16. The on-going development projects will be continued and some new priority projects will also be started. The implementation of policies and programmes recommended by the Task Force on Agriculture will be initiated to increase agricultural production. The government will implement effective support price policy for crops, ensure availability of improved seed, fertilizers, credit and other inputs to the farmers, "Kissan Banks" and "Kissan Windows" will be opened to ensure timely availability of credit to farmers. Research activities will be strengthened to evolve disease resistant and high yielding crops varieties. Radio, T.V. and mass media will be extensively used to deliver extension messages to the farmers.

Manufacturing

17. The manufacturing sector is projected to grow by 6.9 percent through providing better infrastructure facilities and more concessions/incentives. Production of cotton yarn, cloth, vegetable ghee/cooking oil, cement, fertilizer and sugar will be improved through better capacity utilization. The policy of privatization, de-regulation and relaxation of investment controls, simplification of sanctioning procedures and improvement in the investment climate will continue.

18. The growth and investment in this sector will mainly emanate from the private sector. A number of large and medium size industrial projects are likely to come on production stream during the year, which will contribute more favourably towards economic growth of the country.

Minerals

19. Growth rate in the mining and quarrying sector is projected at 9.1 percent. Pakistan possesses tremendous untapped minerals wealth but due to resource constraint these remain untapped. During 1994-95 the major projects to be implemented through GSP, RDC, PMDC, AKMIDC etc., include exploration and evaluation of Iron ore and the Saindak Cooper-Gold Project.

Energy

20. Main sources of Energy in Pakistan consist of Power (both Hydel and Thermal), Oil, Gas and Coal. During 1994-95 an addition of 1644 MW installed capacity is planned by WAPDA comprising of Mangla Unit 10 (100 MW), Muzzafargarh unit 2,3,5 & 6 (840 MW) C.C. at Kotri and Faisalabad (90 MW)C.C. at Kot Addu Units 11-14(464) MW and Lakhra fluidized bed units 1-3(150 MW). The total installed capacity of power is planned to increase from 11349 to 12293 MW. The energy generation is targeted to 52769 GWH as compared to 50599 GWH during 1993-94 showing an increase of 4.3%.

21. A total of 571200 new consumers are proposed to be added in both WAPDA and KESC system besides electrification of 6097 villages. The amount of crude projected to be processed by refineries will be 6.294 million metric tonnes in 1994-95. A total of 48 new wells are proposed to be drilled during 1994-95 both in Private and Public Sectors.

22. Production of natural gas is projected to increase to 1832 MMCFD in 1994-95. The expected increase in production of gas is on account of some new fields in north and south besides increase in production of some of existing fields i.e. Dohdak, Pirkoh, Korewah, Kandanwari, Bhatti, Jalal, Ratana. Consumption of Gas in SSGC will increase from 431 MMCFD in 1993 to 453 MMCFD in 1994-95 and in SNGPL from 524 to 532 MMCFD. Besides, 245250 new gas connection will be provided during 1994-95.

Water Resources Development

23. The ongoing projects/programme of irrigation, drainage and reclamation, flood protection, irrigation system rehabilitation taken and onfarm water management will continue in full swing during the year.It has been estimated that water availability will increase from 15.79 MHM in 1993-94 to 15.99 MHM in 1994-95. Moreover, 0.10 MHA of disastrous land will be provided protection from waterlogging and salinity by installing and transitioning 700 and 1297 tubewells respectively, excavating 17.55 MCM of earth while constructing surface drains and laying tile drains in 7625 hectares.Further, 19.23 MCM of earthwork and 1.79 MCM of stone-work will be carried out under flood protection programme.

Transport & Communications

24. The transportation network in Pakistan consist of railways, roads, ports, shipping and air-transport. Main programmes to be executed in this sector comprises of the following:-

- Work on procurement, manufacture and rehabilitation of D.E. Locos, procurement of Spares, fitment of roller bearing, track circuiting of stations, recommissioning of the balance 6 out of 46 DE.Locomotives,rehabilitation of track, manufacture of Passenger coaches, rehabilitation of traction motors and signalling works will be continued.

- Work on Construction of Jinnah Bridge Phase-II, Bulk water Main from Indus River to Port Qasim industrial area and National Ports Master Plan study will be accelerated.

- The ongoing National Highways and Bridges projects will be speeded up.These include construction of Lahore-Islamabad Motorway, dualisation of National Highways N-5 under World Bank financing, Indus Highway project,dualisation of Kharian-Rawalpindi Section of N-5 (awarded to NLC), and maintenance backlog reduction and Re-surfacing & Strengthening programmes co-financed by the World Bank under Transport and Sector Loan.

25. PTC has set the following targets.

		New	Replacement
a)	Telephone Exchange Lines	200420	85,400
b)	Establishment of optic Fibre Link between Rawalpindi-Peshawar	100%	
c)	Public Call Office & Rural Exchanges	45,000	
d)	NWD	232	

Physical Planning & Housing

26. Major sectoral programme include provision of residential plots to low income groups, urban and rural water supply and sanitation, construction of houses for Government employees, Government office/buildings, Federal Capital Islamabad, etc.

27. The directions and priorities set out for Eighth Plan will continue during 1994-95 with emphasis on the following:

i) Housing for low income government employees and expansion of ownership basis schemes through Housing Foundation.

ii) Development of 3-Marla and 7-Marla plots in urban and rural areas respectively, to meet housing needs of the poor.

iii) Regularization/Improvement of katchi abadis.

iv) Provision of safe water supply and sanitation with special emphasis on the rural areas where it is proposed to increase the coverage of water supply and sanitation facilities from 61 to 63 percent and 26 to 28 percent respectively, by 1995, through provision of substantial increased allocation under Social Action Programme (SAP) started in 1992-93.

III. HUMAN RESOURCE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Social Action Programme

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

29. Major physical targets of SAP components are presented below:

Primary school enrolment (% of age group)	
Total	72.1
Male	86.8
Female	58.2
Adult literacy (%)	37.2
Infant mortality rate	86
Immunization (000)	7662
(percent of age group 0-1)	(-)
Maternal mortality rate	
(Per 100,000 live births)	500
Low birth weight babies(%)	20
Contraceptive prevalence rate	16.7
Access to safe drinking water	70
(% population covered)	
Access to sanitation (%) population covered	42

Education

30. During the year 7175 Primary, 151 new Middle schools will be established while 1101 primary and 425 middle schools will be upgraded. ADB assisted Teacher Training Project will gain momentum in all the four provinces. Ongoing work for establishment of five polytechnic institutes will reach completion stage while post graduate classes will be added in 5 existing degree colleges. Under foreign scholarships 216 students will be sent abroad for higher studies while over 1100 foreign students will be admitted in institutions of higher training in the country on self financing basis. Work will continue on development and expansion of all the University Campuses.

Health & Nutrition

31. Health Sector will continue to place emphasis on provision of primary health care and improve effectiveness of health care programmes by addressing the issues of under utilization of rural health facilities and continuing problems of male nutrition and preventable diseases. In addition to the existing system of providing primary health care and RHCs, a programme of village health workers will be introduced to disseminate primary health care to the community. Under the Prime Minister programme for family planning and primary health care out of total 33,000 villages health workers (VHW)10,000 will be trained during 1994-95.

32. The physical target for 1994-95 include the new construction of 23 RHCs and 93 BHUs up-gradation of 112 RHCs and 273 BHUs, construction of 8 urban health centers and addition of 1370 hospital beds, 846 in the rural health facilities. Expected manpower production targets are graduation of 3710 doctors, 452 dentists, 2040 nurses, 5309 paramedics, and 7630 TBSs/CHWs Immunization programme has plans to protect 7.662 million children (above 70 percent of new births), while management of diarrhoea through ORS will be supported by provision of 15.516 million ORS packets.

Population Welfare

33. During the year 1994-95 Service outlets in the public sector will be increased to 6824 and NGOs sector to 512. Involvement of the RMPS will be increased to 12075 that of H&H to 10715 and of TBAs to 7190. A total of 67000 sale points will continue to be maintained under the aegis of SMC and 3000 such new sale points will be added. A new initiative entitled 'Village Based Family Planning' will be extended in all the Provinces.

Manpower and Employment

34. One of the major objective of Annual Plan is to generate additional employment opportunities by expanding productive activities through private initiatives and provision of facilities for self-employment. On the basis of historical relationship between output and employment, the level of investment and the production structure envisaged in the Plan are expected to create 0.94 million jobs. In addition the overseas employment opportunities will be explored and utilized affectively.Pakistan Overseas Employment efforts secured 1,57,733 jobs during January-December 1993 and 85,882 upto January-Sept.1994.

Women Development

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

Science & Technology

36. Ministry of Science and Technology will play a catalytic role in integrating the S&T efforts in the country and to initiate joint ventures between the public sector, private sector and the universities. The ministry will also undertake different R & D projects to implement the National Technology Policy. R&D institutes under the administrative control of other ministries will carry out their activities in their respective sectors.

Social Welfare

37. PSDP allocations would be utilized for the development of Social Welfare, Special Education and Rehabilitation services. Programme for 1994-95 aims at development of 152 welfare institutions under the public sector and expansion and standardization of 1250 welfare institutions in the private sector. The major programme includes strengthening of on-going institutions for rehabilitation of all categories of disabled and gearing up of construction work for completion of 9 buildings to house Special Education and Welfare Centers.

38. The socio economic centres for women will be established in 6 selected jails of the Punjab. The existing programme of training cum production for the women will be extended to District Pak Pattan, Narrowal and Lodhran. Four primary schools, two for the hearing impaired and two for visually handicapped children will be established at Rajan Pur, Chiniot, Chakwal and D.G.Khan. The Annual Development Programme for Sindh includes new programme for women welfare. A women welfare complex will be established at Larkana. The skill development activities for women will be extended to six districts by establishing multipurpose women welfare centres. In NWFP two Community Welfare Centres one for the Kalash minority and the other in Billot Sharif (D.I.Khan) will be established. In the private sector financial and technical assistance will be provided to 1270 voluntary Welfare Institutions/Agencies to expand, strengthen and upgrade their programmes.

Rural Development

39. Rural development programme include improvement/rehabilitation and construction of farm-to-market/rural roads. Among main Federal programmes, programme of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development relates to the construction/rehabilitation of rural roads under Asian Development Bank Assisted Farm-to-Market Roads Phase-I and Phase-II project and USAID Road Resources Management Project. It is estimated that about 900 kilometers of rural/farm-to-market roads would be rehabilitated/constructed under these projects during the year.

40. The erstwhile Tameer-e-Watan Programme was renamed as People's Programme in December 1993. This programme aims at development at the local level by undertaking schemes for repair/construction of school buildings, provision of drinking water & sanitation, provision of health facilities, establishment of public call offices, electrification of villages and provision of natural gas etc. Rs. 3000 million have been provided for this programme during 1994-95.

Environment

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

Mass Media

42. In the television sub-sector thrust will be given to extend the Television Coverage to the remote parts of the country in the North and Baluchistan Province. In the radio sub-sector, 100 KWMW Transmitter and Broadcasting House Larkana is the major project initiated under the Prime Minister's directive. APP will complete its Headquarter Buildings.

Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth

43. The Hotel and Training Institute at Swat will be the major project undertaken with the financial contribution of Austrian Government. A number of hotel and road-side facilities throughout the country will be improved and some new facilities provided. National Archives Islamabad, preservation of Mohen-Jo-Daro Monuments and Works on Jahangir's Tomb will continue. A training Turf for hockey at Gojra will be laid. Under the Prime Minister's directive, the programme for youth development will take a new turn by initiating the work on 6 youth development centres in the provinces. An international Youth Centre at Islamabad is another important project proposed to be established during the year.

44. Detailed sectoral discussion are contained in the respective chapters of the Plan.

PART-I
ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

(1—2)

CHAPTER-I

GROWTH IN OUTPUT AND INVESTMENT

REVIEW OF 1993-94

1.1 After experiencing the low growth performance of 2.3 percent in FY 1992-93, the GDP growth in FY 1993-94 was expected to rebound to 7.5 percent with major hopes pinned on principal crops regarding their normal levels of production and recovery in the production of large-scale manufacturing in the wake of restoration of political stability, improvement in the availability of agro-based raw material and energy supply, recovery in the world economy and implementation of macro-economic stabilization and adjustment programmes.

1.2. Though the growth rate in FY 1993-94 recovered to about 4 percent from the previous year's growth of 2.3 percent, nevertheless it was far below the target of 7.5 percent. The slow growth rate in the economy for the second consecutive year is explained by a number of factors with important ones including the political uncertainty and interim governments in the first four months, failure of cotton crops and its down the stream impact, drought during the rabbi's sowing, power shortage, transitional effect of the industrial units privatized and recession in the world economy. The performance of economy in terms of growth, savings and investment is summarized below:

	1992-93	1993-94	
		Target	Achievement
Growth rate:			
GDP	2.3	7.5	4.0
Agriculture	-5.3	9.4	2.6
(Major Crops)	-15.7	14.0	-0.4
Manufacturing	5.4	8.2	5.6
(Large scale)	4.2	8.1	4.5
Other sectors	4.8	6.4	4.5
Fixed Investment (Bill Rs.)	256.7	299.0	287.3
Public	121.9	140.5	134.8
Private	134.8	158.5	152.5
National Savings (Bill Rs.)	182.1	284.7	243.4
External Resources (do)	95.7	38.8	68.5
As % of GDP	7.1	2.5	4.4

Sectoral Performance

1.3. The Agriculture sector was forecast to grow by 9.4 percent in 1993-94. The growth target was to be achieved through an increase in the use of basic inputs, expansion in cultivated areas, plant protection through aerial spray and provision of credit and support price incentives. In line with the growth strategy, the support prices were increased well before their

respective sowing seasons. While fertilizer offtake increased by 7.6 percent and water availability by 2 percent, the area sown under wheat, cotton and gram crops, however, remained somewhat lower. The area sown under Kharif crops, was 0.65 percent higher while that under Rabi crops, was 13.1 percent below the last year's level.

1.4 The provisional estimates of production show that like the previous year, the agriculture sector once again suffered a serious set-back. The production of Cotton plunged to 8.04 million (target 12 million) bales, due mainly to the repetition of leaf-curl virus for the second consecutive year in Punjab. the production of rice and sugarcane has, however, touched an all time record of 3991 thousand and 44607 thousand tonnes respectively, while the production of maize at 1215 thousand tonnes was 3.1 percent higher over the last year's production of 1178 thousand tonnes. Of the rabi crops, the production of wheat and gram crops remained 8.2 percent and 29 percent below the targets. The shortfall is attributable to about 13.1 percent decline in the area under rabi crops in the wake of protracted dry spell which adversely affected the sowing in rain-fed areas.

1.5. While the livestock and fishing sub-sectors were able to attain growth rates close to the target, the output of forestry grew at a much higher rate of over 8 percent against the target of 2.4 percent. The total output of agriculture, however, increased by 2.6% against the target of 9.4%.

1.6. The output of Mining and Quarrying sector increased by 5.8 percent against the target of 9.1 percent. In this sector the main hope to boost up the growth rate to 9.1 percent was pinned on fuel minerals with coal being the major contributor. However, the extraction of crude oil virtually remained at the previous year's level of 60 thousand bpd. Except the OGDC, the oil extraction by the remaining oil companies dropped by about 13.3 percent. The extraction of coal remained below the target because of delay in the coal based power plants in Lakhra bed. However, extraction of natural gas increased by about 11 percent. Of the other minerals the output of limestone and gypsum was constrained by slow growth in demand from the cement industry.

1.7. The Manufacturing value added was planned to grow by 8.2 percent comprising 8.1 percent growth in large scale and 8.4 percent in small scale respectively. The major contribution to industrial growth was anticipated from recovery in the output of cotton ginning, increase in export of manufactured goods and addition of new capacity in a large number of industries. Although the 4.5 percent growth in the output of large-scale manufacturing, is much below the target, nevertheless, the output of industries accounting for 63 percent of large-scale output was up by 11.5 percent. It is only the cotton ginning and some other industries with a weight of 37 percent, that the growth rate has been negative by 7.5 percent.

1.8. Major contribution to the manufacturing sector growth came from nitrogenous fertilizer which increased by 29.1 percent on account of expansion in one of the urea's plants. This was followed by 17.7 percent increase in the output of sugar, that too as a result of addition of 11 new mills. The other industries which recorded growth above the average growth rate of the sector included sewing machines (15.3%), caustic soda (13.6%), cigarettes (8.3%), soda ash (6.5%) and cotton yarn and cement (5.5%) each.

1.9. The industrial recession in general, no doubt, is due partly to power shortage and agro-based raw material's constraint but much more has been the stagnation of aggregate demand itself following the negative growth in per capita income in 1992-93 and decline in exports in the current year. Specifically the industries which have slumped into recession or experienced sluggish growth were automobile, jute goods, cotton weaving, paper and board, petroleum refining, motor tyres, paints & varnish, tractors and electrical apparatus and appliances. While the large scale imports of vehicles under the public transport scheme resulted in lower assembly of vehicles, the growth functions of petroleum refineries, heavy engineering and basic chemicals have virtually come to standstill due mainly to capacity constraints. Of the remaining industries, the production of jute goods, electric motor, transformers and generators was constrained by domestic demand, while the production of motor tyres, electrical goods, television and paints and varnish, was hampered partly by the diversion of demand from domestic to foreign sources of supply.

1.10. The Electricity and Gas, after remaining the leading sector in terms of growth for the last three years, slipped to third position due mainly to decline in hydel generation as a result of low water levels at Tarbella and Mangla. The operating income of WAPDA and KESC together increased 18.1 percent, while their contribution to GDP grew by 21.2 percent in nominal terms. The electricity generated and sold, however, increased by 3.6 percent and 4.3 percent respectively. On the other hand the operating income from the distribution of gas increased by 19.4 percent and value added by about 25 percent in nominal terms. In real terms, the contribution of electricity and gas together increased by 6.1 percent against the target of 8.5 percent.

1.11. In the Transport and Communications sector about 35 percent of value added originates in public sector enterprises and the rest is contributed by the other modes of transportation. While the real output of road transport increased by 4.5 percent, that of public enterprises went up by 10.8 percent in nominal terms. However, in view of 10.1 percent increase in the prices of transport and communication services, the real growth rate dropped to 3.7 percent from 6.3 percent.

1.12. The contribution of Public Administration and Defence to the GDP has increased at an average rate of 3.8 percent per annum during the last 5 years. However, in view of the economy measures the fresh recruitment remained banned throughout the year and there was no revision of the basic salaries. The contribution of this sector to GDP therefore increased by 1.3 percent only.

1.13. The low rate of growth 2.6 percent (target 8.5%) in the output of Trade sector is explained by the less supply of marketable goods. While the marketable surplus of crops virtually remained constant, the output of large scale manufacturing grew by 4.5 percent, while import decline by 9.7 percent in dollar terms and by 2.9 percent in real terms. The output of remaining sectors, with a share of about 27 percent in GDP, grew by 4.5 percent.

Investment And Savings

1.14. The gross domestic fixed investment is estimated at Rs 287.3 billion against the plan target of Rs. 299 billion, with both public and private sectors experiencing shortfall of Rs 5.7 billion and Rs 6 billion in their respective targets. Compared to last year, the fixed investment was higher by 11.9 percent in nominal terms, but after adjustment for inflation, increased by 4.6 percent in real terms. The stagnation in investment, in real terms, may partly be attributed to political uncertainty in the earlier part of the year. It seems that buoyancy in the share market and the measures taken by the government to accelerate investment, have yet to be translated into action.

1.15. The size and the structure of investment are an important indicators of growth potential of the economy. At the national level about 25.4 percent of investment was channeled into industrial sector followed by 13.9 percent and 13.1 percent as the shares of electricity and gas and T&C, respectively. Of the other sectors, the physical planning and housing got 12.5 percent, agriculture 8.2 percent and service 4.4 percent. However, the investment priorities between the public and private sectors remained at variance with each other. While the manufacturing sector claimed the lion's share of 45.4 percent of private investment, the highest share of 25.5 percent of the pubic investment went to the energy sector. Whereas the second priority in private investment was accorded to the housing sector with a share of 19.6 percent, in the public sector, it was claimed by T&C sector with a share of 20.1 percent. The social sectors together received 12.3 percent of total public investment.

1.16. The national savings which were expected to finance about 88 percent of the investment remained 14.5 percent below the target. As a consequence only 78.0 percent of the investment could be financed through national savings. Savings remained depressed because of negative growth in the per capita GDP in the previous year, sluggish growth of 4 percent in GDP in the current year, high rate of inflation and decline in exports and remittances.

Prices

1.17. During the year prices remained under pressure with Consumer Price Index (CPI) increasing by 11.2 percent. The inflationary pressure would have intensified further but for the fiscal discipline enforced by the government, sales through Utility Stores at low prices and timely augmentation of supplies of essential commodities through import it remained at manageable level.

1.18. The initial push came from energy prices which were first enhanced in the budget and then with the Reform Package, announced by the Interim Government in August 1993, when the electricity, petroleum and gas prices were increased and rupee was devalued. This pushed up the costs in the transport and manufacturing sectors, which subsequently provided a basis for general increase in prices. The inflationary pressure gained strength in January 1994 in the wake of abrupt increase in the prices of cotton and cotton yarn, and further in March on account of increase in the prices of wheat.

TARGETS AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1994-95

1.19. The Annual Plan for 1994-95 has been perceived within the framework of government policies and priorities for high economic growth with macro-economic stability and efforts to improve the physical and social infrastructure. Since the major thrust of government policy for the accelerated development of the economy is on private sector, the targets proposed in the Plan are only indicative. Attempts will be made to realize these targets through adoption of an appropriate policy package and undertaking measures supportive to encourage private initiatives, strengthening the institutional framework and development of social and physical infrastructure through the public sector programmes.

Growth and Output

1.20. The growth prospects of economy in 1994-95 largely depend on recovery in the output of cotton, normal supplies of electricity and gas, timely completion of ongoing industrial and energy projects, revival in exports and higher level of fixed investment. While the government has already taken appropriate measures to protect the cotton from all sorts of virus attack, the commissioning of 11 power plants with a combined generation capacity of 1371 MW, is likely to augment the power supply to some extent. The government's recent decision to reduce the mark up rate on bank loan is likely to boost private investment. Similarly, the initiation of projects with small gestation period under the PSDP, are likely to stimulate growth and bring price stability. Compared with the current year, the prospects on foreign trade front appear somewhat promising. Keeping in view the prospects of key determining factors, a growth rate of 6.9 percent in GDP has been envisaged in 1994-95. The sectoral composition of growth is explained below.

1.21. The Agriculture sector, after registering a growth rate of 2.6 percent in 1993-94, is forecast to recover with 8 percent growth rate in output. The output of major crops is forecast to grow by 11 percent provided the cotton escapes the virus attack next year. The output of minor crops is forecast to increase by 5.6 percent, livestock by 6.3 percent and fishing and forestry by 3.3 percent respectively. For the development and promotion of crops, livestock, forestry and fishing sub-sectors, a comprehensive agriculture reforms package has already been announced with the agriculture policy of the government. The crops production and targets are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-1.1.

1.22. The growth forecast for Mining sector is placed at 7.2 percent. The projected growth rate is mainly premised on 10 percent and 9.8 percent increases in the extraction of natural gas and coal respectively. In view of over 10 percent natural decline in the northern fields and about 4 percent decline expected in the output from southern fields, no increase is anticipated in the extraction of crude oil.

1.23. In the Manufacturing sector, a number of new large and medium factories involving an investment of Rs. 34.7 billion would be operational in 1994-95. However, in view of concentration of new projects in textiles concerned activities, the prospects of structural related growth appear limited. The critical restraining factors in increasing the production, however, will continue to be the availability of agro-based raw material, intensity of load

shedding and export prospects of manufactured goods. In anticipation of additional output from new capacities, improvement in power supply and revival of domestic and external demand, the output of large-scale manufacturing is projected to grow by 6.2 percent. Item-wise production is shown in Statistical Appendix Table-1.2.

1.24. The income and growth prospects of Electricity And Gas Distribution sector in 1994-95 appear somewhat bright. Anticipating an additional capacity of about 1371 MW on stream, the generation of electricity is expected to increase by 11 percent, while the distribution of gas is forecast to increase by 3.6 percent. However, the combined output of electricity and gas distribution, is estimated to go up by 8.6 percent.

1.25. In the Banking And Insurance sector a large number of new institutions have come up during the last few years. The contribution of this sector to GDP is forecast to go up by 16 percent in nominal terms and by 5.8 percent in real terms.

1.26. For the Other Sectors with a weight of about 52 percent in GDP, a growth rate of 6.3 percent has been visualized as against their current year growth rate of 3.6 percent, with about 56 percent of the additional output envisaged to emanate in trade and transport sectors alone.

1.27. The projected GDP and its sectoral composition is shown in Statistical Appendix Table-1.3.

Savings And Investment

1.28. The size and structure of investment is critical to growth. The Plan, therefore, envisages to increase the fixed investment by 16.7 percent to Rs. 335.2 billion. Considering the complementary relationship between the public and private capital formation in large number of areas, the fixed investment is proposed to be apportioned between the public and private sectors in the share of 53.6 percent and 46.4 percent respectively. The size of fixed investment thus would amount to Rs. 155.5 billion (public) and Rs. 179.7 billion (private) respectively. The sectors which are expected to stimulate the overall growth potential (Agriculture, manufacturing, energy) have been assigned priority in the allocation of development resources. For the promotion of investment in agriculture, a reforms package envisaging the introduction of Peoples Tractor Scheme, reduction of duties on the import of agriculture machinery and increase in the allocation of agriculture loans, has already been announced.

1.29. Keeping in view the national aspiration to attain self-reliance the Plan envisages to finance about 81.5 percent of the investment through national savings and 18.5 percent through external resources including 3 percent as the share of direct foreign private investment. An attractive package of incentives is already available for foreign investment. Internally, the rationalization of fiscal incentives, reinforced by the reduction in mark-up rate on banks loans, the expansion of capital market, introduction of new savings schemes for the overseas Pakistanis to invest in government bonds and certificates, creation of new instruments of financial intermediation and availability of investment goods, will constitute the main elements of strategy

for the promotion of savings and investment. Details of Macro-Economic projections are given at Statistical Appendix Table-1.4.

Prices

1.30. An important target of the Plan is to keep the inflationary pressure in check through better demand management and balanced supply of goods. On the demand management side monetary expansion will be kept at below the nominal growth of GDP. On the supply side a 7.6 percent increase in the output of agricultural and manufacturing sectors and liberalized imports will have a favourable impact on prices. The macro-economic projections for 1994-95 thus are based on 7.0 percent inflation during the year as against about 11.2 percent during 1993-94.

CHAPTER-2

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

REVIEW OF BUDGETARY PSDP 1993-94

2.1 Budgetary PSDP 1993-94 amounted to Rs.76.8 billion against which Rs.73.3 billion were utilized. Sector-Wise details and other bifurcations are shown in Statistical Appendix Table 2.1. Agency-wise allocations and corresponding utilization is shown in table 2.1.

Table 2.1

Utilization of Budgetary PSDP During 1993-94

(Billion Rs)

Agency	Allocation	Utilization	%Utilization
1. Federal Programme	30.9	30.3	98.1
2. Provincial Programme	23.8	21.6	90.8
3. Corporations Budgetary Programme (WAPDA,OGDC NHA, PTC)	22.1	21.4	96.8
TOTAL PSDP (BUDGETARY)	76.8	73.3	95.4

Federal Budgetary Programme

2.2 During 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 30.9 billion was allocated to the development programme of Federal Ministries/Divisions. Actual utilization amounted to Rs.30.3 billion i.e. 98.1 percent utilization. The allocation and utilization is shown in table 2.2.

Table 2.2

Utilization of Federal Budgetary PSDP 1993-94

(Billion Rs)

Agency	Allocation	Utilization	%Utilization
1. Federal Ministries/ Divisions Programme	28.5	27.4	96.1
2. Peoples Programme	0.7	1.2	171.4
3. Tameer-e-Sindh	1.5	1.5	100.0
4. Afghan Rehabilitation Programme	0.2	0.2	100
5. Total Ministries/ Divisions	30.9	30.3	98.1

Provincial Programme

2.3 During 1993-94, the actual development expenditure in the Provinces amounted to Rs.21.6 billion against an allocation of Rs.23.8 billion. In sectoral terms, Rural Development was accorded highest priority (Rs.5.9 billion i.e. 27% of total provincial allocation) followed by Physical Planning & Housing (Rs.4.4 billion), Transport & Communication (Rs.2.6 billion), Health and Nutrition (Rs.2.1 billion) and Water (Rs.1.8 billion) respectively.

Corporations Programme

2.4 The Public Sector Corporations (Budgetary and Non Budgetary) were allocated Rs.82.5 billion during 1993-94. The corresponding utilization amounts to Rs.92.1 billion (111.6%). Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 2.3.

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1994-95

2.5 The PSDP has been formulated within the policy agenda of the new Government which, inter alia, lays emphasis on a cross sectoral framework, characterized by market friendly approach hinged on privatization, de-regulation and liberalization. Within this policy agenda the new policy initiatives in the area of development mainly focus on development of agriculture, energy, environment and social sectors. The proposed Public Sector Development Programme 1994-95 reflects these priorities. The size of the programme has been proposed taking into account government's commitment to reduce budgetary deficit and ensure fiscal discipline.

2.6 The Broad composition of the Public Sector Development Programme is as follows:

i) Development Programme of Federal Ministries and attached departments.

ii) Provincial Development Programme.

iii) Budgetary Investment Programme of Federal Corporations (WAPDA, OGDC, NHA & PTC).

2.7 Entire allocation for Part I & II is made from budgetary resources. Part III comprises of 2 Parts; Budgetary Corporations viz WAPDA, OGDC, NHA and PTC and Non Budgetary Corporations. Investment Programme of Budgetary Corporations is partly financed from Federal Government Rupee resources and foreign aid channelled through Budget and partly through self financing as well as local Bank Borrowing and foreign loan/equity raised by these corporations. Programme of Non Budgetary Corporations is financed entirely by self financing. Bank borrowing and local/foreign equity and loans.

2.8 An amount of Rs.90.0 billion has been allocated to the Budgetary Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) 1994-95 showing 17.2% increase over 1993-94 allocation. The share of Federal Ministries/Divisions amounts to Rs.42.2 billion. Provincial Programme has been earmarked Rs.25.0 billion (including Provincial own contribution of Rs.5.0 billion). The share of Budgetary Corporations amounts to Rs.22.8 billion. The Federal Ministries Programme for 1994-95 shows an increase of 36.6% over 1993-94, largely because of larger allocations in Water,Power, Health & Nutrition,PP&H, and Agriculture sectors. The Provincial Programme shows an increase of 26.5% over the year. The sectoral details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 2.2 and the agency-wise details are shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3

Budgetary Public Sector Development Programme 1994-95

(Billion Rs)

Agency	Allocation for 1993-94		Allocation for 1994-95		%Increase
	Total	F.Aid	Total	F.Aid	
1. Federal Ministries/ Divisions Programme	30.9	11.8	42.2	15.0	36.6
i. Federal Ministries Division	28.5	11.8	36.7	15.0	
ii. Peoples Programme	0.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	
iii. Tameer-e-Sindh Programme	1.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	
iv. Afghan Rehabilitation Programme	0.2	0.0	0.03	0.0	
2. Provincial Programme	23.8	6.2	25.0*	9.0	5.0
3. Corporations Programme (BDP) (WAPDA OGDC,NHA,PTC)	22.8	12.9	22.8	16.8	3.2
Total PSDP	76.8	30.9	90.0	40.8	17.2

* The size of the programme formulated by the Provincial Governments is larger than this amount. They will either mobilize additional resources or adjust it within this amount.

2.9 Sectoral allocations for budgetary PSDP 1994-95, which is an indication of inter-sectoral priority assigned, ranked highest for Energy (20.4%) followed by Transport & Communication (18.9%) water (17.5%) and physical Planning & Housing (8.7%) respectively.

2.10 Federal Programme for 1994-95 has been sized at Rs.65 billion, out of which Rs.36.7 billion has been earmarked for Federal Ministries/Divisions Rs.3.0 billion for People Programme, Rs.2.5 billion for Tameer-e-Sindh Programme and Rs.30.0 million for Afghan rehabilitation Programme. Federal Programme also includes allocation for special areas, amounting to Rs.3.2 billion i.e. Rs.1.6 billion for Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Rs.0.7 billion for Northern Areas

and Rs.0.9 billion for FATA & FATA DC. Corporations Programme (BDP) amounts to Rs.22.8 billion.

Provincial Programme

2.11 For 1994-95 Rs.25.0 billion have been earmarked in Federal PSDP for Provincial SAP and non SAP Programmes compared with Rs.23.8 billion in 1993-94. Province-wise allocation/utilization during 1993-94 and allocation during 1994-95 is shown in table 2.4.

Table 2.4

Provincial PSDP Utilization During 1993-94 and Allocation for 1994-95

(Billion Rs)

Sl.No.	Province	Allocation for 1993-94	Utilization during 93-94	Allocation for 1994-95
1.	Punjab	9.9	10.8	10.4
2.	Sindh	5.5	4.2	7.2
3.	NWFP	4.7	4.0	4.2
4.	Balochistan	3.7	2.9	3.2
Total:		23.8	21.9	25.0*

* The size of the programme formulated by the provinces however amount to Rs. 30 billion. Provincial Governments will mobilize resources to meet this additional expenditure or will adjust their programmes in line with the above allocations.

2.12 Sectoral allocation in the total Provincial Programme for 1994-95 is the reflection of highest priority accorded to Education and Training (21.8%). Physical Planning & Housing (19.7%) and Rural Development (18.9%) respectively.

Corporation Programme

2.13 Public Sector Corporations Programme 1994-95 amounts to Rs. 102.4 billion compared to Rs.82.5 billion in 1993-94; thus showing an increase of 24.1% Rs.22.8 billion (22.2%) of the total Corporate Programme will be provided through Rupee resources in the Federal Budget and Foreign Aid channelled through Budget. Rest of the Financing is Planned to come from self financing , Bank borrowing, loans and local/Foreign equity. Thus the materialization of Corporate Programme will depend to a very large extent on the capability of the Corporations to generate financial surpluses and capacity to raise

loan and equity. The Programme of the Corporations for 1994-95 is shown in Statistical Appendix Table 2.3.

Special Areas Programme

2.14 An allocation of Rs. 3.2 billion has been made in Federal PSDP for the Special Areas (AJ&K NA, FATA & FATA Development Corporation). Allocation to these areas in 1993-94 was Rs. 2.7 billion. Actual utilization was Rs.2.5 billion (92.6%). The area-wise allocation and utilization is shown in table 2.5.

Table 2.5

Special Areas Programme 1993-94 & 1994-95

(Million Rs)

Sl.No.	Agency/Area	Allocation for 1993-94	Utilization during 93-94	Allocation for 1994-95
1.	Azad Kashmir	1326.6	1078.872	1621.906
2.	Northern Areas	593.1	573.048	653.000
3.	FATA	699.0	688.786	797.000
4.	FATA/DC	100	140	117.707
	Total:	2718.7	2480.706	3189.613

CHAPTER -3

PUBLIC FINANCE

3.1 The budget for fiscal year 1994-95 has been prepared in the context of Eighth Plan (1993-98) and the launching of a concerted drive at improved macroeconomic balance and structural adjustment.

REVIEW OF 1993-94

Overall Fiscal Situation

3.2. Fiscal management during 1993-94 was aimed at reduction in the overall fiscal deficit in general and inflationary financing in particular. The budget for 1993-94 envisaged specific measures including structural and procedural reforms in taxation, mobilization of additional resources and control of current as well development expenditure. On the revenue side it proposed raising the tax GDP ratio from 13.3 per cent in 1992-93 to 13.7 per cent in 1993-94. The current and development expenditures were proposed to decline from 19.6 per cent and 5.1 per cent of GDP in 1992-93 to 19.0 per cent and 4.8 per cent of GDP in 1993-94 respectively. As a consequence of these revenue and expenditure measures, the overall fiscal deficit was expected to decline from 7.9 per cent in 1992-93 to 5.4 per cent in 1993-94. The dependence on external borrowing was expected to decline from 1.8 per cent in 1992-93 to 1.5 per cent in 1993-94 and bank borrowings to constitute 1.3 per cent of GDP in 1993-94 against 3.3 per cent of GDP in 1992-93. In overall terms, the fiscal performance during 1993-94 was expected to show substantial improvement over the previous year.

3.3 During the year, the budgetary situation came under pressure from the very beginning of the year. Revenue collections fell short of the targets and expenditures in many cases, exceeded the budget estimates. The major factors contributing to deterioration in fiscal performance were depressed growth, political uncertainty and world recession. These developments, in combination with a sharp rise in debt servicing liability mainly emanating from financial sector reforms caused to enhance the budget deficit. This necessitated mobilization of additional resources through taxation, adjustment in prices of utilities and containment of expenditures to arrest further slippage.

3.4 Overall budgetary position in respect of the consolidated budget 1993-94 is shown below in Table 3.1 (with details given in Statistical Appendix Table 3.2.

Table 3.1

Consolidated Budget, 1993-94

(Federal and Provincial Governments)

(At Current Billion Rupees)

	1992-93 Provisional Actuals	1993-94 Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Percentage Change FY 94/FY 93
1. Government Revenues	241.1	292.7	293.3	21.7
2. Govt. Expenditures	348.6	377.8	384.1	10.2
(i) Current	272.4	302.3	310.0	13.8
(ii) Development	76.2	75.5	74.1	-2.8
3. Overall Deficit (1-2)	107.5	85.1	90.8	-15.5
Financed by:				
(i) Non-Bank Borrowing	20.0	49.2	55.4	177.0
(ii) Bank Borrowing	63.2	12.9	10.2	-519.6
(iii) External (Net)	24.3	23.0	25.2	3.7

3.5. It will be seen that the revenues increased by 21.7 per cent during 1993-94 over the level in 1992-93 and expenditure by 10.2 per cent, resulting in fiscal improvement and lowering the budget deficit to Rs 90.8 billion. A notable feature of the budget was that while development expenditure was reduced by 2.8 per cent, the current expenditure increased by 13.8 per cent over the previous year. Another aspect worth mentioning is that over fifty per cent of the deficit was met by non-bank borrowing which is non inflationary. External borrowings were also higher than the budget estimates. These revised estimates of public sector borrowings thus deviate from the budget estimates.

Federal Budget 1993-94

3.6. The overall performance reviewed in the preceding paragraphs is largely explained by fiscal performance of the Federal Government during the year 1993-94.

The position is summarised in Table 3.2 below:

Table 3.2

Federal Government Revenues

And Expenditures

(At current Billion Rupees)

	1992-93 Provisional Actuals	1993-94 Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Percentage Change FY 94/FY 93
1.Government Revenues (Gross)	242.6	288.7	292.1	20.4
(i) Taxes	171.0	210.5	208.2	21.8
(a) Direct	36.8	43.3	47.1	28.2
(b) Indirect	134.2	167.1	161.1	20.0
(ii) Non-tax Receipts	71.6	78.2	83.9	17.2
2.Less:Transfer to Provinces	65.1	71.9	81.6	25.4
3.Government Revenues (Net) (1-2)	177.5	216.8	210.5	18.6
4.Current Expenditures	234.4	257.8	272.2	16.1
(i) Government Administration	15.7	17.2	19.2	22.0
(ii) Defence	87.5	89.1	93.8	7.2
(iii) Debt Servicing	97.0	121.4	128.9	32.9
(iv) Non-obligatory grants to Local Bodies	9.2	9.5	10.4	12.1
(v) Others	25.0	20.6	19.9	-20.4

3.7. Gross revenue receipts of the Federal Government increased by 20.4 per cent in 1993-94 and net revenues excluding the provincial share in taxes increased by 18.6 per cent. The major share in this increase came from surcharges, sales tax and income tax (Statistical Appendix Table-3.1).

3.8. The current expenditure of the Federal Government in 1993-94 was 16.1 per cent higher over the provisional actual expenditure in 1992-93. This was mainly due to substantial increase in debt servicing (which increased by 32.9%) followed by Government expenditure on administration, which increased by 22.0 per cent. Higher debt servicing was caused by larger domestic borrowing at market-based rates under the financial sector reforms.

BUDGET FOR 1994-95

Consolidated Budget 1994-95

3.9 Summary position of the consolidated budget for 1994-95 is indicated in Table 3.3 below:

Table 3.3

Consolidated Budget For 1994-95

(Federal and Provincial Governments)

(At Current Billion Rupees)

	1992-93 (Provisional Actuals)	1993-94 Revised Estimates	1994 -95 Budget without New Measures	1994 -95 Estimates with New Measures	1994 -95 Percentage Change FY 95/ FY 94
1. Government Revenues	241.0	293.3	333.8	364.3	24.2
2. Government Expenditure	348.7	384.1	436.2	436.2	13.6
i) Current Expenditure	272.5	310.0	346.2	346.2	11.7
ii) Development Expenditure	76.2	74.1	90.0	90.0	21.5
3. Overall Deficit	107.5	90.8	102.4	71.9	-20.9
Financed by:					
i) Non-bank borrowing	20.0	55.4	26.1	26.1	-52.9
ii) Bank borrowing	63.2	10.2	45.7	15.2	48.1
iii) External Borrowing (Net)	24.3	25.2	30.6	30.6	21.4

3.10 Salient features of the consolidated budget for 1994-95 are discussed below:

i) The budget for 1994-95 envisages an improvement in the fiscal position with the overall deficit expected to fall from 5.8 per cent of GDP in 1993-94 to 4.0 per cent of GDP during 1994-95. This improvement is premised on a bold taxation reforms and effort combined with firm restraints on current spending.

ii) Government revenues, (including the financing for Social Action Plan) are estimated to increase by 24.2 per cent over the previous year. As a proportion of GDP, government revenues are estimated at 20.3 per cent in 1994-95 compared to 18.7 per cent in 1993-94.

This increase in government revenue is contributed by tax receipts which are estimated to increase by 36.9 per cent.

iii) The budget provides for an increase of 21.5 per cent in development outlay and 11.7 per cent in current expenditure which is mainly on account of higher provision of social services.

iv) As a proportion of GDP, the non-inflationary domestic resources (i.e. revenue surplus, financing for Social Action Plan (SAP) and non-bank borrowings) work out to be 2.5 per cent, external (net) resources 1.7 per cent and bank borrowing 0.9 per cent. Details of revenues and expenditures are given in Statistical Appendix Table 3.2.

Federal Budget 1994-95

3.11 Main features of the Federal Budget for 1994-95 regarding taxation and expenditure are discussed as follows:

i) Without new tax measures, the increase in tax revenue (13.6 per cent on gross basis and 12.9 per cent on net basis i.e. net of assignments to provinces) is largely explained by increase in direct taxes (19.8 per cent) and indirect taxes (14.2 per cent).

ii) With new tax measures of Rs 30.5 billion, the tax revenues are projected to grow by 37.3 per cent. This would increase the tax GDP ratio from 13.3 per cent in 1993-94 to 16.0 per cent in 1994-95.

iii) The share of direct taxes in tax revenues will be 21.4 per cent in 1994-95 compared to 21.5 per cent in 1992-93 and 22.6 per cent in 1993-94.

iv) Major contribution to tax revenue is expected from the sales tax (Rs. 27.7 billion), import duties (Rs 23.9 billion), income tax (Rs 12.1 billion) and federal excise of Rs 11.9 billion over 1994-95. Details are given at Statistical Appnedix Table 3.2.

v) Projections for Federal Government's current expenditures for 1994-95 indicate an increase of 8.4 per cent over 1993-94 revised estimates with increase of 17.4 per cent in community services, 14.5 per cent in social services and 8.6 per cent in defence.

vi) The Budgetary Public Sector Development Programme for 1994-95 is estimated at Rs 90.0 billion. The Federal Ministries and Divisions would have a share of 32.5 per cent in the total Public Sector Development Programme, followed by budgetary support for Public Corporations (32.2 per cent), budgetary support for Provinces (29.1 per cent) and allocations for Special Programmes (6.2 per cent).

3.12 With a view to reducing inflationary finance and expanding the base of non-inflationary resources, the 1994-95 budget has introduced the following key measures and reform.

a) Reduction in bank borrowing. The target of monetary expansion of Rs 15 billion during 1994-95 has been set in line with the targets of growth in GDP and price stability. Strict observance of the targeted monetary expansion would contribute to economic stability.

b) Broadening the tax base and increasing the share of direct taxes. The share of direct taxes in gross revenues is expected to increase from 16.1% in 1993-94 to 16.9% in 1994-95.

c) Imposition of the General Sales Tax. In 1993-94, the Government expect to collect Rs 32 billion on about 486 items already subject to tax. Some 108 imported items and 119 domestically produced items are being brought into the tax net (after August,1994) to mobilize additional tax revenue of Rs 20.2 billion on this account.

d) Reduction of import duties. Maximum effective rates have been reduced from 92% to 70% and the minimum rate has been fixed at 10%. Export industries will be supported and tariff structure rationalized. Administrative efficiency will be improved to check smuggling and leakages of imported goods.

e) A new tax measure has been introduced to allow conversion of specific fixed rates of excise duty to ad-valorem rates.

f) In order to remove an investment irritant, import licence fee has been abolished.

3.13 The summary position of the Federal budget for 1994-95 is brought out in Table 3.4 below:

Table 3.4

Federal Government Revenues

And Expenditures

(At Current Billion Rupees)

	1993-94 Revised Estimates	1994-95 Budget Estimates	Percentage Change FY 95/FY 94
1. Government Revenues(Gross)	292.1	362.3	24.0
i) Tax	208.2	285.9	37.3
a) Direct	47.1	61.3	30.0
b) Indirect	161.1	224.6	39.5
ii) Non-tax Revenue	83.9	76.4	8.9
2. Transfer to Provinces	81.6	94.2	15.4
3. Revenue Receipts (Net) (1-2)	210.5	268.11	27.3
4. Current Expenditure	272.2	295.0	8.4
i) Government Administration	19.2	20.5	6.9
ii) Defence	93.8	101.9	8.6
iii) Debt Servicing	128.9	135.9	5.5
iv) Non-obligatory Grants to Local Bodies	10.4	12.2	17.5
v) Others	19.9	24.5	23.1
5. Revenue surplus (3-4)	-61.6	-26.9	-56.3

3.14 The above Budget estimates for 1994-95 include new taxes. Broad details of the additional resource mobilization effort through levy of the new taxes and improvement in tax management, which are expected to yield Rs. 30.5 billion, are given in Table 3.5 below:

Table 3.5

New Budgetary Measures 1994-95

(Billion Rs.)

	Revenue Measures	Reform Measures	Total
I. TAX MEASURES			
Income tax	1.3	2.0	3.3
Wealth tax & capital value tax	-0.3	1.8	1.5
Custom duty	2.7	10.3	13.0
Fed.excise duty	4.0	3.5	7.5
Sales tax	20.2	-	20.2
II. NON-TAX MEASURES	-15.0	-	-15.0
Total	12.9	17.6	30.5

Post-Budget Developments

3.15 As the budget 1994-95 announced a comprehensive set of reform and innovations, its true impact would obviously have taken some time to sink in. To provide space for a dialogue with business to remove anomalies, misgivings and to introduce rationalizations to tie up loose ends, the Government suspended the general sales tax and excise duty on 277 items for two months. A Policy Committee was set up under the Minister of State for Finance to take appropriate decisions. Fiscal anomalies on 27 items were removed. Duties on raw materials for certain items were reduced and tariff protection increased in some cases. 33 items proposed to be subject to general sales tax were reverted to the fixed tax basis, but at higher rates. It was also decided to activate the Income Tax Settlement Commission. Some relief was also provided in regard to penalties.

3.16 Despite the suspension in the first two months, the overall tax collection in this period has been 22 percent more than the corresponding months in the previous year. As the changes made by the Policy Committee come into effect, the outlook for collections will be brighter.

Implementation of the Eighth Plan (1993-98)

3.17 Implementation of the Eighth Five Year Plan in the first two years indicates that by and large, the Plan targets were adhered to. The Government was able to mobilize 98.8% of the targeted revenues. Government expenditure at Rs. 713.9 billion was below the Plan target by Rs. 30.1 billion, or 4.0% of the Plan target.

3.18 The government was able to contain the overall fiscal deficit at 4.9% of GDP, down from 7.9% of GDP experienced in 1992-93. This, however, was at the cost of development expenditures. A sizeable reduction in the development expenditures compared to the Plan target was effected. As against the Plan target of Rs. 166.9 billion for the first two years, Government allocated only Rs. 142.6 billion, showing a shortfall of 24.3 billion or 14.6% of the Plan target. Non-bank borrowing at Rs. 72.0 billion (2.5 per cent of GDP) was above the plan target of Rs. 60.2 billion (2.0 per cent of GDP). Bank borrowing at Rs. 22.0 billion (0.7 per cent of GDP) has been kept well below the plan estimates of 59.2 billion (2.0 per cent of GDP). Availability of external assistance at Rs. 48.5 billion (1.7 per cent of GDP) was above the plan target by 5.7 per cent, showing increased government dependence on external borrowing in the first two years of the plan. A consolidated two years Plan implementation position viz-a-viz Plan targets is given in Statistical Appendix Table 3.3.

CHAPTER-4

PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND ITS FINANCING

4.1 The private investment of the size of Rs 152,486 million in 1993-94, was 53 percent of the total fixed investment and 9.7 percent of GDP. While the response of domestic investment to the privatization policy and incentives was encouraging, the inflow of direct foreign investment, inspite of comprehensive package of concessions, remained low at the level of Rs 10680 Million. The major share of investment of about 45.6 percent in 1993-94, was claimed by the manufacturing sector followed by ownership of dwellings (19.6%), agriculture (11.7%), and transport (6.9%), respectively.

4.2 Agriculture: The rehabilitation of renewable resources, introduction of more sustainable production system, safeguarding the environment and provision of infrastructure for rural development require considerable investment in agriculture. In 1993-94 the agriculture sector accounted for 11.7 percent of total private investment compared to its share of 25 percent in GDP. The investment level in agriculture is low because the livestock (breeding stock, dairy cattles, sheeps reared for wool and draught animals) and fruit trees, which continued to be used in production year after year, conceptually constitute an integral part of capital formation, are left out of the orbit of national accounts of Pakistan for want of data.

4.3 Major portion of investment goods in agriculture consist of tractors, tube-wells, threshers, harvesters, milking machine, incubators and grading machine etc. About 37.9 percent of the agricultural investment in 1993-94 was financed through long and medium terms loans of Rs 6,780 million advanced by the ADBP compared to Rs 5,600 million disbursed during 1992-93. Of the ADBP's loans, Rs 4,072 million were provided for the purchase of 17,127 tractors as against Rs 3,548 million provided during 1992-93 for the purchase of 16,574 tractors. For the promotion of investment in agriculture sector the government announced a package of incentives, including" Green Tractor scheme" under which tractors will be provided to farmers on soft terms and locally manufactured tractors will be given preference.These incentives are expected to boost up the level of investment from Rs17,858 million in 1993-94 to Rs 20,500 million in 1994-95. It is expected that about 34,400 tractors and 5500 tubewells will be added to the stock of gross fixed assets in agriculture.

4.4 Manufacturing: In view of the strategic role of the manufacturing sector in the overall development of economy, efforts were made to encourage the private sector to mobilize internal and external resources for investment in line with the priorities laid down in the Eighth Plan. It is hoped that the concessions and incentives available to specific industries and in special industrial zones, would change the pattern of industrial investment in the desired direction.

4.5 Against the investment of Rs 69,518 million in the outgoing year, the manufacturing sector is expected to attract an investment of Rs 77,600 million in 1994-95. Besides the most favoured textiles and agro-based industries, the fields such as cement, fertilizer, basic chemicals, petroleum refining, diesel engines, electric meters, are also expected to share some of the additional investment in 1994-95.

4.6 Trade: In terms of valued added the trade sector is the third largest sector of Pakistan's economy and its share in total investment so far has averaged 0.7 percent. As the wholesale and retail establishments in Pakistan are neither registered with Stock Exchanges nor publish the profit and loss accounts, the availability of data remains the main constraint. On the other hand the multi-functional nature of the investment goods constituting capital formation in trade, hinders the indirect estimation.

4.7 Traditionally the shops and fixtures used to be the major fixed assets in trade but with the coming up of supper markets and departmental stores, the trading activity has gradually become capital intensive with increasing use of air-conditioners, deep-freezers, accounting and cash registered machines, electric generators, weighing machine etc. It is expected that the investment in trade sector will increase from Rs 2,280 million in 1993-94 to Rs 3450 million in 1994-95. The entire capital formation in trade sector is self financed.

4.8 Financial Institutions: During the last two years, number of new institutions, like the specialized commercial banks, modorbas, leasing and investment companies, have come up in the private sector. While most of these are presently working in rented premises but their investment in office equipments and furniture and fixtures is increasing. During 1994-95 some of these institutions are expected to expand and diversify their fixed assets by initiating construction of own buildings. It is hoped that investment in this sector will increase from Rs 653 million in 1993-94 to Rs 850 million in 1994-95. The sector being surplus in internal resources, has been financing the entire investment through retained earnings.

4.9 Transport and Communication: For the small investors the road transport vehicles have been the major attraction due mainly to quick return, low initial capital outlay and self operational and management facility. Besides the road vehicles, the private sector also operate airlines, shipping and travel agencies, but the role in the field of tele-communications is still limited and is confined to mobile telephone services in few cities. With the expanding role of the private sector, the investment structure of this sector is changing rapidly with motor vehicles gradually loosing their share. Even within the road vehicles itself, a dramatic compositional change is taking place with mini-buses and flying coaches replacing the buses, trailers, containers and the trucks.

4.10 In 1993-94 the private investment T & C amounted to Rs 10,480 million. The commercial vehicles registered, increased by 58,457 including 24,792 as the number of taxies. Except the liberal credit allocation in 1992-93 under the self-employment programme, the credit facilities for investment in the transport sector, otherwise remained limited. Virtually the entire investment was financed through household savings. In 1994-95, this sector is expected to attract an investment of about Rs 12,500 million, mostly in public utility transport.

4.11 Power: To supplement the power generation in the public sector, this sector was opened up for the private sector with an incentives package, including among others, the guaranteed sale at a self-adjusting purchase price, assured supply of fuel and provision of credit facilities in local currency. The private sector's response has been quite enthusiastic as is manifest from the

sponsorship of over a dozen thermal projects, mostly in collaboration with foreign firms. However, except the Hubco, the construction work on other have yet to start. The Hub project with a capacity of 1292 MW involving an investment of $ 1,820 million (at 1992-93 prices) is expected to become operational by mid 1996. Besides Hub, three small projects with a combined capacity of 42 MW, involving an investment of Rs 850 million, financed by the PICIC, are also expected to be installed in 1994-95. Compared to an investment of Rs 1,422 million in 1993-94, the power generation sector is expected to attract an investment of Rs 9,600 million in 1994-95, with Hub claiming the major portion.

4.12 Physical Planning and Housing: The housing sector, throughout has been the second biggest sector in terms of private investment. In 1993-94 about 19.6 percent of private investment went to this sector. Partly because of the social need and partly because of the advantage of protection against inflation, large number of housing schemes are undergoing construction in and around the big cities and towns. The most encouraging feature of such housing schemes is that these are planned in accordance with the principles of town planning and thus protect the environment against all sort of problems associated with unplanned towns/cities. Apart from the house buildings advance facilities available to the government and corporate sector employees, about seven housing finance companies have been allowed in the private sector. These together with HBFC would add new dimensions to the housing finance system. The National Housing Policy envisaging construction of 775 thousand housing units per annum to eliminate the backlog and the incremental demand is already under implementation. In 1994-95, an investment of Rs 33,000 million against the current year's level of Rs 29875 million is expected.

Foreign Direct Investment

4.13 The regulatory environment for foreign investment in Pakistan is now very favourable. The open economic policies together with a very attractive package of incentives have yielded positive results. In 1993-94, the direct foreign investment amounted to $ 354 million and including the portfolio investment of $ 288.6 million, the total foreign private investment amounted to $ 642.7 million. As regards the source of supply, about 23.1 percent of direct foreign investment (including portfolio) originated in USA followed by 14.4 percent (South Korea), 12.8 percent (U.K.), 4.7 percent (Japan) and 1.9 percent (Germany) respectively. Other sources together accounted for 43.1 percent.

Privatization

4.14 During the year 1993-94 the Privatization Commission was reconstituted and made much more effective. Under the continuous programme of privatization and disinvestment, 18 industrial units pertaining to automobiles, cement, engineering, fertilizer, chemicals, woollen and textile were offered for sale to the private sector against the advertised 31 units. In 1994-95, the process of privatisation will be diversified and extended to other sectors. The privatization of Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation has already begun through public offering of about two percent of its shares. In addition the year may witness the disinvestment of gas distribution, power generation and banks and financial institutions.

4.15 The private investment by sectors is shown in Annexure SAT-4.1.

CHAPTER-5

MONETARY POLICY AND CREDIT PLAN

5.1 Monetary policy plays a crucial role in economic stabilisation. Strict monetary policies were adopted in 1993-94. The main objective of the Credit Plan for 1994-95 is to consolidate these gains in coordinating economic policies.

REVIEW OF 1993-94

5.2 The original credit plan for 1993-94 approved by National Credit Consultative Council envisaged overall monetary expansion of Rs 79.4 billion including the effect of Rs 14.4 billion on account of net foreign assets. Domestic credit expansion was set at Rs 62.0 billion with proposed distribution of Rs 20.0 billion for government sector, Rs 37.5 billion for non-government sectors i.e. private sector and public sector enterprises and Rs 4.5 billion for five autonomous bodies.

5.3 The original plan target of overall expansion of Rs 79.4 billion for 1993-94 was revised slightly upwards to Rs 79.9 billion to provide for additional demand for domestic credit expansion mainly emanating from commodity operations and lower credit requirements of the autonomous bodies. The actual monetary expansion of Rs 90.8 billion exceeded both the original and revised credit plan targets by about Rs 11 billion (Table-5.1). This expansion is mainly attributable to an increase of Rs 33.4 billion in net foreign assets.

Table-5.1

(Billion Rs)

	1993-94 Credit Plan			1992-93
	Original	Revised	Actual End June	Actual End June
Domestic Liquidity (M2) (I+II)	79.4 (14.00)	79.9 (14.09)	90.8 (16.01)	86.6 (18.02)
I.Net Foreign Assets	14.4	17.4	33.4	-34.0
ii.Net Domestic Credit (i+ii+iii+iv+v)	62.0 (10.06)	62.5 (10.14)	57.4 (9.31)	120.6 (24.32)
i.Government Sector	20.0	22.5	17.7	72.9
a) Budgetary Support	20.0	20.0	12.5	63.7
b) Commodity Operations	-	2.5	6.6	7.3
c) Effect of Privatization	-	-	-1.3	1.3
d) Fund & PTC Deposits	-	-	-0.1	0.6
ii. Credit to WAPDA,OGDC NFC,PTV &PTC	4.5	3.7	2.4	6.2
iii.Public Sector Enterprise	37.5	36.3	-2.4	-1.6
iv)Private Sector			35.4	58.3
v Others	-	-	4.3	-15.1

The numbers in the parenthesis are the growth rates.

5.4. Actual credit utilization in the Government sector was Rs 17.7 billion compared to revised estimates of Rs 22.5 billion for the whole year, due mainly to the strict measures adopted by the government. Government borrowing for budgetary support was Rs 12.5 billion as against credit plan provisions of Rs 20.0 billion for 1993-94 and the actual of Rs 63.7 billion in the previous year. Government borrowings for financing commodity operations stood at Rs 6.6 billion as compared to Rs. 7.3 billion in the previous year.

5.5. In the non-government sectors (private sector and public sector enterprises) credit expansion of Rs 35.4 billion which was less than both the original plan target of Rs 37.5 billion and revised target of Rs 36.3 billion. Credit to the private sector rose to Rs 35.4 billion in 1993-94 against an actual increase of Rs 58.3 billion in the previous year. Credit to public sector enterprises declined by Rs 2.4 billion during the period under review as compared with a decline of Rs 1.6 billion during 1992-93. This shows 91 per cent credit utilization by the non-government sectors.

5.6. As shown in Table-5.2, monetary assets now include an additional component of foreign currency deposits which had expansionary influence during the last two years.

Table-5.2

Changes in Components of Monetary Assets

(Billion Rs)

	Stock at End June 1992	Stock at End June 1993	Stock at End June 1994	Change in 1992-93	Change in 1993-94	Percent increase in 1992-93	Percent increase in 1993-94
1.Currency in Circulation	151.8	166.9	184.9	15.1	18.0	9.9	10.8
2.Demand Deposits	145.1	154.9	165.0	9.8	10.1	6.8	6.5
3.Others Deposits	3.3	4.3	5.5	1.0	1.2	30.3	27.9
4.Narrow Money Supply (M) (1+2+3)	300.2	326.1	355.4	25.9	29.3	8.6	9.0
5.Time Deposits	137.3	179.7	210.4	42.2	30.7	30.9	17.1
6.Foreign Currency Deposits	43.0	61.3	92.1	18.3	30.8	42.6	50.2
7.Broad Money Supply(M2) (4+5+6)	480.5	567.1	657.9	86.6	90.8	18.0	16.0

5.7. Changes in components of monetary assets indicate that expansion in narrow money supply (M1) of Rs 29.3 billion during 1993-94 had been 13.1 per cent more than the expansion of Rs 25.9 billion in 1992-93. Expansion of M1 of Rs 29.3 billion in 1993-94 accounts for 32.3 per cent of the total expansion of Rs 90.8 billion in broad money supply or monetary assets (M2).

5.8. The increase in currency in circulation during 1993-94 was Rs 18.0 billion against Rs 15.1 billion during 1992-93 while demand deposits increased by Rs 10.1 billion or 6.5 per cent, the foreign currency deposit increased by Rs 30.8 billion or 50.2 per cent, the time deposits

went up by Rs 30.7 billion or 17.1 per cent against an increase of Rs 42.4 billion in 1992-93. Deposit money went up by Rs 72.8 billion which accounted for 80.2 per cent of the total increase in monetary assets compared to an increase of 82.6 per cent in 1992-93.

5.9. The share of currency in circulation in M2 increased from 17.4 per cent in 1992-93 to 19.8 per cent in 1993-94 while share of time deposits in monetary assets fell from 49.0 per cent in 1992-93 to 33.8 per cent in 1993-94. The combined share of currency in circulation and demand deposits as a ratio of M2 moved up from 28.8 per cent in 1992-93 to 30.9 per cent in 1993-94.

MONETARY POLICY AND CREDIT PLAN 1994-95

5.10. Monetary and fiscal policies will be closely coordinated during 1994-95. Monetary expansion will be guided by the objectives of meeting full needs of the private sector for productive and business purposes, reduction in public sector borrowing from the banking system and price stabilization. Consistent with these objectives of ensuring greater financial discipline and macroeconomic balance, the monetary expansion for 1994-95 is targetted at 11.6 per cent. During the year the fiscal deficit will be brought down to 4.0 per cent of GDP and bank borrowing for budgetary support will be restricted to Rs 15.0 billion (19.7 per cent of the total expansion) while credit for non-government sector is proposed at Rs 44.6 billion i.e. 58.5 per cent of the monetary expansion.

5.11. The approved credit plan 1994-95 envisaging monetary expansion of Rs 76.3 billion with details of sectoral allocation together with details of 1993-94 is given in Table-3.5. It will be seen that the share of government sector in the overall monetary expansion is 26.2 per cent in 1994-95 compared to 19.5 per cent during 1993-94 and share of non-government sector works out to be 58.5 per cent in 1994-95 as against 36.2 per cent during 1993-94. The balance of monetary expansion is expected to be contributed by net foreign assets.

Table-5.3

Credit Plan And Actuals

	1993-94		1994-95	
	Actuals Plan Rs.Billion	Percent Distribution	Credit Plan Rs.Billion	Percent Distribution
I. Government Sector	17.7	19.5	20.0	26.2
a)Budgetary Support	12.5	13.7	15.0	19.7
b)Commodity Operations	6.6	7.3	5.0	6.5
c)Effect of Zakat Fund	-1.3	-1.4	-	-
d)Effect of Privatization Fund & PTC Deposits	-0.1	-0.1	-	-
II.Credit to WAPDA OGDC,NFC,PTV & PTC	2.4	2.6	5.0	6.6
III.Public Sector Enterprise	-2.4			
IV. Private Sector	35.4	36.3	44.6	58.5
V. Others	4.3	4.7	-	-
VI. Net Domestic Credit	57.4	63.2	69.6	91.2
VII. Net Foreign Assets	33.4	36.8	6.7	8.8
VIII.Monetary Expansion (M2)	90.8	100.0	76.3	100.0

5.12. Monetary expansion target of 11.6 per cent with domestic credit expansion of 10.3 per cent is consistent with the growth and price target set out for 1994-95. However, currency depreciation and adjustments in administered prices are likely to introduce a cost-push effect. Consequently inflation during the current year is likely to be higher than forecast earlier. In order to maintain inflation within reasonable limits, a stringent monetary policy will continue to be pursued during the year.

5.13. The credit plan allocation of Rs 15.0 billion for budgetary support from banking system assumes that financing of the balance of the fiscal deficit of Rs 72 billion will be from non-bank sources (Rs 26 billion) and external resources (Rs 31 billion). Any slippage in overall fiscal situation will affect the level of monetary expansion if strict budgetary discipline is not enforced during the year. A tremendous effort would be required on the part of the government to restrain budgetary support and remain within the target.

5.14. As credit expansion for the private sector has a widespread beneficial effect on the economy, it has received priority in allocation.

5.15. The credit plan is based on the premise that there will be further improvement in the foreign exchange reserve position. It, therefore, envisages an expansion of Rs 6.7 billion in net foreign assets as against an expansion of Rs 33.4 billion during 1993-94. Any slippage in the external sector will affect the monetary situation.

CHAPTER-6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

REVIEW OF 1993-94

6.1 At the time of formulating the Annual Plan for 1993-94, the balance of payments was projected to show a marked improvement on account of expected strong export growth, moderate increase in remittances and a deceleration in imports. The exports(fob) were projected to grow by 22.2 percent and imports (fob) to decline by 4.2 percent. As a result, the current account deficit was projected to come down to $ 1286 million. The expected gross disbursement of foreign assistance was placed at $ 2336 million which after taking into account other receipts and payments of the capital account, was supposed to result in a build up of $ 876 million in foreign exchange reserves. In addition to the export promotion measures announced in the 1993-94 Budget, a devaluation of Pak Rupee by 9.6 percent was effected in July 1993 to improve the export competitiveness.

6.2. According to the provisional estimates for 1993-94 the external sector on the whole showed some improvement during the year despite continued set back to exports and constrained inflow of workers' remittances. The effect of a marginal decline in exports and a moderate fall in remittances was more than offset by a substantial decline in imports reducing current account deficit to $ 2272 million (4.4 percent of GDP) vis-a-vis last year's level of $ 3688 million (7.1 percent of GDP). On the financing side, an increase of over 6 percent was observed in the long term capital flows (net) reflecting a sharp rise in commodity aid and other private long term capital. After taking into account other capital flows including the net position with IMF and the transactions of banking system, the year ended with a reserve build up of $ 1813 million against a drawdown of $ 512 million in 1992-93.

6.3. **Exports:** The export projections for 1993-94 were premised on expectations of strong growth of commodity producing sectors and favourable external trading environment. On this basis, the exports (fob) were projected to increase by 22.2 per cent to $ 8188 million in nominal terms. However, the shortfall in exportable surplus due to cotton crisis, and the weak international prices for certain exportables, resulted in a decline in exports (fob) to the tune of 1.2 percent to $ 6698 million. Barring cotton yarn, synthetic textiles, leather and hosiery, all other major exportable items showed a steep decline in values, particularly cotton (70.8%), rice (23.7%), carpets (13.2%), textile made ups (11.7%) and cloth (4.9%). The decline in most of the major items was volume driven. In case of raw cotton, the shipment was only 0.44 million bales against 1.55 million bales last year, mainly due to crop failure. The export of rice dropped by 4.7 percent. The resultant loss of foreign exchange was further aggravated by a fall of about 20 percent in its export price; thereby reducing the share of these two commodities (cotton & rice) in total exports to 4.7 percent for the year from 8.6 percent in 1992-93. If these two items are excluded, the exports exhibit a positive growth of 4.1 percent which is indicative of a robust growth in the residual category of "other non-traditional exports". Yarn and hosiery were the only items in the cotton group which registered positive growth. Cotton cloth exports decreased by 4.9 percent in nominal dollar terms on account of sharp decline in volume exports.

6.4 Table 6.1 below provides composition of major exports in nominal dollar terms whereas details are given in Statistical Appnedix Table-6.1.

Table 6.1

Composition of Merchandise Exports

($ Million)

Items	1992-93 (Actuals)	1993-94 (Prov.)	% Change
Raw Cotton	271	79	-70.8
Rice	317	242	-23.7
Yarn	1122	1259	12.2
Cloth	863	821	-4.9
Garments	618	612	-1.0
Hosiery	464	509	9.7
Madeups	616	544	-11.7
Fish	182	155	-14.8
Leather	223	224	0.4
Carpets	174	151	-13.2
Synth. Textiles	503	648	28.8
Others	1460	1559	6.8
Total (cif)	6813	6803	-0.1
Total (fob)	6782	6698	-1.2

6.5. The principal reasons for setback in exports had been a heavy shortfall in exportable surplus of raw cotton and cotton based manufactures and recession in the international market. On the other hand, the expected impact of devaluation on exports was thwarted by domestic inflation eroding the competitiveness of local products.

6.6 **Imports:** On the basis of provisional data available for 1993-94, the imports(fob) declined by 12.2 per cent to $ 8827 million. The decline was largely attributed to a significant fall in imports of crude oil, POL products, edible oils, wheat, tea and capital goods. While the devaluation of 9.6 percent announced in the very beginning of the year had a restraining effect on imports in general, the fall in import prices of crude oil, POL products, wheat, tea and edible oils also contributed to savings in import payments. However, the import bill of fertilizers rose largely on account of a substantial increase in its import quantum. Table 6.2 summarises the imports in 1992-93 and 1993-94, while details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 6.2.

Table 6.2

Composition of Merchandise Imports

($ Million)

Items	1992-93 (Actuals)	1993-94 (Prov.)	% Change
Wheat	466	238	-48.9
Tea	207	186	-10.1
Edible Oils	584	488	-16.4
Crude Oil	531	446	-16.0
POL Products	1011	954	-5.6
Fertilizers	249	267	7.2
Capital Goods	4189	3138	-25.1
Others	3692	3923	6.3
Total (cif)	10929	9640	-11.8
Total (fob)	10049	8827	-12.2

6.7. **Invisibles:** The Annual Plan had projected a deficit of $ 224 million in the invisibles balance. The latest estimates indicate a smaller deficit of $ 143 million only. The private transfers on account of workers' remittances and foreign currency account (FCA) of residents Pakistanis during the year aggregated $ 2146 million as compared to $ 2105 million last year. While the remittances component showed a decline of 7.4 per cent, that of FCA rose by 29 per cent. The decline in remittances from the oil producing countries was relatively small because of a significant increase in flows from Bahrain and UAE. The FCA during the year under review, mounted to $ 700 million, as against $ 543 million last year. The resulting deficit in the invisible balance of $ 143 million during the year represents a significant improvement over last year when the deficit was $ 421 million. Table 6.3 indicates details of invisibles account.

Table: 6.3

Invisibles Balance

($ Million)

	1992-93 (Actuals)	1993-94 (Prov.)	% Change
Invisibles Balance	-421	-143	-66.0
Services (net)	-2769	-2529	-8.7
Receipts	1628	1679	3.1
Payments	4397	4208	-4.3
(Interest)	(834)	(884)	(6.0)
Private Transfers	2348	2386	1.6
Remittances	1562	1446	-7.4
FCA (Resident Pakistani)	543	700	28.9
Others	243	240	-1.2

6.8. **Current Account Deficit:** With a substantial decline in trade deficit and the import-related invisible payments, the current account deficit was estimated to have declined to $ 2272 million (4.4% of GDP) showing an improvement of $ 1416 million over last year's level of $ 3688 million (7.1 percent of GDP).

6.9. **Capital Account:** Gross aid disbursements increased from $ 2493 million during 1992-93 to $ 2549 million in 1993-94. In addition, private long term capital flows shot up by 23 per cent to $ 1573 million. Allowing for other capital flows, the 'Overall Balance of Payments' recorded a surplus of $ 828 million compared with a deficit of $ 468 million in 1992-93. With net inflows of $ 299 million from IMF and other transactions of the banking system, the year witnessed a huge build up of $ 1813 million in cash foreign exchange reserves against a drawdown of $ 512 million in 1992-93. The level of cash foreign exchange reserves which was $ 469 million (equivalent to 2.2 weeks imports) on 30th June, 1993 surged to $ 2305 million (equivalent to 12.4 weeks imports) on 30th June, 1994.

6.10. **Exchange Rate:** The Managed Float system in operation since 1982 continued during 1993-94 with Rupee taking its exchange value in accordance with the market forces. Not only that, the Rupee was officially devalued by 9.6 percent in July 1993 with a view to compensate for the devaluation undertaken by the close competitors of Pakistan, especially India and China. For the year as a whole, total depreciation of Pak Rupee against US dollar amounted to 14 percent in nominal terms. However, despite 14 percent depreciation during 1993-94, Pak Rupee appreciated by 6.2 percent against Chinese Yuan and depreciated only to the extent of 2.1 percent against Indian Rupee.

OUTLOOK FOR 1994-95

6.11. The balance of payments position is expected to improve during 1994-95, based on resumption in exports growth exports, a moderate increase in imports and recovery in workers' remittances. Exports (fob) are forecast to increase by 15 per cent to $ 7700 million, to be contributed both by increase in volume and prices. Non-traditional exports are projected to remain relatively buoyant. The cotton manufactured exports are forecast to recover and register a growth of 13.8 per cent in dollar terms. There is an opportunity to enhance exports of textile goods as the quota restrictions under MFA is being phased out to the extent of 16 percent from July 1, 1995 (as agreed under Uruguay Round). However, this will call for improvement in quality so as to enable our value added sector to compete in the world market.

6.12. Imports (fob) are projected to increase by 9 per cent to $ 9621 million, of which 2.1 percentage points will be contributed by crude oil & POL products, and 3.8 percentage points by capital goods imports. There is also a provision of 2 million tonnes of wheat imports at a total cost of $ 266 million.

6.13. Private transfers on account of workers' remittances and foreign currency account have been assessed at $ 2125 million, close to the last year's level. This, in combination with the projected trade balance and invisible payments, is likely to restrain the current account deficit at $ 2154 million (3.8 percent of GDP).

6.14. Gross disbursements of official assistance are expected to be of the order of $ 2530 million in 1994-95, lower by $ 19 million than the preceding year. While disbursements of project aid and commodity aid will be lower than last year, the food aid would be much higher. After allowing for other capital movements, the 'Overall Balance of Payments' is expected to record a surplus of $ 314 million. Taking into account net position with IMF and other transactions of the banking system, a reserve build up of $ 696 million is expected to take place during 1994-95.

6.15. Annex-Statistical Appendix Table 6.3 presents a consolidated balance of payments position for the period 1992-93 to 1994-95.

PART-II
PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES AND PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

(43—44)

CHAPTER - 7

AGRICULTURE

REVIEW OF 1993-94

Growth and output

7.1 During 1993-94, the agriculture sector registered a growth rate of 2.6 per cent against a target of 9.4 per cent. The target could not be achieved due to attack of leaf curl virus disease on cotton and effect of persistent dry spell on production of wheat and other rabi crops. The production of rice and sugarcane touched an all time high record. The growth rate of minor crops was 3.7 percent, livestock 6.0 per cent, fisheries 3.4 per cent and forestry 8.0 per cent.

7.2 The production of cotton was 8.0 million bales against a target of 12.0 million bales. The production of rice was 4.0 million tonnes against a target of 3.4 million tonnes. The production of sugarcane was 44.6 million tonnes against a target of 38.8 million tonnes. The production of maize was 1.2 million tonnes against a target of 1.3 million tonnes. The production of wheat was 15.1 million tonnes against a target of 16.5 million tonnes. The production of gram was 0.4 million tonnes against a target of 0.5 million tonnes.

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

PSDP Allocation

7.4. An allocation of Rs 1896.2 million was made for the agriculture sector in the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) 1993-94, against which Rs 1573.7 million was utilized, showing an achievement of 83.0 per cent. The agencywise details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.2.

7.5. A provision of Rs 804.5 million was made for fertilizer subsidy, which was fully utilized.

PROSPECTS AND PROGRAMMES FOR 1994-95

7.6. A growth rate of 8.0 percent has been projected for the agriculture sector during 1994-95, with the expectation that major crops will recover from the setback experienced during 1993-94, which was caused by unusual factors such as drought and attack of leaf curl virus disease on cotton. Increase in availability of inputs like water, fertilizer, improved seed, enhancement in support prices and other promotional measures are expected to help in achieving the growth rate of 8.0 per cent. The growth rate of major crops is projected at 10.9 per cent and minor crops 5.6 per cent. The growth rate of livestock, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors is projected at 6.3, 3.5 and 2.8 per cent, respectively.

7.7. The implementation of policies and programmes recommended by the Task Force on Agriculture will be initiated to increase agricultural production. The Government will implement effective support price policy for crops, ensure availability of improved seed, fertilizers, credit and other inputs to the farmers. "Kisan Banks" and "Kisan windows" will be opened to ensure timely availability of credit to farmers. Research activities will be strengthened to evolve disease resistant and high yielding crop varieties. Radio, T.V. and mass media will be extensively used to deliver extension messages to the farmers. The on-going development projects will be continued during 1994-95. However, some new priority projects will also be started.

7.8. A Productivity Enhancement Programme (PEP) will be implemented with a view to increase agricultural productivity. The priority areas to be funded under PEP include supply of gypsum quality certified seed, implements for deep tillage, sprinkler/ drip irrigation for high value crops and installation of fractional tubewells under a subsidized programme.

Crop Production

7.9. The crop production targets for 1994-95 have been fixed keeping in view past performance, local demand, export requirements, coupled with availability of basic inputs and cultivable land. The estimated achievements for 1993-94 and targets for 1994-95 are presented in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1

Production of Major Crops

('000 tonnes')

Crops	Achievements 1993-94	Targets 1994-95	% Change over 1993-94
Wheat	15154	16900	11.5
Rice	3991	4020	0.7
Basmati	1216	1274	4.8
Others	2775	2746	-1.0
Maize	1215	1290	6.2
Other cereals	502	603	20.1
Gram	401	520	29.7
Sugarcane	44607	46000	3.0
Cotton lint*	8.04	9.5	18.2
Oilseeds :			
Rape & Mustard	202	242	19.8
Cottonseed	2735	3232	18.2
Non-traditional	72	108	50.0
Potatoes	880	1040	18.2
Onion	880	880	-

* Million Bales of 375 lbs each

Source : Food and Agriculture Division

7.10. The target for wheat production has been fixed at 16.9 million tonnes for 1994-95 which is 11.5 per cent higher than the achievement for 1993-94. The rice production target has been fixed at 4.0 million tonnes against achievement of 3.9 million tonnes in 1993-94. However, the production target for Basmati rice has been increased by 4.8 per cent and Irri rice decreased by 1.0 per cent, keeping in view the demand of export markets. The sugarcane production target has been set at 46.0 million tonnes which is 3.0 per cent higher than last year's production of 44.6 million tonnes. The cotton production target has been kept at 9.5 million bales which is 18.2 per cent higher than last year's achievement of 8.04 million bales. In order to achieve this target, cotton varieties which are tolerant to leaf curl virus disease will be sown and other preventive measures taken in order to minimize the attack of the disease.

Agricultural Credit

7.11. Agricultural credit plays an important role in modernization of the agriculture sector and increasing crop and livestock productivity by facilitating the farmers in the purchase of essential inputs, machinery and implements. The requirement for credit has been increasing significantly, with the rise in prices of agricultural inputs and machinery. In order to cope with

the increasing demand, a liberal credit policy is being followed. The Government has decided to open Kisan Banks/Kisan Windows in rural areas in order to ensure availability of credit to small farmers.

7.12. During 1993-94, Rs.15.4 billion was disbursed to farmers against a target of Rs.24.4 billion, showing a shortfall of 35.9 percent. The main reason for low disbursement was the policy being followed by banks to link lending with recovery of loans. However, the ADBP has now done away this policy and marked improvement has been noted in disbursements during the last quarter of 1993-94. The Commercial Banks, Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) and Federal Bank for Cooperatives (FBC) have been given a target of Rs.27.7 billion for the year 1994-95. A separate credit line of Rs 1 Billion has been provided to ADBP to operate Kissan Banking Windows. The credit disbursement for 1993-94 and targets for 1994-95 are given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2

Disbursement of Agricultural Credit

During 1993-94 and Target for 1994-95

(Billion Rs)

Type	1993-94 Disbursement	1994-95 Target
Production loan	8.7	18.6
Development Loan	6.7	9.1
Total:	15.4	27.7

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

Soil and Fertilizer

7.13. There were many structural changes in the fertilizer sector in 1993-94. About one million tonnes of additional production capacity of urea was installed. Setting up of DAP and fertilizer blending plants are in process. The private sector has been allowed to import phosphatic fertilizers side by side with the Fertilizer import Department. Subsidy on phosphatic fertilizers was eliminated. Import of fertilizer has been agreed on a continuous basis instead of a seasonal basis. Further, it has been decided to keep 20 percent of the respective provincial demand as buffer stock at divisional headquarters.

7.14. A fertilizer off-take target of 2,300 thousand nutrient tonnes has been fixed in the Eighth Plan for 1994-95, showing an increase of 7.1 per cent over the actual consumption of 2,146 thousand nutrient tonnes in 1993-94. The details are presented in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3

Fertilizer Off-Take During 1993-94 And Target for 1994-95

Fertilizer	1993-94 (Actual)	1994-95 (Target)	% increase over 1993-94
N	1659.4	1730.0	4.2
P	464.2	515.0	10.9
K	23.2	55.0	137.0
Total	2146.8	2300.0	7.1

Source : Food and Agriculture Division

7.15. In 1993-94, 312 thousand tonnes of gypsum was distributed to farmers at subsidized rates, to reclaim saline sodic soils. An area of 48,750 hectares of saline sodic soils was reclaimed. The distribution of gypsum to the farmers will be continued during 1994-95.

Improved Seed

7.16. One of the constraints in increasing crop yields is non-availability of good quality seed. The improved seed coverage of important crops is nominal. The public sector is unable to fully meet the requirements of improved seed. The production and distribution of improved seed by the private sector is inadequate. During 1993-94, 21,000 tonnes of improved seed of major crops was multiplied and distributed by the private sector. The target for improved seed distribution of major crops for 1994-95 has been fixed at 209.2 thousand tonnes, which is 133.0 percent higher than the actual achievement of 89.8 thousand tonnes in 1993-94. The cropwise details are given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4

Improved Seed Distribution

(000 tonnes)

Crops	Seed distribution 1993-94	Target 1994-95	% increase over 1993-94
Wheat	56.05	101.6	81.3
Cotton	26.36	66.5	152.3
Paddy	2.17	9.2	324.0
Maize	1.63	12.8	685.3
Gram	0.05	8.3	16500.0
Others	3.54	10.8	205.1
Total	89.80	209.2	133.0

Source : Food and Agriculture Division.

7.17. In the public sector, work on new projects like "Establishment of Seed Processing Plant at Ghotki", "Construction of Seed Processing Plant Buildings for Paddy, Cotton and Wheat in Sindh" and Establishment of Potato Seed Industry in NWFP will be started. The Federal Government has initiated work on the establishment of "Seed Testing Laboratory" at Karachi to regulate the import of seed and screen it against pests and diseases. The Government will continue to encourage the private sector in the production and distribution of improved seed.

Plant Protection

7.18. The plant protection activities are being carried out by the private sector. However, the public sector continued to provide pest scouting facilities and aerial spray. The plant protection coverage at national level was only 12 per cent of the total cropped area inspite of increased use of pesticides over the years. The main emphasis now is to discourage indiscriminate use of insecticides in order to avoid environmental pollution and elimination of useful insects and predators. Efforts are being made to popularize Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Disease Management (IDM) techniques among the farmers.

7.19. During 1993, severe locust attack threatened large areas of Tharparkar, Khipro, Nara, Cholistan, Lasbela and Khuzdar deserts. The Government with the assistance of various donor agencies launched a successful campaign to arrest spread of locust and minimize crop losses. An area of 81 thousand hectares was sprayed aerially besides ground spray, to destroy 497 swarms/ swarmlets and 60,254 hopper bands of variable dimensions.

7.20. During 1993-94, 12,000 hectares of orchards were aerially sprayed in Balochistan. There was no demand for aerial spray from other provinces. The cropwise targets of aerial spray during 1994-95 are given in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5

Estimated Plant Protection Coverage for 1993-94

and Target for 1994-95

(000 Hectares)

Crop	Estimated aerial spray 1993-94	Target for aerial spray 1994-95
Cotton	-	104.0
Paddy	-	104.0
Sugarcane	-	125.0
Orchards	12.0	-
Total:	12.0	333.0

Source : Food and Agriculture Division.

7.21. The Government is making efforts to check adulteration of pesticides and ensure quality control. A new research and development project has been launched to control leaf curl virus disease of cotton. The other on-going research and development activities to control pests and diseases will be continued.

Mechanization

7.22. There has been an increasing trend in mechanization of farm operations. It has become essential to intensify production and increase the speed of pre-harvest and post-harvest operations.

7.23. The Government has decided to launch "Awami Tractor Scheme" under which 120 thousand tractors will be provided to farmers at a price of Rs 150,000 per tractor in two years. The scheme will be implemented through ADBP. The debt equity ratio will be kept at 86:14 (equivalent to Rs 20,000.00) as down payment.

7.24. The total number of tractors sold in 1993-94 was 16,029 as compared to 15,797 in 1992-93. An off-take of 34,400 tractors has been envisaged in the Eighth Plan for 1994-95.

7.25. The Provincial Governments will continue to provide bulldozers and allied machinery at subsidized rates to reclaim culturable wastelands. An area about 157 thousand hectares was reclaimed/developed during 1993-94 . The fleet of bulldozers in all the provinces will be further strengthened through replacement/reconditioning during the year.

7.26. The provision of deep tillage equipments to farmers under the Productivity Enhancement Programme (PEP) will be continued in order to increase the agricultural productivity.

Agricultural Research

7.27. The aim of agricultural research is to generate new knowledge and technologies for enhancement of agricultural productivity. The Federal and Provincial Agricultural Research Institutes have been conducting research on development of new, high yielding and disease resistant varieties of crops. Eight new varieties of different crops were released for general cultivation in 1993-94.

7.28. The implementation of Agricultural Research Project-II (ARP-II) will be continued. It aims to strengthen research capabilities of the provinces and carry out research on horticulture, soil science, livestock and integrated pest management. Research on improvement of sheep and wool production will be continued. The activities on genetic resource preservation and basic and applied research on seed will also be continued.

7.29. Pakistan Cotton Research and Development Project with major emphasis on improvement of yield and quality of lint will be continued. A comprehensive project to strengthen research capabilities of Provincial and Federal Research Institutes to undertake research on cotton leaf curl virus disease will be launched in 1994-95.

Price Support Programme

7.30. One of the key elements in the improving agricultural productivity is the implementation of an effective price support programme. It stabilizes domestic prices in the face of widely fluctuating international prices and ensures reasonable return to producers. The support price policy is designed to provide a minimum guaranteed price to the farmers in the event that market price falls below the fixed level.

7.31. Support price policy for wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, gram, onion, potato and non-traditional oilseed crops is under implementation. Support prices are reviewed annually, keeping all factors in view and are generally announced before sowing time, to enable growers to properly plan allocation of area and inputs for different crops. The support price for various crops for 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.10.

Agricultural Marketing

7.32. The on-going fruit and vegetable marketing development project will be continued in 1994-95, with special reference to development of modern wholesale markets in major cities, strengthening of market organizations and creation of a market information system. In 1994-95, construction work on 12 wholesale markets, (4 in Punjab, 6 in Sindh, one each in NWFP and Balochistan) will be completed. Major work on improvement of market information system, development of post-harvest technology and improvement of quality standards will also be completed.

Agricultural Education

7.33. The educational facilities for training technical manpower for the agriculture sector are being provided by three Agricultural Universities located at Faisalabad, Tandojam and Peshawar, a Faculty of Agriculture at Gomal University, D.I.Khan, Barani Agriculture College, Rawalpindi and Agricultural Colleges located at Multan, Quetta and Dokri. The admission and output of students in Agricultural Universities and Colleges for the year 1993-94 and target for 1994-95 are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.11.

7.34. The project on Improvement of Facilities at University of Agriculture Faisalabad will be completed in 1994-95. Teaching, research, laboratory and farm facilities will be strengthened under the project. The pace of implementation of the projects for establishment of Agricultural Colleges at Multan and Dokri will be further advanced. Under the Transformation and Integration of Provincial Agricultural Network (TIPAN) project, teaching, research and laboratory facilities of Agricultural University at Peshawar will be improved and strengthened during 1994-95.

Agricultural Extension

7.35. The agricultural extension system is responsible for dissemination of the latest production technology developed by the research institutes to the farmers in order to improve the yield and production of crops. Extension programmes on different crops will continue to be implemented by the Provincial Governments. The extension activities on cotton crop will be carried out under the Pakistan Cotton Development Project. Facilities have been created to transfer improved package of cotton production technology to the farmers through demonstration plots and on-farm trials. Training facilities for cotton classers and graders will be continued under the Pakistan Cotton Standards Institute Project. The institute will also develop lint standards for domestic/international trading.

Animal Husbandry

7.36. The national herd comprises 17.8 million cattle, 19.2 million buffaloes, 28.3 million sheep, 42.0 million goats and 5.5 million other animals. These livestock are mainly being maintained by small farmers and landless families. Efforts are being made to provide and

strengthen research, extension and health care facilities in order to increase production of milk, meat and other livestock products.

7.37. In 1993-94, the livestock sector produced 18.0 million tonnes of milk, 887 thousand tonnes of beef, 817 thousand tonnes of mutton, 268 thousand tonnes of poultry meat, 51.8 thousand tonnes of wool and 5.5 billion eggs. The targets of livestock products for 1994-95 are presented in Statistical Appendix Table 7.12. The institutional performance of the animal husbandry sub-sector is given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.13.

Dairy Development

7.38. Dairy development programmes are being undertaken to increase the production of milk and improve its collection, storage and marketing. Institutional support, training and credit facilities will be provided to farmers to increase the production of milk and dairy products.

7.39. In order to process milk, 18 Ultra Heat Treatment (UHT) plants were established by the private sector, out of which 9 plants are operating and the rest are closed. The installed capacity is 1.35 million liters of milk per day against which 400 thousand liters of milk per day are being processed. The data on dairy processing plants are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.13.

Meat Production

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

Poultry Development

7.41. About 11,575 commercial poultry farms will rear 18 million layers and produce 125 million broilers during 1994-95. It is estimated that 140 million day old chicks will be produced by 225 hatcheries in 1994-95. Poultry disease diagnostic facilities will be further expanded.

Animal Health

7.42. Comprehensive disease control cover will be provided for foot and mouth disease, rinder pest and common bacterial diseases through vaccination and prophylactic measures. The number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are expected to increase from 670 to 685 and 3,770 to 3,800, respectively during 1994-95. The sera/vaccines produced by Veterinary Research

Institutes was 170 million dozes during 1993-94 and a target of 175 million dozes has been fixed for 1994-95.

Livestock Improvement

7.43. Programme for improvement of livestock breed through cross-breeding, artificial insemination and embryo transfer technology will be continued. The activities to be covered under the project, include breed improvement, livestock production, and extension services, animal nutrition and feed and fodder production. Rehabilitation of slaughter houses and associated livestock markets will be continued. Programmes for improvement of exotic breed of bulls for semen production at Kasur will be continued. A semen production unit will be established at Bahawalpur. The implementation of the project for vaccine production with central veterinary diagnostic facility at Tandojam, Sindh will be continued.

Forestry and Wildlife

7.44. During 1994-95, about 346 million saplings will be planted. Compact plantation will be raised on 50,100 hectares, linear plantations on 1,782 avenue kilometers and forest nurseries over an area of 1,088 hectares. It is estimated that Govt. forests will produce 352 thousand cubic meters of timber and 578 thousand cubic meters of firewood during 1994-95. The details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.14.

7.45. The implementation of Forestry Planning and Development project, to organize, establish and expand energy plantations mainly on private lands will be continued in all the provinces. Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar will conduct research on Paulownia and tree water requirements at Changa Manga, Bahawalpur and Miani. Implementation of Range Management Research and Education Project will be continued. Implementation of Sindh Forestry Development Project to rehabilitate Government reserved riverain and inland forests will be continued. Replanting of Indus Delta Mangroves in Sindh will be taken up. In Balochistan, raising of aesthetic plantations at Hub Dam and maintenance of plantations for defence purposes in Pishin districts will be continued. Forest nurseries will be raised at Quetta, Khuzdar, Loralai, Uthal, Kalat, Zhub and Sibi to provide seedlings for future plantations. An inter-regional project for participatory upland conservation will be launched in Mustung district. Implementation of Malakand Social Forestry Project, Kalam Integrated Development Project, Siran Forest Development Project and Kaghan Intensive Forest Management Project will be continued. In Punjab, implementation of major projects namely, "Riverain/reafforestation along the Chenab and Ravi" and "Rehabilitation and afforestation of 500 acres in Kundian plantations" will be continued. Range management operations on scientific lines will be carried out in D.G. Khan and Chakwal. Integrated range development and improvement of scrub forests will be launched in Punjab.

7.46. The development of a wildlife park at Loi Bher, District Rawalpindi will be continued. A Natural History Museum and Wildlife Complex will be developed at Lahore. Development of tourist facilities at Ayubia National Park and Wildlife extension programmes will be continued in NWFP. A project for biodiversity conservation and promotion of private game reserve in NWFP will be implemented. Establishment of game reserve in Kundah reserve forest at Dadu and mallard farming at Haleji district, Thatta will be continued. Wildlife sanctuary at Taluka Kamber, district Larkana for habitat restoration will be developed.

Fisheries

7.47. The Korangi Fisheries Harbour is expected to become operational during 1994-95. The implementation of Second Aquaculture Development Project in Sindh, Punjab and NWFP will be continued. A carp fish hatchery will be established at Manchar lake in Dadu district. Engines, plastic nets and echo-sounders will be provided to fishermen. Development of fish seed nurseries in D.I. Khan, Kohat, Charbanda district Mardan, hatchery room and rearing tanks at Madyan, district Swat will be continued. In Punjab, a project for Integrated Development Fisheries Communities will be implemented. Development and improvement of natural lakes in Muzaffargarh and Bahawalnagar districts will be continued. Existing hatcheries at Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Bahawalpur will be provided modern circular spawning tank facilities.

7.48. The data on fisheries sub-sector are presented in Statistical Appendix Table 7.15.

PSDP Allocation

7.49. An amount of Rs 2281.5 million has been allocated for the agriculture sector in PSDP 1994-95. The agency wise details are presented in Table 7.6. The sub-sectoral details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.3 to 7.9.

Table 7.6

Financial Allocation for 1994-95

(Million Rupees)

Executing agency	Allocation 1993-94	Revised estimates 1993-94	Allocation 1994-95*	%increase/ decrease over revised estimates for 1993-94
Federal	957.9	814.0	1055.2	29.6
Punjab	274.0	202.3	222.5	10.0
Sindh	195.6	176.5	311.7	76.6
NWFP	352.4	263.1	480.4	82.6
Balochistan	116.3	117.8	211.7	79.7
Total	1896.2	1573.7	2281.5	45.0

* Excluding Special Areas.

7.50. A provision of Rs.78.8 million has been made for subsidy on potassic fertilizers which is expected to be eliminated during the next financial year.

CHAPTER - 8

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Pakistan has a wide spread irrigation network. The main emphasis of the development programme during 1994-95 will continue to be on better utilization of this network and also to tackle the menace of waterlogging and salinity and protection of land and infrastructure.

REVIEW OF 1993-94

8.2. Against financial allocation of Rs.12194.106 million, an amount of Rs. 10255.445 million was utilized. Agency-wise Federal and Provincial allocations and expenditure (revised estimates) are summarized in Table 8.1 whereas the details are given in SAT-8.5

Table 8.1
Financial Allocations and Revised Estimates for 1993-94

(Rs.Million)

S.No. Sub-Sector	Allocations 1993-94	Revised Estimates 1993-94*	Percent Utiliz-ation
A- Federal			
i) Surface Development Schemes	1975.864	1747.458	88
ii)Drainage & Reclamation	5029.497	4355.549	87
iii)General Investigation	71.330	46.453	65
iv)IBP/Tarbela	20.524	17.859	87
v)Flood Control	718.325	580.942	81
vi)1992 Flood/Rain Damages Restoration Project.		**	
a)Federal + Provincial	800.00	800.000	100
b)Federal	21.664	21.664	100
vii)On farm Water Management	662.000	638.106	96
viii)Canal Rehabilitation Project	428.000	255.102	60
Sub-total: (A)	9705.540	8441.469	87

B. **Provincial**

i) Punjab	861.295	328.969	38
ii) Sindh	678.720	630.030	93
iii) N.W.F.P.	352.917	258.852	73
iv) Balochistan	596.128	596.128	100
Sub-total: (B)	2489.600	1813.979	73
Total: (A+B)	12194.600	10255.448	84

Source:- Federal and Provincial ADPs, and WAPDA
* Excluding Special Areas
** Expenditure are still awaited

8.3. Sub-sector-wise break-up of Federal and Provincial revised estimates for 1993-94 is given in Table 8.2

Table 8.2

Sub-Sector Details of Expenditure for 1993-94

(Rs.Million)

S.No.	Sub-Sector Federal	Provincial	Total
i) IBP/Tarbela	17.859	-	17.859
ii) Irrigation	2002.560	1093.521	3096.081
iii)Drainage & Reclamation	4355.549	109.968	4465.517
iv) Flood Control	580.942	18.291	599.233
v) 1992 Flood/Rain Damages Restoration Project	800.00**	67.404	867.404
vi) On-Farm Water Management	638.106	315.833	953.939
vii)Survey, Investigation and research	46.453	208.962	255.415
Total:	8441.469	1813.979	10255.448

Source:- Federal and Provincial ADPs, and WAPDA.
** Expenditure are still awaited.

8.4. The overall water availability in the irrigation system at farm gate increased by 0.36 MHM (2.3%), from 15.43 MHM in 1992-93 to 15.79 MHM in 1993-94 (9.94 MHM Surface and 5.85 MHM ground-water). Out of total water available during 1993-94, about 9.22 MHM was available during Kharif and 6.57 MHM during Rabi. As a result additional area of 62415 hectares came under cultivation.

8.5. Sub-Sector-wise physical targets and achievements are presented in Table 8.3 and also reflected under SAT 8.6

Table-8.3

II: Physical Targets and Achievements During 1993-94

S.No.	Item	Unit	Targets 1993-94	Achievements 1993-94	Percent achievement
i)	Water availability	MHM	15.79	15.79	100
ii)	Disastrous area Protected	MHA	0.09	0.07	87
iii)	SCARP tubewells				
	a) Drilling	No	525	538	98
	b) Energization	No	614	68	11
	c) Transitioning of SCARP tubewells	No	1048	250	24
iv)	Surface Drains	MCM	20.34	15.14	74
v)	Subsurface Drains	HA	6452	6084	94
vi)	Flood Control				
	- Earthwork	MCM	15.04	15.04	100
	-Stonework	MCM	1.41	1.41	100
vii)	1992 Flood/Rain Damages Restoration Project				
	- Earthwork	MCM	1642.20	achievement are still awaited	
	-Stonework	MCM	153.41		
viii)	On-farm Water Management				
	- W/C Improvement	No	3880	2782	69
	- P.L. Levelling	HA	16323	15685	99

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

Review of Federal Programme

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

(i) Stage-I of Chashma Right Bank Canal covering a length of 38 kms was completed in December, 1986 and operated in February, 1987 to irrigate an area of 10117 hectares. Stage-II of the project covering a length of 83 kms has also been completed and is operating satisfactorily. This Phase would provide irrigation water to 38041 hectares. Physical achievements during the currency of the year included excavation of 4.28 MCM of earth work for open drains. In addition initial work on Stage-III which will ultimately cover 150 kms has also been taken-up. An amount of Rs. 620

million was allocated for the above mentioned works. The financial utilization remained 96% (Rs. 598.255 million).

(ii) Work on Pat Feeder Canal project is in progress under several contracts. Remodelling work of Nasirabad distributary under contract No. 1 has been completed, whereas remodelling of main Pat Feeder Canal under contract No. 3,4 and six distrubutaries, under contract 5A, are under progress. In addition construction of Bari Tail Escape and Waste-way has been completed. A sum of Rs. 1350 million was allocated during the year under review. The financial utilization remained 85 percent.

(iii) For Drainage and Reclamation works, an allocation of Rs.5029.497 million was made, out of which Rs. 4355.549 million (87 percent) were utilized. Against the targets of drilling of 525 tubewells, excavation of 20.34 MCM of earth for open drains and laying title drains in an area of 6452 hectares, the achievements included drilling of 538 and energization of 68 tubewells, excavation of 15.14 MCM of earth while constructing open drains and installation of tile drains in an area of 6084 hectares. Work on LBOD project continued with financial allocation of Rs. 3114 million. About 40% of physical work has been completed. The work is being accelerated for completion of the project in time. Preparatory work on RBOD also remained under progress.

(iv) Flood Sector Project and Normal Flood Programme were provided with an amount of Rs. 718.325 million against which Rs. 580.942 million (98%) have been expended. The progress under physical work remained 100 percent.

(v) An amount of Rs. 428.000 million was allocated to the Irrigation System Rehabilitation Programme against which Rs. 255.102 million have been released to the Provinces upto the end of June, 1994. The major works included remodelling of irrigation and drainage channels strengthening of canal banks and improvement of irrigation control structures. Against the target of 13.17 MCM of earthwork, 0.037 MCM of concrete-work and 0.03 MCM of stone-work, about 7.53 MCM of earth-work, 0.04 MCM of concrete-work, and 0.12 MCM of stone-work have been achieved.

(vi) Under the On-Farm Water Management programme about 0.03 MHM water was saved by improving, cleaning, remodelling and lining of 2782 watercourses and precision levelling of 15685 hectares of agricultural land against the target of 3880 watercourses and precision land levelling of 16323 hectares.

(vii) An amount of Rs.953.939 million was utilized on the On-Farm Water Management activities of which Rs. 638.106 million were provided in the Federal and Rs. 315.833 million in the Provincial ADPs. The province-wise physical targets and achievements are shown in Table 8.4 given below.

Table 8.4

On-Farm Water Management Programme

1993-94

	Watercourses Improved		Precision Land Levelling	
	Target (No)	Achievement (No)	Target (HA)	Achievement (HA)
Punjab	2284	1472	6647	6938
Sindh	747	540	6810	5769
N.W.F.P.	529	566	2654	2767
Baluchistan	320	204	212	211
	3880	2782	16323	15685

Source:- Provincial On-Farm Water Management Directorate.

Review of Provincial Programmes

8.7. About Rs. 1813.979 million were spent on water resources projects in the provinces. The provincial programmes consisted mainly of improvement, re-conditioning, remodelling and extension of the existing irrigation system. The detailed physical achievements are given at Statistical Appendices Tables 8.1 to 8.4. A brief review of major works carried out in provinces is given in the following paragraphs.

Punjab

8.8. Punjab spent about Rs.328.969 million (38 percent) against an allocation of Rs.861.295 million. Nearly 122 K.M. and 928 K.M. of canals were remodelled and rehabilitated respectively. These efforts resulted in providing irrigation water to new cropped area of 26710 hectares. Details of physical achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table 8.1

Sindh

8.9. Against an allocation of Rs. 678.720 million, Rs.630.03 million (93 percent) were utilized on remodelling/rehabilitation of the irrigation network and other activities. The achievements included extension, remodelling, and rehabilitation of 1145 K.M. of canals, construction and remodelling of 190 structures. Efforts made towards efficient and effective utilization water resulted in benefitting 23917 hectares of existing as well as new cropped area. Details of achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table 8.2.

N.W.F.P.

8.10. Against an allocation of Rs.352.917 million an expenditure of Rs. 258.852 million (73 percent) was incurred on remodelling and rehabilitation of canals and allied structures. The physical achievements included remodelling and rehabilitation of 72 K.M. of irrigation channels and remodelling of 20 irrigation structures which in turn benefitted an irrigated cropped area for 3310 hectares. Detailed achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table-8.3.

Baluchistan

8.11. The overall allocation of Rs. 596.128 million, was utilized against various irrigation works including survey, investigation and remodelling/rehabilitation of irrigation channels and allied structures. About 67 K.M. of canals were rehabilitated/extended and 22 structures constructed/remodelled. The improvement measures benefitted 8478 hectares of cropped land. Accomplishment of various activities are given in Statistical Appendix Table 8.4.

Issues

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

i) Problems with construction/contracts especially in projects like CRBC, LBOD, Drainage-IV, etc.

ii) Difficulties in acquisition of land for accomplishment of the anticipated targets of the projects.

iii) Technical problems in projects like CCAD.

iv) Shortage of funds which could not match the financial phasing of PC-Is.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

8.13. The Annual Plan 1994-95 reflects the major objectives of the Eighth Five Year Plan which are reproduced below.

i) Progressive addition to irrigation supply from new surface irrigation schemes and shifting of tubewells from public to private sector with proper management of aquifer.

ii) Improvement and management of the existing irrigation system for conservation and efficient use of water while moving towards modernization of the irrigation system.

iii) Protection of land and infrastructure from waterlogging, salinity and floods.

For realizing the afore-mentioned objectives an amount of Rs. 16621.633 million (Rs. 11293.631 million Federal and Rs. 5328.002 million Provincial) has been allocated to the water resources development projects/programmes during the year 1994-95. Agency-wise and sub-sector-wise financial distribution is shown in Statistical Appendix Table 8.5.

8.14. The proposed annual programme envisages an increase of 0.20 MHM of water from 15.79 MHM in 1993-94 to 15.99 MHM in 1994-95. Of the total water of 15.99 MCM expected to be available by the end of 1994-95, about 10.02 MHM will be available from surface water sources such as watercourse improvement, canal remodelling and small irrigation schemes and 5.97 MHM from groundwater, the bulk of which will come from private tubewells. The physical targets include drilling of 428 SCARP tubewells, transitioning of 1297 tubewells to private sector, excavation of 17.55 MCM of earthwork for open drains and laying tile drains in an area of 7628 hectares. This in turn will, hopefully, protect an affected area of 0.09 MHA. Further about 3400 watercourses are expected to be improved and 19606 hectares of land precisely levelled. Detail of physical work to be undertaken during the year is given in Statistical Appendix Table 8.6.

8.15. Some of the main programmes/projects to be implemented are briefly described below:

i) Stage-II of the ADB assisted Chashma Right Bank Canal project has been completed by December 1993. The 39 K.M. long canal with the capacity of 2780 - 3608 cusecs, in the entire length, would command 9713 hectares of agricultural land in D.I. Khan District of NWFP. The survey and investigation of Stage-III and dove-tailing of Stage-II with Stage-III has been completed. An amount of Rs. 700 million has been allocated to the project for on-going contracts of Stage-III during the year 1994-95.

ii) The work on the ADB assisted Pat Feeder Canal Rehabilitation project, started in 1988-89, will continue with greater momentum in 1994-95 for which a provision of Rs. 1200 million has been made. The proposed allocation is for on-going contracts for 150 KM of main canal, six distributaries and minor canals. In addition, the work on command area development to reap full benefits of the project has been taken up under the Provincial programme.

iii) The IDA and USAID assisted Irrigation System Rehabilitation Project is being implemented in phases. The project is aimed at rehabilitating and remodelling of irrigation channels in all the four provinces. Phase-I of the programme has been completed,and work on Phase-II is in progress. The physical works to be undertaken include 11.38 MCM of earth-work, 0.11 MCM of stone-work and 0.04 MCM of concrete-work. For this purpose an amount of Rs.457.00 million has been allocated to the project during the current fiscal year.

iv) Drainage and Reclamation will continue to receive bulk of the federal allocation for Water Sector. An amount of Rs.6596.50 million, which constitutes 58 percent of the total allocation, has been provided to WAPDA for this programme. During the year, 13 ongoing projects in Punjab, 3 in Sindh and 2 in NWFP will continue while 3 new projects in Sindh namely Right Bank Outfall Drain, Larkana Shikarpur Drainage Project and Geo-synthetic Lining for Water Management Project would be initiated under this sub-sector. The work on LBOD will be accelerated. For this purpose an allocation of Rs. 3600 million in addition to Provincial allocation has been made to complete the project in time. The targets envisage drilling and energization of 428 and 700 SCARP tubewells respectively, excavation of 18 MCM of earthwork for construction of open drains, and installation of tile drainage network in an area of 7628 hectares. All these activities are expected to reclaim a disastrous area of 0.1 MHA.

v) On-Farm Water Management is an ongoing programme and is being assisted by World Bank (OFWM-III), Asian Development Bank (Third Punjab OFWM D.G.Khan) and Government of Japan (OFWM-III). The physical targets include improvement of about 3400 watercourses, precision land levelling of 19606 hectares, construction of 190 water storage tanks and establishment of 1071 demonstration centres. An amount of Rs. 1048.50 million has been allocated for this programme in PSDP 1994-95.

vi) To protect infrastructure, valuable agricultural land and life and property of people from recurring onslaught of floods, a block provision of Rs.950.00 million has been made by the federal government to the Flood

Sector Project and Normal Flood Programme to carry out 19.23 MCM of earthwork and 1.79 MCM of stone work while constructing spurs, dikes bund's etc along the vulnerable/affected reaches of the rivers. In addition to the aforementioned ongoing programme, work on 1992 Flood/Rain Damages Restoration Project will be continued, in full swing, to restore public infrastructure of irrigation and power, communication and works, and education and health facilities at the provincial and federal level. For this purpose Rs.118 million have been allocated in the Federal PSDP 1994-95. Further, substantial amount will be provided to the Provinces for the aforementioned works.

vii) Survey, Investigation and Research is a continuing activity of WAPDA. During the year, work will continue on important projects such as Pakistan Snow and Ice Hydrology, International waterlogging and Salinity Research Institute, Investment Project Preparation in the Water Sector. An amount of Rs.65.215 million has been allocated to this sub-sector.

Federal Areas

viii) Federal areas include FATA,AJK NA and ICT. A block allocation has been made in PSDP 1994-95 for these agencies. The water resources development programmes of the Federal Areas include construction/rehabilitation of small irrigation channels, and structures, installation of tubewells/dugwells and construction of small dams and flood control structures.

Provincial Programmes

Punjab

i) An amount of Rs.1315.656 million has been allocated in the ADP 1994-95 for remodelling/rehabilitation of 605 K.M of canals, construction of 18 new structures, remodelling of 30 existing structures and construction of 2 small dams. It is expected that with accomplishment of the aforementioned works a new cropped area of 26305 hectares would be provided with irrigation water. Details are given in SAT 8.1.

Sindh

i) Rs.2681.428 million (including foreign aid of Rs 1884 million) have been allocated in the provincial ADP 1994-95 to water resources development activities like remodelling/rehabilitation of 30 K.M. of canals, extension of 6 K.M. canals, construction/remodelling of 30 structures. It, in turn, would benefit 101174 hectares of cropped area.

N.W.F.P

i) To strengthen the existing irrigation network and also to take up new irrigation schemes, the NWFP Government has provided an amount of Rs.613.742 million in its ADP 1994-95. The physical targets envisage rehabilitation/remodelling of 96 K.M of canals and 30 structures, construction of 12 new structures and installation of 48 tubewells. These measures would increase the cropped area by 4978 hectares.

Balochistan

i) A large number of small irrigation schemes like small dams, infiltration galleries, delay action dams, weirs, irrigation channels, tubewells and dug-wells are being implemented with the financial assistance of various international donor agencies. Some important projects include Balochistan Minor Irrigation and Agricultural Development Project, Kuwait funded Small Irrigation schemes,Irrigation System Rehabilitation Programme, On-farm Water Management project and Development of Command Area of Pat Feeder Canal project. An amount of Rs. 717.176 million has been allocated in the provincial ADP 1994-95. Some important physical targets include extension/rehabilitation of 30 km canals and construction of 19 new structures. It in turn would benefit a cropped area of 3399 hectares.

CHAPTER - 9

INDUSTRY

REVIEW OF 1993-94

During the year 1993-94 the growth rate in manufacturing was targetted at 8.2 percent including 8.1 percent for the large scale and 8.4 percent for the small scale sector. The performance of large scale manufacturing exhibited a growth rate of 4.49 percent which was much below its target of 8.1 percent. The industries having 63 percent weight in large scale manufacturing sector i.e. sugar, nitrogenous fertilizer, caustic soda, billets, pig iron, storage batteries etc. showed a growth rate of 11.5 percent whereas other industries like cotton ginning, jute goods, paper and board, trucks/buses, tractors, air conditioners and electric motors, registered a negative growth bringing down the growth rate of large scale manufacturing to 4.49 percent. The small scale manufacturing maintained its growth rate of 8.4 percent. Consequently the growth in the manufacturing sector as a whole stood at the level of 5.63 percent.

9.2. The industrial production achievements for the year 1993-94 for major items is given in Statistical Appendix Table-1.2.

PSDP Allocation

9.3. In the Public Sector Development Programme for 1993-94, an allocation of Rs 1686.73 million was made for the manufacturing Sector whereas an expenditure of Rs 1884.90 million was incurred, indicating a utilization of 112 percent. The expenditure included Rs 166.955 million funded from federal government budget, Rs 1582.87 million from public corporation programme and Rs 135.074 million from provincial budget showing utilizations of 72.3, 139.9 and 41.7 percent respectively. Agency-wise break up of allocations and utilizations is given in Statistical Appendix Table 9.1. The detail of the projects/programmes carried out during the year 1993-94 is given below:

Projects/Programmes

Federal PSDP (Budget):

9.4. During the year under review, an expenditure of Rs 166.955 million was made from federal budget in the public sector against an allocation of Rs 230.8 million reflecting 72.3 percent utilization. The budgetary expenditure was mainly incurred on Heavy Electrical Complex (HEC) (Rs 114.084 million), Modernization of Central Testing Laboratories (Karachi, Lahore) and other training/research oriented projects under administrative control of the Ministry of Industries (Rs 18.975 million). Technical Assistance Credit Cell (TAC) project (Rs 8.796 million), BMR of PCP Presses (Rs 0.6 million) and Special Area's Programmes (Rs 24.5 million). HEC is one of the important national development projects aiming at creating a base for the development of high voltage electrical equipment required for electricity transmission net works. Now this project is in advanced stage of its completion and is expected to go into production in December 1994.

Public Corporation (Outside Budget)

9.5. As regards the public corporation programme (outside budget), Rs 1582.87 million were utilized against an allocation of Rs 1131.66 million, showing a utilization of 139.9 percent. A summary of corporation wise allocation and utilization during the year under review is given in Table - 9.1.

Table-9.1

Public Corporations Allocation And Utilization (Outside Budget)

(Million Rs)

Corporations	1993 - 94		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
i. State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (SCCP)	632.00	1246.00	197
ii. State Engineering Corporation (SEC)	209.59	0.0	0
iii. National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC)	198.00	28.00	14
iv. Pakistan Steel (PASMIC)	0.000	220.60	-
v. Utilities Stores Corporation (USC)	83.74	58.80	70
vi. Federal Chemical & Ceramics Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd. (FCCCL)	5.030	29.470	586
vii. Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation	3.30	0.0	0
Manufacturing (Public Corporation)	1131.66	1582.87	140

9.6. A high utilization in public corporations programme was mainly due to expenditures by State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (SCCP) (Rs 1246 million) Pak-Steel (Rs 220.60 million) and Federal Chemicals and Ceramic Corporation (Pvt) Ltd. (Rs 29.470 million). State Engineering Corporation (SEC) and Pakistan Industrial Corporation (PIDC) did not utilize anything at all from the outside budget allocation of Rs 209.59 million and Rs 3.30 million respectively.

Special Areas:

9.7. **Azad Kashmir (AK)**: In Azad Kashmir, a number of industrial estates and other small industry sector projects were implemented with an expenditure of Rs 23 million against an allocation of Rs 32.393 million indicating a utilization of 71 percent. During the year under review, work continued on Establishment of Industrial Estates at Rawalakot, Muzaffarabad, Dedyal and Mirpur, Vocational Institutes at Kotli and Bagh and Integrated Development of Sericulture Industry in Azad Kashmir, Women Industrial Schools, Conversion of six Women Industrial Homes into Women's Industrial Schools, Setting up of Wood Working, Carving and Wool Weaving Centre and establishment and upgradation of Vocational Youth Centres in AK.The expansion and modernization of existing Government Printing Press at Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir was completed. Azad Kashmir Small Industries Corporation (AKSIC) carried out survey for the establishment of small cottage industries and self employment schemes through credit assistance programme.

9.8. **Northern Areas and FATADC:** Full utilization against the allocation of Rs 1.5 million was reported in the industry sector of Northern Areas. No utilization however has been reported by FATADC against the allocation of Rs 2.73 million for various projects in the manufacturing sector.

Provincial programme:

Punjab

9.9. The Sub-sector wise budget allocation and utilization in the industry sector of Punjab Province is summarised in able 9.2.

Table 9.2

Allocation And Utilization
(Punjab)

(Million Rs)

Sector/Sub-Sectors		1993 - 94 Allocat-tion	Utiliza tion	Percentage Utilization
i)	Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC)	166.26	80.68	48.5
ii)	Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development	1.59	0.15	9.4
iii)	Printing and Stationery	9.58	0	0
Total Industries (Punjab)		177.43	80.83	45.6

9.10. The overall utilization in the industry sector of Punjab was 45.6 percent. The Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC), which is mainly responsible for promotion of small industries in Punjab, carried out various Programmes. The overall utilization of allocated funds in PSIC was 48.5 percent.

9.11. Utilization under Directorate of Industries and Mineral was reported to be Rs 0.15 million, against an allocation of Rs 1.59 million, reflecting 9.4 percent achievement.

Sindh:

9.12. Allocation and utilization during the year 1993-94 in the industry sector of the Sindh Province is given in Table 9.3 below:

Table 9.3

Allocation and Utilization (Sindh)

(Million Rs)

Sector/Sub-Sector	1993 - 94 Allocation	Utilization	Percentage Utilization
i. Sindh Small Industries Corporation. (SSIC)	24.73	9.501	38
ii. Directorate of Industries.	1.73	0.235	14
iii. Self Employment Scheme.	6.11	0	-
iv. Sindh Government Printing Press	3.55	3.148	89
v. Survey and Studies	0.38	0	0
Total:Industries (Sindh)	36.50	12.884	35

9.13. During the year 1993-94, Rs 24.73 million was provided to complete two (2) ongoing scheme entitled "Establishment of Textile Training Centre at Memon Goth, Karachi" and SIE for Power - loom Sector at Mirpurkhas. SSIC has already set-up 16 SICs in Sukkur, Larkana and Hyderabad Divisions where 1630 plots have been developed out of which 421 have been colonized. Rs 3.55 million was provided to complete the scheme entitled "Establishment of Stationery and Form Office at Civic Centre Hyderabad" and another scheme entitled "Construction of Building and Import of Machinery for Establishment of Sindh Government Press at Hyderabad Phase-I" was initiated during the year. Rs 3.148 million has been spent on the project during 1993-94. Another Rs 0.380 million was provided for carrying out feasibility studies on utilization of by products of sugar industry, oil seeds, paddy and dates. No progress has been reported on this front. Rs 1.729 million was provided to speed up the work on residential accommodation of staff and officers of Regional Directorate of Sukkur, out of which Rs. 0.235 million were spent upto April 1994.

NWFP

9.14. A summary of industry sector allocation and utilization in NWFP during the year 1993-94 is given in Table - 9.4.

Table 9.4

Allocation and Utilization
(NWFP)

(Rs million)

Sector/Sub-sectors	1993 - 94		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
i) Industrial Estates Sarhad Development Authority (SDA)	38.33	17.00	44
ii) Small Industries Development Board (SIDB)	57.00	23.35	41
iii)Other Programmes including Printing and Stationary.	1.51	1.012	67
Total Industries (NWFP)	96.84	41.36	43

9.15. During 1993-94, an expenditure of Rs 17 million was made by SDA. The work on Industrial Estate Peshawar and some other Joint Venture Projects of SDA continued. As of now about 50 percent of the infrastructural work on Industrial Estate has been completed. The projects namely Agricultural Light Engg. Programme Mardan (Phase-II), Wood Working Centre, Karak, Leather Goods Service Centre, Bannu (Phase-II), "Improvement and Extension of Stationery and Press Facilities in NWFP Saidu Sharif Swat" were completed during the year. The project wood working centre, Chitral is fully operational now.

Baluchistan

9.16. A summary of budget allocation and utilization in the industry sector of the Baluchistan Province is given in Table 9.5 below:-

Table 9.5

Allocation and Utilization
(Baluchistan)

(Million Rs)

Sector/Sub-Sectors	1993 - 94	
	Alloca-tion	Utilization
Industrial and Trading Estates.	9.10	0
Handicrafts Development and Other Centres	4.40	0
Total Industries (Baluchistan)	13.50	0

9.17. An allocation of Rs 13.50 million was made for the development projects in the Province of Baluchistan during 1993-94. The programme envisaged the development of Industrial and Trading Estate at Quetta and Dera Murad Jamali and handicrafts sale and display centre at Quetta. No progress has been reported on these projects.

Private Investment

9.18. During 1993-94, the policies of privatization, deregulation and market friendly environment were reinforced, widened and strengthened. A new concept of public private partnership was also introduced to enable the private sector to play a key role in rapid social sector development and labour intensive industrialization in relatively under developed areas. The privatization process was made transparent, speedier and conformant to the principles of broad based participation of the general public in the acquisition of ownership of divested industrial assets.

9.19. Many new measures were taken to attract foreign and domestic investment. The message of dismantling of investment controls was transmitted to the grass root level. The multiplicity of government agencies dealing with investment decisions was dispensed with and a Board of Investment was set up merging the National Investment Council, the Pakistan Investment Board and the Investment Promotion Bureau.

9.20. The private investors fully responded to the incentives and facilitating policies of the Government during the year and consequently, the installed capacity in notable industries like textiles, fertilizers, cement and sugar expanded during the year. Industrial investment in

manufacturing sector as a whole increased by 15.08 percent during 1993-94. Investment in public sector increased by 3.23 percent while that in private sector rose by 15.75 percent.

Industrial Production During 1993-94

9.21. During the year under review, the manufacturing sector is expected to achieve an overall growth rate of 5.6 percent against the target of 8.2 percent. The growth rate in the large scale industries is estimated to be 4.5 percent against a target of 8.1 percent while the small scale industries maintained its growth rate at 8.4 percent. The major industrial items which recorded increase during the year were cotton yarn, Cigarettes, fertilizer, soda ash, caustic soda, sugar, motor tyres, bicycles and billets. The production of cotton cloth, jute goods, paper and board, motor cycles and tractors registered decline during the year. The decline in production was mainly explained by industry specific reasons such as shortage of raw material, BMR, repair and maintenance, mechanical fault and closure of some units.

9.22. The industrial production during the year 1993-94 compared with the year 1992-93 for major industrial items is given in Statistical Appendix Table 1.2.

PROGRAMMES FOR 1994-95

9.23. An overall growth rate of 6.9 percent has been projected for the year 1994-95 for the manufacturing sector which includes 6.2 percent for the large scale sector and 8.4 percent in the small scale sector. On the whole, the growth momentum of manufacturing sector will be maintained and further strengthened through providing better infrastructure facilities and more concessions/ incentives. Production in industries like cotton yarn, cloth, vegetable ghee/cooking oil, cement, fertilizer and sugar will be improved through better capacity utilization. Enhanced private industrial investment under new incentives and favourable industrial atmosphere will add new production capacity in the coming years. A number of large and medium industrial projects are likely to come on production stream. The industrial production is expected to contribute more favourably towards economic growth of the country during 1994-95. The projection of major items of industrial production is given in Statistical Appendix Table-1.2.

9.24. The policy of privatization, deregulation and relaxation of investment controls, simplification of sanctioning procedures and improvement in the investment climate will continue. Improvement in the law and order situation will also contribute in promoting the pace of investment and production. The policy of the government to boost up the private sector in order to shoulder the major responsibilities for future industrialization will be further strengthened.

Federal PSDP

9.25. In the Federal Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) Rs 698.276 million have been earmarked for the manufacturing sector for the year 1994-95 indicating an increase of 200 percent over the previous year. The increase in the budget allocations for 1994-95 is mainly attributable to allocation of Rs 452.8 million for Peoples Steel Mills Karachi. Other

budget allocations for 1994-95 include: Rs. 90.560 million for Pak American Fertilizer Modernization and Expansion Project Daudkhel, Rs 37.633 million for Heavy Electrical Complex, Kot Najibullah, Haripur, Rs 27.168 million for Hazara Phosphate Fertilizer, Haripur, Rs 25.269 million for modernization of CTL, (Karachi, Lahore), Rs 25.318 million for training/research oriented projects of Ministry of Industries, Rs 4.528 million for BMR of Printing Corporation Pakistan (PCP) Press, Islamabad. In addition, Rs 35 million have been earmarked for Special Areas.

Public Corporation

9.26. The corporation wise detail of Public corporation programme alongwith source of financing during 1994-95 is given in Table-9.6.

Table - 9.6

Public Corporation Programme 1994-95

(Million Rupees)

Corporations	Total	Self Financing	Bank Borrowing	Local Equity	Foreign Loan/Equity
SEC	289.5	0.0	139.5	0.0	150.0
NFC	2315.0	403.0	0.0	0.0	1912.0
SCCP	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
USC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PIDC	11.7	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
PASMIC	4380.0	1410.0	1220.0	0.0	1750.0
TOTAL INDUSTRY:	7001.2	1829.7	1359.5	0.0	3812.0

9.27. The Public Corporations will limit themselves to balancing, modernization and replacement (BMR) through self-financing, bank borrowing and foreign loan/equity. SCCP is implementing Geological Investigation Project for the evaluation of raw material for setting up of a cement project. State Engineering Corporation of Pakistan (SEC), Plans to obtain bank credit of Rs 139.5 million and foreign loans of Rs 150 million for the completion of its HEC project. National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC), envisages to undertake PAFL Modernization and Expansion project, Daudu Khel with the financial and technical assistance of OECF Japan and PIDC Plans to undertake various projects through self financing with an estimated expenditure of Rs 11.7 million during 1994-95.

Special Areas Programme:

9.28. An allocation of Rs 35 million has been earmarked for the industry sector of Special Areas as shown in Table 9.7.

Table 9.7.

Development Out-Lays 1994-95
(Special Areas)

(Million Rs)

Areas	Revised Estimates for 1993-94	Allocation for 1994-95	% increase/ (Decrease) over actual in 1993-94
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	23	29	26
Northern Areas	1.5	6	-
FATADC	0	0	-
Total (Special Areas)	24.5	35	42.8

9.29. The major on-going projects which will be continued by AJ & K government during 1994-95 include: Establishment of Industrial Estates at Rawalakot, Dadyal and Muzaffarabad, Vocational Training Institute at Bagh, setting up of Ten Women Industrial Schools in Azad Kashmir, Development of New Industrial Area at Mirpur, Integrated Development of Sericulture, Conversion of six Women Industria Homes into Schools, Establishment of Display Centre at Muzafarabad and Establishment of Vocational Youth Centres in Azad Kashmir.

Provincial Programme

Punjab

9.30. An allocation of Rs 106.65 million has been made for Punjab for the year 1994-95 as compared to the revised estimates of Rs 80.83 million during 1993-94. Budgetary allocations for 1994-95 as compared with the year 1993-94 are summarized in Table-9.8.

Table 9.8

Development Out-Lays 1994-95
(Punjab)

(Million Rs)

Sector/Sub-Sectors	Revised Estimates for 1993-94	Allocation for 1994-95	Percentage increase/ (Decrease)
i) Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC)	80.68	105.375	31
ii) Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development (Industry Sector)	0.15	1.275	750
Total (Punjab) 2	80.83	106.65	32

9.31. Out of an allocation of Rs 105.375 million for PSIC, a major provision of Rs 96.875 million has been made for subsidy on Rural Industrial Programme (RIP) and Self Employment Scheme (SES) to be paid to Bank of Punjab and other Commercial Banks under LMM Scheme on account of difference of mark up. The remaining Rs 8.5 million have been allocated to Institute of Leather Technology Gujranwala (Phase-III) and strengthening the activities of Metal Industries Development Centre, Sialkot. The programme of Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development, Punjab, includes grant of scholarship for industrial education and training of students in the field of woolen textile technology at Jhang Centre.

Sindh

9.32. An allocation of Rs 17.8 million has been made for 1994-95 for industry sector of Sindh. A summary of sector-wise allocations for 1994-95, alongwith revised estimates for 1993-94 are given in Table-9.9 below.

Table 9.9

Development Outlays (1994-95)
(Sindh)

(Million Rs)

Sector/Sub-Sectors	Revised Estimates for 1994-95	Allocation for 1994-95	Percentage/ increase/ (Decrease) over RE 1994-95
i. Sindh Small Industries Corporation.	9.501	15.326	61
ii. Directorate of Industries.	0.235	0.100	(57)
iii. Sindh Government Printing Press	3.148	2.00	(36)
v. Surveys and Studies	-	0.420	-
Total:- Sindh	12.884	17.8	38

9.33. Rs 15.325 million constituting 79% of the total sectoral allocation has been earmarked to speed up work on 11 on-going schemes of SSIC out of which Rs 2.0 million has been allocated for new projects. In the 14 Small Industries Estates set up in the Province, 221 small industries units are operating in Larkana,Sukkur and Hyderabad Divisions and about 84 units are under construction. Besides 2 SIE Power Loom at Tando Adam, Sanghar and Mirpurkhas has also been setup. Work on Readymade Garment Training Centre, Karachi, Auto Diesel Training Cum-Service Institute, Karachi, Glass Bangle Centre based on Silica Sand, Hyderabad, Technical Training Centre. Gadap Karachi and TTC would be speeded up. Work on residential accommodation of staff and officers of Regional Directorate of Sukkur would be speeded up and completed in 1994-95 for which Rs 0.100 million has been provided in the ADP. Construction of building for establishment of Sindh Government Press at Hyderabad (Phase-I) at an estimated cost of Rs 19.5 million would be taken up in 1994-95. Rs 45 million was provided during the 1993-94 for import of the requisite machinery. Studies on possible utilization of by-products of sugar industry, oil seeds, paddy and dates in Sindh would be undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs 0.8 million of which Rs 0.38 million was provided during 1993-94 and Rs 0.420 million has been allocated in ADP 1994-95 for completion of the project.

N.W.F.P.

9.34. An allocation of Rs 70.00 million has been earmarked for 1994-95 for the industry sector of NWFP. A summary of Budgetary allocation for 1994-95, as compared with the year of 1993-94 is given in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10

Development Outlays (1994-95)
(NWFP)

(Million Rs)

Sector/Sub-Sectors	Revised Estimates for 1993-94	Allocation for 1994-95	Percentage increase/ (decrease) over RE 1993-94
i) Industrial Estates Sarhad Development Authority (SDA)	17.00	37.00	118
ii) Small Industries Development Board (SIDB)	23.35	33.00	41
iii)Other Programmes including Printing and Stationary.	1.012	0	
Total Industries (NWFP)	41.362	70.00	69

9.35. The programmes of SDA for 1994-95 include: Development of Industrial Estates at Peshawar, Swat and Hattar (Rs 9.66 million), SDA's share of equity for joint venture projects (Rs 20.34 million), Improvement/Extension of existing infrastructure facilities in Industrial Estates (Rs 2.0 million), Industrial Feasibility Studies (Rs 2.5 million), Environmental Protection and Pollution Control (Rs 2.0 million) and link Road Hattar (Rs 1.00 million).

9.36. SIDB Plans to carry out Small Industrial Estate at Charsadda, Electronic Development Centre, Peshawar, Wood Working Centres at Karak and Mansehra, Pak-Holland Metal Project (Phase-II), Peshawar, scholarships for trainees and subsidized credit for self employment scheme. Other programmes consist of installation of computer in Industry Department and Readymad Garments Centre, Kohat.

Baluchistan

9.37. A package of incentives has been announced for potential investors to boost industrialization in Balochistan. The Provincial Government has announced incentives like the subsidy on Electricity dues and a mark-up subsidy on Bank interest loans. It is envisaged that with the establishment of this Industrial Estate, around 8 to 10 thousand job opportunities will

be made available to the educated youth and local labour-force. The establishment of these industries would also provide forward and backward linkages besides the setting up of allied trade and commerce activities in the area.

9.38. It has also been planned to establish an Industrial Estate at Bostan for which land has already been earmarked and other infrastructural facilities are being provided under a planned programme.

Private Sector investment and Industrial Production.

9.39. Privatization, deregulation and liberalization policies of the government have greatly widened the scope of investment and opened up new vistas of investment for both local and foreign investors. A comprehensive package of incentives has been provided to the investors which are second to none in the emerging capital markets. They can avail fiscal and monetary concessions at par with their local counterparts. Foreign investors are allowed to select any field of investment of their own choice without any restriction. Some of the areas worth mentioning are power generation, petro-chemical, petroleum and gas, electronics, fertilizers, engineering, agro-based and export-oriented industries, hi-tech industries, etc. A data bank with worldwide linkage will be created in the Board of Investment to cater to domestic and foreign investors all information about government policies, market data on investment opportunities and joint venture partners.

9.40. Manufacturing sector is expected to grow by 6.9 percent during 1994-95 including 6.1 percent in large scale industries and 8.4 percent in small scale industries. In the manufacturing sector, a number of new large and medium factories involving an investment of Rs 34.7 billion would be operational in 1994-95. However, in view of concentration of new projects in textiles related activities, the prospects of structural related growth appear limited. The critical restraining factors in increasing the production, however, will continue to be the availability of agro-based raw material, intensity of load shedding and export prospects of manufacturing goods. In anticipation of additional output from new capacities, improvement in power supply and revival of domestic and external demand, the output of large scale manufacturing is projected to grow by 6.2 percent.

CHAPTER-10

MINERALS

REVIEW OF 1993-94

10.1 An overall expenditure of Rs 1298.452 million was incurred in the mineral sector against a budgetary allocation of Rs 1565.945 million showing an achievement of 82.9 percent. This included expenditures of Rs 1283.101 million against a budgetary allocation of Rs 1535.127 million by the federal Ministries/Agencies and Rs 16.764 million against a budgetary allocation of Rs 32.318 million by the provinces showing 83.6% and 51.9% achievement respectively. In Special Areas (Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Northern Areas), Rs 9.173 million were spent against an allocation of Rs 13.769 million, showing an achievement of 67 percent.

10.2. Federal Agency-wise and Province-wise details of the expenditure in comparison to the allocation is given in Statistical Appendix Table 10.1.

Federal PSDP (Budget):

Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP):

10.3. Geological Survey of Pakistan implemented four development projects during the year under review (1993-94) and utilized Rs 7.629 million against a budgetary allocation of Rs 7.864 million showing 97% utilization. For the project "Establishment of Geo-Science Laboratory in GSP (GSP-JICA), Rs 5.672 million were utilized against budgetary allocation of Rs 5.864 million and for the project "Exploration and Evaluation of Iron Ore deposits in Chiniot Area, District Jhang" Rs 1.957 million were utilized against a budgetary allocation of Rs 2.00 million.

10.4. As regards, Exploration and Evaluation of Iron Ore in Chiniot, GSP had targeted drilling of 6 drill holes and Chemical analysis of 90 samples, preparation of subsurface maps and detailed gravity and magnetic surveys in anomalous areas. However, against these target two bore holes have been completed in Chiniot area for a Cumulative depth of 648.5 meter. Regarding, establishment of Geoscience laboratory in Islamabad, GSP had planned to provided necessary officers and staff for the project work to undertake and complete the petrographic, mineralogical and geochronological studies for lead, zinc and/or silver and interpretation of data through maps and reports and also to undertake and complete chemical analysis of additional 250 rock samples collected from the territory of the Axial Belt/Northern Area for the above minerals. Whereas, against these targets, 1604 polished and normal thin sections were prepared, 837 samples pulverised, samples analyzed and 9171 estimation of various elements were carried out.

Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation(PMDC):

10.5. An allocation of Rs.13.494 million was made for PMDC's project "PC-II scheme for pre-feasibility study of Duddar Zinc-Lead deposits in Baluchistan" which is being carried out with technical and financial support of UNDP. PMDC have utilized an amount of Rs 9.584 million from budgetary allocation for this project during 1993-94 showing an achievement of 71.0%.

10.6. As a result of drilling done by PMDC with the assistance of UNDP, an ore body of 9.26 million tonnes with 10.88 percent zinc and 2.10 percent lead content has been proved over a small area of about 1/2 square kilometer. There is a possibility of further improving the size of the ore body by conducting additional drilling around Duddar. In this respect PC-II for zinc-lead prefeasibility study has been revised with total cost of Rs.232.520 million including Rs.117.858 million as FEC which is under process of approval through CDWP/ECNEC.

Saindak Metals (Pvt) Ltd./Resources Development Corporation (RDC):

10.7. Saindak Copper-Gold Project(District Chagai Baluchistan), has incurred an expenditure of Rs 1256.715 million (FEC Rs 374.839 million) against the budgetary allocation of Rs 1500.00 million during 1993-94 showing an achievement of 83.8%.

10.8. Saindak Copper-Gold Project was approved by ECNEC on 31st December,1989 at a cost of Rs 6001 million including foreign exchange cost of Rs 3806 million. However, a Revised PC-I at an estimated cost of Rs 12325.26 million with an FEC of Rs 7184.46 million (105% increase over approved cost) is under consideration. The project envisages mining, milling and smelting for producing blister copper together with gold and silver in Phase-I, followed by marketing/processing of magnetite, molybdenite & Pyrite concentrates in Phase-II. Metallurgical Construction Corporation (MCC) of China is the major supplier of plant and equipment and as per turnkey contract, repayment of their US $ 84 million supplier's credit will be made in the form of blister copper at the prices ruling at the time of export.

10.9. Saindak Copper-Gold Project is under implementation and as per agreed schedule the project is to start trial production in August 1995, with an annual commercial production of 15810 tonnes blister copper containing 1.47 tonne gold and 2.76 tonnes silver.

10.10. The infrastructure of the project is being supported by Government of Pakistan (GOP) and Government of Balochistan (GOB). GOP is supporting power supply, water supply, railtrack and township which are progressing satisfactorily to match the project completion within schedule. The power supply item needs little accelerated progress for which SML, MCC and M/s Siemens are coordinating to complete it within MCC time schedule. Govt of Balochistan is supporting school, hospital and road from Tahlab to Saindak. School and Hospital are almost complete while road construction is a little behind schedule.

SPECIAL AREAS:

10.11. PSDP allocation for special areas was Rs 13.769 million has been against which Rs 9.173 million spent, exhibiting an achievement of 67 percent. Special Areas which include Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), receive lump sum allocation through Federal Public Sector Development Programme. Sector-wise allocations of projects with reference to priorities, are fixed by concerned administrative Ministry/Divisions and implementing organizations.

Azad Kashmir Minerals and Industrial Development Corporation (AKMIDC):

10.12. An amount of Rs 7.374 million has been spent against an allocation of Rs 7.990 million by AKMIDC, showing 92 percent utilization. AKMIDC carried out work on projects namely: Mineral Exploration and Evaluation in AJ&K in collaboration with UNDP, (Utilized Rs 2.900 million), Regional Geological Mapping and Ore potential assessment in Northern part of Neelum Valley, Azad Kashmir - A joint project of EEC and AKMIDC (Utilized Rs 0.130 million), Development of pegmatite deposit of Peshian Distt: Muzaffarabad (Utilized Rs 1.043 million), exploration and evaluation for base and precious metals and industrial minerals in Southern region, A.K. (Utilized Rs 1.875 million), exploration and evaluation for base and precious metals along Bheri, Cham, Kailer belt, Distt. Muzaffarabad and Tehsil Haveli, Distt: Bagh, A.K (Utilized Rs 1.426 million).

Federally Administered Tribal Areas Dev.Corporation (FATADC):

10.13. Against an allocation of Rs 5.77 million, FATADC incurred an expenditure of Rs 1.799 million, showing a utilization of 31 percent. Work on the projects namely, Evaluation of Shinkai copper in Agency, Prospection of Manganese in North Waziristan Agency, Decorative stones/Demonstration Unit, mining and sizing of decorative stone in Sherani Area, F.R.D.I. Khan, Pilot scheme for Marble quarrying in Khyber Agency, Technoeconomic Research Studies for Mineral Development in FATA, Mining and Processing of Manganese in N.W. Agency. Copper Exploration Project (Formulation of Exploration Strategy), Computerization of copper/Mineral Base Technical Data in FATA continued during the year 1993-94.

Provincial:

10.14. A total expenditure of Rs 16.764 million has been reported in the mineral sector projects (excluding coal) in the Provinces against budgetary allocations of Rs 32.318 million showing 52 percent utilization. Financial utilization against therespective allocations and description on major projects in each province is given below:

Punjab:

10.15. An allocation of Rs 3.092 million was made for the execution of a mineral project namely "Development of rock-salt mines in the Salt Range District Khushab" under Punjab Minerals Development Corporation during 1993-94. The project was approved at a total cost of Rs 6.366 million in March, 1992 for establishing a new salt mine of large size in the area of Dodha Wahn, Distt. Khushab on mechanized and scientific lines for production capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum. The scope of work involved drivage of two inclines of about 900 feet each to tap the seam of good quality salt of 10-20 feet, thickness discovered by PUNJMIN through drilling at depth of about 500 feet. The scheme is expected to be completed by the end of June 1995. Against the budgetary allocation of Rs 3.092 million, an amount of Rs 1.031 million were utilized during this period.

Sindh:

10.16. During the year under review, an expenditure of Rs 2.52 million against an allocation of Rs 5.060 million were incurred upto April, 1994 showing an achievement of 49.8%. The projects included Detailed evaluation Cum-development studies of dolomite, gypsum (naigaj), Coal (Ranikot), China clay, fire clay, silica sand, gemstones, marble and granite and mining feasibility of road material and identification/processing of pozzolana in Districts of Dadu & Tharparkar. Rs 2.00 million were additionally provided to speed up the study.

NWFP

10.17. Sarhad Development Authority (SDA) incurred an expenditure of Rs 9.854 million against an allocation of Rs 20.72 million, showing 48 percent utilization during 1993-94. The major projects executed by Sarhad Development Authority during this period were; Geological Survey and Investigation of mineral bearing areas of NWFP, Malakand Chromite Exploration project, PC II scheme Phase-IV, Boulongerite Gold-Silver Exploration project, Chitral, Regional Exploration for precious and Base Metals in Districts Dir, Swat and Banair, Malakand, NWFP (PC II scheme), Regional Exploration for gold and base metals in Hazara, NWFP (PC-II scheme).

Baluchistan:

10.18. During the year under review an expenditure of Rs 3.359 million against an allocation of Rs 3.446 million were incurred showing an achievement of 97.5 percent. The projects included Exploration of Minerals in Vacuum Areas of Baluchistan, Gunga Zinc Lead near Khuzdar and BDA - BHPM of Australia joint venture for Gold Exploration in Chaga Hills, Balochistan.

Private Investment:

10.19. The private sector role has generally remained confined to surface mining of readily available mineral reserves due to its risky nature and long gestation period. The private investment in the mineral sector during the year 1993-94 is estimated to be Rs 458.0 million (Rs 174 million at constant prices). It compares with Rs 371.0 million (Rs 159 million at constant prices) estimated during 1992-93 reflecting 23 percent increase over previous year.

Mineral Production

10.20. Major Mineral Production during 1993-94 were realized in Limestone, Gypsum, Rock salt, Marble/Aragonite, Dolomite and Silica Sand. Mineral production during the year under review is given at Statistical Appendix Table-10.2.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95:

Federal:

10.21. An overall allocation of Rs 2150.219 million has been made for the mineral sector Projects (excluding coal) for the year 1994-95. This includes budgetary allocations of Rs 2110.519 million for the federal government projects and Rs 39.7 for the provincial government projects. Within the federal budget Rs 15.759 million has been allocated to special areas i.e., AJ&K, N.A. and FATADC. A major amount of Rs 2000 million from budget has been allocated for the implementation of the Saindak Copper-Gold Project, which was initiated during 1989-90. Federal sub-sectors allocations include: RDC (Rs 2000 million), GSP (Rs 83.76 million, PMDC (Rs 11.0 million), AKMIDC (Rs 7.99 million), and FATADC (Rs 7.769 million). Agency-wise PSDP allocation and details of the programmes for 1994-95 are given below:

Geological Survey of Pakistan:

10.22. An allocation of Rs 83.76 million has been made for three ongoing mineral projects of GSP, i.e. Establishment of Geosciences Laboratory at Islamabad "GSP-JICA Japan Collaborative Project" (Rs 80.598 million), Exploration and Evaluation of Iron Ore deposits in chiniot Area (Rs 2.264 million) and Construction of Laboratory and Office for GSP at Karachi (Rs 0.906 million).

10.23. The project "Exploration and Evaluation of Iron ore in Chiniot during 1994-95 include; drilling of 6 bore holes, chemical analyses of 90 samples, thin and polished section studies, preparation of subsurface maps and detailed gravity and magnetic surveys in anomalous area.

10.24. Geosciences Laboratory for the year 1994-95 will undertake the Completion of research work pertaining to the assessment of reserves and grade of raw materials needed for the industrial scale production of fused magnesium phosphate (FMP), Continuation of research

work relating to quality-wise assessment of raw materials for chrome-magnesite bricks and other products for local consumption and export. High-tech collaborative research with the Japanese experts and implementation of the technology transfer programme and Initiation of exploration research and mineral deposit modelling for selected lead-zinc and other mineral deposits in Pakistan that may possibly lead to commercial discoveries.

10.25. GSP Laboratory at Karachi during the year 1994-95 will complete finishing and furnishing of constructed building.

Pakistan Minerals Development Corporation (PMDC):

10.26. Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation is implementing an ongoing project, entitled "Duddar Lead-Zinc pre-feasibility study (UNDP Assisted) in Lasbela, Baluchistan. The project is near completion. The PC-II for Zinc-Lead pre-feasibility study has been revised from Rs 140.7 million (FEC of Rs 91 million) to Rs 232.52 million (FEC of Rs 117.858 million). An allocation of Rs 11.0 million, has been earmarked for this project for the year 1994-95.

Resource Development Corporation (RDC):

10.27. The Saindak Copper-Gold Project of RDC has been provided Rs 2000 million from Government budget (including FEC of Rs 316.96 million) for the year 1994-95. The budgetary allocation will be utilized for the completion of the project. The project is expected to start trial production in the middle of 1995.

Special Areas:

10.28. An allocation of Rs 15.759 million has been earmarked by the concerned mineral agencies of Special Areas for the Mineral Sector Development Projects, which includes Rs 7.99 million for Azad Kashmir, and Rs 7.769 million for FATADC.

AKMIDC:

10.29. For the year 1994-95, AKMIDC has planned to implement a programme of Rs 7.99 million for four ongoing mineral development projects. The allocations for projects include; Mineral Exploration and Evaluation in AJ&K in collaboration with UNDP with an allocation of Rs 3.0 million, Development of Pegmatite Mineral Deposits of Neelum Valley District Muzzafarabad with an outlay of Rs 1.64 million, Exploration and Evaluation for Base and precious metal and industrial minerals in southern region , A.K. with an allocation of Rs 2.0 million, Exploration and evaluation for base and precious metals along Bheri, Cham, Kailer belt, Distt: Muzaffarabad and Tehsil Haveli, Distt: Bagh, AK with an allocation at Rs 1.35 million.

FATADC:

10.30. A sum of Rs 7.769 million has been allocated for the year 1994-95 for nine mineral projects of FATADC, which includes; Evaluation of Shinkai Copper in N.W. Agency, Mining and Sizing of Decorative Stone in Sherani Area, F.R. D.I. Khan, Prospection of Manganese in N.W. Agency, Decorative Stone/Demonstration Unit in FATA, Techno-Economic Research Studies for Mineral Development in FATA, Pilot Scheme for Marble Quarrying in Khyber Agency, Mining and Processing of Manganese in N.W., Agency, Copper Exploration Project (Formulation of Exploration Strategy), Computerization of Copper/Mineral Base Technical Data in FATA.

Provincial:

10.31. An allocation of Rs 39.7 million has been earmarked for 1994-95 by the provincial mineral development agencies. Detail of allocations proposed by each province is given below:

Punjab

10.32. An amount of Rs 2.25 million has been allocated for implementation of new scheme namely "Exploration and Evaluation of Iron Ore in Kirana Hills, distt. Sargodha. The project has targetted to achieve Geological and geophysical exploration and drilling during the year 1994-95.

Sindh

10.33. The detailed evaluation cum-development studies on dolomite, gypsum, coal China clay, fire clay, silica sand, gemstone, marble and granite and mining feasibility of road construction material would be speeded up under phase-II of the scheme Mineral Identification for which Rs 1.040 million has been earmarked for 1994-95. Detailed investigation of China clay and other industrial clays in Nagarparkar would also be initiated for which Rs 0.5 million has been provided in the ADP 1994-95.

NWFP

10.34. For the year 1994-95 an allocation of Rs 33.22 million has been proposed for the execution of various mineral projects by Sarhad Development Authority (SDA) namely Boulangerite Gold Silver Exploration Project, Chitral (Rs 1.031 million), Malakand Chromite Exploration Project (Rs 1.25 million), Regional Exploration for precious and Base metals in Distt: Dir, Swat and Bunair, Malakand, (Rs 44 million), Regional exploration for gold and base metals in Hazara (Rs 4.54 million), Joint Venture for mineral project (Rs 22.0 million).

Balochistan

10.35. An allocation of Rs 2.69 million has been earmarked for the execution of one ongoing mineral project entitled "Exploration of Minerals in vacuum areas of Balochistan" This ongoing project is planned to be completed during 1994-95.

Mineral Production Targets:

10.36. Major increase during 1994-95 over estimated production of 1993-94 are anticipated in Lime stone (4.5%), Gypsum (16%), Rock salt (4.4%), Marble/Aragonite (19%), Silica sand (25%), Dolomite (14%), China clay (16%), Soapstone (24%) and Chromite (9%). Statement showing mineral production targets for 1994-95 for the major minerals is given at Statistical Appendix Table-10.2.

CHAPTER-11

ENERGY

I. POWER

REVIEW OF 1993-94

Installed Capacity

During 1993-94,1319 MW of additional generation capacity was added by WAPDA against a target of 2119 MW bringing the total installed capacity in the country to 11349 MW (as shown in Statistical Appendix table-11.1). The Annual Plan target of 2119 MW comprised of 2x432 MW Tarbela unit 13-14, 2x100 MW Mangla units 9-10,420 MW, Muzaffargarh units 1&2, 3x50 MW fluidized bed at Lakhra, 405 MW Additional Gas Turbine and combined cycle at Guddu unit 7-9 and 2x40 MW combined cycle at Kotri & Faisalabad. However, during the period, an addition of 1319 MW was made comprising of Muzaffargarh unit 1 (210 MW), Tarbela Units 13&14 (864 MW), Mangla unit 9 (100 MW) and Guddu combined cycle unit-9 (145) MW, showing 62 percentage achievement. Rest of the units were delayed due to reasons explained in Statistical Appendix Table 11.2.

Generation

11.2 The electricity generation in the country during 1993- 94 was 50599 GWH as compared to 48846 GWH during 1992-93 showing an increase of 3.59 percentage. Details are given in table 11.1. The decrease in hydel generation is atributable to dry seasons during first half of the year.

Table 11.1
Energy Generation (GWH)

ITEM	1992-93	1993-94	% INCREASE
WAPDA			
HYDEL	21108	19430	-7.95
THERMAL	19154	22559	17.78
TOTAL:	40262	41989	4.29
KESC	7889	8060	2.17
AGGREGATE	48151	50049	3.94
PASMIC EXPORT TO KESC	522	415	-20.50
KANUPP EXPORT TO KESC	173	135	-21.97
TOTAL:	48846	50599	3.59

Source:- WAPDA & KESC

Demand and Electricity Consumption

11.3 The computed diversified peak demand during 1993-94 was 9213MW showing an increase of 7.1 percent over the previous year demand of 8602 MW. Details are given in table 11.2.

Table 11.2
Computed Maximum Demand
(MW)

ITEM	1991-92 (Actual)	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 (ACTUAL)	% Increase 1993-94 over 1992-93
WAPDA System	6532	7522	8067	7.25
KESC System	1417	1338	1422	6.28
Aggregate	7949	8860	9489	7.10
Diversified	7717	8602	9213	7.10

Source:- WAPDA & KESC

11.4 Overall electricity consumption during 1993-94 increased by 2.95 percent in both the systems together. Structural break up in both system is shown in Statistical Appendix Tables 11.3, 11.4 and 11.5.

11.5 It can be seen from Statistical Appendix Table 11.5 that consumption of electricity in domestic, commercial, agriculture and others sub-sectors is increased, whereas it decreased in industrial sub-sector as compared to 1992-93 data.

Distribution

11.6 In the year 1993-94, about 31820 GWH energy was sold in WAPDA system against the sale of 31179 GWH in 1992-93 showing 2 perccent increase. . In KESC system 6040 GWH was sold in 1993-94 against 5880 GWH in 1992-93 showing a 2.7percent increase.

11.7 Losses both in WAPDA and KESC systems remained higher than the targets. The main reason for higher losses in WAPDA system are being attributed to constraints of transmission line which resulted in over loading of power voltage lines. Further reasons are being examined.

11.8 Power load shedding continued through out the year in WAPDA and KESC systems. The main reasons were delays in commissioning of generating units as planned and outages of some thermal plants in critical months and overloading of transmission and distribution lines. The maximum loadshedding in 1993-94 was 2579 MW by WPADA in April 1994 and 288 MW by KESC in November 1993. Monthwise loadshedding in both the system is given in Statistical Appendix Table 11.6.

Consumers

11.9 In the year 1993-94, about 445941 new consumers were added in both systems against the target of 573500 showing 78 % achievement of the target. Details are shown in Statistical Appendix Tables 11.7 and 11.8.

Village Electrification

11.10 During 1993-94, the target set for village electrification was 2768 villages against which 5324 villages were electrified by WAPDA only as shown in table 11.3.

Table-11.3
Village Electrification
1993-94

(Nos)

AGENCY	TARGET 1993-94	ACHIEVEMENT 1993-94
WAPDA	2750	5283
FATA	Included above	41
AJK/NA	Not available	Not available.
KESC	18	Not available.
TOTAL:	2768	5324

Source:- Wapda & Kesc.

Nuclear Power

11.11 A 300 MW nuclear plant at Chashma is under construction with Chinese assistance.

Privatization of Power Sector

11.12 Government of Pakistan is pursuing a policy to encourage private sector induction in power generation. Private Power Board of Ministry of Water and Power processed a number of proposals submitted by private sector sponsors. Following activities (table 11.4) were completed during the year 1993-94.

Table 11.4

Physical Targets and Achievements 1993-94

S.No.	Item Unit	Target	Actual
1.	Letters of Support (LOS) expected to be issued.	6 Nos	11 Nos
2.	Capacity of Power Projects for which LOSs are expected to be issued.	734 MW	2096 MW
3.	Capacity of Power Projects for which Expression ofInterest are expected to be received.	1500 MW	19393 MW

Source:- Ministry of Warter and Power.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

Installed Capacity

11.13 During 1994-95, an addition of 1644 MW installed capacity is planned by WAPDA comprising of Mangla unit 10(100 MW), Muzzafargarh units 2,3,5&6(840 MW).C.C.at Kotri and Faisalabad (90 MW),C.C. at Kot Addu units 11-14 (464) MW and Lakhra fluidized bed units 1-3 (150 MW). . As shown in the table below, the total installed capacity of power is planned to increase from 11349 to 12293 MW. Detailes are given in Statistical Appendix Table-11.9.

Table 11.5
Installed capacity

(MW)

	TOTAL 1993-94			TOTAL 1994-95		
	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL
HYDEL	4725	0	4725	4825	0	4825
STEAM	2207	1513	3720	3197	1513	4710
GAS TURBINE AND COMBINED CYCLE	2542	225	2767	3096	225	3321
NUCLEAR	0	137	137	0	137	137
TOTAL:	9474	1875	11349	11118	1875	12993

Source:- WAPDA & KESC

Demand

11.14 Diversified maximum demand is projected to increase to 9912 MW in 1994-95 as against 9213 in 1993-94 showing an increase of 7.59 percent. Break up is given in Table 11.6.

Table 11.6
Computed Maximum Demand (MW)

ITEM	1993-94 (ACTUAL)	1994-95	PERCENT INCREASE
WAPDA System	8067	8567	6.20
KESC System	1422	1642	15.47
Aggregate	9489	10209	7.59
Diversified	9213	9912	7.59

Source:- WAPDA & KESC

Generation

11.15 Total energy generation is projected to be 52769 GWH against 50599 GWH in 1993-94, showing an increase of 4.29 percent. Details are given in table 11.7.

Table 11.7

Energy Generation(GWH)

ITEM	1993-94	1994-95	PERCENT INCREASE
WAPDA			
HYDEL	19430	20727	6.68
THERMAL	22559	23155	2.64
TOTAL:	41989	43882	4.51
KESC	8060	8252	2.38
AGGREGATE	50049	52134	4.17
PASMIC EXPORT TO KESC	415	504	21.45
KANUPP EXPORT TO KESC	135	131	-2.96
TOTAL:	50599	52759	4.29

Source:- WAPDA & KESC

Distribution

11.16 In the WAPDA system 34667 GWH energy is projected to be sold in 1994-95 against the sale of 31820 GWH in 1993-94 showing an increase of about 8.9 percent. The losses are expected to be reduced from 24.2 percent to 21 percent in 1994-95.In KESC system, energy sales in 1994-95 are projected as 6179 GWH against 6040 GWH in 1993-94 showing an increase of 2.37 percent. In KESC system, losses are projected to be increased from 29.8 percent to 30.26 percent during 1994-95. Projects of transmission expansion, distribution and rehabilitation is under implementation and it is expected that as various components of these projects are completed, losses in the system would further be reduced. Details are shown in table 11.8.

Table 11.8

Energy Generation Sale and Losses

(GWH)

SOURCE	WAPDA		KESC		TOTAL	
	93-94	94-95	93-94	94-95	93-94	94-95
Energy Generation	41989	43882	8060	8225	50049	52107
Import	0	0	550 *	635 **	550	635
Total Available for sale	41989	43882	8610	8860	50599	52742
Energy Sale (Excluding import /export between WAPDA/KESC system).	31820	34667	6040	6179	37860	40846
Losses (Percentage)	24.2	21.0	29.8	30.3	25.2	22.6

* 415 GWH from PASMIC and 135 GWH from KANUPP

** 504 GWH from PASMIC and 131 GWH from KANUPP

Source:- WAPDA & KESC

11.17 The power supply position is expected to improve during 1994-95 due to commissioning of 1644 MW of additional capacity. It is expected that load shedding would be much less than last year.

Consumers

11.18 In 1994-95, a total of 571200 new consumers are proposed to be added in both WAPDA and KESC systems. Agencywise breakup is provided in table 11.9.

Table 11.9
Number of Consumers (Incremental)
1994-95

(Nos)

SECTOR	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL
DOMESTIC	500000	42634	542634
COMMERCIAL		16222	16222
INDUSTRIAL	7000	1063	8063
AGRICULTURE	4200	39	4239
OTHERS	0	42	42
TOTAL:	511200	60000	571200

Source:- WAPDA & KESC

Village Electrification

11.19 A budgetary allocation of Rs. 2.0 billion has been made for village electrification to WAPDA only. Besides, villages will be electrified out of the allocations for FATA, NA/AJK and KESC. The overall702Xtargetsillage electrification during 1994-95 are given in table 11.10.

Table-11.10
Village Electrification
1994-95

AGENCY	TARGET 1994-95
WAPDA	6000 *
FATA	Not available.
AJK/NA	
KESC	97
TOTAL:	6097

-* Includes FATA.
Source:- WAPDA and KESC.

Privatization of Power Sector

11.20. Realizing the situation, and recognizing the key role of the energy sector in national development, Government of Pakistan has devised a policy package for attracting overseas investment and to facilitate the development of domestic capital market to raise local financing

for power projects. The main characteristics of this package are internationally competitive terms, attractive framework for domestic investors, reduction in local currency investment requirements, simplification of procedures, and steps to create and encourage a domestic corporate debt securities market.

11.21. Following activities are planned during the year 1994- 95, as given below in table 11.11.

Table 11.11
Physical Targets and Achievements

S. No.	Item Unit	1993-94 Target	1993-94 Actual	1994-95 (TARGET)	Percentincrease 1994-95 over Actual in 1993-94
1.	Letters of Support (LOS) expected to be issued (NOS).	6	11	20	182
2.	Capacity of Power Projects for which LOSs are expected to be issued.(MW).	734	2096	5000	239
3.	Capacity of Power Projects for which Expressions of Interest are expected to be received(MW).	1500	19393	10000	51

Source:- Ministry of Water and Power.

II. OIL

REVIEW OF 1993-94

Consumption

11.22 The consumption of POL products increased from 12.56 million metric tons in 1992-93 to 13.71 million metric tons in 1993-94. Sector wise break down of POL consumption is given in table 11.12.

Table 11.12
Sectorwise Pol Consumption

Sector	POL Consumption 1992-93 (Actual)	POL Consumption 1993-94 (Actual)	Percentage change 1993-94 over 1992-93
Domestic	638311	600238	-6
Industrial	1750117	1890956	8
Agriculture	287181	307796	7
Transport	6194322	6501253	5
Power	3158969	3903252	24
Other	537077	506435	-6
Total:	12565977	13709930	9

* The decrease in domestic sector is attributed to increase electrification/gasification of towns/cities.

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources

Crude Production and Refinery

11.23 Average production of 56643 barrels per day has been achieved in 1993-94 against 59987 in 1992-93 showing decline of 5.7 percent. The decrease in production was due to natural declines, constraint in refining capacity, floods caused by heavy rains, oil transportation from fields to the refineries and problems in export of Badin Crude Oil. Field-wise crude production is given in Statistical Appendix Table 11.10.

11.24 During 1993-94, 6.58 million tonnes of crude was processed in the domestic refineries comprising of 4.19 million tonnes of imported crude and 2.72 million tonnes of domestic crude. About 0.267 million tonnes of domestic crude, however, was exported due to refinery constraints. Details are given in table 11.13

Table 11.13
Crude Source-wise 1993-94

	Barrels per day (Annual Avg.)	Million barrel per Annum	000 Metric Tonnes
Import Crude	84300	30.77	4190
Domestic Crude	55528	20.218	2720
Domestic Crude exported	5455	1.991	267
Net Domestic crude for Refineries	50073	18.277	2453
Total Crude processed by Refineries	134373	49.047	6583

1 tonne = 7.45 bbls
Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

11.25 Since the product mix of refineries and the pattern of POL consumption do not match, therefore, some oil products have to be imported and excess Naphtha produced by refineries is exported. Table 11.14 gives the balance sheet showing source and consumption of POL Products

Table 11.14
POL Consumption

(000 Metric tonnes)

	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 (Actual)
POL Production from refinerie	6175.00	5787.00
POL Import	6886.00	8904.00
Sub-Total:	13061.00	14691.00
Domestic consumption (Includi -ng lubes.)	12388.00	13563.00
Export (Non-energy)/Bunkers	305.00	261.00

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

Drilling

11.26 A total of 50 wells were drilled as against the target of 47 wells, comprising of 28 exploratory and 19 appraisal/ development wells. This shows 106 percent achievement against the target. Details of achievement are given in table 11.15.

Table 11.15
No. of Wells Drilled.

	Explorator Wells	Appraisal Development	Exploratory Wells		Appraisal Development		Total Wells	
	1992-93	1992-93	1993-94		1993-94		1993-94	
	(Actual)	(Actual)	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
OGDC	11	7	10	10	9	5	19	15
Private Sector	10	11	18	18	10	17	28	35
Total	21	18	28	28	19	22	47	50

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

11.27 A total of 9 new oil and gas fields were discovered. Details are given in table 11.16.

Table 11.16
Discoveries in 1993-94

S.No	Name of Field	Operator	Type of Discovery
1.	Miano	PMV	Gas
2.	Bachal	UTP	Oil
3.	Jalal	UTP	Gas
4.	Buzdar South	UTP	Gas/Cond
5.	Buland	UPT	Oil
6.	South Mazari Deep	UPT	Gas
7.	Zaur	UPT	Gas
8.	Badar	PREMIER	Gas
9.	Savi-Ragha	BRITISH GAS COMP.	Gas/Cond

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

Oil Transmission and Storage Structure

11.28 The work on storage capacity of 80000 metric tonnes remained under progress. The work on pumping stations at Babuk and Fazilpur and extension of pipeline from Multan-Machekay project continued.

Foreign Exchange Bill

11.29 The net foreign exchange oil imports bill in 1993-94 was US $1408.21 (excluding share of foreign companies in indigenous crude) million against US $ 1575.88 million in 1992-93. The main elements of foreign exchange bill are shown in table 11.17

Table 11.17
Oil Import Bill

($million)

Imports	1992-93		1993-94	
	Quantity (Mill. To	Total Cost	Quantity (Mill. To	Total Cost
Crude Oil Imported	3.998	512.128	4.192	441.956
Foreign Companies Share in indigenous Crude (Paid in foreign exchange	0.327	32.219	N.A	N.A
Products Imports	6.8	1093	7.875	1007.97
Frieght for Crude		9.95		9.77
TOTAL :	11.125	1647.3	12.067	1459.7
Export	0.13	17.77	0.11	12.45
P.O.L.	0.17	53.65	0.15	39.04
Bunkers				
TOTAL :	0.3	71.42	0.26	51.49
Net Foreign Exchange O Bill.	10.825	1575.88	11.807	1408.21

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

11.30. The Government has announced a new petroleum policy in March 1994 containing liberal and attractive incentives for petroleum exploration and production companies for investment in Pakistan. This policy would help achieve the objects of greater self reliance. In addition, a proper database has been developed in the Directorate General of Petroleum Concessions to enable the petroleum companies to have easy access to relevant information.

Consumption.

11.31. Consumption level of POL is envisaged to reach to 15.33 million metric tonnes in 1994-95 from 13.71 million metric tonnes in 1993-94 showing an increase of 11.8 percent.

Crude Production and Refinery

11.32 Domestic production is being estimated to be about 52414 BPD. Some fields are showing decline in production, mainly due to natural decline of the field and therefore, at this stage, it is being estimated that new discoveries would enable to off set this decline. Details of production are given in Statistical Appendix Table 11.10.

11.33. The amount of crude projected to be processed by three refineries will be 6.294 million metric tonnes in 1994-95. The break up of crude to be processed is given in Table 11.18

Table 11.18
Crude sources-wise 1994-95

(000 Metric Tonnes)

	1993-94 (Actual)	1994-95 (Projected)
Import Crude	4190	3907
Domestic Crude	2720	2632
Domestic Crude export	267	245
Net Domestic Crude for Refineries	2453	2387
Total Crude processed by Refineries	6583	6294

1 ton = 7.45 bbls

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

11.34. The expected POL production and domestic consumption and imports/exports are shown in table 11.19.

Table 11.19
POL Consumption

(000 Metric tonnes)

	1993-94 (Actual)	1994-95 Projected
POL Production from refineries	5787.00	6023.00
POL Import	8904.00	8635.00
Sub-Total:	14691.00	14658.00
Domestic consumption (Including Lubes).	13563.00	14565.00
Export (Non-energy)/Bunkers	261.00	268.00

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

Drilling

11.35. A total of 48 new wells are proposed to be drilled during 1994-95 both in private and public sectors. Details are given in Table 11.20.

Table 11.20
Target for drilling 1994-95

Agency	Exploratory Wells	Appraisal and Dev.Wells	Total Wells
OGDC	8	12	20
Private Sector	14	14	28
Total :	22	26	48

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

Foreign Exchange Bill

11.36. The projected net foreign exchange bill for the year 1994-95 is estimated at US $ 1563.66 million. The breakdown is given in table 11.21

Table 11.21
Oil Import Bill
(Projected)

($million)

Imports	1994-95	
	Quantity (Mill. Ton	Total Cost
Crude Oil Imported	3.996	416.78
Foreign Companies Share in indigenous Crude (Paid in foreign exchange)	0.522	54.46
Products Imports	9.191	1138
Frieght for Crude		10
TOTAL :	13.709	1619.24
Export		
P.O.L.	0.105	13.7
Bunkers	0.163	41.88
TOTAL :	0.268	55.58
Net Foreign Exchange Oil Bill.	13.441	1563.66

Source: Ministry of Pet. & Natural Resources.

Transport and Storage

11.37 Extension of pipeline from Multan - Machekay project will remained under implementation. The work on pumping stations at Babuk and Faizalpur would be completed and the storage capacity of 80000 metric tonnes is expected to be commissioned in December 1994.

III. Natural Gas

REVIEW OF 1993-94

Production

11.38. Average production of natural gas increased from 1599 MMCFD in 1992-93 to 1710 MMCFD in 1993-94 showing an increase of 6.94 %. Field-wise details are given in Statistical

Appendix Table 11.11. The increase in production is on account of bringing on stream some new fields in North and South though there is a decrease in some of the fields due to field depletion.

Supply and Consumption

11.39. The consumption of natural gas increased from 1018 MMCFD in 1992-93 to 1040 MMCFD in 1993-94 showing an increase of 2 % as shown in table 11.22. The increase in supply of gas in the south was primarily due to increase in production from Badin field and Pirkoh.

Table 11.22
Consumption of Purified Natural Gas (Pipeline System)

(MMCFD)

	SSGC	SNGPL	SSGC	SNGPL	TOTAL	
	1992-93	1992-93	1993-94	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Consumption	452	486	431	524	938	955

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

11.40. Besides purified gas, gas was supplied directly from gas fields in raw form to WAPDA for power generation and to fertilizer factories is shown in table 11.23.

Table 11.23.
Consumption of Raw Natural Gas (Direct) in 1992-93 and 1993-94.
(MMCFD)

Gas Field	WAPDA Guddu Power Station		Fertilizer Factories		TOTAL	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Sui	75.44	95.65	-	-	75.44	95.65
Mari	86.32	92.79	222.68	294.56	308.99	387.34
Khandkot	79.22	93.25	-	-	79.22	93.25
Total:-	240.98	281.70	222.68	294.56	463.66	576.25

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

Transmission

11.41. Laying of pipleline by SNGPL for 230 km under project VI continued . Work also continued on pipeline to connect Qadirpur and Dhodak fields with SNGPL Systems. The work on 61 Kilometers 21" diameter pipe line SSGC system, also continued between Shikarpur and Larkana parallel to the existing IRBP pipeline. Work on Kadanwari pipeline project comprising of approximately 120 KM long 24"diameter continued. Besides, work on SSGC system Rehabilitation and expansion project, Gas Purification plant and Quetta pipeline capacity expansion project continued.

Distribution

11.42. The number of gas connections categorywise are given in table 11.24.

Table 11.24
New connections

(NOS)

Category	As on 30th June 1993			Increase in 1993-94			Cumulative
	SNGPL	SSGC	TOTAL	SNGPL	SSGC	TOTAL	
General Industry	2990	1588	4578	67	92	159	4737
Commercial	20256	14750	35006	2622	1865	4487	39493
Domestic	972763	866916	1839679	131581	94614	226195	2065874
Total :	996009	883254	1879263	134270	96571	230841	2110104

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

11.43. A total number of 230841 new consumers have been added during 1993-94 against the target of 239419 showing 96 percent achievement of the target. . The total cumulative number of gas consumers in all sectors have increased from 1.88 million in 1992-93 to 2.11 million in 1993-94.

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

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

Production

11.45. The production of natural gas is projected to increase to 1832 MMCFD in 1994-95 with an envisaged growth rate of 7.13 percent. The expected increase in production of gas is on account of some new fields in north and south besides increase in production of some of existing fields i.e. Dohdak Pirkoh, Kohrewa, Kandanwari, Bhatti, Jalal, Ratana. The estimated production for 1994-95 would change with any change in field behaviour. Details showing field wise production are given is statistical Appendix table 11.11.

Supply and Consumption

11.46. Consumption of gas in the SSGC system is projected to increase from 431 in 1993-94 to 453 MMCFD in 1994-95 whereas in SNGPL system it is envisaged to increase from 524 in 1993-94 to 532 MMCFD in 1994-95. In addition raw gas will be supplied directly from the gas fields to the consumers as given in table 11.25

Table 11.25
Consumption of Raw Natural Gas (Direct) in 1994-95.

(MMCFD)

Gas Field	WAPDA Guddu ower Station	Fertilizer Factories	TOTAL
Sui	89.32	-	89.32
Mari	98.63	291.15	389.78
Khandkot	92.19	-	92.19
Total:-	280.14	291.15	571.29

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

Transmission

11.47. Work on SSGC system Rehabilitation and expansion project, gas purification plant and Quetta pipeline capacity expansion project would continue in 1994-95.

Distribution

11.48. A total of 245250 connections would be given during 1994-95 besides extension of pipeline to a number of towns. Sector-wise breakup is given in table 11.26.

Table 11.26
New Gas Connection During 1994-95

(NOS)

Category	SNGPL	SSGC	TOTAL
General Industry	100	85	185
Commercial	4000	1565	5565
Domestic	135000	104500	239500
Total :	139100	106150	245250

Source:- Ministry of Petoleum and Natural Resources.

11.49. LPG production decreased to 280 thousand tonnes in 1993- 94 from 304 thousand tonnes in 1992-93 recording a decline of 31 percent. This is because production from Mayal field has decreased due to reinjection of gas for enhanced recovery of oil and from Dhurnal due to natural decline of the reservoir. For 1994-95 it is estimated to further decrease to 251 thousand tonnes showing a decline of 10 percent. Details shown in table 11.27.

Table 11.27
LPG Production

(M. TONNES)

AGENCY / SOURCE	1992-93 (ACTUAL)	1993-94 Actual	1994-95 (TARGET)
PRL	13385	15741	15300
NRL	13001	15062	13750
ARL	8841	8795	7500
MEYAL	19763	26194	21900
DHURNAL	30588	14121	10950
DAKHNI	3408	2605	4380
ADHI	22152	19806	17885
TOTAL :	111138	102324	91665
PER DAY	304	280	251

Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

IV. COAL

REVIEW OF 1993-94

11.50. The Total coal production (exclusive of unreported) during 1993-94 was 3.42 million tonnes(private sector 3.04 million tonnes and public sector 0.38 million tonnes) against the target of 3.49 million tonnes showing 98 percent achievement.Performance in areas of explorations, development and production/sales is summarized in table 11.28

Table 11.28
Physical Achievement During 1993-94

Item/Activity	Agency/Sector	Target 1993-94	Achievement 1993-94
1	2	3	4
Exploration			
Drill Holes-Nos (D/DEPTH-METER)	GSP	20 (6000)	13 (2812)
	LCDC	N. A	N. A
	PMDC	N. A	N. A
	PUNJMIN	10 (1220)	N. A
DEVELOPMENT			
Incline/Shaft/ Drivages (Mtrs)	LCDC	N.A	N.A
	PMDC	N.A	N.A
	PUNJMIN	122	N.A
PRODUCTION TONNES	Public Sector		
	i) LCDC	N.A.	15000
	ii) PMDC	386000	321353
	iii) PUNJMIN	40000	39350
	Private Sector*	3064621	3045042
	Total:-	3490621	3420745
SALE (TONNES)	Public Sector		
	i) LCDC	-	2700
	ii) PMDC	386000	315803
	iii) PUNJMIN	40500	36478
	Private Sector**	3064621	3045042
	Total:-	3491121	3400023

* Excludes un-reported production
** Excludes un-reported sales
Source: GSP.PMDC & Punjmin, M/O. Pet. & NR.

11.51. Agency-Wise activities are given below:-

A. Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)

The achievements of GSP during 1993-94 were as follows:-

-Drilling of 13 bore holes with cumulative meterage of 2812.

-Geological, geophysical and geotechnical logging of these holes.

-A core library was established.

-Three short term pumping tests were conducted which confirmed the presence of three aquifers.

B. Lakhra Coal Development Company Ltd.(L.C.D.C)

The design report submitted by CMC of China is being evaluated by LCDC's consultants. LCDC is also developing small coal mines at Lakhra to meet the coal requirements of WAPDA particularly during development period of main mine project. Many small coal mines of LCDC have reached the level of coal seams and are ready for production.

C. Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC).

PMDC produced 321353 metric tonnes coal from its collieries and its annual sale was 315803 metric tonnes of coal against a target of 386000 metric tonnnes of coal.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

11.52 Target of coal production (exclusive of unreported) for 1994-95 is fixed as 3.51 million tonnes (3.13 million tonnes by private sector and 0.37 million tonnes by public sector) against total production of 3.42 million tonnes during 1994-95.

11.53. Details of physical targets for exploration and development programmes of different organizations for the year 1994-95 shown in table 11.29

Table 11.29
Physical Achievement During 1993-94
and Target for 1994-95

Item/Activity	Agency/Sector	Achievement 1993-94	Targets 1994-95
1	2	3	4
Exploration			
Drill Holes-Nos (D/DEPTH-METER)	GSP	13 (2812)	45 (6750)
	LCDC	N. A	N. A
	PMDC	N. A	N. A
	PUNJMIN	N. A	10 (1220)
DEVELOPMENT			
Incline/Shaft/ Drivages (Mtrs)	LCDC	N.A	N.A
	PMDC	N.A	N.A
	PUNJMIN	N.A	250
PRODUCTION TONNES	Public Sector		
	i) LCDC	15000	N.A
	ii) PMDC	321353	326000
	iii) PUNJMIN	39350	48000
	Private Sector*	3045042	3136836
	Total:-	3420745	3510836
SALE (TONNES)	Public Sector		
	i) LCDC	2700	N.A.
	ii) PMDC	315803	326000
	iii) PUNJMIN	36478	50486
	Private Sector**	3045042	3136836
	Total:-	3400023	3513322

* Excludes un-reported production
** Excludes un-reported sales
Source: G.S.P, PMDC, PUNJMIN.

11.54 Agency-wise programme is given below:-

A. **Geological Survey of Pakistan.(GSP).**

Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP) proposes to undertake:

- Reconnaissance survey of 3000 sq.km., detailed topogeological mapping of 200 sq.km. Measurement of 12 stratigraphic sections, preparation of 12 maps of underground workings and collection of 5 run of mine samples (5 tonnes each).

Two Specific tracts are to be selected and a total of 6750 meters drilling will be carried out in about 45 bore holes.

- Samples of coal will be collected and analysed for determining quality of coal.

- Geophysical surveys will be carried out for correlating coal seams and for sub-surface structures.

- Detailed Evaluation Studies will be carried out through local and foreign consultants for determining the general mineability of deposits.

B. **PMDC**

PMDC proposes to produce/sale 326000 metric tonnes of coal, during 1994-95.

C. **Punjab Mineral Development Corporation(PUNJMIN)**

Punjab Mineral Development Corporation proposes to undertake drilling and other development work against the two projects i.e. Expansion of Dandot Coal Mines and Exploration of Coal in Chumb area, district Chakwal.

V. Energy Conservation

11.55. Major achievements during 1993-94 and targets for 1994-95 are given below in table 11.30

Table 11.30

SECTOR	PEREFORMANCE 1993-94 Target	Achievement	TARGET FOR 1994-95
Agricultur	100 tubewells audit retorfits.	Nil	100 tubewells audit.
Building	6 Workshops on build energy code.	3 Workshops on building energy code.	1 Workshop held.
	1 building advisory study.	Structure of building complete	
	50 building retorfit programme.	Nil	20 building retorfit programme.
Industry and Power	7 energy audits	Nil	10 energy audits
	60 electrical system and steam surveys.		50 electrical system and steam surveys.
	45 personal control surveys.	Nil	
	60 boiler replacement programme surveys	3 boiler replacement programme surveys	25 boiler replacement programme surveys
	800 power factor equipment installation.	Nil	
Transport	4200 vehicle tune up	2600 vehicle tune up.	3000 vehicle tune up.

Source: Enercon.

PSDP Allocation

11.56. The agency wise details of PSDP allocation for Energy Sector for 1994-95 are shown in Statistical Appendix Table 11.12.

CHAPTER-12

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

REVIEW OF 1993-94

The public sector development programme for 1993-94 originally envisaged an outlay of Rs.38,752.43 million which included Rs. 36,163.87 million for the Federal programme and Rs.2,588.56 million for the Provincial programme. The Federal programme included Rs. 19,885.14 million for the public sector corporations. The utilization during the period under review was Rs. 33,073 million giving an overall utilization of 85 per cent. The shortfall in expenditure was attributed to low utilization by Pakistan Railways, D.G. Ports & Shipping, National Highway Authority, Civil Aviation Authority, Pakistan Postal Services Corporation and Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation etc. The expenditure incurred by the PIAC far exceeded the allocated funds.The expenditure incurred by the Public Sector Corporations was Rs.17,477.67 million giving a utilization of about 88 per cent. Under the provincial programme an expenditure of Rs. 2,183.71 million was incurred giving a utilization of about 84.4 per cent. Details may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table 12.1. Major physical achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table 12.2.

12.2 Sub-Sector wise details of the physical implementation of the 1993-94 programme are given in subsequent paras.

A. Federal Programme

I. Railways

12.3 The freight traffic projected for 1992-93 and 1993-94 and actual carried by the Pakistan Railways is indicated in Table 12.1 below:-

Table 12.1

	Freight Traffic (MTKM)	Passenger Traffic (MPKM)
1992-93		
- Plan Target	12,476	19,335
- Actual	6,180	16,892
Achievement (%)	50	87
1993-94		
- Plan Target	6,976	21,187
- Actual	5,939	16,385
Achievement (%)	85	77.3

12.4 A perusal of above table would indicate that Pakistan Railways continued with the declining trend both in Passenger and freight traffic. The freight traffic carried during 1993-94 was 4 per cent lower than the traffic carried during 1992-93. Compared to plan target the achievement was only 85 per cent. Similarly the Passenger traffic, carried during 1993-94 declined by 3 per cent compared to the traffic carried during 1992-93. The passenger traffic also fell short of the plan target by 22.7 per cent.

12.5 Against the allocation of Rs. 2,633.48 million, an expenditure of Rs. 1952 million was incurred during 1993-94, giving a utilization of 74 per cent only. The low expenditure incurred by Pakistan Railways was attributed to non-availability of self generation of funds through sale of the Railway's land and the stated decrease in budgetary resources. In physical terms, rail renewal of 74 Km, sleeper renewal of 84 Km, procurement of 5 DE locomotives, renovation of 60 coaches/wagons, manufacture of 6 passenger coaches, fitment of roller bearing to 450 freight wagons and 25 per cent work on track circuiting on 94 stations was carried out.

II. Ports & Shipping.

12.6 An allocation of Rs 900.10 million was made for the ports development programme during 1993-94, which included Rs.98 million for renovation/overhauling of survey vessel S.V. Behr-e- Paima. Against this an expenditure of Rs 231.16 million was incurred which gives a utilization of 26 per cent only. The low expenditure was attributed to lower utilization on the major projects viz. Gwadar Fish Harbour, Jinnah Bridge Phase-II and the Bulk water supply for Gujjo Canal to P.Q.A. industrial area. No expenditure was reported in relation to the renovation/overhauling of survey vessel S.V. Behr-e-Paima.

12.7 Among the major projects, an expenditure of Rs.25.0 million was incurred on Port Qasim Phase-I project, Rs.33.89 million on the Gwadur Fish Harbor Project, Rs.89.505 million (as Federal Share of cost) on construction of Jinnah Bridge Phase-II and Rs.64.166 million on work relating to the Bulk Water Supply from Gujjoo canal to the PQA industrial area. The progress of work on Jinnah Bridge Phase-II relating to piling, pile cap, services diversion, auxiliary bridge and piers remained behind schedule.

III. Roads and Bridges (Federal)

12.8 An allocation of Rs 12,643.42 million was made for the Federal Highways against which an expenditure of Rs.11,191.913 million was incurred. Details are given below:-

National Highways & Bridges

12.9 An allocation of Rs.11,800.0 million was made for National Highways against which an expenditure of Rs.10382.8 million was incurred which gives a utilization of 88 per cent. The low expenditure incurred by the NHA was attributed to the shortfall in the release of funds by the Government. Details are given as under:-

i) An expenditure of Rs.118.0 million was incurred on work relating to the Kotri Bridge and Hyderabad Bypass which made substantial progress.

ii) An expenditure of Rs.35.0 million was incurred on the improvement of National Highways in Baluchistan. Among the major projects Rs.10.0 million were incurred on completion of construction & improvement work on the 124 Km long Nokundi-Taftan Section and initiation of work on 176 Km Dalbandin-Nokundi Section of National Highway (N- 40), while Rs.20.0 million were incurred on completion of improvement work on the 65 Km long Zhob-Dhenasar Section and continuation of work on the 13 Km long Dhenasar-Mughalkot Section of National Highway N-50. An expenditure of Rs.5.0 million was incurred on the construction of Balleli Bypass.

iii) The bulk of the National Highway Budget for 1993-94 was earmarked for NHA schemes. Against an allocation of Rs.11,680 million an expenditure of Rs.10299.78 million was incurred. This included Rs.1379.182 million for the completion of work on construction of 311 Km of second carriageway along National Highway (N-5) under the IBRD Fourth Highway project, Rs.661.098 million on Maintenance Backlog Reduction and Rs.167.485 million on the Re-surfacing and Strengthening programmes co-financed by the World Bank, Rs.1390.203 million on improvement of 589 Kms of the Indus Highway Project N- 55, Rs.122 million on completion of Hassanabdal- Abbottabad Section of National Highway N-35, Rs.737.82 million on continuation of construction work on the Lahore-Islamabad Motorway Project and Rs.971.169 million on construction of the Lahore Bypass. Work on dualization of the National Highway N-5 also progressed.

iv) An expenditure of Rs.27.391 million was incurred on improvement of hill roads of national interest including Barian-Nathiagali-Abbottabad, Mansehra-Chilas, Dargai- Saidu Kalam and Islamabad-Muree dualization (Islamabad- Satra Mile Section). An expenditure of Rs.88.064 million was incurred on feasibility studies for the Pindi Bhattian-DG Khan Motorway Project, Mekran Coastal road and other studies.

National Logistic Cell (NLC)

12.10 The entire allocation of Rs 7.0 million was incurred on construction of Kalabagh-Shakardara road project by the NLC.

Special Areas:

12.11 Against an allocation of Rs.591.42 million an expenditure of Rs.557.113 million was incurred on development of the roads in the Special Areas. Details are given below :-

Azad Kashmir.

Against an allocation of Rs.304.17 million an expenditure of Rs.290.722 million was incurred on construction of 150 Km of black top and 80 Km of shingled roads and improvement of 201 Km of the existing black top and 13 km of shingled roads in addition to work on bridges.

Northern Areas.

Against an allocation of Rs.134.850 million an expenditure of Rs.150.981 million was incurred on construction of 94 Km of new roads and improvement of 27 Km of the existing black top and 21 Km of the existing shingled roads in addition to work on bridges.

F.A.T.A.

The entire allocation of Rs.152.40 million was incurred on construction of 107 Km of black top and 57 Km of shingled roads and improvement of 73 Km of the existing black top roads.

IV . Air Transport

Civil Aviation Authority

12.12 Against the allocation of Rs. 1285.14 million an expenditure of Rs. 656 million was incurred on completion of work Jinnah Terminal project at Karachi Airport, AC&C project and other Miscellaneous works. The utilization stood at 51 per cent only. CAA could not carry out any major project like Procurement of Calibration aircraft, Crash Fire Tenders and Rebuilding of Secondary Runway at Karachi due to non-availability of the required funds. However some minor works on improvement of runways at Sukkur, Islamabad, Terminal building at Islamabad and other works of operational nature were carried out.

Pakistan International Airlines (PIA)

12.13 During 1993-94, PIA achieved 10,184 million RPKs against 10,102 million RPKs during 1992-93 which indicates an increase of 0.8 per cent only. The passenger traffic carried during 1993-94 was 92 per cent of the targeted traffic of 11,056 million RPKs for the year. Stagnation in the PIA's traffic was attributed to the general increase in the airline's activities as a result of "Open Skies Policy" and establishment of private airlines in the country. PIAC, in overall terms, achieved seat factor of 67.3 per cent during the period under review. The freight traffic was projected to increase from 449 million RFTKs in 1992-93 to 463 million RFTKs in 1993-94 against which PIAC carried 432 million RFTKs which fell short of the targeted traffic by 6.7 per cent. The load factor was 56.5 per cent only. Major activities of the airlines during 1993-94 were as follows:-

- Effective 16th August, 1993 PIA introduced a number of concessional fares on the domestic network to compete with the domestic airlines and maintain its share of traffic. With a view to encourage domestic tourism, PIAC introduced family fares in the economy class on its domestic trunk route flights and night coach fare

facilities were increased.

- In order to strengthen trade, cultural and historical relations between Pakistan and Kazakistan, PIA introduced weekly services to Almaty (Tashkend) from 20th November, 1993.

- PIA reintroduced one weekly service to Jakarta via Singapore from 4th November, 1993. Airbus A310-300 aircraft was deployed on this route.

- PIA re-instated Mashad flight effective 27th March, 1994 with Boeing 737 aircraft on the Lahore-Quetta-Mashad-Quetta- Karachi route.

- In order to facilitate Pakistani expatriates living in Fujairah and its surrounding areas, PIA introduced a new flight from Karachi to Fujairah on February 5, 1994.

- A new flight was also introduced to Al-Ain from Peshawar with effect from 31st March, 1994.

- In order to encourage foreign tourist to travel to Northern areas of Pakistan Safari flights to the Karakorams were introduced.

- Effective 24th June, 1994, PIA introduced a flight from Lahore to London via Karachi.

- Effective March 27, 1994, PIA introduced twice weekly Airbus A310-300 aircraft services on the Trans-Atlantic route.

- Business class was introduced on the domestic network in October, 1993.

12.14 Against an allocation of Rs. 300 million, PIA incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5054 million mainly on purchase of two new Airbus A310-300 aircraft (5th and 6th in the PIA's fleet). The aircraft were inducted one each in December, 1993 and May, 1994 respectively.

Airport Security Force (ASF)

12.15 Against an allocation of Rs. 1.403 million an expenditure of Rs. O.671 million was incurred on construction of barrack accommodation for ASF guards at Skardu, Chitral, Pasni, Gawadar, Turbat, Gilgit, Rawalakot, D.I. Khan, Nawabshah and Muzaffarabad airports.

Pakistan Meteorological Department:

12.16 Against an allocation of Rs.0.13 million an expenditure of Rs.0.12 million was incurred on construction of Upper Wind Observatory at Hyderabad for obtaining weather

information required for aircraft operations.

V Research

National Transport Research Centre (NTRC)

12.17 Against an allocation of Rs. 17.213 million an expenditure of Rs.2.71 million was incurred. Work on 3 studies/ research work of different nature were completed while preparatory arrangements for under-taking a National Transport - Master Plan study in collaboration with JICA and a comprehensive Urban Transport Study for Rawalpindi/Islamabad under the technical assistance of Sweden Government (BITS) were initiated.

National Institute of Transport (NIT)

12.18 The entire allocation of Rs.10.995 million was incurred on Priority-I works like buildings, residential accommodation and procurement of essential transport and equipment/stationary.

VI . Telecommunication

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation

12.19 An allocation of Rs. 18,300 million was made for Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation against which anexpenditure of Rs. 11,767.67 million was incurred during the year and the following achievements were made:-

a) Exchange Lines and other systems:

Digital (New Lines)	2,57,870
Rural Auto/Digital Exchange Lines	9,630
P.C.Os	804

Special Communication Organization (S.C.O.)

12.20 The entire allocation of Rs. 21.99 million was incurred on providing 2515 new telephone connections, 15 carrier channels and VHF Channels, 6 km of over head lines, 14 PCOs, 2 new exchanges, 2 buildings and expansion/conversion of 27 exchanges.

Pakistan Postal Services Corporation (PPSC)

12.21 An allocation of Rs 50 million was made under the corporate sector. However no

expenditure was incurred and no development activities could be undertaken due to non-availability of resources.

B. Provincial Programme:

12.22 Against an allocation of Rs. 2588.56 million an expenditure of Rs.2183.706 million was incurred. In physical terms 380 Km of black top and 50 Km of shingled roads were constructed while 728 Km of the existing black top and 89 Km of existing shingled roads were improved in addition to work on bridges. Details are given in subsequent paras.

Punjab

Roads and Bridges:

12.23 Against an allocation of Rs.970.00 million, an expenditure of Rs 963.31 million was incurred on widening and improvement of 400 Km of existing roads and construction of 35 Km of new roads.

Sind

Roads and Bridges:

12.24 Against an allocation of Rs 416 million, an expenditure of Rs.371.985 million was incurred on construction of 165 Km of new and improvement of 200 Km of existing roads, in addition to completion of work on 5 bridges.

Road Transport:

12.25 Against an allocation of Rs 152 million, an expenditure of Rs 67.853 million was incurred on procurement of 20 new buses alongwith 7 bus chasses, body Fabrication of 30 buses and repair of 41 buses for the SRTC. Work on extension/construction of depots, provision of modern washing facilities on highways at SRTC bus stands and major repairs, expansion/renovation and provision of sheds in parking yards of bus depots at Karachi were also carried out.

N.W.F.P.

Roads and Bridges:

12.26 Against an allocation of Rs 491.31 million, an expenditure of Rs.441.514 million was incurred on construction of 180 Km of black top and 50 Km of shingled roads and improvement of 82 Km of the existing roads in addition to work on 8 bridges.

Baluchistan

Roads and Bridges:

12.27 Against an allocation of Rs. 559.25 million an expenditure of Rs.334.046 million was incurred on improvement of 46 Km of the existing black top and 89 Km of the existing shingled roads in addition to work on bridges.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

12.28 An allocation of Rs. 39,726 million has been made for development of Transport & Communications. This includes Rs.37,705 million for the federal and Rs.2,020.49 million for provincial programme. The federal programme includes Rs.22,487.6 million for Public Sector corporations programme. Details may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table 12.1. Major physical targets are given in statistical Appendix Table 12.2. Sub-sector wise details are given in the subsequent paras.

A. Federal Programme

I . Pakistan Railways

12.29 An allocation of Rs. 2,725 million has been made for Pakistan Railways.In physical terms 34 Km of rail renewals, 47 Km of sleeper/renewals, rehabilitation of 200 traction motors, recommissioning of 3 D.E locos, fitment of roller bearing to 2500 freight wagons, renovation of 50 coaches/wagons and manufacture of 8 locos in Loco Factory at Risalpur would be carried out.

II. Ports & Shipping

12.30 An allocation of Rs 155.464 million has been made for the Ports Development Programme. Among the major works Rs.36.224 million have been earmarked for meeting the liabilities on the Gwadur Fish Harbour Project, Rs.52.769 million (under Federal Budget) for continuation of construction work on the Jinnah Bridge Phase-II project at Karachi Port, Rs.45.28 million for the construction of Bulk Water Main from Indus river to Port Qasim industrial area and Rs.17.206 million for the National Ports Master Plan Study.

III. Roads and Bridges (Federal)

12.31 An allocation of Rs.12,227.805 million has been made for the Federal Road Development Programme. Details are given below :

National Highways & Bridges

12.32 An allocation of Rs.11,323.0 million is envisaged for the National Highways Road Development Programme.

12.33 Among major projects an allocation of Rs.994.0 million has been made for the Fourth Highway Project co-financed by the World Bank for completion of work on second carriageway over the remaining portion of Gujranwala-Chenab Bridge Section & provision of overlay over the Gujranwala-Rawalpindi Section of National Highway N-5. Rs.2500 million have

been earmarked for the Indus Highway Project under which improvement/upgradation of work on the Peshawar-Karappa Chowk (54 Km) and Karak-Sarai Gambilla (59 Km) sections will be completed, while being continued on the Malana Jn-Retra Jn (98 Km), Retra Jn-DG Khan (108 Km), Rajanpur-Shori Nullah (95 Km), Shori Nullah-Ghouspur (76 Km) and Ghouspur- Rattodero (99 Km). An allocation of Rs.800 million has been made for the Maintenance Backlog Reduction and the Re-surfacing and Strengthening Programmes co-financed by the World Bank under the Transport Sector Loan. An allocation of Rs.1800 million has been made for the Lahore-Islamabad Motorway Project work on which is programmed to reach an advanced stage of completion. An allocation of Rs.30 million has been made for meeting the liabilities of the project for improvement of the Hassanabdal-Abbottabad Section of National Highway N-35 while an allocation of Rs.300 million has been made of the Lahore Bypass Phase-I project.

12.34 An allocation of Rs.190.0 million is envisaged for completion of work on construction of Kotri Bridge and Hyderabad Bypass.

12.35 Rs.50.0 million have been earmarked for improvement work on the D.I. Khan-Kutchlak Road (N-50) Km 142 - Km 525.9.

12.36 An allocation of Rs.2659.0 million has been made for construction of additional carriageway along National Highway N-5 on Sections measuring 2592 Km, of which work on Sections measuring 420 Km will be completed. Rs.100 million have been earmarked for improvement of the Tall Parachinar Road and Rs.250.0 million for the Gawadur-Ratodero road.

12.37 An allocation of Rs.125.0 million has been made for construction/improvement of hill roads of tourist interest including the Barian-Nathiagali-Abbottabad road and dualization of the Islamabad-Murree Road over the Islamabad-Satra Mile Section.

12.38 Allocations totalling to Rs.525 million are envisaged for improvement of National Highway N-40 (Quetta-Taftan road). National Highway N-25 (Karachi-Quetta) and National Highway N-70 (Loralai-DG Khan road). An allocation of Rs.75.0 million has been made for construction work on the Chiniot Bridge. Rs.50.0 million have been earmarked for traffic studies.

12.39 An allocation of Rs.212.816 million has been made for continuation of work on construction of Ravi bridge at Lahore.

National Logistic Cell (NLC)

12.40 An allocation of Rs.9.056 million has been made for acceleration of work on the construction of the Kalabagh- Shakardara road project.

Special Areas:

12.41 An allocation of Rs.676.595 million has been made for the Road Development

Programme in Special Areas. Details are given in the subsequent paras:-

Azad Kashmir

12.42 An allocation of Rs.408.301 million has been made for construction of 165 km of black top and 88 km of shingled roads and improvement of 236 km of the existing roads.

Northern Areas.

12.43 An allocation of Rs.120.0 million has been made for construction of 103 km of black top roads & improvement of 53 km of the existing roads.

F.A.T.A.

12.44 An allocation of Rs.148.294 million has been made for construction of 118 km of black and 62 Km of shingled roads and improvement of 81 km of the existing roads.

IV . Air Transport

Civil Aviation Authority

12.45 An allocation of Rs.2,180.6 million has been made for completion of the remaining work on Aeronautical Communications and Control (AC&C) Systems project, Refurbishing of calibration aircraft, procurement of Airport support equipment and other minor works. Construction of new airports at Bhitshah, D.G. Khan, Loralai, Mansehra, Mirpur Khas, Naushero Feroz will be initiated and upgradation of D.I. Khan, Gilgit, Moenjodaro, Multan and Sukkur airports for the operation of Boeing 737 aircraft will be carried out. Civil Aviation Authority have expressed their inability to raise the required funds for implementation of the proposed programme. The CAA accordingly curtailed their development programme to Rs.1130 million during 1994-95. This includes Rs.300 million from CAA's own resources and Rs.830 million through borrowing.

Pakistan International Airlines (PIA)

12.46 For the year 1994-95, PIAC projected a passenger traffic of 10,726 million RPKs and freight traffic of 456 million RFTKs indicating a growth of 5.3 per cent and 5.6 per cent over the actual traffic of 10,184 million RPKs and 432 million RFTKs carried during 1993-94 respectively.

12.47 An allocation of Rs.6,191 million has been made for PIAC for purchase of two used Airbus A300 B4 aircraft, replacement of Fokker F-27 fleet and purchase of six new wide bodied aircraft as replacement of Boeing 747 aircraft during 1994-95. The operational plan during 1994-95 would include:-

Seven weekly flights to New York and two A310 direct flights to Toronto from Europe.

- Additional capacity on Domestic Primary routes.
- Two Boeing 737 flights shall be upgraded to Airbus A300 B4 aircraft on Karachi-Faisalabad route.
- One additional Sukkur terminator with Boeing 737 aircraft.
- Introduction of new destination Ras-al-Khaimah on existing Karachi-Doha-Karachi flight.
- Operation of a weekly flight from Karachi to Beirut.
- Tashkend/Almaty flight from Karachi.
- One Airbus A300 aircraft flight from Lahore to Dubai.
- Boeing 747 simulator will be commissioned.

All PIA's schedule operation would be carried by PIA's own fleet. However, Umra traffic would be carried with lease aircraft with capacity of 340 passengers.

Airport Security Force (ASF)

12.48 An allocation of Rs. 1.4 million has been made for acceleration of work on construction of barrack accommodation for ASF guards at smaller airports and procurement of one Hold Baggage X-Ray Machine.

Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)

12.49 An allocation of Rs.1.811 million has been made for construction of office building for Met. Observatory at Kakul, office building for establishment of Model Observatory at Karachi and provision of additional Met. facilities in Pattan and Bala Kot in Northern Region.

V . **Research.**

National Transport Research Centre

12.50 An allocation of Rs. 6.702 million, including an FEC of Rs.4.257 million has been made for continuation of research programme including preparation of a country wide National Transport Plan Study covering all modes of Transport in collaboration with JICA, comprehensive study on Urban Transport System in Rawalpindi/Islamabad with the technical assistance of Sweden Government (BITS), country wide traffic survey of axle loads measurement to monitor and devise effective measures for appropriate design of pavements. In addition applied research work on soil stabilization, design of pavements using new materials, like geo-lab rice, indigenous development of vehicles actuated traffic signals and other aspects of actual research studies needed for transport policies would be undertaken by the centre.

Machinery Training Institute (MTI)

12.51 An allocation of Rs.2.536 million has been made for expansion of Machinery Training Institute at Rawalpindi.

National Institute of Transport

12.52 An allocation of Rs.9.056 million has been made for continuation of construction work on buildings, procurement of transport & establishment charges during 1994-95.

VI. Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC)

12.53 An allocation of Rs.12,100 million has been made to achieve the following targets:-

a) Exchange Lines:	
Digital (New Lines)	2,00,420
Replacement of E.M.D. by Digital	85,400
Rural Auto/Digital Exchange Lines	45,000
Total (No. of Lines):	3,30,820
Enhancement of Packet Switching Data Network (No. of ports)	384
Increase in International Network (No. of links)	6,850

Special Communication Organization (SCO)

12.54 An allocation of Rs. 27.168 million has been made for providing 2205 new telephone connection, expansion/convertion of seven exchanges providing four carrier Channels and VHF Channels, installation of 7 new exchanges, 3 buildings and 12 VHF PCOs.

Pakistan Postal Services Corporation (PPSC)

12.55 An allocation of Rs. 45.28 million has been made through budgetary resources for mechanization of postal services, construction of 59 Post Office buildings and 23 quarters including purchase of plots during 1994-95. Besides an allocation of Rs.50 million has been made in the corporate programme to be financed by corporation out of its own resources for mechanization, computerization, purchase of Railway mail vans, transportation of mail and construction/reconstruction/extension/renovation of Post Office buildings during 1994-95.

B. **Provincial Programme:**

12.56 The Provincial Programme envisages an allocation of Rs 2,020.49 million for construction of 604 Km of black top, and 45 km of shingled roads and improvement of 850 Km of existing roads in addition to a very modest road transport programme. Details are given in subsequent paras.

Punjab

Roads and Bridges:

12.57 An allocation of Rs. 700 million has been made for the construction of 240 KM of existing roads and construction of 40 Km of new roads.

Sind

Roads & Bridges:

12.58 An allocation of Rs.450 million has been made for construction of 250 Km of new roads and improvement of 300 km of existing roads in addition to work on 10 bridges.

Road Transport:

12.59 An allocation of Rs.108.645 million has been made for procurement of 59 new buses, while 7 buses will be repaired and brought on road. Other major works include construction of bus depots at Nawabshah, major repairs and construction of boundary wall at SRTC Colony Hyderabad and major repairs, expansion, renovation and provision of sheds in the parking yards of bus depots at Karachi.

N.W.F.P.

Roads & Bridges:

12.60 An allocation of Rs. 569.835 million has been made for construction of 314 Km of black top and 45 km of shingled roads and improvement of 165 Km of existing roads in addition to work on 7 bridges.

Baluchistan

Roads & Bridges:

12.61 An allocation of Rs.192 million has been made for improvement of 70 Km of black top and 75 Km of shingled roads in addition to work on 10 bridges.

CHAPTER-13

MASS MEDIA

13.1 The Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) 1994-95 is framed within the broader policy incentives provided in the Eighth Five Year Plan. It lays maximum emphasis on moving towards the 100 percent radio and TV coverage of the country and modernization of existing technical and infrastructural facilities of electronic media as well as the press. The review of PSDP 1993-94 and programme for 1994-95 is given below.

REVIEW OF 1993-94

13.2 The three main sub-sectors of Mass Media, i.e. Television, Radio and Associated Press of Pakistan consumed Rs.90.341 million.

Pakistan Television Corporation

13.3 During 1993-94 the Corporation utilized 50 percent of total funds. The Corporations revised estimates amounted to Rs.49.291 million, which were spent on ongoing schemes mostly. The thrust was on less developed areas of Balochistan and Northern Areas. During the year Re-broadcast and video playback centres at Parachinar, Leiah and Loralai were completed. The work on Rebroadcast centres, Dera Bugti continued and electronic equipment was imported. At Haroonabad the tower was installed and electronic equipment imported. Allocations were made for purchase of land for various projects in Balochistan and Northern Areas including Panjgoor, Zhob, Lasbella, Wad, Turbat, Dukki, Pasni, Darosh and Booni.

13.4 In the Radio sub-sector, funds amounting to Rs.36.650 million were provided to the agency to pace-up work on its major ongoing schemes of 7th Plan. The multi-storeyed Broadcasting House at Karachi made some physical headway as the major recipient of funds.The studio block is complete and office blocks are progressing rapidly. At Peshawar, 100 kilo watt medium wave transmitter is almost complete, except some minor physical works. The 100 KWMW Transmitter at Karachi is nearing completion and Transmitter will be installed soon. Physical progress at 100 KWMW transmitter at Rawalpindi was slow due to delay in tendering procedure. The 100 KWMW transmitter at Mirpur could not show progress, due to non-acquisition of land and change in the design of transmitter. Other ongoing projects were 10 KWMW transmitter and Broadcasting Houses Loralai, and Additional Security works.Village Broadcaster Chitral started operation. The PBC also undertook Balancing and Modernization of equipment exercise during the year and installed air conditioning plants and ordered equipment for various places.

13.5 The Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) utilized Rs 4.398 million during the year. The structure of its Headquarters building was completed and the agency moved on towards finishing and installation works. High speed Teleprinters were purchased for the agency at a cost of Rs.1 million.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

13.6 Rs.130.127 million, has been utilized for the on ongoing projects of this Sector. The details are given in Stat. Appendix Tablle 10.1. and the Programmes are discussed below:

Television

13.7 In the television sub-sector, extension of T.V. signals to remote parts of the country, with maximum thrust on Balochistan and Northern Areas is the priority. Out of 14 schemes included in the PSDP, 8 are in Balochistan province. The work on Rebroadcast Centres at Dera Bugti and Haroonabad,will reach final stages. Two other on going projects of Rebroadcast Centres at Basali (Pando) and Landikotal will also receive some funds for carrying out important works. Both these transmitters are in operation. New projects located at Wad, Lasbella, Zhob, Turbat, Dukki, Darosh, Booni, Pasni and Panjgoor will progress. Land at these places has been purchased. During 1994-95 transmitter buildings will be constructed and towers will be fabricated and installed. Besides electronic equipment for Zhob and Darosh will be ordered and new schemes relating to Rebroadcast centres at Basali and Landikotal will be initiated The PTV will open its News Bureau at Larkana at a cost of Rs.4.528 million. Self financing venture amounting to Rs.86 million will cover the giant programme of Replacement of Old Equipment at Skesar, Thandiani, Lakpass, Noorpur, Murree, Thana Bulla Khan, Shikarpur, Cherat and Shujabad. Land will be purchased and civil works will start for revenue office at Islamabad.

Radio

13.8 Over 50% of PSDP will go for the strengthening of Radio Broadcasting. The thrust of PBC will be on new programme to be initiated under the Prime Minister's Directive. 100 KWMW transmitter and Broadcasting House Larkana is the major scheme. 10 KWMW transmitter and Broadcasting House at Zhob will start operation and 10 KWMW transmitters at Loralai, 100 KW MW Tranmitter each at Rawalpindi and Karachi will move ahead in terms of physical progress. The gigantic project of Broadcasting House Karachi has been allocated Rs.22.150 million for speedy completion. Ground work on 100 KWMW Transmitter and Broadcasting House Mirpur, will be initiated. The other regular projects like Additional Security Works, Balancing and Modernization of Equipment and Minor Projects have also been allocated sufficient funds.

Associated Press of Pakistan

13.9 Associated Press of Pakistan will give full thrust to its Headquarters Building at Islamabad where structure has been erected. Rs.7.245 million are allocated to APP to complete the building during 1994-95.

CHAPTER-14

PHYSICAL PLANNING & HOUSING

REVIEW OF 1993-94

14.1 Sectoral policies and objectives spelt out in the Eighth Plan and socio-economic initiatives of the Government have been the basis of the PP&H programmes for 1993-94. These included meeting the housing needs of urban poor by regularizing/improving Katchi Abadis and provision of 3-Marla plots; 7-Marla schemes for shelterless rural poor; and maximizing the availability of drinking water and sanitation services specially in the Rural areas. Other programmes included Government servants housing, Govt. offices/buildings, Federal Capital at Islamabad, etc.

14.2. A total allocation of Rs.5659.7 million was provided during 1993-94. An expenditure of Rs.5558.5 million is estimated to have been incurred, showing a utilization of 98 percent. Details of allocations and estimated expenditure are given in Table 14.1.

Table-14.1

(Rs. Million)

Agency	Allocation	Estimated Exp.	Percentage Utilization
Federal	1015.5	1118.5*	110.0
Provincial	4644.2	4440.0	96
Punjab	2257.0	2099.0	93
Sindh	807.4	791.0	98
NWFP	703.3	682.0	97
Balochistan	876.5	868.0	99
Total:	5659.7	5558.5	98

*Excluding Special Areas

Targets and Achievements:

14.3. Major sectoral programmes included provision of residential plots to low income groups, urban and rural water supply and sanitation, improvement of katchi abadis, construction of houses for Government Employees, and Government Offices/Buildings. Details of physical targets and achievements for 1993-94 are given in Table 14.2.

Table-14.2

	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	%age Achievement
a)	Urban Resid. Plots	No	150000	110000	85
b)	Urban Water Supply	Addl.Pop to be served in million	3.00	2.80	81
c)	Urban Sewerage/ Drainage	- do -	2.00	1.50	75
d)	Rural Water Supply	- do -	6.00	5.0	87
e)	Rural Sanitation	- do -	3.50	2.40	
f)	Govt. Servants Housing	No	3500	2000	71
g)	Katchi Abadis improvement	Mill.Pop.	1.00	0.50	55
h)	7-Marla Plots in Rural Areas	No of Plots Million	0.500	0.275	50

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

14.4. The directions and priorities set out in 1993-94 will continue during 1994-95 with emphasis on the following:

i) Housing for low income government employees and expansion of ownership basis schemes through Housing Foundation.

ii) Development of 3-Marla and 7-Marla plots in urban and rural areas respectively, to meet housing needs of the poor.

iii) Regularization/Improvement of katchi abadis;

iv) Provision of safe water supply and sanitation with special emphasis on the rural areas, where it is proposed to increase the coverage of water supply and sanitation facilities from 61 to 63 percent and 26 to 28 percent respectively, by 1995, through provision of substantial increased allocation under Social Action Programme(SAP) started in 1992-93.

Financial:

14.5. Overall size of the sectoral programme has been proposed as Rs. 7934.1 million (Federal Rs.2012.7 million and Provincial Rs.5921.4 million), including allocations under SAPP for rural water supply and sanitation. It shows an increase of Rs.2375.6 million or 30 percent over estimated expenditure of Rs.5558.5 million during 1993-94. The share of water supply and sewerage/sanitation programme is about 65 percent. The rest of the allocation is for Government Servants Housing/Government Office Buildings, general housing (urban site and services), urban development (roads and bridges etc.), environmental improvement of katchi abadis in the major urban cities, development of Islamabad, and provision of residential/non-residential accommodation for Civil Armed Forces. Federal and Province-wise breakup is given in Table 14.3.

Table-14.3

(Rs. in Million)

	Agency	PSDP
I.	Federal	2012.7*
II.	Provincial:	5921.4
	- Punjab	3016.7
	- Sindh	654.3
	- NWFP	1230.6
	- Balochistan	1019.8
	Total:	7934.1

* Excluding Special Areas

Source: Federal and Provincial PSDP 1994-95

Physical Targets:

14.6. The major targets include, provision of water supply facilities to an additional 3.20 million urban and 6.50 million rural population; and provision of sanitation facilities to an additional 2.50 million urban and 3.50 million rural population. With the achievement of these targets by June 1995, the water supply coverage would increase to 70 percent against population coverage of 69 percent in June, 1994; whereas the sanitation coverage will increase to 42 percent by June 1995 against 40 percent attained upto June, 1994. Other targets are the provision of 0.400 million 7-Marla plots in the rural areas, environmental improvement of 1.00 million katchi abadi's residents in urban areas, construction of about 3500 houses for Government employees and development of 150,000 residential plots in the urban areas. Sub-Sectoral targets proposed for 1994-95 are given in Table 14.4.

Table-14.4

Item	Unit	Physical Targets
a) Urban Residential Plots (3 Marla to 1 Kanal)	Nos	1,50,000
b) Urban Water Supply	Addl. Pop. to be served in million	3.20
c) Urban Sewerage/Drainage	- do -	2.50
d) Rural Water Supply	- do -	6.50
e) Rural Sanitation	- do -	3.50
f) Govt. Servant Housing	Nos	1850
g) Katchi Abadis Improvement	Mill. Pop.	1.00
h) 7-Marla Plots in Rural Area(Rural Housing)	Nos of plots (Million)	4.00

14.7. Programmes of the Federal and Provincial Governments under various Sub-sectors are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

Federal:

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

i) **Capital at Islamabad:** The programme includes completion of left- over works of Prime Minister's House Complex, construction of P.M.'s Estate Colony, Supreme Court Building, P.M.'s Secretariat, and Parliament Lodge for providing accommodation to the Members of Parliament. Also, work on developing Phase-I

of bringing in 51 mgd of drinking water from Khanpur Dam to Islamabad/Rawalpindi and laying of 3rd conduction Main from Simly Dam to Islamabad will continue during 1994-95. Under its self-financed programme, the CDA will continue development works in Sector F-11, and G-11. It is likely that developmental activities will start in D-12, E-12 and I-16 during 1994-95.

ii) **Government Offices and Buildings:** Most of the projects at various places in the country under Federal Programme will be completed such as CBR House, Audit House buildings in Islamabad. In addition, work on construction of office buildings for FPSC, Election Commission of Pakistan at Islamabad, etc., will continue.

iii) **Government Servants Housing:** This programme includes construction of about 1000 houses for Federal Government employees in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta; of which about 700 housing units will be constructed in Islamabad which will help in reducing the housing shortage to some extent. In addition, a project for construction of about 5000 houses for government servants under the Ownership Scheme through Housing Foundation, which has already been initiated in Islamabad, will be accelerated.

iv) **Islamabad Administration:** Allocations have been made for the construction of barrack-type accommodation for Police in Islamabad, and provision of water supply facilities in the rural areas of Islamabad Capital Territory.

v) **Civil Armed Forces:** The programme includes projects for the provision of office/residential accommodation for agencies viz, Frontier Constabulary(FC), Balochistan, FC NWFP, Pakistan Coast Guards, Pakistan Rangers, General Administration and Federal Investigation Agency. Major schemes on which work will continue, are CAF Forts in Balochistan, accommodation for FC Balochistan at Quetta and Sibi, and construction of Border Out-Posts for Pakistan Rangers along the Indo-Pakistan Border.

vi) **Frontier Constabularies and Levy/Thanas:** The programme includes construction of buildings for Frontier Constabulary in Hazara and Swat Divisions. Work will also continue on the schemes of Levy/Thanas.

vii) **Other Programme:** Other programmes to be undertaken relate to office and residential buildings of Justice Division, Religious Affairs Division, Finance Division, E&UA Division and Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

Provincial Programme:

14.9. Total allocation for the four provinces is Rs.5921.4 million. The Provincial programmes include development of residential plots in urban areas; provision of water supply, sewerage and drainage facilities both in the urban and rural areas; provision of housing and offices for the Provincial Government employees; improvement of katchi abadis and provision of 7-Marla plots for the shelterless poor. Out of the total provision, the major share of about 74 percent is for water supply and sanitation sub-sectors. Province-wise details are given in the following paragraphs:-

Punjab:

14.10. Major targets include development of about 45,000 plots for low income families in the urban areas, provision of drinking water to additional population of 1.30 million in urban and 3.10 million in rural areas and sewerage/sanitation services to additional population of one million in urban and 1.90 million in rural areas. Details of various programmes under different sub-sectors are hereunder.

i) Work will continue on about 16 on-going projects of plot development during current financial year. As a result, about 10,000 plots will be developed by the Department of Housing & Physical Planning(H&PP). In addition, about 30,000 plots will be developed in Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan by the respective Development Authorities. Additional about 5000 plots will be developed in the Labour Colonies under the Workers Welfare Fund Programme.

ii) Construction of housing for Provincial employees and office accommodation will be continued and new projects initiated. The target envisaged is the construction of about 800 houses.

iii) Besides, work on 28 sectoral projects will continue in Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan. It is expected that with the completion of different projects, an additional population of about 1.3 million will be served with the water supply and about 1.0 million with sewerage in urban areas.

iv) The Provincial Public Health Engineering(PHE) Programme will complete about 1383 projects of water supply and drainage in the rural areas. This will benefit an additional population of about 3.40 million with potable water and 1.90 million with drainage facilities.

v) The Provincial Housing & Physical Planning(H&PP) Programme envisages undertaking urban development in major cities including the Punjab Urban Development Project which will involve improvement of infrastructure services in Lahore, Multan, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Faisalabad.

vi) The Provincial Physical Planning & Housing Programme is component of the Accelerated Development Programme. The target envisaged is the provision of about 0.395 million number 7-Marla plots in rural areas and up-gradation of

katchi abadis to benefit about 0.60 million population in various cities of the Province.

Sindh:

14.11. Major targets include development of plots for low income groups, provision of water supply and sewerage facilities to an additional population of 0.90 million and 0.6 million, respectively in urban and 2.20 million and 1.00 million respectively in rural areas, construction of about 250 houses for Government Employees and 0.30 million sq.ft. covered area for Government Offices and Buildings. The programmes in various sub-sectors are hereunder.

i) Work on survey and mapping of 20 small towns and key villages and preparation of Outline Development Plans for 5 towns has been completed. Master Plans for Sukkur and Hyderabad and Development Plans for 9 Secondary cities will be completed during 1994-95. Besides, work on preparation of Structural Plans for 10 towns will continue.

ii) Outside Karachi and Hyderabad, work on housing schemes of 3-Marla plots for low income families will continue. About 81,000 plots will be developed by Karachi Development Authority and Hyderabad Development Authority from their own resources. Besides, a housing scheme for Shiftees at village Ghari Khuda Bux Bhutto has also been planned.

iii) The Water Supply and Sanitation programme in the rural areas is being substantially accelerated both through normal PSDP funds and the Social Action Programme Project (SAPP). More than 500 on-going projects will be completed to provide coverage to an additional population of 2.20 million persons with water supply and 1.00 million persons with sanitation. In addition to normal Provincial PSDP schemes, the Government of Pakistan in collaboration with the World Bank has proposed to launch a Social Action Programme which would enhance the water and sanitation coverage to cumulatively 47% and 20% of population respectively by 1995 in Sindh. As per agreed commitment, 25% of the cost will be provided by each Federal and Provincial Governments and 50% by the donor agencies.

iv) The 4th phase of Greater Karachi Bulk Water Supply has been completed to bring in additional supply of 50 mgd water into the system. Work will also continue on the project of renovation of water supply to North Nazimabad and Federal B-Area as well as Lyari Water Supply and Greater Karachi Sewerage Schemes. Greater Hyderabad Water Supply and Sewerage project to provide additional 30 mgd water to Hyderabad city, will be commissioned during the year. Outside Karachi and Hyderabad, work will continue on more than 100 on-going urban water supply and sanitation projects in other urban centres of Sindh, which will serve

an additional population of 0.90 million with water supply and 0.6 million with sewerage facilities.

v) Under the Sindh Gothabad Project, 0.100 million small sized plots will be distributed among the residents of 4000 villages. In most of the cases, Govt. land is available and private land will be acquired wherever needed.

vi) Improvement of katchi abadis on 1600 new locations throughout Sindh will be taken up during 1994-95. Besides, development of about 81,000 plots in Karachi, Hyderabad and major cities of Sindh Province for affectees of katchi abadis are main elements of the programme.

NWFP:

14.12. The major targets include provision of water supply facilities to 0.40 million urban and 0.70 million rural population, sanitation facilities to 0.50 million urban and 0.40 million rural population, and construction of 250 housing units for Government Employees at various places in the Province. Various programmes to be executed are:-

i) 8 on-going and new projects will be completed to provide safe water supply facilities to urban population.

ii) About 367 on-going and new projects of rural water supply and sanitation will be undertaken/completed.

iii) Plot development work will be confined to the area development projects at Peshawar, Kohat, D.I.Khan, Mansehra and Bannu, and about 5500 plots will be developed.

iv) It is expected that living conditions of about 0.10 million slum- dwellers will be improved.

v) 15000 plots will be developed in the rural area of the Province and distributed among the shelterless poor.

Balochistan:

14.13. Details of programmes to be undertaken in Balochistan are:-

i) The preparation of Master Plan for Quetta is expected to be completed during the year.

ii) 4 government housing projects will be undertaken. Under the sub-sector of Government office and buildings, about 8 projects will be completed including construction of High Court Building, Archives Building at Quetta, and Office accommodations for the newly created District Jhatpat.

iii) Under the Baluchistan Public Sector Development Programme, work on about 98 water supply schemes at Quetta and Ziarat will be initiated/continued.

iv) 162 on-going and new projects of urban and rural water supply and sanitation would be completed and an additional population of 0.60 million will be served with water supply and 0.20 million with sewerage in urban areas and 0.40 and 0.20 million with sanitation in rural areas respectively.

v) Projects for improvement of katchi abadis in Quetta to improve the living conditions of about 0.10 million dwellers, and the provision of about 5,000 plots under the 7-Marla Scheme will be taken up during 1994-95.

PART-III
HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(143—144)

CHAPTER - 15

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

REVIEW OF 1993-94

15.1 Rs. 4674.4 million were allocated for the development and expansion programmes of Education Sector against which Rs. 3956.3 million were expended, giving utilization rate of 85 per cent, besides additional Foreign aid reimbursed on accounts of expenditures on the ongoing foreign aided projects of primary and secondary education. Social Action Programme (SAP) was launched in order to improve the access of common man to basic facilities, of which basic education is a vital component.

15.2 Out of total PSDP utilization of Rs. 3956.3 million for education sector, Rs.3206.9 million (81%) were spent in provinces. Sub-sector-wise percentage utilization for each agency are given below in Table-15.1 while agency-wise and sub-sector wise details of allocations and revised estimates are given in Statistical Appendix Table 15.2 and an overview of achievements is presented in the following sections.

Table-15.1

Sub-Sector Wise Percentage Utilization of PSDP during 1993-94

Sub-Sector	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baloch-istan	Federal	Pakistan
Primary Edu. including SAP	82	75	94	59	94	82
Secondary Edu.	100	96	74	25	89	84
Teacher Edu.	100	30	92	35	57	50
Technical Edu.	100	96	74	100	61	89
College Edu.	100	79	57	67	156	89
Scholarships	100	125	92	-	88	92
University Edu.	-	-	-	-	115	115
Literacy & Mass Education	-	61	-	100	50	60
Miscellaneous	100	170	80	-	71	95
Education Foundation	-	100	100	100	-	100
TOTAL:	88	82	82	53	98	85

School Education:

15.3 During the year, 3621 primary and 934 mosque schools were established. Buildings of 1553 existing shelterless primary schools were constructed and 605 mosque schools were converted into primary schools. Classrooms were added to 2739 over-crowded schools. During the year physical facilities of 6863 primary schools were improved. To accommodate the increasing out put of primary and middle schools, 748 primary and 132 middle schools were upgraded. Intermediate classes were added in 31 existing high schools. Work was completed on the establishment of four high schools, and on re-construction of buildings of 11 middle and 90 high schools. About 479 classrooms were added in existing over-crowded middle and high schools. Other accomplishments included reforming of curricula, improvement and establishment of Community Model School (CMS) for girls, in-service training of school teachers, supervisors and administrators, provision of furniture, equipment and teaching learning material to selected schools. Province-wise breakup of major physical achievements of school level education are given in Statistical Appendix Table 15.1.

Teacher Education:

15.4 Achievements in respect of teacher education during the year are summarised below.

i) Work was completed on:

- Establishment of Elementary Teacher Training College (Women) Khuzdar in Balochistan.
- Construction of buildings of two existing Elementary Teacher Training Colleges one each in Punjab and NWFP.
- Improvement of physical facilities of all existing Elementary Teacher Training Colleges in Sindh and two Elementary Teacher Training Colleges in Balochistan.

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of six Elementary Teacher Training Colleges and two Colleges of Education.
- Construction of building of an Elementary Teacher Training College for Women.

iii) Work was initiated on:

- Establishment of an Elementary Teacher Training College for Men in NWFP.

Work on ABD assisted Teacher Training Project was initiated in all the four provinces. Its major programmes include establishment of eight Open Learning Colleges (OLC), 66 Teaching Out Posts (TOP), establishment of two Elementary Teacher Training Colleges in Punjab. Revamping of curricula of all teacher training institutions, staff development and the structural changes in the existing Teacher Training system are component of the project. Other miscellaneous programmes of teacher training were also continued Agency-wise details are given in Appendix-I.

Technical Education:

15.5 Performance in the field of technical education during 1993-94 is summarised below:

i) Work was completed on:

- Establishment of a Polytechnic and a Vocational Training Institute in NWFP.
- Construction of building of a Government Commercial Training Institute, a Government Vocational Institute and improvement of physical facilities in Polytechnic Institutions in Sindh.

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of two Colleges of Technologies, eight Polytechnic Institutes and 27 Mono-technic Institutes.
- Establishment of nine Government Commercial Training Institutes.
- Construction of buildings of five Government Commercial Training Institutes and a Vocational Training Institute.
- Up-gradation of three Commercial Centres as Commercial Training Institutes and a Vocational Institute as Polytechnic Institute.
- Addition of new Technologies in five existing Polytechnic Institutes.

Establishment of a College of Commerce in Balochistan.

iii) Work was initiated on:

- Establishment of two Polytechnic, three Monotechnic institutes and three Government Commercial Training Institutes. Improvement of two Colleges of Technology and a College of Commerce.
- Construction of building of a Vocational Institute.

Agency-wise details are given in Appendix-II

College Education:

15.6 During the year achievements in respect of college education are summarised below:-

i) Work was completed on:

- Establishment of one inter and one degree college.
- Up-gradation of eight inter colleges to degree level.
- Construction of building of one inter college and one degree college.
- Improvement of 24 inter/degree colleges.

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of eight inter and 40 degree colleges. Up-gradation of eight inter colleges.
- Construction of buildings of 32 inter/degree colleges.
- Addition of post-graduate classes in six degree colleges.
- Improvement of physical facilities of 44 inter/degree colleges.

iii) Work was initiated on:

- Establishment of two intermediate and 11 degree colleges.
- Up-gradation of one inter college in Sindh.

Improvement of two inter/degree colleges in Balochistan.

Agency-wise details are given in Appendix-III

Scholarship & Loans:

15.7 During the year 76 students were sent abroad for higher studies while 39 returned after completing their studies from abroad. In addition 20 students were awarded scholarships in different disciplines under Cultural Exchange Programme of different countries while 17 returned under this programme. Admission of about 1061 foreign students was arranged in various institutions in the country on self-finance basis. Agency-wise details of allocation in Appendix-IV.

University Education:

15.8 Works were completed for the establishment of Centre for Clinical Psychology at Universities of Punjab and Karachi. Link between University of Edinburgh (U.K.) and University of Engineering & Technology Lahore in the fields of Urban Planning, Second Phase of HEJ Research Institute, construction of girls hostel at Mehran Engineering University, Nawabshah and teaching of Arabic and training of teachers through Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad were also completed.

15.9 Work remained in progress on various on-going development projects of universities and other institutions of higher education. Linkage programmes of Pakistani Universities with foreign universities remained in progress. Details in Appendix-V).

Literacy and Mass Education:

15.10 Work remained in progress on the motivational campaign for promotion of primary education and rural development in 35 villages of Islamabad. Quaranic Literacy to promote female literacy and eradication of illiteracy Programmes undertaken through NGOs under Social Action Programme also remained in progress. Literacy programmes undertaken through NGOs under Social Action Programme were also continued.

Establishment Division:

15.11 About Rs.0.9 million were spent on the on-going development projects of Secretariat Training Institute, Islamabad and Civil Services Academy, Lahore.

Special Areas:

a) **Azad Jammu & Kashmir:**

15.12 Out of Rs.107.3 million allocated for expansion and development of educational programmes in AJ&K against which Rs.112.7 million (105 percent) were utilized. The physical performance included establishment of 151 primary and Addition of classrooms in existing over-crowded middle and high schools and equipment were provided. Construction of buildings of five inter colleges and two Elementary Teachers Training Colleges was continued. Work on the establishment of Polytechnic at Rawala Kot remained in progress.

b) **Northern Areas:**

15.13 Out of Rs.89.6 million allocated for the expansion and development of programmes for education in Northern Areas, Rs.77.5 million (85 percent)_were utilized. The physical performance included, completion of ongoing works for up-gradation of primary, middle and high schools. Construction of buildings for Girls inter College Gilgit, Boys inter College Chilas and establishment of Polytechnic Institute Gilgit remained in progress. Work on the construction of buildings of two high schools in Gilgit, a Public School at Khaplu and Inter College at Ghanchi also remained in progress.

c) **FATA:**

15.14 Rs.148 million were allocated for the expansion and development programmes relating to education sector against which Rs.123.8 million (87.2 percent) were spent. Major physical targets included opening of 27 primary, eight mosque schools, addition of 37 class rooms in the existing primary schools, and construction of buildings of 27 existing primary schools. Work on the up-gradation of 22 primary and 5 middle schools and addition of classes XI-XII in one high school remained in progress. Construction of a hostel at Degree College Sada and a hostel for tribal students at Gomal University D.I. Khan, remained in progress. Rs.19.6 million were spent on award of scholarships to students of FATA for study in institutions of higher learning.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

Financial:

15.15 During the year, Rs.7571.9 million are allocated in the PSDP including Rs.2434.1 million Foreign Aid for expansion and development programmes of Education Sector. This includes allocation of Rs.3496.8 million for SAP related programmes of Education Sector. The provincial allocations for SAP will be further increased to the extent of utilization of the funds out of Rs.10.00 billion erarmarked in Federal PSDP for disbursement to the provinces on basis of their performance. In addition, the executing agencies will be reimbursed additional foreign aid utilized by them on SAP programmes over and above PSDP allocation. Agency-wise percentage share of allocation for each sub-sector is given below in the Table 15.2. Agency-

wise and sub-sector-wise details of PSDP allocation for 1994-95 are given in Statistical Appendix Table 15.4 and programme targets are presented below:

Table -15.2

Sub-Sector-Wise Percentage Share of Allocation During 1994-95

Education & Training

Sub-Sector	PUNJAB	SIND	NWFP	BALOC HISTAN	FEDE-RAL	PAKIS-AN
SAP related Primary Education etc	44	24	52	23	22	36
Secondary Education	12	14	24	3	15	15
Teacher * Education	-	2	-	1	2	1
Technical Education	4	2	4	-	1	2
College Education	13	4	5	2	9	7
Scholarships	4	-	1	-	14	3
University Education	-	-	-	-	22	4
Miscellaneous	-	1	-	-	4	1
Education * Foundation			1	3	1	1
Foreign Aid	23	53	13	68	10	30
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100

School Education:

15.16 During the year 7175 primary and 89 mosque schools will be opened. Buildings of 3775 schelterless primary schools will be constructed and 1850 mosque schools will be converted as primary schools. In over-crowded primary schools 4585 new classrooms will be added. To

accommodate the increasing output of Primary level education 1101 primary and 425 middle schools will be upgraded. During the year 151 new Middle schools (Classes I-VIII) will be established. Classes XI-XII will be added in 68 high schools. Buildings of 167 existing middle and 81 high schools will be reconstructed while 1245 new class rooms will be added in over crowded middle and high schools. Agency-wise targets for school education during 1994-95 are summarized in Statistical Appendix Table-15.3.

Teacher Education:

15.17 The programmes for teacher education during 1994-95 are summarized below:

i) Work will be completed on:

- Establishment of four Elementary Colleges of Education and Two Colleges of Education.

- Construction of buildings of one Elementary College of Education and improvement of two Elementary College of Education.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of nine Elementary Colleges of Education.

- Work initiated on ABD assisted Teacher Training Project will gain momentum in all the four provinces. Its major Components include establishment of eight Open Learning Colleges (OLC), 66 Teaching Out Posts (TOs), establishment of two Elementary Teacher Training Colleges in Punjab. Rehashing curricula of all teacher training institutions, staff development and the structural changes in the existing Teacher Training system.

Agency-wise details are given in Statistical Appendix-6.

15.18 The technical education programmes during the year are summarised below:-

Technical Education:

i) Work will be completed on:

Establishment of six Government Commercial Training Institutes and a Vocational Institute.

- Upgradation of a Government Commercial Training Institute to College of Commerce.

- Construction of buildings of three Government Commercial Training Institutes and two Government Vocational Institutes.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of five Polytechnic Institutes.

- Upgradation of two Mono-technic as Polytechnic Institute.

- Upgradation of seven Government Commercial Training Institutes and three Government Vocational Institutes.

- Construction of buildings of six Government Vocational Institutes.

- Consolidation and improvement of 7 Polytechnic institutes; by adding new technologies and purchase of equipment for Polytechnic.

- Improvement of two Colleges of Commerce and a Government Commercial Training Institute.

- Improvement of technical schools.

iii) Work will be initiated on:

- Establishment of two Polytechnic institutes and up-gradation of a Government Commercial Training Institute as College of Commerce.

- Consolidation and improvement of two Colleges of Commerce.

Agency-wise details are given in Appendix-VII.

College Education:

15.19 The college education programmes during the year are summarised below:-

i) Work will be completed on:

- Establishment of five intermediate and three degree colleges.
- Addition of post graduate classes in six degree colleges.
- Upgradation of 21 inter colleges to degree level.
- Construction of buildings of 11 intermediate and five degree colleges.
- Improvement of physical facilities in 34 intermediate/degree colleges.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of five intermediate and 41 degree colleges.
- Addition of post graduate classes in five degree colleges.
- Upgradation of six inter colleges to degree level.
- Construction of buildings of eight inter and five degree colleges.
- Improvement of physical facilities of 6 intermediate/degree colleges.

iii) Work will be initiated on:

- Establishment of 11 degree colleges (seven in rented buildings in NWFP).
- Up-gradation of one inter college to degree level.
- Construction of buildings of ten intermediate and two degree colleges.
- Improvement of physical facilities of 28 inter/degree colleges.

Agency-wise details are given in Appendix-VIII.

Scholarships:

15.20 During the year Rs.235.8 million will be spent on scholars for higher studies in the country and abroad. Under foreign scholarships 216 students will be sent abroad for higher studies in various disciplines while 128 scholars will come back after completing their education from foreign universities/ institutions. About 1100 foreign scholars will be admitted in various institutions of higher learning in the country on self-finance basis. (Details in Appendix- ix).

University Education:

15.21 Work will continue on development and expansion of all the university campuses. The existing linkage programme is of Pakistan Univerties with foreign univerties will be continued and new linkages will be encouraged. The programmes of Applied Economic Research, Study on living Marine Resources in Pakistan, University of Karachi, Development of Material & Teaching Methodologies for Rural Female through Allama Iqbal Open University, Islmabad and promotion of Canadian studies programme Area Study Centre, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad will continue. (Details are given in Appendix-X).

Special Areas

a) **Azad Jammu and Kashmir:**

15.22 Rs. 143.0 million are allocated for expansion and development of educational programmes in AJK during 1994-95. Rs.44 million are earmarked for primary education during the year 89 mosque schools will be opened. Buildings of 150 shelterless primary schools will be constructed. 136 new classrooms will be added in overcrowded middle and high schools. Work on establishment of Polytechnic Institutes Rawalakot, Construction of buildings of four elementary colleges, a hostel for college for Education at Afzalpur, Establishment of a Computer Centre and construction of multipurpose hall in the office of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education will remain in progress.

b) **Northern Areas:**

15.23 Rs. 80 million are allocated for expansion and development of various education related programmes during 1994-95 for Northern Areas. Out of total PSDP allocation Rs.56.8 million (71%) will be spent on primary education. Work on construction of buildings of 54 shelterless primary schools will remain in progress. Construction of buildings of a high school and a college will be completed.

c) **FATA:**

15.24 Rs.175.9 million are allocated for development and expansion of education related programmes. During the year 496 primary schools will be opened. 320 classrooms will be constructed in existing overcrowded primary schools. During the year 68 primary and 16 middle schools to be opened and five high schools will be upgraded.

Appendix-I

TEACHER EDUCATION

Punjab:

i) Work was completed on:

- Construction of building for Elementary Teacher Training College and attached Middle School at Multan.

ii) Work was initiated on:

- Teacher Training Project assisted by ADB. This Project envisages to establish two Elementary Teachers Training Colleges an Open Learning College (OLC) and Teaching Out Posts Other programmes of the Project include staff development of all teacher training institutions revision of curricula taught in training of teachers and rehashing physical facilities of all the teacher training institutions.

Sindh:

i) Work was completed on:

- Improvement of physical facilities of existing Colleges of Education and establishment of Normal Drawing Centre at Khairpur.

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of four Colleges of Elementary Education one each for male and female at Badin & Sukkur respectively and two Colleges of Elementary Education for men one each at Dadu and Thatta. Establishment of two Colleges of Education at Larkana and Mirpur Khas.
- Construction of additional rooms in existing colleges of Elementary Education and practising schools attached with them.
- Implementation of ADB assisted teacher training project which include establishment of OLC, TO's, staff development and improving existing physical facilities of all teacher training institutions. Revision of curricula of the teacher

training institutions and their structural changes are also provided in this project.

N.W.F.P :

i) Work was completed on:

- Construction of building for Elementary Teachers Training College Darosh district Chitral.

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Construction of hostel for Elementary Teacher Training College, Peshawar.
- Establishment of Elementary Teacher Training College for Women at Dir and for men at Swabi.
- Construction of building for Elementary Teacher Training College for Women, Peshawar.

iii) Work was initiated on:

- Establishment of Elementary Teacher Training College for Men, Abbottabad.
- Implementation of ADB assisted Teacher Training Project which include establishment of OLC, TOs, staff development, rehashing of physical facilities of existing teacher training institutions in the Province. Revision of curricula of teacher training institutions and their structural changes are also provided under this Project.

Balochistan :

i) Work was completed on:

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

ii) Work was initiated on:

- Implementation of ADB assisted Teacher Training Project which included expansion of teacher training facilities and improvement of the physical facilities of existing teacher training institutions. Establishment of OLC, IO's and staff

development are also provided. Structural changes in the teachers training institutions and revision of their curricula are also provided in this project.

Federal

i) Work was completed on

- Establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College at Kotka Habibullah Frontior Region Bannu (FATA)

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of College of Education at Gilgit and construction of buildings of 4 Elementary Teachers Training Colleges in AJK.

iii) Work was initiated on:

- Establishment of National Educational Management information System in AJK.

Appendix-II

Technical Education

Punjab :

i) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of Institute of Technology at Gujranwala, Rahim Yar Khan, and Polytechnic Institutes at Burewala and Mianwali, establishment of Government Commercial Training Institute (GCTI) at Gujranwala, construction of buildings of five existing Government Commercial Training Institutes at Murree, Kot Lakhpat, Vehari, Burewala and Shujabad.

ii) Work was initiated on:

- Establishment of Polytechnic Institute at Attock.
- Construction of building for three Government Commercial Training Institutes at Kamalia, Attock and Shahpur.
- Improvement of College of Commerce Rawalpindi and College of Technology, Rasool by adding class- rooms, hall and boundary wall, etc.

Sindh :

i) Work was completed on:

- Improvement of physical facilities in existing Polytechnic institutes in the Province.
- Construction of buildings of Vocational and Commercial Training Institutes at Nawabshah.

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of 27 Mono-technic Institutes at Taluka level in the Province.
- Establishment of Polytechnic Institute for Women at Hyderabad and for Men at Umerkot and a Technical Teacher Training Institute.

- Introduction of four new technologies in existing Polytechnic institutes - Printing and Graphic Arts, Electronic, Civil and B Tech Courses in Textile and Chemical Technology.

- Up-gradation of three Commercial Training Centres at Pirjo Goth, Khairpur, Naushero Feroza and Korangi Town to the level of Commercial Training Institutes.

- Improvement of physical facilities of technical schools in Sindh.

iii) Work was initiated on:

- Establishment of three new Mono-technic Institutes at Gombat district Khairpur, Manzoor Colony, Karachi and Kashmore district Jacobabad.

N.W.F.P. :

i) Work was completed on:

- Establishment of Boys Polytechnic Institute at Bannu, a Vocational and a Commercial Institute at Charsada.

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of Boys Polytechnic Institute at Mardan and a Polytechnic Institute for Women at Abbottabad.

- Establishment of Commercial Training Institutes at Nowshera, Charsada, Haripur, Lukki, Chitral and Swat.

- Construction of building of College of Commerce Bannu and Vocational Training Institute for Women, Peshawar.

- Up-gradation of Vocational Training Institute, Swabi to the level of Polytechnic Institute.
- Improvement of College of Commerce Abbottabad.

iii) Work was initiated on:

- Improvement of College of Technology, Peshawar.
- Establishment of Polytechnic Institute for men, at Mardan and Women at D.I.Khan.
- Introduction of Computer Technology in Government Polytechnic Institute for Women, Peshawar.
- Construction of building for Vocational Institute (Women), Peshawar.
- Establishment GCTI Nowshera.

Balochistan :

i) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of College of Commerce, Quetta.

Federal

i) Work was completed on

- Improvement of Physical facilities of Technical and vocational Institutions in FATA.

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of Polytech for Boys at Rawalakot, Gilgit and Islamabad.

Appendix-III

COLLEGE EDUCATION

Punjab :

i) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of 8 degree and 5 inter colleges.
- Up-gradation of 4 inter colleges to degree level.
- Construction of new buildings of 16 inter/degree colleges. Addition of postgraduate classes in 2 existing degree colleges.
- Improvement of physical facilities of 23 other inter/degree colleges by adding additional class rooms, Science Labs, hostel, hall, purchase of scientific and other equipment etc.

Sindh :

i) Work was completed on:

- Up-gradation of three girls inter colleges at Korangi, Layari, Tando Mohammad Khan district Hyderabad and three boys inter colleges at Sujawal, Tando Muhammad Khan and Rato Dero.
- Construction of building of Government City College, Karachi.
- Improvement of physical facilities of 10 inter colleges by adding Science Labs., class-rooms, Science and other equipment.

ii) Work remained in progress on:

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

iii) Work was initiated on:

- Establishment of 11 degree colleges including one computer college at Kunri, Sammano, K.G. Mohammad District Mirpur Khas, Garihy Yaseen District Shikarpur, Pretaheed District Hyderabad, Mirpur Sakro District Thatta, 2 colleges one each for boys and girls at Mirpur Khas, Mithri district Thar, Tharoshah N.Feroz, Hyderabad, Tando Bagho district Badin.

- Up-gradation of inter college Sakrand district Nawabshah to degree level.

N.W.F.P. :

i) Work completed:

- Establishment of degree college at Kohat and Inter College at Adinzai district Dir.

- Up-gradation of Inter Colleges with addition of Science Classes at Charsada and Lund Khawar district Haripur.

- Construction of building for Inter College, Batagram.

- Improvement of physical facilities of 14 inter/degree colleges by adding class rooms, hostel, Science blocks and Science and other equipment.

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of Inter College Lachi district Kohat and two degree colleges at Kabal and Swat district Swat.
- Up-gradation of Inter Colleges Peshawar (City), Kulachi district Dir, Alipuri and Saidu Sharif district Swat.
- Addition of post graduate classes in government degree colleges, Abbottabad, Mardan, Hangu and two inter Colleges of D.I. Khan.

- Improvement of five Inter/degree Colleges.

Balochistan :

i) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of Inter College Gowadar.
- construction of building of Inter College Zhob.
- Improvement of General Musa College, Quetta.

ii) Work was initiated on:

- Establishment of inter colleges at Awaran, D.M. Jamali.
- Construction of building of Inter College, Kalat.
- Improvement of physical facilities of Bela and Gawadar Colleges, construction of buildings of some inter/degree colleges while improving existing facilities of other inter/degree colleges.

Federal

i) Work was completed on:

- Construction of Building of F.G.College of Commerce, Islamabad.
- Acquisition of Land and Construction of Building for 30 Inter Colleges in AJK.
- Improvement of Degree College Miranshah (Construction of Hostel) FATA.

ii) Work remained in progress on:

- Establishment of 2 degree colleges (one each for boys and girls) in Islamabad.
- Establishment of Inter College at Challas, Norther Areas.
- Improvement of Physical facilities of Islamabad Model College for Boys G-6/3.
- Improvement of Federal Government College for Women, F-7/2, Islamabad.

- Establishment of Cadet College Larkana and Sanghar.
- Improvement of Physical facilities of 9 Inter/Degree colleges in Ajk.

iii) Work was inititated on:

- Establishment of Girls Inter College Banjosa district Poonch.

Appendix-IV

Scholarships & Loans:

During the year Rs.167.0 million were provided for scholarships and loan to the needy and deserving students to continue their studiesin the country and abroad. Agency-wise details of allocation for scholarships and loan during (1993-94) is given below:-

(Million Rs.)

Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baloch-istan	M/o Edu	M/o Def.	AJK	NA	FATA	Pakistan
54.0	0.5	15.7	-	76.8	0.4	-	-	19.6	167.0

Note: i) In the Province of Sindh scholarships are provided mainly from Zakat Fund, which are not reflected here.

ii) Scholarships in Balochistan, AJK and NA are provided under non-development budget.

Appendix-V

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

i) Work remained in progress on:

- Development of Panjab University Phase-II.
- Development of B.Z. University, Multan.
- Development of Campus of Islamia University, Bahawalpur.
- Development of Second Campus, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore at Taxila.
- Development of Karachi University.
- Development of University of Sindh.
- Development of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai University, Khairpur.
- Up-gradation of Engineering College Jamshoro to Engineering University, Jamshoro.
- Development of NED Engineering and Technology University, Karachi.
- Establishment of Gomal University, D.I. Khan.
- Strengthening of academic facilities of NWFP Engineering University, Peshawar.
- Development of Peshawar University, Peshawar.
- Development of Balochistan University, Quetta.
- Development of Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
- Establishment of Centre of Advance Studies in Molecular Biology, University of Panjab, Lahore.

- Development of Centre of Excellence in Mineralogy, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

- Development of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh.

- Development of Centre of Advance Studies in Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

ii) Work was initiated on:

- Establishment of Engineering College, B.Z. University, Multan.

- Development of Material & Teaching Methodologies for Rural Female through Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

- Promotion of Canadian Study Programme, Area Study Centre, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

Appendix-VI

TEACHER EDUCATION

Punjab :

i) Work will remain in progress on:

Implementation of ADB assisted Teacher Training Project. This project includes establishment of two Elementary Teachers Training Colleges, one Open Learning College and the teaching out posts. Rehashing physical facilities of existing Elementary Teacher Training Colleges and Colleges of Education, Staff Development and revision of Curricula for all teacher training colleges. These programmes are directed towards qualitative improvement of existing and the prospective teachers.

Sindh :

i) Work will be completed on:

- Establishment of four Colleges of Elementary Education one each for Men and Women at Badin and Shikarpur and two for Men at Dadu and Thatta.

- Establishment of Colleges of Education at Larkana and Mirpur Khas.

- Introduction of Education Technology in Colleges of Elementary Education in the province.

- Implementation of ADB assisted Teacher Training Project which include establishment of Open Learning College, Teaching Out Posts and staff.development of all Teacher Training Institutions. Revision of Curricula of Teacher Training Institutions and In-Service Training of Teachers are the other programmes for qualitative improvement for the existing and prospective teachers.

- Construction of additional class rooms in practising Middle Schools attached with Colleges of Elementary Education.

N.W.F.P. :

i) Work will be completed on:

- Construction of building of Elementary College of Education, Charsada.
- Improvement of physical facilities of College of Physical Education at Doaba and Elementary College of Education, Peshawar.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

- Implementation of ADB assisted Teacher Training Project which include establishment of Open Learning College, teaching Out Post and rehashing physical facilities of all existing Elementary Teacher Training Colleges and Colleges of Education in the province. Revision of Curricula, staff development and supply of eading learning material for other inputs of the project to produce quality teachers.

Balochistan :

i) Work will remain in progress:

- ADB assisted Teacher Training Project which included establishment of an Open Learning College, Teaching Out Posts, staff development for existing Teacher Training Institutions, revamping the curricula of teacher training institutions and in-service training of staff working in teacher training institutions. Physical facilities of all the existing teacher training institutions will also be improved.

Federal

i) Work will be completed on:

- College of Education Afzalpur, AJK.
- College of Education Gilgit, Norhern Areas.

ii) Work will remain in Progress:

- 4 Elementary Teachers Training Colleges in AJK.

iii) Work will be initiated on:

- Implementation of Asian Development Bank Assisted Programme, Teachers Training Project (PCU).

Appendix-VII

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Punjab :

Work will be completed:

- Establishment of College of Technologies at Gujranwala and Rahim Yar Khan.
- Establishment of Government commercial Training Institute (GCTI) at Gujranwala, and upgradation of GCTI Rahim Yar Khan as College of Commerce.
- Construction of buildings of existing three GCTIs at Shujabad, Vehari and Murree and two Government Vocational Institutes (GVIs) for Girls at Vehari and Khanewal.
- Construction of boundary wall around College of Technology Rasool.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of three Polytechnic Institutes at Attock, Burewala and Mianwali.
- Construction of building of existing five Government Commercial Training Institutes at Kamalia, Kot Lakhpat, Attock, Shahpur and Burewala and two Government Vocational Institutes (Girls) Liaquat Pur and Gojra.
- Improvement of physical facilities of two Colleges of Commerce at Rawalpindi and Sahiwal.

iii) Work will be initiated on:

- Establishment of Polytechnic Institutes at Depalpur and Kamalia.

- Upgradation of Commercial Training Institutes Mianwali and Jhang as Colleges of Commerce.

- Construction of building of four existing Government Vocational Institutes at Gojra, Okara, Kamalia, Toba Tek Singh and six Government Commercial Training Institutes at Gojra, Kallur Kot, Ahmad Pur East, Mian Channu, Liaquat Pur and Jampur.

- Consolidation and improvement of GCTI - Faisalabad and the Polytechnic Institute for Printing and Graphic Arts, Lahore.

- Construction of boundary wall around College of Commerce Bahawalpur and Government Commercial Training Institutes at Khanewal and Sahiwal one each for Men and Women and addition of M.Com. Classes in College of Commerce, Sahiwal.

Sindh :

i) Work will be completed on:

- Establishment of 46 Mono -Technic

i) Work will remain in progress on:

- Introduction of new trades of Auto Form Machine repairs, wiremen, would work and Cycle/Motor repairs in 57 High Schools

- Establishment of three Vocational Institutes at Naudero, Shahabad district Larkana and Ghamanabad district Hyderabad.

- Introduction of new technologies in the existing Poly-technic institutes - Printing and Graphic Arts in Pak. Swedish Institute Landhi, Electronic Technology in Polytechnic Larkana, Civil Technology in Polytechnic at Sukkur, Shikarpur and Mono-technic Institute Ghotki and B.Tech Course in Textile and Chemical Technology in College of Technology SITE Karachi.

- Upgradation of Mono-technic Institutes Matiari district Hyderabad and Manzoor Colony Karachi to the level of Polytechnic and a Technical Teachers Training Institute. Upgradation of seven Commercial Training Centres to the level of Commercial Training Institutes.

- Construction of building of GCTI Sanghar, Thatta and Shikarpur.

- Consolidation and improvement of existing Technical Schools in Sindh.

N.W.F.P. :

i) Work will be completed on:

- Establishment of three Government Commercial Training Institutes at Lakki, Swat, Haripur and a Vocational Institute at Chitral.

- Construction of building of College of Commerce, Bannu.

- Introduction of Computer Technology in Polytechnic Institute for Women, Peshawar and improvement of College of Commerce, Abbotabad.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of Polytechnic Institute for Men at Mardan and for Women at D.I. Khan.

- Establishment of Government Commercial Training Institute Nowshera.

- Construction of building of Vocational Institute (Women), Peshawar.

- Purchase of equipment for existing technical institutions.

iii) Work will be initiated on:

- Introduction of Computer Engineering classes in Government College of Technology, Peshawar.

Federal

i) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of boys polytechnic Islamabad, Rawalakot, AJK and Gilgit in Northern Areas.

- Improvement of physical facilities of technical and vocational institutions in FATA.

Appendix-VIII

COLLEGE EDUCATION

Punjab :

i) Work will be completed on:

- Establishment of two degree Colleges at Basirpur district Okara and Chak No.170/JB, Jhang and two inter Colleges at Jand district Attock and Phullarwan district Sargodha.

- Construction of buildings of ten Inter Colleges at Mustafabad, Raiwind district Lahore, Karianwala district Gujrat, Taxila, Daulatala and Kaller Syedan district Rawalpindi, Fatehpur (Boys and Girls), Boys College Karore district Layya, Chak No.36 S.B., district Sargodha and Mailsi district Vehari.

- Construction building of five degree colleges at Rajanpur, Sadiqabad, Vehari, Rahim Yar Khan and Faridia College Pattan.

- Addition of post graduate classes in six degree colleges at Sargodha, Faisalabad, Kamalia, Satellite Town Rawalpindi, Islamia College Gujranwala and Bosan Road Multan.

- Improvement of physical facilities in 21 inter/degree colleges at Patoke, Okara, Gujranwala (Boys), Baghbanpura Lahore, Islamia College (Women) Lahore, M.D. College Toba Tek Singh, Government College Lahore, Jaranwala, Qween Marry College Lahore, Government College Women) Lahore, Faisalabad, Jalalpur Jattan, Government College Jhang, Government College Multan, T.T. College Khanpur, Boys College Civil Line Multan, Girls College Khanpur, Government College Khanewal, S.A. College Dera Nawab Sahib, Girls Inter College Tuma, Bahawalpur.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

Establishment of six degree colleges at Ghareh Shah, (Lahore), Pirmahal (Toba Tek Singh), Hujra Shah Mugeen for Women, Haveli Lakha, Renala Khurd (Okara) and Kamoke.
Establishment of three Inter Colleges at Sherghar

for Boys, Inter College Hujra Shah Mugeen (Okara), Jhanian (Khanewal).

- Upgradation of Inter College Mailsi to degree level.

- Addition of post-graduate classes in five degree Colleges at Kinniand College, Lahore. Bosan Road Multan (subject of English), D.G. Khan, S.E. College Bahawalpur and degree College Lodhran.

- Improvement of six inter/degree Colleges at Jandala Sher Khan, Modina Town Faisalabad, degree College for Women Wahadat Colony, Lahore, Bosan Road Multan, S.E. College Bahawalpur and degree College, Sahiwal.

iii) Work will be initiated on:

- Establishment of degree Colleges for Women at Tandilianwala, Faisalabad and Shah Rukan-e-Alam Scheme No.II, Multan and for Men at Chunnian district Kasur.

- Upgradation of Islamia College, Jalalpur Jattan.

- Construction of buildings six inter colleges at Kunja (Gujrat), Shahpur (Sargodha), Talagang, Gojera, Ferozwala(Shaikupura) and Chowk Azam (Layya).

- Improvement of physical facilities in 28 inter/degree Colleges at Home Economics College, Lahore, Queen Marry College, Bilal Gung College, Inter College Model Town, M.A.O. College and Kinniard College, Lahore, degree Colleges Sargodha, Faisalabad, Murree, Attock (Women), Pind Dadan Khan, Jauhrabad, Zimindar College Gujrat, Islamia College Sangla Hill, Government College Narangg Mandi, Sheikhupura, Inter College Malakwal, Millat Inter College Faisalabad, degree College Samundri, Post graduate College Asghar Mall Rawalpindi, Khawaja Farid College Rahim Yar Khan, degree

College Rajanpur, Jampur, Chichawatni, Mianwali, Jhang, Shorkot and Arifwala.

- Addition of Post Graduate classes in seven degree colleges at Sargodha, Kamalia, Satellite Town Rawalpindi, Bosan Road Multan (Subject of Zoology), Government College of Faisalabad, Government Science College Faisalabad and Islamia College Gujranwala.
- Consolidation and improvement of 13 inter/degree colleges at Patoke, Okara, Gujranwala, Baghbanpura, Islamia College for Women, Government College, Lahore, Queen Marry and Gulberg College, Lahore, Jaranwala for Women, Toba Tek Singh, Satellite Town Rawalpindi, Jalalpur Jattan district Gujrat and Degree College, Faisalabad.

Sindh :

i) Work will be completed on:

- Establishment of degree College Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi.
- Construction of buildings of HRA Agha Khan Government College Karachi.
- Upgradation of 11 Inter Colleges to degree level.
- Consolidation and improvement of degree College APWA (Women) and Sir Syed College Karachi.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of 31 new degree colleges at Miro Khan (Larkana), Government Degree College Karachi, Physical Education College Sukkur, Shaheen Jinnah & Kehkashan (Women), Colleges Clifton, Gulberg Colony (Women) Karachi, Commerce degree college Malir, Karachi,degree college Qayoomabad Qrangi Town Karachi, and Guizare-e-uzri Colony Karachi.
- Government college Qrangi Township Karachi, N-Nazimabad and Razzaqabad Karachi, Naudero (Larkana), Latifabad (Male & Female) Qariabad

(Male & Female) Karachi, Shah Faisal Colony, Tando Mohammad Khan, Husainabad (Women), Shah Faisal Colony Mirpur Khas, degree College (Women), Metrovell, Karachi, degree college New Karachi, Surjani Town New Karachi, Liquatabad, Saeedabad Karachi, Gambat (Women) Khairpur, Umer Kot (Women), Mirpur Khas Mehrabad and N. Froze (N. Feroze), Quaidabad and Stadium Road, Karachi and Diplo district Thar.

- Establishment of Inter College Ranipur (Khairpur).

- Upgradation of four Inter Colleges Tando Adam Khan (Male & Female) and Inter Colleges (Women) at Malti (Badin) and Pirjo Goth (Khairpur).
- Construction of buildings of six degree Colleges Quaid-e-Millat, Usmania (Women) Karachi, Liaquat College (Karachi), Women College Nuzrat (Hyderabad) Arts & Commerce College Larkana and Inter Arts College Landhi.

- Consolidation and improvement of Home Economics College Karachi, Degree College Hyderabad, Atta Hussain Shah College, Rohri, Shah Latif college Shikhpur, National College Nabi Bagh, Abdullah Haroon college Layyari and Adamjee college Karachi. Khatoon-e-Pakistan College (Women) Karachi, Government College Mitiari and PECH Foundation College Karachi.

N.W.F.P. :

i) <u>Work will be completed on:</u>

- Establishment of Inter College Adenzai district Dir.

- Upgradation of six Inter Colleges to degree level at Kulachi (DIK), Meneri (Swabi), Lund Khawar (Mardan), Alipuri (Swat), Saidu Sharif and Khanpur.

- Improvement of eleven Government Inter/degree Colleges: Government college Tank, Government Superior Science College Peshawar, Government Colleges for Women Peshawar, Government Colleges Mardan and Khairabad (Mardan), Government College Dargai (Malakand), Government College Daggar (Bunair), Government College Mansehra, Government College Havalian, (Abbottabad), Government College Haripur and College of Commerce Abbottabad.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of an Inter college Lachi district Kohat, degree college at Kohat, Degree College for women Hangu district Kohat and two degree colleges one each for Men and Women at Peshawar.

- Construction of building of degree college, D.I. Khan.

iii) Work will be initiated on:

- Establishment of seven degree colleges in rented buildings - three for Men at Bakhsali district Mardan, Lassan Nawab district Mansehra, Mangora district Swat and four for Women at Abbottabad, D.I. Khan, Chitral and Timarghar.

- Construction of building of Government College No.2, Mardan.

Balochistan :

i) Work will be completed on:

- Establishment of Inter College Gawadur and Residential Model College Khuzdar.

Federal

i) Work will be completed on:

- Improvement of physical facilities in 12 Inter/Degree Colleges in AJK.

ii) Work will remain in progress on:

- Establishment of Cadet College Larkana, Sangher, Gotki and Plandary AJK.
- Upgradation of Islamabad Model College for Boys G-6/3, Islamabad.
- Special repair of National College of Arts Lahore.
- Acquisition of land and construction of building for 7 Inter Colleges in AJK.

iii) Work will be initiated on:

- Construction of Wing Unit Cadet College Hassan Abdal.
- Establishment of 4 New Cadet Colleges in Punjab.
- Acquisition of land and construction of building for 11 Inter Colleges in AJK.

Appendix-IX

SCHOLARSHIPS & LOANS

During the year Rs. 253.8 million are provided for scholarships and loans to the needy and deserving students to continue their studies in the country and abroad. Agency-wise details of allocation are :

(Million Rs.)

Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baloch-istan	M/o Edu.	M/o Def.	AJK	NA	FATA	Pakistan
78.0	0.9	17.0	-	120.0	0.4	-	-	19.5	235.8

Note: 1) In the Province of Sindh scholarships are provided mainly from Zakat Fund, which are not reflected here.

2) Scholarships in Balochistan, AJK and NA are provided under non-development budget.

Appendix-X

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

i)Work will remain in progress on:

- Development of Panjab University Phase-II.
- Development of B.Z. University, Multan.
- Development of Campus of Islamia University, Bahawalpur.
- Development of Second Campus, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore at Taxila.
- Development of Karachi University.
- Development of University of Sindh.
- Development of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai University, Khairpur.
- Up-gradation of Engineering College Jamshoro to Engineering University, Jamshoro.
- Development of NED Engineering and Technology University, Karachi.
- Establishment of Gomal University, D.I. Khan.
- Strengthening of academic facilities of NWFP Engineering University, Peshawar.
- Development of Peshawar University, Peshawar.
- Development of Balochistan University, Quetta.
- Development of Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
- Establishment of Centre of Advance Studies in Molecular Biology, University of Panjab, Lahore.
- Development of Centre of Excellence in Mineralogy, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

- Development of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh.

- Development of Centre of Advance Studies in Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

- Establishment of Engineering College, B.Z. University, Multan.

- Development of Material & Teaching Methodologies for Rural Female through Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

- Promotion of Canadian Study Programme, Area Study Centre, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

CHAPTER 16

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN

REVIEW OF 1993-94

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

16.2 For the financial year 1993-94, an amount of Rs.68.32 million was allocated to Ministry of Women Development against which Rs 61.975 million were spent. The programme consisted of two parts, viz Rs 26 million for Social Action Programmes (SWAP) and Rs 42.4 million for the regular development programmes both at Federal and Provincial level, programme-wise utilization is given in Statistical Appendix Table 16.1.

16.3 Under regular programmes, major portion of the budget allocation of Rs 42.5 million was spent on meeting the recurring cost of the on-going schemes including those which have completed their stipulated period. The schemes are identified and established in consultation with the Federal and Provincial Line Departments, NGOs, Zila Councils and the Women social workers. Almost the entire allocation has been spent on various schemes sponsored by line Departments and NGO's.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

16.4 The projects for the current year have been prepared keeping in view the improvement in the conditions of poor/ needy and development and welfare of women. During the year 1994-95, a sum of Rs 95.8 million have been allocated for development activities of Women Wing of Ministry of Women and Youth Affairs.

Special Women Action Programme(SWAP)

16.5 In order to supplement the annual development programme allocation for the welfare and development of women in the country, special allocation is made in the budget every year for Special Women's Action Programme (SWAP). During the financial year 1993-94, the budget allocation of the programme was Rs 29 million against which Rs 20 million were utilized.

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

16.7 During the financial year (1994-95), PSDP allocation of Rs. 45.28 million,have been provided for Special Women Action Programme (SWAP). The allocations are given in Statistical Appendix Table-16.2.

CHAPTER-17

CULTURE, SPORTS, TOURISM AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

17.1 The Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth Sector combines together four sub-sectors which are dealt under different Ministries and Divisions. This year as a result of administrative reshuffle Culture and Tourism Divisions were merged and now three sub-sectors Culture, Sports and Tourism operate under the umbrella of one Division. The total financial outlay of the sector during 1994-95 amounts to Rs.252.943 million with a major share going to Tourism Division Projects. The share of Youth has also increased substantially to Rs.40.600 million. The details are shown at Stat. Appendix Table 17.1.

REVIEW OF 1993-94
(Federal)

17.2 During 1993-94 the thrust was on the construction of motels at various places mostly in remote parts of the country. Funds were also provided for the restoration and preservation of different historical sites. A sizeable sum was also earmarked for Cultural Heritage Fund and Synthetic Athletic Track at NSTCC, Karachi. The Revised Estimates of the CSTY sector for Federal Programmes amount to Rs.150.354 million.

17.3 The Tourism Division spent Rs.1.875 million for the completion of remaining works of gigantic project Malam Jabba Skiing cum Summer Resort.Funds were also provided to Hotel and Training Institute Swat for land and preliminary works. Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation spent Rs. 31.87 million on different motels located in northern part of the country. A host of motel and road side facilities were initiated and the available ones were improved. The revised estimates of the sub-sector stood at Rs.34.478 million. The completed projects are of K-2 motel Skardu and motel at Ayubia. The on-going projects were at various stages of completion and civil works on motels at Skardu, Gilgit, Chitral, Swat and Bahawalpur continued.

17.4 Archaeology sub-sector utilized Rs.92.189 million. Rupees 5.155 million were spent on the preservation and Restoration of different parts of Jehangir's Tomb. Four projects for Preservation and Restoration of various monuments inside Lahore Fort utilized Rs.2.981 million. For National Art Gallery Islamabad an alternate plot was allotted by CDA. The project of International Support For Preservation Of Moenjodaro Monuments also made some headway in physical terms. National Archives Building of Pakistan project (phase-II) consumed Rs.10.200 million. Civil works of the project are almost complete. Electrification of the building and installation of racks in the halls are in progress. In addition, Rs.50 million were also provided to establish Cultural Heritage Fund.

17.5 The allocation for Youth sub-sector stood at Rs.4.032 million out of which Rs.0.500 million were allocated for Tehsil level sports stadia at Jhat Pat. Rupees.3.532 million were allocated for Youth Development Fund, under which the NGO based programmes were to be launched. The revised estimates stood at Rs 0.375 million.

17.6 The Sports sector was earmarked Rs.19.478 million. Out of which Rs.15.536 million were meant for Synthetic Athletic Track at Karachi. Work on other projects like Sports Stadia at Sibi, Muzaffarabad, D.I.Khan, Kohat and Custom sports complex, Karachi remained in progress. Rs. 9.987 million were spent on the these projects.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95
(FEDERAL)

Tourism

17.7 Tourism being the largest sub-sector is again the major recipient of funds. The PSDP allocations amounting to Rs.71.218 million are bifurcated between Tourism Division and Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation. They received Rs.13.584 million and Rs.57.634 million respectively. The Hotel Training Institute at Swat will be the major project which is being built with a major financial contribution of Austrian Government. Land for the institute has already been acquired. A number of hotel and road side facilities will be improved and initiated at some places, throughout the country. Existing motels of PTDC at Besham, Hunza and Chitral will be expanded and renovated while ongoing will make headway in physical terms. Most of these facilities are in Northern Areas. A Skiing Resort in Northern Areas under the supervision of Pakistan Air Force will be initiated with a cost of Rs.9.056 million. Minor civil works at various motels in Northern Areas will continue.

Archaeology

17.8 Completion of ongoing projects will be the priority in this sub-sector. An allocation of Rs.42.388 million has been made for improving the physical progress of on-going projects. The major on-going projects of this sub-sector are Establishment of Museum at Islamabad, International Support for Preservation of Moenjodaro monuments and Preservation & Restoration of Perimeter Wall of Jahangir's Tomb, Lahore, Building project of National Archives of Pakistan, Islamabad (Phase-II) and Conservation and Restoration of the Tomb of Mirza Jani Beg at Makli Hills, Thatta.

17.9 A block allocation of Rs.45.280 million has been made for National Fund for Cultural Heritage. A small amount of Rs.0.453 million is earmarked for Museum Educational Services.

Culture

17.10 In this sub-sector National Art Galleries in Islamabad and Multan (Prime Minister's Directive) are the recipient of funds.

Sports

17.11 This sub-sector will receive Rs.25.384 million for a number of new projects. During the year Sports Stadia at Mansehra, Sukkur, Khairpur and Nawabshah will be

constructed. An allocation of Rs.4.528 million exists for the Development of Women Sports in the country. Tennis courts and Tubewells will be provided at National Training of Sports and Coaching Centre (NTSCC) Karachi at a cost of Rs.1.615 million. A training turf for Hockey at Gojra will be laid with an amount of Rs.9.056 million under the President's Directive.

Youth

17.12 Sectoral allocation for this sub-sector has considerably increased. A Youth Development Fund has been provided Rs.4.528 million. An International Youth Centre at Islamabad will be established at a cost of Rs.450.00 million with the financial assistance Of Japanese Government and for which an allocation of Rs.4.520 million has been in PSDP 1994-95. Youth Hostels at Gilgit, Jam Shoro, Moenjodaro, are the other major projects to be initiated under the Prime Minister's Directives. Similarly additional recreational facilities will be provided at 13 existing youth hostels. Six Youth Development Centres at Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, Interior Punjab and Interior Sindh will be established under the Prime Minister's Directive for which Rs.23.546 million have been earmarked.

Lump Provision

17.13 A lump provision of Rs.18.112 million has been made for Culture, Sports and Tourism Division, for unnamed schemes.

REVIEW OF 1993-94 (PROVINCIAL)

17.14 A sum of Rs.59.2 million was utilised by the provinces (Statistical Appendix Table 17.2) for the sub-sectors of Culture, Sports and Tourism.

Punjab

17.15 Information and Cultural Complex Rawalpindi Phase-I utilised Rs.2.75 million during the year and made a considerable progress. Multan Arts Council could not be completed for it was not allotted any funds during the year. Work on Construction of Faisalabad Arts Council, Phase-I was initiated with an amount of Rs.0.800 million. Also work on on-going project of Archaeology in Multan, Khanewal, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Lahore was almost completed.

Balochistan

17.16 In the Sports sub-sector Construction of Stadium at Zhob has been initiated by spending Rs.1.400 million on it. Extension and Development of Mastung Stadium utilised Rs.3.000 million and made a substantial progress. Construction of Rest House at Mehr Garh, Bolan could not show any progress, however, it utilised an amount of Rs.1.250 million. The

project of Nawab Akbar Bugti Cricket Stadium, Quetta showed a notable progress by utilising Rs.4.950 million. The province was allocated a sum of Rs.23.63 million for this sector.

N.W.F.P.

17.17 Tourism Sector was pitched at a total allocation of Rs.4.950 million during the year 1993-94. The major projects identified for implementation were i) Excavation of Archaeological Sites in NWFP ii) Conservation and Rehabilitation of Historical Buildings and iii) Establishment of Khushal Khan Khattak Memorial Library.

17.18 Excavation of Archaeological sites in NWFP made a negligible progress by an expenditure of Rs.0.750 million. Construction and Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings, Peshawar showed a slow physical progress although it utilised a sum of Rs.1.646 million. Improvement of District Record Officers in NWFP utilised a sum of Rs.0.325 million showing little progress. Rs.15.295 million were utilised by the project, Establishment of Khushal Khan Khattak Memorial Library.

Sindh

17.19 Rs.25.000 million was provided for Culture and Tourism in the ADP 1993-94. Works continued during the year included construction of a new building for Shamsul Ulema Dr.Umar Bin Muhammad Daudpota Library, Hyderabad, Construction of new building for Sachal Sarmast Public Library, Khairpur, a New Rest House at Bhitshah, Cultural Centre Bhitshah. Sindh Archives Complex was completed during the year while additional facilities were provided in the existing Sindh Provincial Museum, Hyderabad at a cost of Rs.6.875 million.

Azad Jammu & Kashmir

17.20 An amount of Rs.4.5 million was allocated by the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Government for Development schemes in Tourism Sector. The projects relating to construction of Rest House, Establishment of Tourist Village at Sharda, installation of Chairlifts and repair and renovation of tourist structures damaged by floods, made some headway.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

Punjab

17.21 An amount of Rs.25.00 million has been allocated to the sector against an allocation of Rs.27.498 million in 1993-94. Sub-sector, Tourism has been assigned a block allocation of Rs.5.00 million for its development schemes. While Rs.20 million have been earmarked for Culture. Information and Cultural Complex Phase-I, Rawalpindi have been allocated Rs.5.9 million. Till the end of last year, the scheme has shown a slow progress due to small allocation. Work has been initiated on Faisalabad Art Council, Phase-I. This year an

amount of Rs.6.00 million has been allocated to this scheme. The project of Okara Art Council, Phase-I has been revised and it is provided Rs.0.09 million for its completion. The Phase-II of Multan Art Council will be initiated this year, Rs.0.05 million have been kept for it. Another major project, Construction of Folk Centre at Kamalia will also be taken up this year.

Sindh

17.22 An amount of Rs.31.300 million has been assigned for Culture and Tourism sub-sectors. The major on-going schemes in the Culture sub-sector are, Establishment of Sindhi Language Authority, Hyderabad, Children's Dictionary (Sindhi to English) Encyclopedia of Sindh, Construction of Auditorium in the premises of Arts Council, Karachi, Training Institute for Crafts at Provincial Museum, Hyderabad, Establishment of Sindh College of Arts and Crafts in Hindu Guskhana at Karachi and Folks Craft Museum at Sehwan. All the schemes have been provided funds and they will show tangible progress.

17.23 The main on-going projects in the Tourism sub-sector are: Restaurant Public Facilities, Play-Ground Tourist Village at Halija, Thatta and Restaurant Public Facilities at Mithi District, Thar, which have been allocated Rs.8.500 million each.

17.24 New schemes like Tourist Hut Restaurant at Hawks Bay, Karachi and Indus River Sukkur will also be initiated.

N.W.F.P.

17.25 During the year 1994-95 an allocation of Rs.22.646 million has been made to Tourism, Archaeology, Archives & Libraries in Provincial ADP increasing the allocation of the sector by 457% over last year. This year feasibility studies, Master and Regional Plans and Park development projects (operationizing Kund National Park) will be the main thrust of work in Tourism sub-sector. While in Archaeology sub-sector, Excavation of Archaeological sites (Gangodher, conservation and protection of historical monuments (Sethi House, Kotla Mohsin Khan, Gore gathri and Mughal Baradari) are main tasks to be accomplished. In the Libraries sub-sector two major Libraries i.e. Khushal Khan Khattak Memorial Library at Akora Khattak and Public Library Kohat are proposed for execution during the year.

17.26 The project, Road side facilities at Takht Bhai will be initiated and another project, Preparation of Master Plan for Tourism in NWFP has also been allocated Rs.0.500 million for its take off.

17.27 In total Rs.10.00 million are allocated to Tourism sub-sector. Publicity and Promotion of Tourism in NWFP, Construction of suspension Bridge, for Kund National Park, Feasibility Study for Extension Miandam Hill Resort are some of the new projects in this sub-sector.

17.28 In the Archaeology sub-sector Rs.2.500 million have been assigned to Conservation and Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings of Peshawar. The scheme will show an improved performance this year. The new-schemes include: Establishment of Public Libraries in NWFP, Development of Public Libraries in NWFP and Development of Provincial Archives.

Balochistan

17.29 The province has been allocated Rs.10.00 million against an allocation of Rs.23.630 million during 1993-94. The schemes promotion of Sports and Games at District and Divisional level and Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti Cricket Stadium, Quetta will be completed this year. Construction of Stadium at Zhob is nearing completion. Other on-going projects are Construction of Stadium at Bela, Construction of Rest House at Mehr Garh and Development of Mastung Stadium.

Azad Jammu & Kashmir

17.30 Under Special Development Programme the Government of AJK allocated Rs.2.000 million for construction of Tourist Resort in Neelum Valley. The project has consumed Rs 8.233 million up till now and shown a good progress.

CHAPTER-18

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

REVIEW OF 1993-94

Health

18.1 To improve quality and access of primary Health Care(PHC) services, the Annual Plan emphasized on upgradation of rural health centres(RHCs) and basic health units (BHUs); training of the paramedical staff; preventive programmes, especially immunization, control of diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections among children, malaria control, and training of traditional birth attendants (TBAs).

18.2 Establishment of new health facilities in the rural areas included construction of 76 BHUs and 9 RHCs besides upgradation of 202 BHUs and 87 RHCs. A total of 1858 hospital beds were added. 3.914 million children were fully immunized, while 12.3 million packets of ORS were provided for management of diarrhoea among children. Targets in the sub-sector of Health Manpower Development were nearly achieved. During the year 3225 doctors, 209 dentists, 1635 nurses 4270 paramedics and 6317 TBAs were trained. Physical targets and achievements appear in Statistical Appendix Tables 18.4 and 18.5.

18.3 Total allocation for health sector was Rs.11817 million; Rs.8306 million for current budget and Rs.3511 million as development outlay including federal allocation of Rs.714 million. Revised estimates of both development and current budget are Rs.10555 million showing 89 percent utilization. Revised estimates of PSDP are at Rs.2864 million with a utilization rate of 82 percent for 1993-94. The current budget utilization during 1993-94 was 92 percent.

Federal

18.4 PSDP allocation for federal areas was Rs.714 million while revised estimates stood at Rs.735 million showing 103 percent utilization. Increased in the revised estimates was due to more expenditure on EPI. About Rs. 231 million were spent against allocation of Rs. 145 million during 1993-94. Agency-wise revised estimates are given at table 18.1

Table 18.1

Agency-Wise Revised Estimates of Federal PSDP, 1993-94

S.No.	Agency	Allocation 1993-94	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Health Division	486.787	547.361	112
ii)	Islamabad Capital Territory(ICT)	0.733	0.966	131
iii)	Planning Division	1.466	1.466	100
iv)	Narcotics Division	12.537	12.537	100
v)	Azad Kashmir	70.928	54.324	77
vi)	Northern Areas	44.790	36.137	80
vii)	FATA	96.520	77.323	85
	Total:	713.761	734.648	103

Health Division

18.5 An allocation of Rs.486.787 million was made through PSDP for the Health Division, against which revised estimates were Rs.547.361 million showing 112 percent utilization. Sub-sectorwise allocation and utilization is given at table 18.2.

Table 18.2

Sub-Sector Wise Revised Estimates of Health Division's PSDP, 1993-94

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Hospital beds	63.281	82.495	130
ii)	Health Manpower	129.917	95.302	73
iii)	Preventive Programme	289.951	361.575	125
iv)	Rural Health	0.638	1.309	203
v)	Nutrition	3.00	6.680	222
	Total:	486.787	547.361	112

18.6 Priority was accorded to the Preventive Programmes; major activities were malaria control, and immunization (EPI) of children against six diseases and pregnant women for tetanus toxoid. EPI has suffered major set backs and coverage of target population has gone

down from past 70-80 percent to around 50 to 60 percent. Major bottlenecks include: budgetary constraints, especially non-salary budget; especially of the hospital management/service delivery staff; insufficient out-reach staff; poor supervision because transport is used for non health functions; shortage of injection equipment; and lack of repair/maintenance of cold chain equipments.

18.7 The Bolan Medical College allocation of Rs. 80 million was fully utilized. The Infrastructure so far completed includes college building, hostel for female doctors, staff residences and hostel for male medical students. Work is in progress on hospital building (30 percent works done), hostels for nurses and male doctors, and residences for paramedics (building structure completed).

18.8 The Ayub Medical College has fully utilized its allocation of Rs. 29 million. Project is at advanced stage of implementation and has utilized a total of Rs. 700 million against an approved cost of Rs. 950 million. Foreign aid of US $ 8.0 million, through OPEC fund, is lined up for procurement of hospital equipment.

Planning Division

18.9 PSDP allocation was Rs. 1.466 million for nutrition activities including provision of iodized salt to endemic areas. Funds allocated were fully utilized. Iodized salt, through utility store corporation, is supplied to the Northern parts of the Country for reducing iodine deficiency disorders.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir

18.10. Against PSDP allocation of Rs. 70.93 million, revised estimates were Rs. 54 million, showing 77 percent utilization of revised allocation. Sub-sectorwise break-up of revised estimates appear in Table 18.3.

Table 18.3

Sub-Sector Wise Revised Estimates of AJK'S PSDP 1993-94

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Rural Health	26.073	15.389	59
ii)	Hospital beds	28.119	23.658	84
iii)	Preventive	2.728	0.500	18
iv)	Nutrition	3.096	2.370	76
v)	Health Manpower	8.184	8.717	100
vi)	Miscellaneous	2.728	3.690	135
	Total:	70.928	54.324	76.6

18.11. During the period under review, 8 Dispensaries, 8 BHUs, 6 RHCs and 9 Tehsil Hospitals were completed with addition of 200 beds. Construction work on 8 BHUs was started during the year, while work on 4 BHUs, 4 RHCs, two tehsil hospitals and two district hospitals remained in progress.

Northern Areas

18.12 Revised estimates were Rs 36.137 million, against PSDP allocation of Rs. 44.790 million, showing 81 percent utilization. Break-up of allocation and revised estimates is given at table 18.4.

Table 18.4

Sub-Sector Wise Revised Estimates of Northern Areas PSDP,1993-94

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Rural Health	21.838	11.621	53
ii)	Hospital beds	9.279	16.737	180
iii)	Health Manpower	0.662	0.218	33
iv)	Preventive	6.008	7.500	125
v)	Nutrition	1.500	0.061	4
vi)	Miscellaneous	6.947	-	-
	Total:	44.790	36.137	81

18.13 Accomplishment of physical targets include completion of one Basic Health Unit, 7 First Aid Posts, 3 Leprosy Centres, and immunization of 18,000 children against six preventable diseases, and 8000 pregnant women were vaccinated. Designing work of DHQ hospital Chilas has been completed and construction work started in the project.

FATA

18.14 PSDP allocation was Rs. 96.520 million. Revised Estimates are placed at Rs. 77.323 million. Breakup is given at table 18.5.

Table-18.5

Sub-Sector Wise Revised Estimates of FATA PSDP, 1993-94

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Rural Health	30.162	26.171	87
ii)	Preventive	12.065	9.517	79
iii)	Hospital beds	42.228	32.118	76
iv)	Health Manpower	4.826	2.534	52
v)	Nutrition	0.603	0.202	33
vi)	Miscellaneous	6.636	6.781	102
	Total:	96.520	77.323	80

18.15 Physical achievements during the year include completion of 6 BHUs, upgradation of 8 civil dispensaries, improvement of 3 hospitals and completion of 12 category III residences for Doctors in the BHUs.

Punjab

18.16 An amount of Rs.1165 million, was allocated to health sector during 1993-94. The revised estimates were Rs. 1086 million showing utilization of 93 percent during the period under review. Sub-sector wise revised allocations and expenditure of the development budget are given at table-18.6.

Table-18.6

Sub-Sector Wise Revised Estimates, PSDP Punjab Province, 93-94

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Hospital beds	273.380	270.000	98.7
ii)	Health Manpower	751.030	700.000	93.3
iii)	Preventive	43.250	40.000	92.4
iv)	Rural Health	66.100	66.000	99.8
v)	Miscellanenous	31.360	10.000	31.8
	Total:	1165.00	1086.000	92.7

18.17 Physical achievements during the period include establishment of 3 RHCs, 8 BHUs, upgradation of 9 RHCs and 140 BHUs. In the hospital subsector, a 125 bedded district headquarter hospital has been completed while 645 beds have been added in the teaching hospitals to be commissioned during 1993-94. Four C.T. Scans have been installed in the teaching hospital. Work on construction of 12 tehsil and 4 district hospitals remained in progress. On the preventive side and for out reach services, 2800 TBAs were trained, 8 million packets of ORS distributed, and 2.00 million children were immunized against six preventable diseases. On the health manpower side 1225 doctors, 750 nurses and 2500 paramedics graduated during the year.

Sindh

18.18 Allocation for Health Sector during 1993-94 are Rs.630 million. Revised estimates are placed at Rs.411.744 million showing utilization of 65 percent of revised allocations. Subsector-wise allocations and revised estimates are given at table 18.7

Table-18.7

Sub-Sector Wise Revised Estimates, Sindh Province PSDP,1993-94

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Hospital Beds	197.884	137.962	79.8
ii)	Health Manpower	83.616	43.533	52.0
iii)	Rural Health	226.090	160.613	71.0
iv)	Preventive Programme	109.510	59.190	54.0
v)	Mohallah/Urban Health	10.00	6.115	61.1
vi)	Nutrition	2.900	0.459	15.8
	Total:	630.00	411.744	65.35

18.19 Physical achievements include establishment of 320 hospital beds, one RHCs and 51 BHUs, upgradation of 7 RHCs and upgradation of 7 BHUs to RHCs and establishment of 46 dispensaries and 4 Urban Health Centres. 2067 TBAs were trained for expansion of MCH Care at village level; immunized 1.138 million children against six preventable diseases; and 2.5 million ORS packets for management of Diarrhoea among children were distributed during the period under review. On the human resource side, 1550 doctors and 400 nurses and 700 paramedics graduated during the year.

NWFP

18.20 An amount of Rs. 450.00 million was allocated through PSDP for 1993-94 development programme. The revised estimates were Rs. 459.900 million showing utilization rate of 102 percent. Sub-sectorwise allocation and estimated utilization is given at table 18.8.

Table-18.8

Sub-Ssector Wise Revised Estimates, NWFP PSDP, 1993-94

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Hospital beds	254.056	183.088	72.60
ii)	Health Manpower	35.903	21.232	59.00
iii)	Rural Health	106.433	187.618	176.00
iv)	Preventive	37.459	51.337	138.00
v)	Miscellaneous	16.115	16.625	103.00
	Total:	450.000	459.900	102.00

18.21 The Hospital sub-sector accounted for major proportion of PSDP of Rs. 183.088 million against the allocation of Rs.254.056 million, whereas resources set aside for health manpower show utilization of Rs.21.232 million 59 percent against the allocation of Rs. 35.403 million. Rural health programme shows a utilization of Rs. 187.648 million (176 percent of allocation) against allocation of Rs.106.433 million. The higher utilization were due to allolcation and utilization by rural health programme. Preventive Programmes have picked well with implementation status (immunization of 0.46 million children).

18.22 Physical achievements includes completion of 1 RHC and 5 BHUs. Number of health professionals who graduated during the year include 240 doctors, 15 dentists, 250 nurses, 700 paramedics and 900 TBAs.

18.23 Foreign aided projects under implementation include Family Health Project and Third Health and Population Project. These projects are tailored around primary health care and health manpower development, particularly paramedics and nurses.

18.24 Family health project aims at increasing the availability and quality of maternal health services including family planning and integration of communicable disease control with PHC services. Significant progress has been made with the early stages of project implementation, particularly establishment and staffing of project implementation unit and provincial centre of excellence for in-service training "Provincial Health Development Centre-PHDC".

18.25 Targets under Third Health and Population project include construction of six BHUs, improvements of 68 RHCs, upgradation of 14 small health facilities into RHCs, improvement of public health school and college of nursing, and some training facilities for the nurses.

Balochistan

18.26 During 1993-94, about Rs.434.250 million were allocated. Revised estimates show utilization of Rs.172.00 million. Only 11 schemes have been completed during the year, which includes addition of 44 bedded ward to the Gynae Unit in Sandemen Civil Hospital, Quetta; provision of residences at Sibi for doctors and para-medics; extension of Female Hospital Zhob; construction of four dispensaries in district Khuzdar; and construction of Operation Theater in Civil Hospital Chaman. Full immunization coverage of children under one year remained very poor; estimated coverage is projected at 20% of new births or about 0.050 million children. On the manpower side, 1100 doctors, 55 nurses, 280 paramedics and 400 TBAs graduated during the year.

18.27 Third Health project, assisted by the Asian Development Bank, is at advanced stage of implementation. Achievements of the project during the year include upgradation of 8 RHCs and 10 BHUs conversion of a dispensary into an RHC, construction of 30 quarters for paramedics and hostel for 24 nurse students at Quetta, and completion of central workshop at Quetta for repair and maintenance of electric medical equipment.

Programme for 1994-95

18.28 Health Sector Programme will continue to place emphasis on provision of primary health care and improve effectiveness of health care programme by addressing the issues of under utilization of rural health facilities and continuing programme of mal-nutrition and preventable diseases. In addition to the existing system of providing Primary Health Care (PHC) and Rural Health Centres (RHCs) a programme of Village Health Workers (VHWs) will be introduced to disseminate PHC to the community under the Prime Minister's Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care. Out of total 33,000 Village Health Workers (VHW), 10,000 will be trained during 1994-95. Due to new global targets of Polio eradications, elimination of neonatal tetanus and measles, reduction of childhood tuberculosis and whooping cough to a minimum level, priority will continue on protection of children against six vaccine preventable disease of childhood by immunization.

18.29 Expanded Programme of Immunization and Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases will also be extended. Treatment of acute respiratory infections among children; anaemia in adolescent females and expectant and lactating mothers; and control of iodine deficiency disorders will be given due priority. Training of non-doctor health manpower including nurses and lady health visitors will be intensified and programmes for in service training of all categories of health manpower will be carried out as a part of continuing education. Health Development Centres and Human Resources Development Units in all provinces for effective planning and management of health services will also be established.

18.30 The physical targets for 1994-95 include the new construction of 23 RHCs and 93 BHUs, upgradation of 112 RHCs and 273 BHUs, construction of 8 urban health centres; and addition of 1370 hospital beds, 846 in the rural health facilities Expected manpower production

targets are graduation of 3710 doctors, 452 dentists, 2040 nurses, 5309 paramedics, and 7630 TBAs/CHWs Immunization programme has plans to protect 7.662 million children (above 70 percent of new births), while management of diarrhoea through ORS will be supported by provision of 15.516 million ORS packets.

18.31 Details of provincial and physical achievements during 1993-94 and targets set for 1994-95 by various executing agencies and by sub-sectors are given at Statistical Appendix Tables 18.1 - 18.7 while trend analysis of total national health budgets over the last two decades in nominal terms is given at Statistical Appendix Table 18.8.

Federal

18.32 Allocation for various federal executing agencies, including Health Division, is Rs. 1729.092 million; detail is given as in Table 18.9.

Table 18.9

Agency Wise PSDP Allocation for Federal Areas,94-95

S.No.	Executing Agency	Allocation	Percent Share
i)	Health Division	1418.369	82.2
ii)	Islamabad Capital Tarritory	14.726	0.8
iii)	Narcotics Control Division	15.00	0.9
iv)	Planning Division	13.00	0.7
v)	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	112.00	6.7
vi)	Northern Areas	40.00	2.3
vii)	FATA	116.020	6.4
	Total:	1729.115	100.0

18.33 Physical targets for 1994-95 includes completion of 16 BHUs, 5 RHCs and addition of 330 beds. Training target for health manpower include graduation of 350 Doctors, 220 Nurses, 110 Paramedics and 180 TBAs. The immunization programme will protect 0.230 million children under one year in the federal territories against six killer diseases of childhood and pregnant women against tetanus. Anticipated performance and PSDP allocation of each federal executing agency appears in the subsequent paragraphs.

Health Division

18.34 PSDP allocation for the health sector Development Projects is Rs. 1408.369 million against the revised estimates of Rs. 547.361 million during 1993-94 showing 157 percent increase. The higher increase in allocation is due to the PM's Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care for which Rs.750 million has been allocated during 1994-95. Sub-sector wise details are given at table 18.10

Table 18.10

Sub-Sector Wise PSDP Allocations for Health Division,1994-95

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Percent Share
i)	Preventive Programme	1039.912	73.3
ii)	Hospital beds	89.983	7.0
iii)	Health Manpower	274.475	19.4
iv)	Rural Health	1.309	0.1
v)	Nutrition	2.690	0.2
	Total:	1408.369	100.00

18.35 Priority is accorded to the preventive programmes followed by health manpower sub-sector. Main preventive programmes are: Malaria Control, EPI and AIDs prevention. Main projects under health manpower development sub-sector are Bolan Medical College, Quetta (Rs.151 million) and Ayub Medical College (Rs 100 million); upgradation of Institute of Nursing, Sheikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore (Rs. 14 million); and Health Services Academy, Islamabad (Rs.13.6 million).

18.36 EPI will be assisted from four sources; these are: provision of polio-vaccine, cold chain and injection equipment through Asian Development Bank assisted Health Care Development project; UNICEF support for supply of limited quantities of vaccines; provision of transport, cold chain and injection equipment in Punjab and Balochistan provinces through World Bank assisted Family Health Project; and Government of Pakistan. Through the instrument of SAP, implementation arrangements would be upgraded to improve coverage of fully immunized children and of pregnant mothers to the level of 70-80 percent.

18.37 AIDS is a new threat. Few dozen of active AIDS cases have so far been detected. In order to devise protective and preventive measures, Rs.5 million have been provided in the PSDP. Major features of preventive measures include health education, encouraging risk people for screening, improvement of screening process of blood and blood products for transfusion purposes, and encourage use of disposable injection equipment.

Cabinet Division:

18.38 An amount of Rs.10.00 million has been provided in the PSDP for Upgradation of the Institute of Nursing and Health Services, Sheikh Zayed Hospital Lahore.

Islamabad Capital Territory

18.39 PSDP allocation is Rs.14.726 million for the upgradation of 13 BHUs and 3 RHCs in ICT area. The funds are also provided through the Family Health Project assisted by the World Bank, under the Ministry of Health, to expand primary and preventive health services.

Narcotics Control Division

18.40 An amount of Rs. 15.00 million has been allocated for the Drug Abuse Prevention Resource Centre(DAPRC) for educational campaign against drug addiction, especially heroin addiction.

Planning Division

18.41 Rs. 13.000 million have been allocated for provision of iodized salt to endemic areas in the Northern parts of the country. Detail appear in the chapter on nutrition.

Azad Jammu & Kashmir

18.42 An amount of Rs. 112.00 million has been provided in the PSDP. Sub-sectorwise break-up is given in Table 18.11.

Table 18.11

Sub-Sector Wise PSDP Allocations, AJ & K 1994-95

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Percent share
i)	Rural Health	19.300	17.2
ii)	Hospital beds	36.489	32.6
iii)	Preventive	1.500	1.4
iv)	Nutrition	2.511	2.2
v)	Health Manpower	6.500	5.8
vi)	Miscellaneous	45.700	40.8
	Total:	112.00	100.0

18.43 Physical facilities to be added by the end of the year include the construction of 2 RHCs, 8 BHUs, 3 MCH Centres, 2 Tehsil hospitals and two district hospitals will be completed with addition of 250 new hospital beds. Construction of 12 BHUs and 4 RHCs and one district hospital will be started during 94-95.

Northern Areas

18.44 PSDP allocations are Rs. 40.000 million against the revised estimates of Rs.38.137 million showing 9.4 percent increase over last year. Detailed break-up of allocations are given in Table 18.12.

Table 18.12

Sub-Sector Wise PSDP Allocations, Northern Areas, 94-95

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Percent share
i)	Rural Health	19.433	48.6
ii)	Hospital beds	8.082	20.2
iii)	Health Manpower	0.718	1.8
iv)	Preventive Programme	5.409	13.5
v)	Nutrition	1.500	3.8
vi)	Miscellaneous	4.848	12.1
	Total:	40.00	100.0

18.45 Physical targets for 1994-95 include completion of 5 BHUs with staff accommodation, 12 First Aid Posts, 6 Leprosy/TB Centres, purchase of 2 Mobile Units for provision of basic health services to the people living in hard-to-reach areas and addition of one operation theater in DHQ Hospital Gilgit.

FATA

18.46 Rs. 116.020 million have been provided through PSDP 1994-95.

18.47. Physical Targets during the year include construction of 2 New BHUs and improvement of 20 BHUs, upgradation of 16 RHCs and construction of a new RHC, training of 70 TBAs, distribution of 0.2 million packets of ORS for diarrhoea management, and immunization of 0.06 million children against six preventable diseases. A total 100 beds are expected to be added in the rural health facilities.

Punjab

18.48 An amount of Rs. 1178 million, have been allocated during 1994-95; share of health sector in the total PSDP is estimated at 8 percent. Subsector Wise allocation is given in Table 18.13.

Table 18.13

Sub-Sector Wise PSDP Allocations, Punjab Province, 1994-95

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Percent share
i)	Hospital beds	495.879	42.1
ii)	Health Manpower	441.241	37.4
iii)	Rural Health	147.500	12.5
iv)	Preventive	11.345	1.0
v)	Nutrition		
vi)	Urban Health Centres		
vii)	Health Foundation		
viii)	Miscellaneous	82.235	7.00
	Total:	1178.400	100.0

18.49 During the period 6 RHCs and 13 BHUs will be completed, whereas 15 RHCs and 180 BHUs will be upgraded besides provision of water supply/sewerage/boundary wall for various health institutions and provision of electricity to 150 PHC facilities. On the hospitals side, 720 hospital beds will be added, while three district hospitals with 236 beds and four tehsil hospitals with 375 will be completed. Under preventive programmes, training of 3300 TBAs, immunization of 2.500 million children and distribution of 10 million packets of ORS for diarrhoeal management is targeted. Manpower production targets include graduation of 1300 doctors, 900 nurses, 120 dental surgeons, and 3300 paramedics.

Current Budget

18.50 The recurring budget for 1994-95 is estimated at Rs. 3922.518 million against the budget estimates of Rs. 3892.375 million in 1993-94. Breakup of the estimates is given in Table 18.14.

Table 18.14

Budget Estimates for Current Budget, Punjab Province 1994-95

(Rs.Million)

S.No.	Function	Budget Estimate 1994-95	Revised Estimate 1993-94	Budget Estimate 1993-94
i)	Professional/ Technical Universities, Colleges/Institutions.	331.839	340.032	351.367
ii)	Administration	374.170	392.787	406.072
iii)	General Hospitals & Clinics	3001.482	2828.508	2943.424
iv)	Mental Hospital	66.136	64.504	65.995
v)	Mother and Child Health	25.972	25.972	28.376
vi)	Other Health facilities and preventive measures.	18.625	17.796	21.521
vii)	Chemical examiner and health Laboratories.	14.150	13.909	15.764
viii)	Total Social Services	3832.375	3683.508	3842.518
ix)	Building and Structure	60.000	-	80.000
	Total:	3892.375	3683.508	3922.519

Sindh

18.51 An allocation of Rs. 527 million (Table 18.15) has been made in the PSDP 1994-95, which is 28 percent of the total provincial development budget.

Table 18.15

Sub-Sector Wise PSDP Allocations, Sindh Province,1994-95

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Percent share
i)	Hospital beds	134.750	25.6
ii)	Health Manpower	79.25	15.0
iii)	Rural Health	177.50	33.7
iv)	Preventive Programme	105.00	20.0
v)	Urban Health centres	3.00	0.5
vi)	Nutrition	20.00	3.8
vii)	Health Foundation		
viii)	Miscellaneous	7.5	1.4
	Total:	527.00	100.0

18.52 Priority has been accorded to primary health care which includes rural health, preventive programmes, Urban Health Centres and nutrition interventions. There is an increase of 55 percent for PHC services over last year's PSDP allocation.

18.53 Physical Targets for the year include investment on five teaching hospitals. five district hospitals, two taluka hospitals and five other hospitals for the addition of 442 new hospital beds. Investment will also be made in different wards of civil hospital, Karachi, including cancer and orthopaedic wards for improving the quality of care. A project "Trauma Centre" in Karachi has been started through Tameer-e-Watan Programme. Schemes for setting up TB Sanitorium at Manchar and a Cancer Institute at Karachi will also be initiated. Under the Primary Health Care Programmes, 38 BHUs, 40 dispensaries, three urban health centres and two Unani Shafakhanas will be completed while 6 BHUs and 6 RHCs will be upgraded.Target for immunization is around 4.322 million children and mothers. 3.550 million packets of ORS will be distributed.

18.54 Major foreign aided projects include World Bank assisted "Family Health Project" and Asian Development Bank funded "Health Care Development Project". Family Health Project aims at increasing the availability and quality of maternal health services including family planning and thereby reducing maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. The general direction of the project is to improve the quality and integration of primary health care services, particularly for communicable disease control, and thereby enhance the effectiveness of existing health care network especially for women and children. World Bank Financial contribution during 1994-95, not reflected as part of provincial PSDP, is planned at Rs.118 million. Physical targets include: construction and equipment of 9 in-service training schools at provincial capital and district level; renovation and additional equipment for seven district and divisional offices;

renovation and additional equipment for 30 taluka hospitals, 10 RHCs and 100 BHUs including VHF radio link and nutrition intervention equipment; 2000 kits for TBAs/CHWs; and in-service training of PHC workers employed in the above facilities for upgrading their technical and managerial skills.

18.55 Health Care Development Project, financed by the ADB, to be completed over six years, includes upgradation of three technicians schools, two public health schools and nine nursing schools; establishment of a new male nursing school and three paramedical schools; upgradation of selected district/taluka hospitals to improve referral system; and establishment of human resource development units, at provincial level. A modest beginning has been made during 1994-95 and ADB will be providing fund which is not reflected in the provincial PSDP.

18.56 Training of nurses and paramedics is being accelerated. Six nurses schools are at various stages of construction at District Headquarters level, of which four will be ready for commissioning in 1994-95. During the year 1650 doctors, 550 nurses, 110 dentists, and 800 paramedics are expected to graduate from the provincial medical schools and colleges, besides training of 2500 TBAs.

18.57 Revenue receipts projected at Rs.53 million, or 3.4 percent of 1993-94 budget for health.

NWFP

18.58 An amount of Rs. 524.637 million has been allocated during 1994-95,which is 14 percent of the total provincial development budget. Sub-sectorwise break-up of allocations is given in Table 18.16

Table 18.16

Sub-Sector Wise PSDP Allocation, NWFP, 1994-95

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Percent share
i)	Hospital beds	198.093	37.8
ii)	Rural Health	172.405	32.9
iii)	Preventive Programme	112.611	21.4
iv)	Health Manpower	41.528	7.9
	Total:	524.637	100.0

18.59 Physical targets include upgradation of 60 BHUs and 74 RHCs, 14 Civil Dispensaries. During the year 280 doctors, 300 nurses, 795 paramedics, and 1200 TBAs/CHWs will be trained. Targets on the preventive side include immunization of 0.420 million children and 1.0 million packets of ORS for management of diarrhoea.

18.60 In addition 5 divisional level hospitals, 10 district level hospitals are included as ongoing schemes in the ADP of 1994-95. Allocation has also been made for a cardiac care unit at the Hayat Shaheed Teaching hospital. Rs.100 million has been allocated by Federal Government for Ayub Medical College and Institute of Nuclear Medicine and oncology would augment the provincial Government efforts to complete project. Substantial allocations has been made for preventive programme e.g. EPI, AIDS & Malaria control. Major allocation has been proposed for the Family Health Project and Third Health Project. Similarly counter part expenditure has been proposed for the MCH assisted by World Food Programme UNICEF and WHO.

18.61 Revenue receipts in Health Sector were Rs. 30.00 million while Rs. 32.400 million will be received during 1994-95.

Baluchistan:

18.62 An allocation of Rs. 328.344 million (Table 18.18) have been made during 1994-95. In Health Sector a comprehesive plan has been workedout to provide health care to the people living in far flung areas. This plan intends to create a balance between preventive and curative care. Third health project followed by second Family Health Project will give the impetus to increase the coverage in rural areas.

18.63 In addition to the on-going projects 200 beded hospital at Sariab will be started for which land has been acquired. Similarly the children hospital at Quetta is proceeding as per schedule. Health department has planned to construct 10 Medical Stores as well.

Table 18.17

Sub-Sector Wise Allocation, Balochistan Province 1994-95

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Percent share
i)	Rural Health	203.095	62
ii)	Preventive Programmes	40.322	12
iii)	Nutrition	2.400	0.7
iv)	Hospital beds	15.486	5
iv)	Health manpower	19.244	6
v)	Health Foundation	10.000	3
vi)	Urban Health Centre	4.746	1.0
vi)	Miscellaneous	33.071	11
	Total:	328.344	100.0

18.64 Physical targets includes completion of 9 RHCs and 6 BHUs, upgradation of an RHC to THQ hospital, upgradation of 14 RHCs, establishment of 30 Civil Dispensaries (one in each District) besides replacement of building of 10 existing dispensaries. 45 quarters for paramedical staff and completion of four medicine stores at divisional level. Work on construction of 22 new BHUs and 1 detoxification centres will be started during the year.

18.65 On the manpower side the expected output includes graduation of 130 doctors, 70 nurses, 300 paramedics and 450 TBAs. Immunization programme is expected to protect 0.190 million new borns.

Current Budget:

18.66 Rs.880.220 million have been provided in the recurring budget during 1994-95 against the revised estimates of Rs.648.435 million in 1993-94, showing 36 percent increase over the year.

18.67 Breakdown of current budget for 1994-95 and its comparison with revised estimates of 1993-94 is given in Table 18.18.

Table: 18.18

Budget Estimates for Current
Budget Baluchistan Province 1994-95

S.No.	Functions	Budget Estimates 1993-94	Revised Estimates 1993-94	Budget Estimates 1994-95 (Rs. Million)
1.	Administration	50.796	30.718	48.869
2.	General Hospital and Clinics.	598.898	550.013	641.573
3.	Mother and Child Health	8.857	10.506	9.331
4.	Other Health Facilities and Preventive Measures.	53.235	55.415	55.662
5.	Chemical Examiner and Health Laboratories.	0.502	0.475	0.528
6.	Drug Control	1.443	1.309	1.532
	Total Health:	713.730	648.435	757.495
	5% Economy cut:	35.687	-	37.875
	Net Total:	678.044	648.435	719.620
	Lump sum provision on account of pay revision.	-	-	160.600
	Grand Total:	678.044	648.435	880.220

18.68 Revenue receipts in Health Sector were Rs. 5.4 million while Rs. 8.873 million are targeted to be received during 1994-95.

Nutrition

18.69 Rs.9.246 million allocated for nutrition sector were fully utilized. Details are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-18.9. A review of ongoing Nutrition programmes is given below:-

Policy Planning, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Nutrition Programme

18.70 The provincial nutrition units continued their limited activities with assistance from UNICEF. In Punjab, 105 doctors and 225 LHVS in health facilities in Sargodha Division and D.G. Khan were trained to undertake nutrition activities.

Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme Salt Iodization Programme

18.71 To control Iodine Deficiency Disorders in Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir, northern districts of NWFP and Punjab, a progrmme for supply of iodised salt at the price of common salt was initiated in 1989-90. The programme is gradually being shifted to the private sector. Progress on different aspects of the programme is given below:-

(i) About 3700 tonnes iodised salt was supplied/sold by utility Stores Corporation mainly through its own outlets because no allocation in PSDP was made for marketing of salt. Besides 60,000 tonnes iodised salt production capacity has been created in the private sector, with the assistnace of UNICEF. About 1500 tonnes iodised salt was produced and marketed during the year in the private sector.

(ii) Promotional activities to create awarenesss and demand for iodised salt continued. Posters, buntings, hand bills, calendars, hoardings were prepared and distributed/displayed in the project area, besides articles and advertisements in the newspapers. Free samples of iodised salt were distributed. Also messages/spots in Urdu and Regional lanaguages were aired through radio and T.V.

(iii) To educate and motivate the implementing agencies and health personnel, impc ' nce of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) and its control measures, were highlighted in different training courses and the workshops held on Nutrition.

(iv) A preliminary survey of IDD prevelance in Punjab was conducted for formulating a provincial IDD control programme.

Lipoidol Therapy

18.72 This programme assisted by UNICEF was initiated in 1987 by the National

by the end of June 1994 about 3.79 million population in total has been administered lipiodol capsules and injections against the projecttargets of 6.1 million. Beside projects own infrastructure EPI staff was also involved in the lipiodol therapy

Promotion, Protection and Support of Breastfeeding:

18.73 Natinal breastfeeding policy designed for promotion of breastfeeding is being followed/implemented by national and provincial hospitals and health facilities. Lactation management clinics have been established in all the teaching hospitals to handle breastfeeding issues of mothers. 63 hospitals were involved in Baby Friendly Hospitals Initiative during 1992-94. Out of them 10 hospitals have received BFHI award while 4 have got certificate of commitment.

18.74 Lactation management training continued according to lactation management curriculum designed for the purpose. National and provincial breastfeeding steering committees met regularly to monitor and provide guidance on various activities in breastfeeding. Advocacy seminars and training courses were held to promote breastfeeding, early weaning and diorrhoeal management. An orientation course/seminar for BFHI assessors was held. Effectiveness of the promotional material was evaluated for mass communication.

18.75 In Punjab 21 lactation management courses were held in different hospitals while 7 advocacy seminars were held at different levels.

Research

18.76 A study on vitamin A contents of different brands of vegetable oil/ghee has been completed with the assistance of UNICEF and report published and distributed/circulated.

Household Food Security(FAO assisted)

18.77 Nutrition Section coordinated/executed the project. A national sensitization seminar was arranged to discuss machanics of introducing food and nutrition training in the agriculture extension workers training programme. With the assitance of expatriat and local consultants a training curriculum and programme was designed. A training progrmme for ATI officials was organized at Islamabad and 8 training courses for extension workers were organized one each at ATI.

Food Consumption

18.78 As shown in the table 18.19 overall food availability during 1993-94 over 1992-93 decreased but the quality of the food improved in terms of calories and protein.

18.79 The aggregate percapita availability of essential food items in physical terms decreased by 2.01% due to low availability of wheat. However, the over all availability of cereals sugar and animal products improved while that of vegetable ghee/oil decreased. The overall availability of calories and protein inproved from 2595 and 67.66 grams in 1992-93 to 26.6 and 68.87 grams in 1993-94.

Table 18.19

Per Capita Availability of Essential Items of Consumption

S. No.	Item	Unit	1992-93 (Achievements)	1993-94 (Targets)	% change in 1993-94 over 1992-93
1.	Wheat	Kgs/annum)	134.62	131.89	-2.03
2.	Rice	"	15.69	22.46	+43.15
3.	Other Grains	"	10.80	10.12	-6.30
4.	Pulses	do	6.82	6.00	-12.02
5.	Milk	Litre/annum)	62.63	64.12	+2.38
6.	Vegetable Ghee/Edible Oil	(Kgs/annum)	12.50	10.50	-16.00
7.	Meat (Beef, Mutton, poultry, Fish & Eggs)	"	21.24	22.01	+3.62
8.	Fruits & vegetables	do	67.43	67.42	+0.02
9.	Sugar	do	28.10	30.64	+9.64
10.	Tea	do	1.04	0.91	-12.50
	Weighted Growth Rate				-2.01

Availability of

Calories	2595	2606
Protein (grams)	67.66	68.87

Programme for 1994-95

Food Consumption

18.80 The production of major food items has been targetted to further improve the quality of food in 1994-95 and the overall food availability will be satisfactory.

18.81 As a result of lower wheat production in 1993-94 and rapid population growth the overall availability of major food items in 1994-95 will decrease marginally by 1.9 percent. However, because of higher production and imports, the availability of all other essential food items (Table 18.20) will improve. The per capita availability of calories will improve from 2606 in 1993-94 to 2618 in 1994-95.

Table 18.20

Per Capita Availability of Essential Items of Consumption

S. No.	Item	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	% change in 1994-95 over 1993-94
1	Wheat	Kgs/annum)	131.89	128.47	-2.59
2.	Rice	"	22.46	18.04	-19.68
3	Other Grains	"	10.12	10.89	+7.61
4.	Pulses	do	6.00	6.25	+4.17
5.	Milk	Litre/annum)	64.12	65.58	+2.28
6.	Vegetable Ghee/Edible Oil	(Kgs/annum)	10.50	11.85	+12.86
7.	Meat (Beef, Mutton, poultry, Fish & Eggs)	"	22.01	22.75	+3.36
8.	Fruits & vegetables	do	67.42	67.85	+0.64
9.	Sugar	do	30.64	31.95	+4.27
10.	Tea	do	0.91	0.98	+7.69
	Weighted Growth Rate				-1.92

Availability of		
Calories	2606	2618
Protein (grams)	68.87	67.62

18.82 Rs.24.29 million have been provided in PSDP 1994-95 of which Rs.16.81 million are for Federal Programme and Rs.7.40 million for Provincial Progrmme.

18.83 To enhance the capabilities of provincial governments and federal agencies in policy planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of nutrition programmes, Nutrition Section of Planning and Development Division would continue to provide the needed technical assistance. Growth Monitoring and Nutrition Surveillance activities will be expanded and more nutiriton centres will be set up in the basic health facilities.

18.84 During 1994-95, 250 medicl officers and 250 paramedics will be imparted nutrition training in Punjab under provincial programme. Growth monitoring equipment will be supplied to the health facilities having trained staff and 250 nutrition clinics will be established.

18.85 Details of the Programme/Projects for 1994-95 are given in the following paragraphs. Physical targets are given in the Statistical Appendix Table 18.10.

Iodine Deficiency Disorders(IDD) Control Programme

18.86 The IDD Control Programme which comprises iodised salt and lipiodol therapy will be accelerated by continuing effective promotinal campaign and adopting other appropriate measures.

Details are given below:-

Salt Iodization

18.87 The salt iodisation programme has been gradually transferred to privte sector by building up salt production capacity in private sector in the endemic areas, through supply of free Potassium Iodate and technical assistance from the UNICEF. The additional production capacity developed in private sector will start production and more production capacity will be established in private sector.

18.88 Utility Stores Corporation will continue its activities and would supply 5,000 tonnes iodised salt in the project area through its own outlets and private trades, at the price of common salt.

18.89 A strong and comprehensive promotional campaign through printed material and radio messages will be designed and launched with the assistance of UNICEF. Messages on IDD and iodised salt will be arranged through T.V. programme.

18.90 A legislation for stopping production and marketing of non-iodised salt is being considered by the Government.

Lipoidol Therapy

18.91 National Institute of Helath, Islamabad would administer iodised oil capsules to 0.76 million population in the project area. Assistance of the EPI staff would be obtained for lipiodol therapy in the provinces, besides using project's own infrastructure.

Promotion,Protection and Support of Breastfeeding (UNICEF Supported)

18.92 Baby Firendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) will be expanded to district headquarters hospitals in the provinces to involve 63 hospitals by end 1994 and 100 hospitals by end 1995.

18.93 Activities of hospitals which received baby friendly award will be continuously monitored to oversee the follow up of steps needed for promotion of breastfeeding.

18.94 An effective multi-media communication campaign will continue.

18.95 A legislation to regulate import and marketing of infant formulas and pacifiers will be considered by the Government.

18.96 Each province will conduct promotional activities according to its own plan of action. In Punjab 22 lactation management courses for health personnel at various hospials will be organized. Promotional activities in other province will also continue.

Household Food Security:(FAO Supported)

18.97 Usefulness and feasibility of Food and Nutrition Training curriculum and courses will be evaluated. Training curriculum will be revised/finalized in the light of evaluation report. More training courses for lady extension workers will organized. Refresher courses will also be designed organized and the entire training programme would be dovetailed with the existing pre-service and in-services training courses of extension workers.

Pakistan Nutrition Project (IBRD Assisted)

18.98 A comprehensive Pakistan Nutrition Project estimated to cost US $ 80 millin will be prepared with IBRD assistance after necessary pre-appraisal and appraisal of project document and would be processed for approval through normal channels.

Research:

As a follow up of International Conference on Nutrition held at Rome, in December, 1992 and Post ICN consultative meeting held at Bangkok in 1993, a national seminar sponsored by FAO will be held at Islamabad to draw up a Plan of Action for Nutrition for Pakistan for presentation to FAO.

CHAPTER-19

POPULATION WELFARE PROGRAMME

Pakistan's population is increasing at an estimated growth rate of 2.9 per cent per annum, which is one of the highest growth rates in the world. The population has increased from 32.5 million at the time of Independence in 1947 to 126.21 million as of to-day (1994). At present around 3.7 million people are added every year and if the current rate of growth continues unchecked, the population of the country would double in the next 23-24 years.

19.2. The accelerated growth of population has influenced all the sectors of social and economic development. The fast increase of child population affected the current school enrolment at the primary level. The dependency ratio has increased and the labour force participation rate is still low. Similarly, progress in other sectors such as health, housing, provision of potable water, sanitation, food and nutrition as well as other social services is lagging behind a reasonable standard.

REVIEW OF 1993-94.

19.3. During the year 1993-94 the Population Welfare Programme was allocated an amount of Rs 1100.0 million including foreign assistance of Rs.500.0 million, while it utilized only Rs 710.52 million (64.6%) upto June 30th, 1994. Subsector-wise allocation and utilization is given in the Table-19.1.

Table 19.1
Sub-Sectorwise Allocation and Utilization
1993-94

(Million Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of Sub-sector	Allocation	Utili-zation	Percent Utili-zation
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01.	Administrative Organization	206.90	196.764	95
02.	Population Welfare Services	553.95	355.415	64
03.	IEC Programme	93.00	83.738	90
04.	Training	41.50	24.826	67
05	Research	27.00	17.446	65
06.	Logistics and Supplies	119.80	15.703	13
07.	Construction	24.00	16.628	69
08.	Transport	33.45		
	Total	1100.00	710.520	65

19.4. The sub-sector-wise financial performance ranged between 13 percent logistics and supplies and 95 percent Administrative Organization. A shortfall of 10 percent in IEC, 36 percent in service delivery projects, 35 percent in research, 33 percent in Training programme and 31 percent in construction work occurred due to various reasons which include ban on new recruitments as the dominant issue.

19.5. During the year under review the service delivery was strengthened. The programme increased its service outlets to 1509 in public sector by establishing 1300 Family welfare centres (FWCs) 130 Mobile Service Units (MSUs), 79 Reproductive Health Service "A" Centres. It involved 5540 service outlets of health, 168 of Provincial Line Departments, 6590 Private Registered Medical Practitioners(RMPs),7570 Hakeems & Homoeopaths, 5030 Traditional Birth Attendants(TBAs) and 508 Service Outlets of NGOs. The programme also maintained 67000 sale points in private sector through social marketing of contraceptives project for dispensing conventional contraceptives to target population. Details are given in table 19.2.

Table 19.2
Physical Performance
(1993-94)

(Accumulative Number)

Sl. No.	Name of Service Outlet	Target	Achievement	%Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01.	Family Welfare Centres	1300	1300	100
02	Reproductive Health 'A' Centres	79	79	100
03	Mobile Service Units	130	130	100
04.	Involvement of NGOs	568	508	89
05.	Involvement of provincial Line Deptts.	168	168	100
06.	Hakeems & Homeopaths	7570	7570	100
07.	Target Group Institutions	229	174	76
08.	Involvement of Private Medical Practitioners.	6500	6590	101
09.	Involvement of Health Sector Service Outlets	5540	5540	100
10.	Traditional Birth Attendants	5030	5030	100
11.	Sale points of SMC	6700	6700	100
12.	Outlets of AJK & NA.	214	200	93

Contraceptive and Demographic Performance:

19.6. The distribution of conventional contraceptives and the performance of the clinical methods was not appreciable. On the basis of actual performance upto end June, 1994, a total of 1.33 million acceptors have been served and 0.423 million likely births prevented. Methodwise details are given in Table 19.3:

Table 19.3
Contraceptive Performance
(1993-94)

(Figures in million)

S.No.	Name of Method	Target	Achievement	Percent Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01.	Condoms(units)	127.204	43.962	35
02.	Oral Pills (cycles)	3.441	0.844	25
03.	IUD (cases)	0.808	0.543	67
04.	Injectables(vials)	2.004	0.879	44
05.	Contraceptive Surgery (cases)	0.223	0.085	38
06.	Foam(Bottles)	0.154	0.089	58
07.	Acceptors	3.007	1.330	44
08.	Birth Preventions	0.682	0.423	62

Training:

19.7. The programme continued to carry out its clinical and non-clinical training activities during the period under review.

A) **Clinical Training.**

The existing 12 Regional Training Institutes(RTIs)of Population Welfare Programme imparted training orientation to programme and non-programme doctors and paramedics in clinical methods of family planning. Likewise, orientation and advance training was also given to para-medics in the techniques of family planning.

B) **Non Clinical Training**

The Population Welfare Training Institutes (PWTIs) imparted training/orientation to 4105 programme and non-programme personnel in non-clinical family planning techniques, as against the target of 9458 thus achieving 43 percent performance.

PROGRAMMES FOR 1994-95

19.8. A PSDP allocation of Rs.996.16 million including foreign assistance of Rs.452.8 million has been earmarked for the population sector for the next financial year (1994-95). Project- wise details appear at Statistical Appendix Table 19.1. Details of subsector-wise allocation are given in Table No.19.4 below:-

Table 19.4
Sub-Sectorwise Allocation
(1994-95)

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Name of Sub-Sector	Utili zation (1993-94)	Allo-cation	Percent change Increase/ decrease (+/-)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01.	Administrative Organization	196.764	203.199	3
02.	Population Welfare Services	355.415	494.119	39
03.	IEC Programme	83.738	72.447	(-)14
04.	Training	24.824	41.658	68
05.	Research	17.446	22.64	30
06.	Logistics and Supplies	15.703	117.728	650
07.	Construction	16.628	44.374	167
08.	Transport	-	-	-
	Total:	710.520	996.16	40

19.9. During the year 1994-95 Service Outlets in the public sector will be increased to 6824 and NGOs sector to 512. Involvement of the RMPs will be increased to 12075 that of H&H to 10715 and of TBAs to 7190. A total of 67000 sale points will continue to be maintained under the aegis of S.M.C.and 3000 such new sale points will be added.

Table 19.5

Targets for Service Outlets (1994-95)

(Accumulative Number)

Sl.No.	Service outlets	1993-94 (Achievements)	1994-95 (Targets)
1	2	3	4
1.	Mobile Service Units	130	131
2.	Family Welfare Centres	1300	1349
3.	Reproductive Health Service Centres(RHS)	79	92
4.	Village Based Family Planning Workers	3000	5023
5.	Extension Service Teams	11	
6.	Non-Governmental Organizations(NGOs)	508	512
7.	Provincial Line Deptts.	168	168
8.	Target Group Institutions	174	229
9.	Traditional Birth Attendants	5030	7190
10.	Family Planning Inputs into the Health Deptts.	5540	6297
11.	Outlets of AJK/Northern Areas	200	214
12.	Hakeems and Homoeopaths	7570	10715
13.	Involvement of Private Medical Practitioners.	6590	12075
14.	Sale Points of SMC Project.	67000	70000

Contraceptive and Demographic Targets:-

19.10. The Population Programme will make concerted efforts to serve 3.413 million acceptors and consequently prevent 0.514 million net births during the period 1994-95 .Details of methodwise contraceptive and demographic targets appear at table 19.6.

Table 19.6
Contraceptive Targets
(1994-95)

(Figures in Million)

S.No.	Methods	Achievements (1993-94)	Targets (1994-95)	Percent Increase/decrease
01.	Condoms(Units)	43.962	130.443	197
02.	Oral Pills(Cycles)	0.844	4.526	436
03.	IUDs (Cases)	0.543	0.888	63
04.	Injectable(Vials)	0.879	2.769	215
05.	Contraceptive surgeries	0.085	0.274	222
06.	Foam (Bottles)	0.089	0.177	99
07.	Birth Preventions (Net)	0.205	0.514	151
08.	Acceptors	3.007	3.413	14
09.	Birth Aversion including Carry-over effect of IUD & Surgery Cases	0.423	0.786	86

Training:

19.11. The programme envisages to impart clinical training/orientation to 1784 personnel of programme and non-programme through the RTIs. It will also provide training facilities to 19330 personnel in management techniques, IEC and monitoring & evaluation through the PWTIs. An allocation of Rs.41.658 million has been earmarked in the PSDP 1994-95 for the sub-sector. Training targets appear at table 19.7.

Table 19.7

Training Targets
(1994-95)

A. Clinical Training:

S.No.	Training	Targets
1.	Teachers Training	123
2.	Training of Field Officers of Reproductive Health and Mobile Service Units.	70
3.	Basic Training of Para-medics.	1030
4.	Basic Training of NGOs Para-medics.	341
5.	Training\orientation of Personnel of Target Group Institutions, Line Departments, AJK & NorthernAreas.	220

B. Non-Clinical Training:

1.	Programme Personnel	1250
2.	Employees of other National Building Departments.	8500
3.	Community Based Groups	9580

Information, Education & Communication (IEC):

19.12. This is an important ongoing activity being implemented since initiation of the family planning programme in Pakistan.This will support overall objectives of the population welfare programme by using all the channels of Mass Media. It will disseminate the message of family planning for motivation of the target population in favour of small family norm. It

will thus create demand for family planning services. An amount of Rs.72.447 million has been allocated to this project as PSDP 1994-95 for publicizing the population welfare activities at federal and provincial levels.

Research & Monitoring:

19.13. Research efforts will be enhanced in the area of clinical studies, field trials and Demographic studies, data analysis, surveys and birth/ death registration. The research work will be carried out by the two existing institutions i.e. National Research Institute of Fertility Control(NRIFC) and National Institute of population Studies(NIPS). In addition, monitoring & evaluation wing of the Ministry will be activated and strengthened. The monitoring and evaluation of various components of the Population programme will be completed, field studies will also be undertaken to identify the weaknesses. This component envisages to undertake special surveys and impact studies of the Population programme. In order to assess the contribution of each component a comprehensive study will be undertaken. An amount of Rs.22.64 million have been earmarked for this sub-sector in the PSDP 1994-95.

Logistics & Supplies:

19.14. The entire requirement of contraceptives and logistics is met through this component. It procures various contraceptives for distribution by the service outlets in the public , NGOs and private sectors. A PSDP allocation of Rs.117.728 million has been earmarked for the sub-sector during the period under reference.

Construction

19.15. This component envisages to construct federal and provincial offices, PWTIs and RTIs. An amount of Rs.44.374 million has been allocated to this sub-sector projects as PSDP 1994-95 to meet its requirements.

CHAPTER-20

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

REVIEW OF 1993-94

Employment

20.1 The employment policy of the Government will continue to focus on promotion of investment and growth, encouragement of labour intensive sectors, viz. small scale industry, social sectors and rural development, provision of credit facilities for self-employment, encouraging overseas migration and expansion of technical training facilities. The policy will, however, lay more emphasis on decentralized decision making and involvement of the private sector to arrest the increasing unemployment.

Financal and Physical Implementation

20.2 Rs, 410.8 million were allocated for Manpower Sector in 1993-94 against which Rs. 160.9 million on Federal projects and Rs. 31.5 million on the provincial programmes were spent (Statistical Appendix Table 20.1) Project/programme-wise position is given below:

Projects of the Manpower Sector
National Vocational Training Project Phase-II

20.3. The project with a total cost of Rs. 2882 million envisages construction of 21 new Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) including 5 for women, expansion of National Training Development (NTDI), provision of equipment to existing 28 Trchnical Training Centres (TTCs), vehicles and office equipment for the apprenticeship training and consumable material for all the institutions under the scheme. The revised project had been approved at a cost of Rs. 2882.18 million with FEC of Rs. 1883.02 million. So far equipment for 20 existing TTCs has been delivered and construction work on 10 VTCs at Okara, Muzaffar Garh, Vehari, Hangu, Jaranwala and Toba Tek Singh, Dera Murad Jamali, Shikarpur, Khairpur and Karak is near completion.

20.4. Progress of the project is behind schedule. Sites for 21 centres have been selected, civil works on 10 centres nearing completion and drawings for 6 centres have been finalized. In view of cost increase and delays, the project has been revised. Against an allocation of Rs. 346 million in financial year 1993-94, Rs.126 million including FEC of about Rs. 114 million were utilized. The decrease in expenditure is due to delay in supply of equipment, and execution of civil works on six TTCs by the provincies.

Human Resources Development -Strengthening of Data Base Project

20.5. Under the project, manpower data is being collected through field surveys and labour market information flows are being improved with a view to help plan better for future.

The utilization for 1993-94 was Rs. 26.297 million, Rs. 25.011 million FEC and Rs. 1.286 million local, against PSDP allocation of Rs. 7.2 million. The increase in expenditure is attributable to excess expenditure on Dutch Experts by the Netherlands Government.

Pakistan Manpower Institute (PMI) Hostel.

20.6. The project envisages to construct hostel for visiting scholars and course participants at PMI in Islamabad. The project fully utilized allocated amount of Rs. 3.665 million in 1993-94.

National Industrial Relations Commission (NIRC) Building

20.7. The project envisages to construct office building for NIRC at Islamabad at a cost of Rs. 19.644 million. PSDP allocation/utilizationfor 1993-94 was Rs. 1.612 million.

Expansion and Strengthening of Worker's Education

20.8. The project approved at a total cost of Rs. 14.8 million aims at opening of new centres at Multan, Faisalabad and strengthening of the existing programmes for worker's education. PSDP allocation for 1993-94 was Rs. 3.233 million which was utilized.

Provincial Programmes

Punjab

20.9. An allocation of Rs. 20 million was made for financing schemes in the manpower sector. During the year a sum of Rs. 12.43 million was utilized for establishment of technical training centres, construction of employment exchanges, training of mine workers and mine supervisors etc.

20.10. During the year, work on the expansion of Government Vocational Institute (GVT) at Multan, Sahiwal, Chichawatni and building for employment exchanges offices at Multan were also completed. Work on Miners' Rescue and Safety Station, Phase-II at Khushab, Mine Survey Institute at Makarwal and TTC Kamalia continued.

Sindh

20.11. An allocation of about Rs. 23.0 million was made for 1993-94 year. During the year, TTC for Women Korangi Karachi, TTC at Liaqatabad Karachi and Employment Exchange Office in Landi, Karachi were completed whereas the physical implementation of TTC at Dadu, TTCs at Mirpurkhas, Diplo District Tharparkar, Orangi Town, Sadat Colony, Jocab Lines, Shahdad Kot, Ratodero and Naudero, Office and Residence of Deputy Director, Labour, Sukkar, Office for the Directorate of Labour, Sindh Karachi, Mine Poly-trade & Polytechnic Institute at Khanote (Dadu), construction of boundry wall and lighting in Mines Rescue and research centre Khanote, were in the various stages of execution. Rs. 17 million was utilized during the year.

N.W.F.P.

20.12. PSDP allocation of Rs. 2.5 million was made for the year against which Rs. one million was utilized. During the year, the work on skill development centre Ghaznikhel (Lakki) and special training programme of skilled and sem-skilled workers for construction of Ghazi Brotha Dam Pahure. H.L. Canal continued.

Baluchistan

20.13. An allocation of Rs. 3.55 million was made for the year. The amount was to be spent on the only one on-going scheme. The allocation was for expansion of skill development facilities in TTCs at Sui.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95.

20.14. An allocation of Rs. 463.84 million has been made for the manpower sector, out of which Rs. 425.051 million will be spent on Federal projects and Rs. 38.79 million on Provincial Proggrammes. Programme/Agency-wise break up is given in Table 20.1 Programme-wise and agency-wise distribution is shown in Statistical Appendix Table 20.1.

Table 20.1

Programme and Agency-wise Allocation, 1994-95

(Million Rs.)

Agency	Skill Development	Employment Services	Safety and Security	Industrial Relation	Research and Others	Total
Federal	380.4	-	-	12.6	32.1	425.1
Punjab	11.8	-	2.7	-	-	14.5
Sindh	14.9	-	5.8	-	-	2D.7
NWFP	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.7
Baluchistan	1.9	-	-	-	-	1.9
Total	410.7	-	8.5	12.6	32.1	463.9

Major projects to be executed are discussed below:-

National Vocational Training Project, Phase-II

20.15. For 1994-95, the project has been provided Rs. 380.352 million with FEC of Rs. 362.240 million in 1994-95 for completion of on-going work and construction of new TTCs at 6 sites i.e. Attock, Leiah, Sanghar, Nowsheroferoze, Abbottabad and Gawadar by respective Provincial Governments. An amount of about Rs. 130 million is already available in local currency with NTB in the assignment Account to meet the project requirement. Besides, the construction works of main office of National Training Bureau and National Staff Training Institute will be continued/started. The VTCs at Okara and Vehari are likely to be completed

during the year after which equipment will be installed in these centres. With the cooperation of province, the project is likely to pick up momentum during the year.

Human Resource Development/Strengthening of Data Base

20.16. The project has been allocated an amount of Rs. 24.822 million with FEC of Rs. 23.01 million in PSDP 1994-95 to implement the programmed surveys and studies and training activities under the project.

Pakistan Manpower Institute (PMI)

20.17. The project, with a total cost of Rs. 12.4 million, envision to construct hostel for PMI at Islamabad for visiting scholars and participants of courses offered by PMI. An allocation of Rs. 7.245 million has been made for completion of civil works.

National Industrial Relation Commission (NIRC) Building

20.18. The project, with a revised cost of Rs. 19.9 million, envisions to construct NIRC office in Islamabad. The project, with a original cost of Rs. 10 million, was started in 1987-88. But its implementation was disrupted due to changes in site location, building design etc. The allocation of Rs. 1.312 million will be utilized on electricity installation, procurement of furniture and establishment of Labour Courts.

Expansion and Strengthening of Worker's Education

20.19. The project, with a total cost of Rs. 14.8 million, envisages to expand and strengthen the existing worker's education programme. The project will add four new Worker's Education Centres at Sukkar/Larkana, Multan, Gujranwala and Haripur. An allocation of Rs. 4.528 million with FEC of Rs. 2.717 million has been made for carrying out the project activities.

Worker's Population Education Programme

20.20. The project titled "Workers Population Education" assisted by UNDP has been approved in February, 1993 at a cost of Rs. 43 million with UNFPA grant of Rs. 30 million. The project has been provided Rs. 6.792 million with FEC of Rs. 4.981 million to expand the scope of workers population education to new areas. i.e. Hub, Haripur (Hattar), D.I. Khan and Sukkar.

Provincial Programmes

Punjab

20.21. PSDP allocation for the year is about Rs14.5 million. The allocation for the ongoing programme is Rs. 12.02 million and new programme Rs. 2.48 million. The amount will be utilized for completion of seven on-going and three new schemes. The on-going schemes are;

additional facilities at Government Vocational Institute (GVI) Gujranwala, continuation of civil works at TTC Kamalia, consolidation of TTC (Women) Lahore, Strengthening and Consolidation of Staff training Institute, Gulberg, Lahore and new trades at TTC Gulberg, Lahore, additional facilities for Mines Rescue and Safety Station Khushab, additional facilities for Mines Survey Institute, Makerwal, District Mianwali, will be completed/continued. The allocation for new projects will be spent on Establishment of TTC at Murree, expansion and improvement of TTC Sahiwal, Phase-II and additional facilities for GVI (boys), Sargodha.

Sindh

20.22. PSDP allocation for the year is Rs. 20.684 million of which Rs. 15.438 million will be utilized on on-going schemes. A sum of Rs. 5.246 million will be spent on six new projects, i.e. Report of building, boundry wall and other additional in TTC Larkana, introduction of new trades in existing TTCs, Establishment of TTCs male and female at Pipri, Landi, Karachi and Badin, Establishment of computer training centre as pilot project in fourteen districts.

N.W.F.P.

20.23. Allocation of Rs. 1.71 million has been made for the financial year, 1994-95. The amount will be spent on two projects namely establishment of skill development centre Ghaznikhel (Lakki) and Special Training Programme of Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers for construction of Ghazi Brotha Pahure. H.L. Canal.

Baluchistan

20.24. An allocation Rs. 1.9 million has been made for the year for continuation of work on the one on-going project i.e. construction of TTC at Sui, Dera Bugti.

CHAPTER-21

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

21.1 Development entails wide range of social changes which in turn affects the institutional framework, cultural patterns and social attitudes. The Social Welfare programmes are, therefore, directed towards minimizing social tensions ensuring smooth and harmonious social and cultural transition and offset the adverse repercussions of development activities on the socially, economically, and physically handicapped.

REVIEW OF 1993-94

21.2 Against an allocation of Rs. 124.7 million during the year an amount of Rs. 108.7 million was utilized. Table 21.1 reflects the Federal and Provincial allocations and utilization.

Table 21.1
Federal and Provincial Allocation/Utilization

(Million Rs.)

Federal/Provincial	1993-94		Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	%
Federal Agencies	53.6	41.5	77
Punjab	25.9	23.4	90
Sindh	15.3	13.4	88
NWFP	18.6	18.0	97
Balochistan	8.3	9.4	113
AJK	3.0	3.0	100
Total:	124.7	108.7	87

21.3 Agency-wise and sub-sector-wise utilization in 1993-94 is shown in Statistical Appendix Table 21.1.

21.4 On the physical side emphasis remained on the continuation, strengthening, consolidation and upgradation of ongoing services and completion of construction works of purpose-built buildings designed for the assessment, training, education and rehabilitation of the disabled. Seven Federal ongoing service oriented development projects were transferred to non-development budget. These include community development centres, patients welfare, school social work and child welfare centres which are providing rehabilitation services to the under-privileged sections of the society. The buildings of community welfare centres, lady industrial home, hostel for working women under construction at Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi were completed and taken over.

21.5 In Punjab, Braille Printing Press Bahawalpur was upgraded by providing most modern equipment for the transcriptions of Braille Books for the visually handicapped children. The construction work of primary schools for hearing impaired children at Muzzaffargarh, Pakpattan, Jhang, Kasur and Khushab was started which will be completed by the end of current financial year. A Research and Development Cell for undertaking need oriented and innovative social welfare programme was established at Lahore. Institutional buildings for the old and aged persons was constructed at Rawalpindi. The existing socio-economic centres for women established at District Headquarters were upgraded and strengthened through the latest equipments.

21.6 The buildings of social welfare complex Karachi, Hyderabad, and Multiple centre for the rehabilitation of disabled were completed. Eleven Women Welfare/Day Care Centres were established and 8 buildings of sub-divisional social welfare offices were completed in Sindh.

21.7 Five development projects relating to youth welfare services, out reach programme for the disabled, promotion of NGOs and construction of building for the Directorate of Social Welfare Quetta were completed in the Province of Baluchistan. Statistical Appendix Table 22.2 reflects the province wise distribution of service institution/centres.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

21.8 In the PSDP for 1994-95 a sum of Rs. 134.2 million has been provided for the Special Education and Social Welfare services against an expenditure of Rs. 100.6 million in 1993-94. The allocation for 1994-95 is 23 percent higher than the allocation of 1993-94. Table 21.2 indicates the Federal and Provincial allocations for 1994-95.

Table 21.2

Federal and Provincial Allocation/Utilization

(Million Rs.)

Federal/Provincial	1993-94 Utilization	1994-95 Allocation	% increase/ decrease over Utilization in 1993-94
Federal Agencies	41.5	76.8	85
Punjab	23.4	20.4	- 13
Sindh	13.4	12.0	- 10
NWFP	18.0	22.0	- 22
Balochistan	9.4	-	- 100
AJK	3.0	3.0	-
Total:	100.6	134.2	23

21.9 The PSDP 1994-95 aims at development of 152 welfare institutions under the public sector as well as expansion and standardization of 1250 welfare institutions in the private sector. The major programme includes strengthening of on-going institutions for rehabilitation of all categories of disabled and gearing up of construction work for completion of 9 buildings to house Special Education and Welfare Centres. The Special Education Centres at Islamabad and the provincial headquarters will be equipped with the latest rehabilitation aids and appliances. Vocational training centres for assessment, training, placement and rehabilitation for the disabled will be established at Lahore and Karachi.

21.10 In provinces besides the continuation, strengthening and completion of on-going projects some new and innovative programmes will also be launched. The socio economic centres for women will be established in 6 selected jails of the Punjab. The existing programme of training cum production for the women will be extended to District Pak Pattan, Narrowal and Lodhran. Four primary schools, two for the hearing impaired and two for visually handicapped children will be established at Rajan Pur, Chiniot, Chakwal and D.G.Khan.

21.11 The Annual Development Programme for Sindh includes new programme for women welfare. A women welfare complex will be established at Larkana. A building for socio economic centre established at Dadu will be constructed to cater to the growing needs of women. The skill development activities for women will be extended to six districts by establishing multipurpose women welfare centres.

21.12 The NWFP development programme largely focuses on continuation and strengthening of ongoing services. Two new projects have been included in the PSDP 1994-95 which aim at starting community welfare programme for the kalash minority and establishment of community welfare centre at Billot Sharif in D.I. Khan District.

21.13 In AJK the ongoing projects of women's hostel at Mirpur and female vocational training centres will be completed. A building for women's hostel will also be constructed at Muzaffar Abad. Sales cum Display centres will be attached to the existing industrial homes established at district headquarters. These units will ensure the diversification and marketing of products prepared in the industrial homes.

21.14 To make up the defficiency of trained teachers a crash training programme of short-term Special Education courses will be organized under the auspices of the National Institute of Special Education at Islamabad and Provincial Training Institutes of Special Education at Lahore and Jamshoro. These institutes are expected to produce 150 trained teachers in Special Education during 1994. The Federal Government will also assist the Punjab, Karachi and Allama Iqbal Open Universities to start a sequence of teacher's training in Special Education. Pre-service, in-service and refresher courses for the professionals, para professionals and field functionaries of the social welfare departments will be organized to equip them with the latest techniques of social development and mass motivation. About 400 employees of various categories will be benefitted. Mobile training programme for voluntary lenders engaged in welfare work at grass root level will be another significant feature of the development activities. The broad areas of training will include organization, management, planning,

programming, motivation and development of local leadership. The training will be imparted through the Federal and Provincial training institutes established at Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi. More than 500 local leaders will be benefitted from this programme.

Promotion of Voluntary Social Work

21.15 The National and Provincial Councils of Social Welfare, besides providing financial and technical assistance to voluntary agencies, will also undertake the responsibility of regulating the content, scope, standard and direction of their programmes. In addition to Government Departments of Social Welfare at Federal and Provincial level, other Federal agencies as well as foreign donors will also assist NGOs financially in various fields of Social Services to expand their programmes. A total number of 1270 voluntary welfare institutions will benefit from such supportive assistance during 1994-95 (Federal-250, Punjab-450, Sindh-350, NWFP-200 and Baluchistan-80). These institutions include expansion programme for social services and standardization of their organization.

21.16 Agency-wise and sub-sector-wise details of physical targets for 1994-95 and achievements for 1993-94 are shown in Statistical Appendix Table 21.2

CHAPTER-22

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

22.1 Rural Development implies multi-sectoral approach in order to benefit the target groups in the rural areas. Although a lot of emphasis has been placed in the past years yet the availability of physical and social infrastructure in rural areas is far less as compared to urban areas. Details of various programmes in regard to educational facilities, village electrification, drinking water supply, health and population programmes are given in the respective chapters. This chapter covers rural roads and multisectoral area development projects aiming at the provision of basic amenities such as drinking water, health, education, sanitation, roads and village electrification etc.

REVIEW OF 1993-94

22.2 Rs 7097.83 million were allocated for the rehabilitation of old and construction of new farm-to-market roads, small village level schemes, strengthening of local bodies institutions and integrated rural area development projects. Agency-wise financial allocation and its utilization is shown in Table 22.1.

Table - 22.1

Financial Allocation and Utilization

(Million Rs)

No.	Agency	1993-94		Percentage
		Allocation	Utilization	
1.	Federal	1049.64	1049.64	100
2.	Punjab	4380.00	4380.00	100
3.	Sindh	785.99	643.00	82
4.	NWFP	633.20	624.84	64
5.	Balochistan	249.00	249.00	100
	Total:-	7097.83	6946.48	98

Source:- Federal/Provincial PSDPs.

Federal

22.3. The provision of Rs 1049.64 million under the Federal Programme was mainly meant for the construction and rehabilitation of farm to market/ rural roads. Of this, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development was provided Rs 652.10 million for its three main on-going projects i.e. Asian Development Bank assisted Farm-to-Markets Roads Phase-I and Phase-II projects and USAID Road Resources Management Project. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development was able to utilize Rs 652.10 million for projects meant

for the construction of farm-to-market roads through Provincial Governments. These projects helped in the improvement/ construction of about 225 kilometers of farm-to-market/rural roads. Islamabad Capital Territory Administration was allocated Rs 4.25 million for improvement/construction of roads in the rural areas of Islamabad. They utilized the entire amount of Rs 4.25 million for the purpose. Narcotics Control Division was allocated Rs 81.18 million They also utilized the entire amount of Rs.81.18 million for carrying on implementation of integrated development projects in Bajaur, Mohmand and Khyber Tribal Agencies. Special Areas were provided Rs 312.11 million for implementing development schemes at the local level. Against this allocation, these Areas utilized Rs 312.11 million during the year. Agency-wise allocation and utilization at the Federal level is given in Table 22.2.

Table -22.2

Financial Allocation and Utilization
(Federal 1993-94)

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Agency	Allocation	Utilization	
			Total	%
1.	Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development	652.10	652.10	100
2.	Ministry of Interior (ICT)	4.25	4.25	100
3.	Narcotics Control Division	81.18	81.18	100
4.	Special Areas	312.11	312.11	100
	Total:-	1049.64	1049.64	100

Source:- Federal/Provincial PSDPs.

Provincial

Punjab

22.4. Government of the Punjab utilized the entire amount of Rs 4380.00 million allocated during 1993-94 for rural development projects. Major portion of this expenditure was incurred on the construction/improvement of about 1600 kilometers of farm-to-market/rural roads, repair and construction of school buildings and pavement of streets in the backward rural areas.

Sindh

22.5. The expenditure by the Government of Sindh was estimated at Rs 643.00 million against the allocation of Rs 785.99 million. The utilization was low as some funds were diverted towards other sectors.

NWFP

22.6. The Government of NWFP utilized Rs 624.84 million against the allocated amount of Rs 633.20 million. This amount was utilized mainly for the construction of farm to market/rural roads and undertaking of small village level schemes. A major portion of this amount was spent on the community uplift programme.

Balochistan

22.7. The Government of Balochistan fully utilized the allocation of Rs 249.00 million for Rural Development. Of this Rs 94.00 million were provided as grant to rural and urban councils for undertaking projects to be identified by 508 elected councilors relating to the construction of rural roads, supply of clean drinking water and disposal of sewerage. Rs 155 million were utilized for the construction of farm-to-market roads. It is estimated that about 120 kilometers of rural roads were improved/constructed during the year in the province.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

22.8. An amount of Rs 6559.30 million has been allocated for rural development. Major projects under this programme include improvement/ rehabilitation and construction of farm-to-market/rural roads, matching grants to District Councils, grant-in-aid to local councils and small village level schemes. Agency/province-wise allocation during the year 1994-95 is shown in Table 22.3.

Table - 22.3
Financial Allocation during 1994-95

(Million Rs)

S. No.	Agency	Allocation
A.	Federal	
i.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	522.19
ii.	Interior Division	3.89
iii	Narcotics Control Division	119.82
iv	Special Areas	217.00
	Sub-Total:-	862.90

B.	Provincial		
i.	Punjab		3581.70
ii.	Sindh		1108.30
iii.	NWFP		870.30
iv.	Balochistan		136.10
		Sub-Total:-	5696.40
		Grand Total:	6559.30

Federal

22.9. An amount of Rs 862.90 million including foreign aid of Rs 639.71 million has been allocated under the Federal Programme. Agency-wise financial allocation at the Federal level is given in Table 22.4

Table - 22.4
Financial Allocation for the year 1994-95

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Agency	Total	Foreign Aid
1.	Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development	522.19	468.97
2.	Ministry of Interior (ICT)	3.89	0.00
3.	Narcotics Control Division	119.82	108.74
4.	Special Areas	217.00	62.00
	Total:	862.90	639.71

22.10. The main programme of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development relates to the construction/rehabilitation of rural roads under Asian Development Bank Assisted Farm-to-Market Roads Phase-II project and Japanese Assisted Rural Roads Construction Project. It is estimated that about 200 kilometers of rural/farm-to-market roads would be rehabilitated/constructed under these projects during the year.

22.11. Islamabad Capital Territory Administration has been provided Rs 3.89 million for improvement/rehabilitation of about 4 kilometers of rural roads.

22.12. Narcotics Control Division have been allocated Rs 119.82 million for projects which include Mohmand, Bajaur and Khyber agencies Area Development Projects and Dir District Development Project. These projects aim at assisting the Government in the elimination of poppy cultivation by improving socio-economic conditions by providing means to the poppy growers to increase alternative agricultural output in those areas. Special Areas which include AJ&K, Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas have been allocated Rs 217.00 million for local development projects.

Provincial

22.13. Rural Development has been accorded high priority by provincial Governments during 1994-95. The total Provincial Programme has been kept at Rs 5696.40 million. The details of Province-wise utilization during 1993-94 and allocation for 1994-95 are given in Table-22.5

Table 22.5

Province-wise allocation/utilization

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimates 1993-94	Allocation 1994-95
1.	Punjab	4380.00	3581.70
2.	Sindh	643.00	1108.30
3.	NWFP	624.84	870.30
4.	Balochistan	249.00	136.10
	Total:-	5896.84	5696.40

Source: Provincial PSDPs

Punjab

22.14. Government of the Punjab have allocated Rs 3581.70 million for rural development projects during 1994-95. Out of this, Rs 1000.00 million (about 28 per cent) have been earmarked for the construction/ rehabilitation/ improvement of farm-to-market/rural roads in the Province. Revised estimates for the year 1993-94 and allocation for 1994-95 under various sub-sectors are shown in Table 22.6.

Table - 22.6

Financial Allocation

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimate 1993-94	Allocation 1994-95
1.	Farm-to-Market Roads	1100.00	1000.00
2.	Special Development Programme for Education and Local Development	1730.00	1360.00
3.	Priority Programme	600.00	820.00
4.	Regional Planning	-	55.50
5.	Grant to Local Councils	950.00	346.20
	Total:-	4380.00	3581.70

22.15. Priority has been accorded to on-going programmes including schemes of Asian Development Bank farm-to-market roads phase-II project. It is estimated that about 900.00 kilometers of farm-to-market roads would be constructed/improved during 1994-95 against the achievement of 800 kilometers during 1993-94. Special Development Programme for Education & Local Development has been provided Rs 1360.00 million. This programme aims at undertaking small schemes at local level for the development of rural areas. Priority programme which aims at the development of rural areas through elected representatives has been provided Rs 820.00 million.

Sindh

22.16. The Government of Sindh have allocated Rs 1108.30 million for rural development projects during 1994-95. Out of this Rs 978.00 million (about 88 percent) have been earmarked for the construction/ rehabilitation/ improvement of farm-to-market/ rural roads in the Province. Revised estimates for the year 1993-94 & allocation for 1994-95 under various sub-sectors are shown in Table 22.7.

Table - 22.7

Financial Allocation

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimates 1993-94	Allocation 1994-95
1.	Rural Roads	613.00	978.00
2.	SAZDA	30.00	130.30
	Total:	643.00	1108.30

22.17. The emphasis on the construction of farm-to-market roads will continue during the year. The allocation of Rs 978.00 million consists of Provincial Programme including Federal Projects being implemented in the Province. The Federal Projects are being funded by the Asian Development Bank and the Government of Japan. The main policy underlying the programme for 1994-95 is to complete the maximum number of on-going projects especially those that have attained an advanced stage of completion. It is expected that approximately 300 on-going projects will be completed and 120 kilometers of farm-to-market roads would be constructed during the year.

Sindh Arid Zone Development Authority (SAZDA)

22.18. A block allocation of Rs 130.30 million has been provided for implementation of on-going development works of Sindh Arid Zone Development Authority. SAZDA will also be provided allocation under Special Development Programme 1994-95 for its different development activities.

NWFP

22.19. A sum of Rs 870.30 million has been provided for rural development activities in NWFP. Details of sector wise programme are given in Table 22.8.

Table - 22.8
Financial Allocation
(Government of NWFP)

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimates 1993-94	Allocation 1994-95
1.	Farm to Market Roads/Rural Roads	99.70	130.50
2.	Community Uplift Development Programme	475.50	439.50
3.	Block allocation against counter part funds for World Food Programme	0.65	12.50
4.	Pak. German Integrated Rural Development Programme Phase-II	6.00	0.20
5.	Post Afghan solution Rehabilitation in NWFP.	-	8.00
6.	Area Development Programme	-	279.60
7.	Strengthening of LGRD Department	42.99	-
	Total:-	624.84	870.30

Source: Provincial PSDP

22.20. The Table shows that great emphasis has been placed on the programme of Community Development for which Rs 439.50 million have been allocated. Under this programme, funds would be provided to 21 districts. These funds will be utilized on rural development works including construction of shingle/ katcha/ jeepable roads, pavement of streets, construction of drains, culverts, water tanks, water wells and foot paths in the rural areas. This includes an amount of Rs 4.0 million meant for improvement of black topping of existing roads, Rs 130.50 million have been provided for the construction/improvement of about 194 kilometers of farm-to-market/rural roads.

Balochistan

22.21. The Government of Balochistan have allocated Rs 136.10 million for the development of rural areas. This amount is in addition to funds that will be spent through other sectors like water, agriculture, education, health, transport and communication. The details of sub-sector wise revised estimates for 1993-94 and allocation for 1994-95 are given in Table 22.9

Table - 22.9

Financial Allocation

(Government of Balochistan)

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimates 1993-94	Allocation 1994-95
1.	Grant-in-Aid for Rural Councils	73.00	10.00
2.	Grant-in-Aid for Urban Councils	25.00	5.00
3.	ADB Farm-to-Market Roads	130.00	121.10
4.	Balochistan Rural Support Programme	21.00	
	Total:-	249.00	136.10

22.22. Rs 10.00 million have been provided for grant to rural councils for execution of small projects identified by local councilors and Rs 5 million to councilors from urban areas in the province for execution of projects which aim at the reduction of under-employment and unemployment, increase the density of services, improve infrastructure, provide social amenities to target groups and create an institutional framework for ensuring community participation in the implementation of the development programme. These grants are distributed 50 percent on the basis of need and 50 percent on the basis of population among Union Councils, District Councils, Town Committees, Municipal Committees and the Quetta Municipal Corporation. Grant to local councils is mainly used for the construction of roads, repairing of bridges, culverts and provision of drinking water in the rural areas. Rs. 121.15 million have been allocated as provincial share for the construction of farm-to-market roads with the assistance of Asian Development Bank.

People's Programme

22.23. The erstwhile Tameer-e-Watan Programme was renamed as People's Programme in December, 1993. The main objective of the programme is to strengthen the local leadership capacity by developing local initiatives of the people. This programme aims at development at the local level by undertaking small schemes for repair/construction of rural roads, repair/construction of school buildings and provision of drinking water & sanitation, provision of health facilities, establishment of public call offices, electrification of villages and provision of natural gas etc. The basic concept and approach of the programme is the participation of elected representatives of the public at national level (i.e. MNAs & Senators) who identify development schemes in their respective constituencies on the basis of development needs of the area. The schemes so received are processed for preparation of feasibility reports etc, and are placed before the Federal Development Committee for approval. Social Action Boards for 103 districts have been constituted and Project Directors along with engineering staff from Pakistan Public Works Department posted in all districts.

22.24. During 1994-95, an allocation of Rs.3000.00 million has been provided for People's Programme. By June 1994, a total of 5586 schemes sponsored by MNAs and Senators costing Rs.1,94.52 million have been approved under this Programme.

CHAPTER-23

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

23.1 The primary aim of the S&T is to promote R&D activities and disseminate scientific knowledge for the socio-economic uplift of the country in the fields of energy, biotechnology & genetic engineering, oceanography, low cost housing, industrial research, agriculture, water, laser & fibre optics, new materials and health etc.

REVIEW OF 1993-94

23.2 An amount of Rs 150.487 million with foreign aid of Rs 10.995 million was allocated to Science and Technology sector. The expenditure was Rs 129.612 million, giving a utilization of 84 percent. Sub-sector-wise details of allocation and utilization are given in Table-23.1.

Table-23.1
Financial Allocation and Utilization during 1993-94

Sub-Sector	Allocation	Utilization	Utilization Percentage
Scientific Education & Training	70.295	60.955	87
Industrial Research	26.737	23.126	77
Energy	6.598	5.499	83
Oceanography	9.444	6.568	70
Health	2.697	2.696	100
Housing & Works	4.222	4.222	100
Agriculture & Water	14.368	10.420	73
Biotechnology	16.126	16.126	100
Total:	150.487	129.612	84

Source: PSDPs 1993-94 and 1994-95.

23.3 The Ministry of Science and Technology continued its human resource development programme of training of young scientists, doctors and engineers in the high-tech fields, leading to MSc and PhD degrees from the reputed foreign universities. During the year, 66 scholars were sent abroad while 81 returned to Pakistan after successful completion of their studies. Total expenditure on training programme, mostly in foreign exchange from own resources, was Rs 48.8 million. Under the project titled "Package of S&T Services for Socio-Economic Development of Rural Areas" installation of microhydel power plants and biogas plants was completed in Punjab, Sindh, and Baluchistan. The Centre for Applied Molecular Biology (CAMB) continued its multidisciplinary research in agriculture and animal breeding.

23.4 Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research continued its R&D activities in medicinal botanics, environmental protection, food preservation, fermentation, poultry feed, chemicals and dyes, coal briquetting, ceramics and polymers, and leather technology. Pak Swiss Training Centre Karachi imparted training in precision mechanical and instrument technology which served the immediate requirements of the industry. Construction work for the building of Technical Training Centre for Process Control Instrumentation and Engineering, Karachi was started. Technical Training Centre for Precision Mechanical and Instrumentation Technology Quetta was started in a rented building while efforts were made to start construction work of its own building. Institute of Industrial Electronic Engineering (IIEE) Karachi pursued its degree course in industrial electronics under the conferment of NED Engineering University.

23.5 Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) completed construction of six tile drainage units in Tandojam and started monitoring of the level of under-ground water. The Council continued its other R&D activities like water logging and salinity control, crop zoning for optimum utilization of water resources, and computer modelling for interceptor drains. Books and journals were added to the National Documentation and Library Information Network (NADLIN). National Institute of Oceanography continued its R&D activities at its Ghora Bari and Gwadar substations to study the monsoonal effect on shrimp farming. Analysis of oceanographic data collected for Antarctica during the oceanographic cruise was completed. The Institute also undertook environmental protection studies to minimize and control the marine pollution in creek areas.

23.6 National Institute of Electronics completed design of software model of random pulse generator. The R&D work on development of indigenous 32-bit computer, using parallel processing, continued while efforts were made for the procurement of operating system. Under the project: "Cypher System", design work on CPU board has been started. The Institute continued to extend CAD/CAE/CADMAT services to various agencies/organizations in the public and private sectors. Pakistan Council for Appropriate Technology completed the installation of 15 micro-hydro power plants in various parts of NWFP. The Council conducted 7 training programmes and 1000 workshops on selected rural technologies in collaboration with NGOs. Construction of workshop cum office building in Peshawar and Directorate building in Islamabad were started. National Institute of Power was shifted to its new premises and workshop and laboratories were equipped. The R&D work on optimization of ceiling fan design, and load monitoring of the distribution transformers continued.

23.7. Council for Works and Housing Research (CWHR) continued its R&D activities in developing of low cost building material technologies and construction system. Scientific equipment, furniture and fixture for library were purchased. Construction of workshop building was in progress. Various low cost housing models developed by National Building Research Institute were tested for their commercial application. Construction of Headquarters building of Pakistan Science Foundation was completed. Work on setting up of data base facilities at PASTIC and strengthening of PASTIC National Science Reference Library remained in progress. Pakistan Medical Research Council shifted to its newly constructed building in Science Complex Islamabad. PMRC centre at Dow Medical College initiated 9 R&D projects in various disciplines of medical research. Pakistan Meteorological Department strengthened the facilities for data processing at its Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics Karachi. The institute continued to provide meteorological services to various user agencies. Arrangements have been made to telecast the updated meteorological information on television. Construction of the building of National Institute for Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering (NIBGE) has been partially completed where R&D work is underway. NIBGE has also initiated work on treatment and neutralization of textile industry wastes.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

23.8 An allocation of Rs 296.12 million including foreign aid of Rs 20.199 million have been made for the S&T sector. This gives an increase of 97% over the previous year's allocation. The share of Ministry of Science & Technology and its organizations is Rs 270.534 million, with foreign aid of Rs 6.883 million. The sub-sector-wise details are given in statistical appendix Table-23.1.

23.9. Ministry of Science and Technology will continue its S&T manpower development programme with a PSDP allocation of Rs 74.26 million. During the year 100 new scholars will proceed to foreign universities for higher studies. Split PhD programme will be initiated to involve Pakistani universities in the programme. About 248 scholars are expected to return to Pakistan during the year. An allocation of Rs 49.808 million have been made for the project. "National University of Science and Technology". New projects under the National Technology Policy (NTP) and Technology Development Action Plan (TDAP) would be launched. MOST unit of Applied Molecular Biology will commission the remaining equipment in its newly established, laboratories beside continuation of R&D activities.

23.10. Pakistan Medical Research Council will complete construction work of its headquarter's building. New R&D projects will be initiated at the Research Centre of Dow Medical College, Karachi.

23.11. National Institute of Electronics will continue various inhouse small R&D projects while the project "Cypher System" would be completed. The sphere of revenue earning activities of NIE through launching of revenue generation projects would be expanded.

23.12. Council for Works and Housing Research (CWHR) will continue research in evolving low cost housing materials. National Building Research Institute (NBRI) will add new dimensions to its R&D programmes besides continuing work on pre-cast ferrocement barrel

shell. A number of technologies developed by the Institute will be disseminated for commercialization.

23.13. Pakistan Museum of Natural History would be partialy shifted to its new building after completing its Block-I. PASTIC library will be strengthened by adding new books, journals and equipment such as UPS, CD-ROM and Ethervet Card in collaboration with UNESCO. Efforts would be made to develop PSPDN connections with national and international data base/network.

23.14. Administration block, electric and high voltage laboratories of the National Institute of Power (NIP) will be completed. The work on short circuit testing of distribution transformers and commercial testing of locally manufactured distribution transformers will continue.

23.15 National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) will continue its R&D activities on study of seasonal fluctuations and its effects on productivity of shrimps. Polar Research Cell will remain operational for collection and data analysis from Antarctica.

23.16. National Institute of Silicon Technology (NIST) will continue its R&D activities on the development of solar chips and its commercialization. Institute will start work on measurement of undoped oxygen and carbon impurities in silicon single crystal using infrared spectroscopy.

23.17. Pakistan Council for Appropriate Technology (PCAT) will install ten micro hydro power plants during the year after survey of sites in NWFP, FATA and Northern Areas. Office cum workshop building in Peshawar will be completed and new equipment and machinery will be installed.

23.18. Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR) will undertake research projects in the fields like fuel technology, food processing, chemicals and pesticides, food preservation and bulk packing technologies, etc. The environmental protection Research Centre will continue to provide advisory services to industry on pollution abatment. Medicinal Botanic Centre, Peshawar having completed most of the civil work, will focus on propagation of medicinal plants and study their effects. The Institute of Industrial Electronics Engineering (IIEE) will be equipped to cater the training needs of the graduate students Technical Training Centre in Process Control Instrumentation and Engineering Karachi and Precision Mechanical and Instrument Technology, Quetta, will continue their training programmes leading to diploma and certificate courses. The construction work of PCSIR laboratories, Quetta will be initiated during the year. With the procurement of equipment and recruitment of manpower, the work on the project namely "Demonstration-cum-Training Centre for Rural Technologies in Northern Area" will start.

23.19. Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) will continue its R&D activities in the field of drainage irrigation, conjunctive use of surface and ground water, water harvesting, anti desertification, and sprinkler irrigation. The Council will initiate work on surface water development for agriculture in Cholistan desert through rainwater harvesting

and conservation technologies. The Council also plans to continue research work on increasing sustainability of agriculture in high water table areas along the Qadirabad-Balloki link canal. Drainage and Reclamation Institute of Pakistan (DRIP) will further extend the research work on comparison of tile drainage system and tubewell drainage system in East Khairpur.

23.20. Pakistan Meteorological Department will continue to strengthen the R&D capabilities of Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics with the technical assistance from UNDP/WMO. Various other inhouse activities at Karachi and Regional Agroment Centre, Quetta will continue. National Institute for Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering, Faisalabad will continue its multifarious R&D activities in agriculture, environment, energy and health. The construction work of remaining part of the building will continue. The diagnostic facilities at Atomic Energy Medical Centre (KIRAN), Karachi will be upgraded.

CHAPTER-24

SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMME

24.1 Special areas which include Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas, FATA and FATA-DC receive special allocation through Public Sector Development Programme. During 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 3189.613 million has been allocated for the development programme of these areas. This shows an increase of 15.621 % over the allocation made during 1993-94. Detail is given in Table-24.1.

Table 24.1

Million Rs.

S.No.	Area	1993-94 Allocation	Utili-zation	1994-95 Allocation	Percent-utilized in 1993-94	Percentage change(increase/ decrease in allocation column 5 over 3
1.	Azad Kashmir	1326.582	1078.872	1621.906	81.327	22.262
2.	Northern Areas	593.100	573.048	653.000	96.619	10.099
3.	FATA	699.000	696.316	797.000	99.620	14.020
4.	FATA-DC	140.000	140.000	117.707	100.000	-15.924
	Total:-	2758.682	2488.236	3189.613	89.924	15.621

Source : 1) Detailed Annual Plan 1993-94
2) Public Sector Development Programme 1994-95.
3) Govt. of NWFP, Govt. of AJ&K & FATA-DC.

24.2 Out of total allocation of Rs. 3189.613 million to special areas during 1994-95 Rs. 1621.906 million has been allocated to Azad Kashmir, Rs. 653 million to Northern Areas, Rs. 797 million to FATA and Rs. 117.707 million to FATA-DC. The percentage increase in the allocations made to Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas & FATA ranges between 10 % to 22.262 % compared with the allocation made in 1993-94 while there is decrease of 15.924 % in the alocation made to FATA-DC in 1994-95 compared to 1993-94.

AZAD KASHMIR

REVIEW OF 1993-94

24.3 An amount of Rs. 1326.582 million was allocated for financing the development programmes in AJK during 1993-94, against which an amount of Rs. 1078.872 million was utilized showing utilization to the extent of 81.327 %. During 1993-94 highest priority was accorded to power sector which was allocated Rs. 335.600 million indicating 25.298 per cent of the total allocation. This was followed by Transport & Communication sector which was earmarked Rs. 280.80 million (21.16 %), Rural Development Rs. 171 million (12.89 %), Education Rs. 112.747 million (8.49 %), Foreign aided projects Rs. 102.733 million (7.74 %) physical planning & Housing Rs. 96.729 million (7.29 %), Agriculture 88.800 million (6.69 %) and Health Rs. 64 million (4.82 %).

24.4 Amongst these priorities sectors highest utilization was recorded by Physical Planning & Housing (102.297 %),followed by Agriculture (99.71 %), Education (99.69 %), Health (93.63 %), Transport & Communication (84.60%), Rural Development (84.25 %) and Power 56.22 %. The sectoral allocation and utilization are given in Table-24.2.

Table 24.2

Sectoral Allocation and Utilization
Azad Jammu & Kashmir

Million Rs.

S. No.	Sector	1993-94 Allocation	Utili-zation	1994-95 Allocation (Estimates) *	Percentage change in allocation column 5 over 3	Percent utilized during 1993-94
1.	Agriculture	88.800	88.544	94.500	6.419	99.712
2.	Foreign Aided Projects	102.733	80.684	228.000	12.193	78.538
3.	Industries/ Minerals	31.000	30.208	37.000	19.355	97.445
4.	Education	112.747	112.402	154.000	36.589	99.694
5.	Health	64.000	59.921	112.000	75.000	93.627
6.	Water	3.200	2.958	5.000	56.250	92.438
7.	Power	335.600	188.664	237.200	-29.321	56.217
8.	T & C	280.800	237.557	400.000	42.450	84.600
9.	P P & H	96.729	98.951	98.000	1.314	102.297
10	Rural Dev.	171.000	144.068	210.000	22.807	84.250
11	S.Welfare	3.000	2.581	3.000	0.000	86.033
12	Research & Dev.	2.502	2.330	6.206	148.042	93.125
13	SDP	34.471	30.004	37.000	7.337	87.041
	Total :	1326.582	1078.872	1621.906	22.262	81.327

* Note : Sectoral Allocations for 1994-95 are tentative, subject to change by the competent authority.

Physical Achievements

24.5 During 1993-94 in Agriculture sector 5750 M.Tons of fertilizer and 1140 M.Tones of crops seeds were distributed and about 1000 acres land was developed for cultivation. In animal husbandry sub-Sector 14 A-1 centres, 6 dairy and 3 sheep and Goat farms were established. To improve the Basic Health facilities one District Headquarter Hospital, 4 Dispensaries/BHUs, 5 Rural Health Centres and 3 Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals were completed. In education sector 141 schools and college buildings were also completed.

24.6 99 % work on Kheri irrigation project has been completed from which 9700 acres will be irrigated. During the year, 11590 electricity service connections were provided and 125.54 K.M. (11 KV lines) were erected. In the Transport & Communication sector 8 Kms double lane metalled roads and 80 Kms single lane metalled roads were constructed. Moreover constructional work of 1000 Rft permanent bridges and 16 Kms fair weather roads was also carried out.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

24.7 During 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 1621.906 million has been allocated for development programme of Azad Kashmir as against an allocation of Rs. 1326.582 million during 1993-94 denoting an increase of 22.262 percent. The sector-wise allocations alongwith percentage changes is given in table-24.2.

24.8 During 1994-95 priority has been assigned to Transport & Communication, Power, Foreign aided projects, Rural Development, Education and Health Sectors. The allocation of funds has been increased almost for all the sectors except power sector. However, overall allocation has increased by 22.262 %.

24.9 The major programmes include provision of 15000 M.Tons of fertilizer, 1100 M.Tons of crop seeds. Besides 15000 electricity service connections will be provided. In education sector 31 schools and college buildings will be completed while in Health Sector 16 Basic Health Units, 1 Rural Health Centre, 3 M.C.H centres and 2 District Headquarter Hospital will be completed. In transport & Communication sector 136 K.M. roads of different specifications will be constructed and 1000 Rft bridges will be completed.

NORTHERN AREAS

REVIEW OF 1993-94

24.10 An amount of Rs. 593.100 million was allocated for financing the development programmes in Northern Areas during 1993-94, against which an amount of Rs.572.922 million was utilized showing utilization to the extent of 96.597 %. During 1993-94 highest priority was

accorded to Power sector which was allocated Rs. 224.900 million indicating 37.9 per cent of the total allocation. This was followed by Transport & Communication sector which was earmarked Rs. 116.00 million (19.56 %), Education 80.000 million (13.49 %), Agriculture including Animal husbandry Fisheries and Forestry Rs. 45.300 million (7.64 %), Health Rs. 42 Milion (7.10 %) Physical Planning Rs. 40.400 million (6.81 %) and Rural Development Rs. 35 million (5.90 %).

24.11 Amongst various sectors highest utilization was recorded by Physical Planning & Housing (199.82 %), followed by Transport & Communication (99.58 %), Education (98.79 %), Industries (91.51 %) Health (87.64 %) LB & RD (85.71 %), Power (83.55 %) and Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry (75.05 %). The sectoral allocation and utilization are given in Table-24.3.

Table 24.3

Sectoral Allocation and Utilization
Northern Areas

Million Rs.

S. No.	Sector	1993-94 Allocation	Utili-zation	1994-95 Allocation (Estimates)	Percentage change in allocation (column 5 over 3)	Percent utilized during 1993-94
1.	Agriculture	13.000	7.500	8.500	-34.62	57.69
2.	Animal Husbandry	14.800	11.00	7.500	-49.32	74.32
3.	Fisheries	3.500	1.500	1.216	-65.26	42.86
4.	Forestry	14.000	14.000	12.000	-14.29	100.00
5.	Industries	6.500	5.948	6.000	-7.69	91.51
6.	Water/Irrigation	3.000	2.995	3.000	0.00	99.83
7.	Power	224.900	187.897	284.784	26.63	83.55
8.	T & C	116.000	115.510	120.000	3.45	99.58
9.	P P & H	40.400	80.728	60.000	48.51	199.82
10	Education	80.000	79.034	80.000	0.00	98.79
11.	Health	42.000	36.810	40.000	-4.76	87.64
12.	LB & RD	35.000	30.000	30.000	-14.29	85.71
	Total:-	593.100	572.922	653.00	10.10	96.60

* Note : Sectoral Allocations for 1994-95 are tentative, subject to change by the competent authority.

24.12 During 1993-94 in Agriculture sector 25 M.Tons of potato seeds were distributed. In Horticulture sector about 32000 Fruit Plants were riased/ distributed. In animal husbandry sub-Sector, one veterinary hospital, 15 veterinary dispensaries were established. 0.327 million animals were vaccinated and 0.212 million animals were treated during the period under review. To improve Basic Health facilities one Hospital, 3 BHUs, were established and 18000 children were vaccinated under the EPI programme.

24.13 In the Education sector 22 primary schools were constructed while achievements in respect of 36 primary schools ranges between 20 % to 95 %. Apart from this 4 primary schools were upgraded and upgradation of 31 primary schools was under process. One middle school was upgraded and steps were being taken to upgrade 5 more middle schools. 2 public schools were also established during 1993-94. Apart from this 3 middle schools are under construction and 10 colleges are being opened in Northern areas.

24.14 During the year about 0.9 million diesel generators were overhaulled. 101 KM of HT line, 80 KM of LT lines and 750 HT & LT poles were procured and five power houses were also established in power sector. In the Transport & Communication sector 15 Kms of metalled roads and 60 Kms of truckable/Jeep roads were constructed. Moreover 3 suspension bridges two RCC bridges and two truss bridges were constructed. In the PP & H Sector 10 non-residential quarters and residential quarters of 49,400 sft were constructed.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

24.15 During 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 653.00 million has been allocated for development programme of Norther Areas as against an allocation of Rs. 593.100 million during 1993-94 depicting an increase of 10.10 percent. The sector-wise allocations alongwith percentage changes is given in table-24.3.

24.16 During 1994-95 priority has been assigned to Transport & Communication, Power, Foreign aided projects, Rural Development, Education and Health Sectors. The allocation of funds has been increased only in Rural Development, Power, PP&H and T & C Sectors with overall increase in allocation is about 10 %.

24.17 The major programmes during 1994-95 in the agriculture sector includes the promotion of Horticulture by developing an area of 10 kanals under fruit nursaries and raising and distribution of 40 thousand fruit plants. In the Forestry Sector 0.07 million plantation and 60 acres of afforestation is also included in the programme. In Industries sector Survey of Economic Minerals in Northern Areas (25 % left out work) would be completed. In the power sector one Grid Station, five power houses will be established and 98 KM HT lines, 55 KM LT lines and 170 HT & LT poles will be procured. 32 KM metals roads and over 40 KM of Truckable/Jeep Roads and 8 RCC bridges, 7 suspension bridges and 2 Truss Bridges will be constructed in the Transport and Communication Sector. 23 residential quarters and 7 non-residential quarters would be constructed. Two new hospitals, five BHUs and 8 first Aid posts besides the training of 50 personnel of Paramedical staff and immunization of 30,000 children under EPI programme is envisaged in the Health Sector. In the Education Sector targets include construction/opening and upgradation of schools & colleges in Northern areas.

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS & (FATA)

Review of 1993-94

24.18 An amount of Rs. 699.00 million was allocated for financing the development programmes of FATA during 1993-94, against which an amount of Rs.696.316 million was utilized showing utilization to the extent of 99.62%. During 1993-94 highest priority was accorded to Public Health Engineering which was allocated Rs. 154.572 million denoting 22.11 % of the total allocation. Next priority Sector was Education which was earmarked Rs. 129.566 million (18.54 %) which was followed by Communication Sector. Rs. 125.341 million (17.93 %) and Forestry Rs. 58.839 milion (8.42 %).

24.19 Amongst various sectors highest utilization was recorded by Power Sector (101.37 %). Next highest utilization was achieved in Agriculture sector (100.36 %). Achievement in respect of all other sectors ranges between 94 % to 100 %. The sectoral allocations and utilization regarding FATA are given in Table-24.4.

Table 24.4
Sectoral Allocation and Utilization
(FATA)

Million Rs.

S. No.	Sector	1993-94 Allocation	Utili-zation	1994-95 Allocation (Estimates) *	Percentage change in allocation (column 5 over 3)	Percent utilized during 1993-94
1.	Agriculture	30.651	30.762	36.804	20.07	100.36
2.	Forestry	58.839	58.839	48.732	-17.18	100.00
3.	Power	48.961	49.632	78.643	60.62	101.37
4.	Communication	125.341	125.341	148.294	18.31	100.00
5.	Pub.Health Engg.	154.572	154.572	143.000	-7.49	100.00
6.	Housing	37.389	37.385	29.003	-22.43	99.99
7.	Education	129.566	126.886	175.431	35.40	97.93
8.	Health	83.670	83.514	115.034	37.49	99.81
9.	Rural Dev.	10.600	9.970	14.500	36.79	94.06
10.	Research & Dev.	19.415	19.415	7.955	-59.03	100.00
	Total:-	699.000	696.316	797.000	14.02	99.62

* Note : Sectoral Allocations for 1994-95 are tentative, subject to change by the competent authority.

24.20 During 1993-94 in Agriculture extension 118 scholarships were awarded and 14 agricultural shows were held. 0.125 million fruit plants were distributed and 1799 demonstration plots were established. For the development of Livestock and Dairy 34 scholarships for DVM

Degree Course were awarded. 30 Dairy goats/bucks & 30 Rams were purchased. In order to promote forestry 5943 acres of the block plantation and 55.5 acres of nurseries were developed, besides, 27000 mulberry plants were distributed to promote sericulture. 57 villages (95%) were provided with electricity as against 60 villages targeted during the year. 10.55 Km singled roads, 27.72 Km of black topped roads and 51.87 Km of other roads were constructed/improved against the targets of 24.63 singled roads, 33.18 black topped roads and 49.80 KM of other roads respectively. In education sector 27 new primary schools were established and 8 branch Primary schools were regularized. Besides 21 primary schools were upgraded to middle schools and 5 middle schools were upgraded to High schools achieving 100 % targets.

24.21 15 Basic Health Units were established as targeted during the year and 6 category-III residences in Basic Health Units were constructed against the target of 8.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

24.22 During 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 797.000 million has been allocated for the development programme of FATA as against an allocation of Rs. 699.000 million during 1993-94 depicting an increase of 14.02 percent. The sector-wise allocation alongwith percentage changes in respect of FATA are given in Table 24.4

24.23 During 1994-95 major sectoral allocations made in order of priority are Education (22.01 %), Communication (18.61 %), Public Health Engineering (17.94 %), Health (14.43 % Power (9.86 %) & Forestry (6.11%).

24.24 The major programmes during 1994-95 in respect of FATA includes 122 scholarship in agriculture extension, holding of I4 Agricultural shows, distribution of 0.120 million fruits plants and establishment of 1287 demonstration plots. In livestock and Dairy 44 scholarship DVM Degree Course and purchase of 30 Dairy Goats/Bucks and 30 Rams are included in the Programme. In order to promote sericulture in the area 81000 mulberry plants and 1240 packets of silk seeds will be provided.

24.25 In the power sector 120 villages will be electrified. Apart from this provision of 141.55 miles H.T Lines, 191.73 miles L.T. lines and 208 transformers are included in the targets. In the Communication sector 39.9 KM single roads, 64.3 KM of black topped roads and 58.4 KM of other roads will be constructed during 1994-95. In the Education sector establishment of 343 new primary schools, regularization of 9 branch primary schools to high level are included in the programme. Establishment of 10 BHUs and construction of 3 category-III residences in the BHUs are part of the development programme for 1994-95.

FATA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

REVIEW OF 1993-94

Financial

24.26 An amount of Rs. 140 million was earmarked for the development programme of FATA-DC during 1993-94 which was fully utilized. In the overall development programme of FATA-DC water sector received an allocation of Rs. 80.195 million and Mineral sector Rs. 6.436 million. The sectoral allocation and utilization of FATA-DC is given in Table- 24.5.

Table 24.5

Sectoral Allocation and Utilization
FATA-DC

Million Rs.

S. No.	Sector	1993-94 Allocation	Utili-zation	1994-95 Allocation (Estimates)	Percentage change in allocation (column 5 over 3)	Percent utilized during 1993-94
1.	Mineral	6.436	2.256	14.912	131.70	35.05
2.	Water	80.195	69.414	102.795	28.18	86.56
3.	Industry	0.492	0.462	---	---	93.90
4.	PP & H	0.295	0.159	---	---	53.90
5.	Establishment	52.582	67.709	---	---	128.77
	Total:-	140.000	140.000	117.707	-15.92	100

* Note : Sectoral Allocations for 1994-95 are tentative, subject to change by the competent authority.

Source : - Public Sector Development Programme 1994-95
- Detailed Annual Plan 1993-94.
- ADPs of the respective Areas.

24.27 During 1993-94 3 schemes of surface water, 4 schemes of Ground water 9 schemes of Flood protection were completed against the targets of 4, 6 & 8 respectively. Work regarding digging of 6 wells was also completed against the target of 7. One study regarding promotion of small and cottage Industries and one rest house building was completed.

24.28 The FATA Development Corporation completed 3 schemes in surface water, 4 in ground water, 9 in flood protection besides, digging of 6 wells against the target of 4,6,8, and 7 schemes respectively. One study was completed for industrial survey and a Rest House building was constructed during the year. In the Mineral Sector 97% of the evaluation work of Shinkai Copper in N.W. Agency,60% of prospects and evaluation work of coal in Orakzai Agency,75% of mining and sizing work of decorative stones in Sharani Areas (F.R. D.I.Khan), 100% of prospects of Manganese in N.W. Agency, 60% of work relating to decorative stones/demonstration Unit in FATA 85% of techno-economic research study for mineral development in FATA and 61% of pilot scheme for Marble Quarrying in Khyber agency was completed.

PROGRAMME FOR 1994-95

24.29 An amount of Rs. 117.707 million has been allocated for FATA Development Corporation during 194-95 which is 15.92 % less compared to the allocation of 1993-94. The water sector has been accorded Rs. 102.795 million while share of mineral sector is Rs. 14.912 million. The sectorwise allocation alongwith percentage change is given in table-24.5

24.30 The Development Programme of FATA-DC for 1994-95 includes 24 schemes of surface water, 16 schemes of Ground water, 8 Flood Protection schemes, 8 projects of Small Dams and digging of 5 wells. Work on most of the ongoing schemes of 1993-94 will also be completed.

CHAPTER-25

ENVIRONMENT

25.1 In Pakistan, the environmental degradation has accompanied by serious erosion of the physical and social infrastructure. Government with limited resources and insufficient pollution control mechanism, was facing incredible pressure to response quickly to tremendous sectoral problems. Therefore, Environmental issues have recently been accorded high priority for Government intervention viz a viz the grave social and economic problems that Pakistan is facing.

25.2 The environmental concerns are being dealt through a coherent and integrated National Conservation Strategy (NCS), alongwith recognition of Environment as independent development sector. Under the 8th Plan's Environment Policy, each issue and resource has been planned to be looked at within the framework of broad environmental context, encouraging the involvement of local populations as partners in management. Environmental issues are being figured out in national planning documents and the relevant considerations have been introduced into the project approval process.

REVIEW OF 1993-94

25.3 The development program for Environment Sector during 1993-94 was prepared keeping in view the implementation of (NCS). The main programmes included institutional strengthening, environmental awareness, as well as execution of environment sectoral development projects.

25.4 A total allocation of Rs. 513.287 million was provided for environment programmes during 1993-94. An expenditure of Rs. 396.327 million is estimated to have been incurred, showing a utilization of 77 percent. Details of agency-wise allocations and actual utilizations during 1993-94 are given in Table 25.1

Table 25.1

Agency	Allocation	Utilization	Percentage
Federal	**56.100**	**52.700**	**94**
Provincial	**270.662**	**240.897**	**89**
Punjab	218.400	193.401	88
Sindh	10.400	6.635	64
NWFP	1.941	1.941	100.
Baluchistan	39.921	38.920	97
Special	**186.525**	**102.73**	**55**
AJ & K	109.025	65.230	60
N.A	77.500	37.500	48
FATA	00.000	00.000	00
Total	**513.287**	**396.327**	**77**

25.5 An Environment NGO Management Fund has been created under the E&UAD, which would be used both to provide grant assistance to NGOs, and the credit or subsidies to the private sector.

Implementation Strategy 1994-95

25.6 For successful implementation of the NCS during Eighth Plan's Period, a four-components' Framework has been adopted in the "Environment Plan of Action 1993-1998[1]",

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[1]: The Plan of Action is a national Governmental, demand driven, participatory process that provides a comprehensive institutional framework for integrating environmental considerations into nation's economic and social development.

and accordingly during 1993-94 the emphasis has been on implementing this framework. A comprehensive Compendium of existing Laws related to Environment has been developed, for strengthening the legislative measures. First meeting of Pakistan Environmental Protection Council was held in May, 1993 under chairmanship of the Prime Minister, which inter-alia, approved Environmental Quality Control Standards (EQCS) for the municipal and liquid industrial effluent, industrial gaseous emission, motor vehicle exhaust and noise which have come into force. In the case of industrial units, the following schedule shall apply regarding enforcement/adoption of these EQC Standards:

*Existing Industrial Units i.e those units already in production	:	01 July, 1996
*New Industrial Units i.e those units that will come into production on or after 30th June, 1994	:	01 July, 1994

25.7 In line with the NCS, environment institutions-building and strengthening has begun with the establishment of an NCS Implementation Unit in the Environment and Urban Affairs Division, alongwith an Environment Section in the Planning and Development Division. The Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency and Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies have been established and are being strengthened for effective pollution control. Also, the Environment Cells have been set-up in Planning and Development Departments of all Provincial Governments, while Environment Units are functioning in WAPDA; SNGPL; NHA; and OGDC to carry out their operations in accordance with the policies of environmental control and conservation of natural resources. All these agencies and project proponents are desired to carry out Environmental Impact Assessments[2] (EIA). For easy accessibility of sectoral information, a Data-base Cell is being created in Federal Bureau of Statistics for collection of environment statistics.

25.8 In the Non-government sector, the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) has been established to provide advice to E & UAD, P&D Division and the Population Welfare Division on matters pertaining to conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. A number of NGOs are already working on environmental issues, and many new ones have emerged in the area of the environment. The leading NGOs are WWF and the IUCN-Pakistan which supported the preparation of the NCS and also played an active role in bringing other

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[2] EIA is the first new environmental legal regime adopted to have a major widespread impact. It offers a good opportunity for the Government and other participating organizations to do more implementation-oriented work.

NGOs into the NCS implementation process and channelling of funds to them, beside establishing a Sustainable Development Network in Pakistan.

Environment Programme for 1994-95

25.9 The major Environmental Policy issues to be addressed during 1994-95 are hereunder:-

a) Institutional Strengthening

At Federal level, with the assistance of World Bank and CIDA/IUCN the recently created NCS Unit, Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (PEPA) in E&UA Division and the Environment Section in Planning & Development Division will be strengthened through extension of institutional upgradation and logistic support. For strengthening these institutions, a sum of Rs. 25.364 million has been allocated for the year 1994-95. At Provincial level, the Environment Cells and Environmental Protection Agencies are also being strengthened to undertake meaningful planning and processing of environment projects as well as to initiate EIA process as per the Environment Quality Standards, already approved by Pakistan Environmental Protection Council. All the Provinces are also formulating respective Conservation Strategies, followed by the establishment of Conservation Strategy Unit. At local level, the capacity and skills of municipal authorities and other local Government institutions are being strengthened to launch NCS pilot environmental projects with emphasis on Managing Urban Wastes; and Air, Water, and Noise Pollution Abatement.

In the private sector, interest in sustainable development and in the NCS implementation has yet to be increased considerably. In that direction, the Management Association of Pakistan (MAP) has included the NCS on its working mandate. Also a number of business houses i.e Chambers of Commerce, industry etc. have started supporting voluntary environmental actions. Also, the financial institutions are beginning to develop expertise to evaluate Environmental Impact Statements. A leading labor group, the Pakistan Institute for Labor Education and Research (PILER) has started providing education in environmental issues to the industrial workers. For developing a close liaison with private sector on environmental issues, the IUCN has taken the lead in setting up consultative Business-Government Roundtables.

b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

The first meeting of Pakistan Environmental Protection Council held in May, 1993 approved environmental rules and regulations necessitating, inter-alia the undertaking EIA of large projects. Sectoral guidelines for carrying out EIA have been developed by E&UA Division and accordingly being introduced into the Government planning cycle to minimize impact of industry or major public infrastructure developments on the environment and natural resources. Draft Environmental Act having EIA procedure and modalities is under review and will

be enacted soon. It will be used effectively as a planning tool interactively among the regulators (PEPA and provincial EPAs), the responsible federal government agencies (e.g. Ministries of Industry, Food and Agriculture, Petroleum and Natural Resources, Water and Power), the responsible provincial departments (e.g., Industry, Forestry), and the executing parastatal or private concerns. After the eventual establishment of an EIA mechanism at local level, the EIA process in project planning is envisaged to be implemented in the following sequence:

i) Description of the present status of the natural and man-made environment of the project area.

ii) Identification of impact tracing causes and effects to:
(a) check on what have been determined as relevant issues and that no potentially important impacts have been over-looked; and
(b) determine for each impact to be analyzed within the geographic areas in which the impact will occur. Also for each area or subarea the nature of various effects of the development, that will lead to a particular adverse environmental impact.

iii) Review of alternatives and consideration of possible measures for ameliorating undesirable effects of the proposal as initially envisaged. The process of systematic assessment and evaluation for each impact will depend upon circumstances including the number of impacts and areas involved and the overlap between impact areas.

The final stage of the exercise would be the preparation/submission of report regarding the study including a brief description of the project; a brief description of the existing environment; a description of effects arising directly from the development; a summary of alternatives, and suggestions on arrangements for monitoring and control. This report is generally called as Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

c) Legislation

The Environment and Urban Affairs Division with the assistance of IUCN-Pakistan, has completed a detailed exercise of reviewing existing legislations on environment including the Environmental Protection Ordinance 1983, and has made a compendium of existing laws under relevant heads by extracting their specific environment related provisions/Clauses. The Government has already instituted the requirement that development projects should be evaluated for their environmental impact. Development of a specific mechanisms is underway for improved planning at the Federal and Provincial levels; beside channelizing the investments in the protection and improvement of natural resources through Government agencies; and strengthening of community-based management systems for the protection and development of natural resources. A coherent draft of new Environment Act is already under review for formal approval and

subsequent promulgation. It supplements earlier Laws and consists of a mix of regional, national and international Regulations for sound environmental management to support economic growth. Since, Pakistan is already signatory to various international environmental Conventions and Protocols, it warrants to immediately enact domestic legislation to comply with the international obligations.

d) Mass Awareness

A number of seminars and workshop on environment awareness and impact assessment (EIA) have been conducted with the collaboration of IUCN. As a result the project entitled "Environmental Awareness Through the Use of the Mass Media" is in the second phase of implementation with an allocation of Rs.4.528 million during the year 1994-95. Whereas, in the first phase Rs. 2 and 4 million were allocated in the consecutive years. The Provincial EPAs, numerous NGOs and various Government agencies are involved in the activities of mass awareness, as widespread ignorance about environmental issues is a major obstacle to conservation. Environmental awareness messages, however, would not emphasize the role of Government exclusively, but will focus instead on the responsibility of citizens for a cleaner environment.A Communication-Strategy for the implementation of the NCS has been developed through collaboration of a number of Governmental and other institutions.

e) Environmental Projects

The Annual Plan 1994-95 envisages implementation of environment projects both at Federal and Provincial levels, focusing on the maintenance of natural resources and efficiency in the use of critical renewable and non renewables. It comprises all approved projects of Federal and Provincial Governments. In this connection, allocations have been made for Federal Environment projects including: Pakistan Environmental Protection and Resource Conservation; Tarbela and Mangla Watershed Management; Baluchistan Natural Resource Management; Kasur and Karachi Tanneries Pollution Control; Karachi Clean Air Programme, etc. Main emphasis of new projects is on strengthening of institutional capabilities of Federal and Provincial Environmental Agencies, environmental awareness at grass root level as well as environmental management i.e. watershed management, solid waste management, maintaining biodiversity, phasing out ozone-depleting substances, etc. throughout the country.

Financial Programme for 1994-95

25.10 Overall size of the Sectoral allocation (including Special Areas) has been proposed as Rs.747.21 million. Major Projects under this programme focus on the maintenance and conservation of natural & cultural resources as well as including efficiency in the use of critical renewables and non-renewables. It comprises all approved projects of Federal and Provincial Governments.

Federal

25.11 An amount of Rs. 137.634 million has been allocated under Federal Programme. Agency-wise financial allocation at the Federal level is given in Table 25.2.

Table 25.2

Financial Allocation for the Year 1994-95

(Rs. in million)

S.No.	Agency	Total	Foreign Aid
1.	E&UA Division	74.252	31.935
2.	M/o Water & Power	9.056	00.000
3.	M/o Food & Agriculture	53.763	46.564
4.	Economics & Statistics Div.	0.563	0.563
	Total:	**137.634**	**79.062**

25.12 The analysis of the Federal programme shows that the share of the institutional strengthening; and pollution abatement/control is Rs. 54.319 million (40 percent). The rest of the allocation i.e Rs. 83.315 million (60 percent) is for resource conservation, watershed management and mass awareness. Project-wise detail of Federal allocation is given in Statistical Appendix Table 25.1.

Provincial & Special Areas

25.13 Total sectoral allocation for the four Provinces and Special Areas is Rs. 381.58 million and Rs. 228.0 million respectively. In continuation of Federal Government Programmes, Provincial and AJ & K Governments have also formulated the Environmental Protection & Resource Conservation projects to be implemented during 1994-95. Details are given in Table-25.3

Table 25.3
Province-Wise Allocation for the Year 1994-95
(Rs in Million)

S.No.	Area	ADP Allocation
	Provincial	
1.	Punjab	61. 00
2.	Sindh	109.00
3.	NWFP	21. 08
4.	Balochistan	190.500
	Total (Provincial)	381.58
	Special Areas	
1.	AJ & K	104.000-
2.	NA	124.000-
3.	FATA	0.000-
	Total (Sp. Areas)	228.000-
	Grand Total	609.058

Punjab

25.14 The Government of Punjab has allocated Rs. 61.00 million for development projects in the field of environment. Most of the schemes fall in the NCS core areas namely: preventing and abaiting pollution costing of Rs.22.00 million: managing urban wastes costing Rs. 11.00 million; integrating population and Environment Programmes costing Rs.18.00 million, and supporing institutions for common resources costing Rs.10.00 million.

Sindh

25.15 The Government of Sindh has allocated Rs. 109.00 million for Environment development projects during 1994-95. Out of which Rs. 79.00 million have been provided to 6 on-going schemes, while Rs. 25.00 million are provided for 3 new schemes. It also includes Rs. 5.00 million as block allocation for new schemes.

N.W.F.P.

25.16 A sum of Rs. 21.08 million has been provided for core environmental projects such as creation of Environment Section P & D Department; institutional strengthening of NWFP EPA: mass awareness about environment; support to Environmental NGOs; creation of EIA expertise in NWFP; and investigation and project formulation studies,etc. Out of the total allocation Rs. 17.88 million have been provided to 9 on-going schemes, while Rs. 3.200 million are provided for 3 new schemes.

Baluchistan

25.17 The Government of Baluchistan has allocated Rs.190.500 million for Environment development projects (14 schemes). Out of which 5 Schemes are on-going whereas 9 new schemes includes the desertification control and natural resources conservation projects.

PART-IV
SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMME

(271—272)

CHAPTER-26

SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMME

26.1 The Government of Pakistan's Social Action Programme (SAP) covering primary education, primary health, family planning and rural water supply and sanitation has been designed to redress the past neglect of basic social services in an integrated manner during the 8th Five Year Plan period; to improve the quality of basic services and increase access, especially for women and the poor. The implementation arrangement is that Population Programme being Federal Programme is being implemented by the Federal Ministry for Population Welfare in coordination with the Provinces and Federal agencies. The rest of the programme is being implemented by various line departments of provinces, AJ&K, NA, FATA and ICT under the supervision of respective administration. Government has also constituted Social Action Boards which identify the sites of projects within the approved criteria and also monitor them in accordance with establish criteria and approved operational plans. The functions of the District Social Action Boards are to identify the sites, expedite preparation of feasibility estimates, ensure against overlapping of the schemes of people's programme with the schemes under the Social Action Programme, monitoring and implementation of schemes through line departments and ensure the position that upon completion the schemes would be taken over by the NGOs and village committees for maintenance and operation purpose as per approved sectoral policy and strategy.

REVIEW OF 1993-94

26.2. 1993-94 was the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan and the Social Action Programme, significant increase in development expenditures was made in order to provide a stronger base for achieving higher targets in social sectors. The increased provision for recurrent expenditure was earmarked simultaneously to improve quality of social services, and initiation of innovative reforms to overcome implementation bottlenecks for improving service delivery in the components of social action programme.

26.3. During 1993-94 an allocation of Rs 37.2 billion was earmarked for Social Action Programme including Rs 17.3 billion for development expenditure and Rs 19.9 billion on current account. The development expenditure includes Rs 14.5 billion for the provinces, and the rest by federal areas and ministries concerned showing an acceleration of 71.3 percent over the expenditure of Rs 10.1 billion incurred during 1992-93. The recurrent expenditure of 19.9 billion for 1993-94 increased by 21.3 percent over 1992-93. The increase in recurrent expenditure plus the provision of certain quality-enhancing requirements from the development budget improved the working of already established institutions. The details of development expenditure vis a vis the recurrent expenditure for 1992-93 and 1993-94 are shown in Table-26.1.

Table 26-1
Development and Recurrent Expenditure

(Billion Rs)

	1992-93 Revised	1993-94 Revised	% change over 1992-93
Development			
(a) Provinces	8.5	14.5	70.6
(b) Federal Areas/ Ministries	1.6	2.8	75.0
Sub total (a+b)	10.1	17.3	71.3
Recurrent			
(a) Provinces	15.5	18.5	19.3
(b) Federal Areas/ Ministries	1.0	1.4	40.0
Sub total (a+b)	16.4	19.9	21.3
Total	**26.5**	**37.2**	**40.4**

Physical Progress 1993-94

26.4. During 1993-94, 4226 (including upgradation of 605 Mosque Schools to Primary schools) primary schools were opened and 2739 rooms have been added in the existing primary schools. In primary health care 76 BHUs, 6 Urban Health Centres and 9 RHCs have been constructed. 202 BHUs and 87 RHCs were upgraded. 3.9 million childred have been immunized and 12.3 million packets of ORS were distributed. 6317 TBAs were trained and 2430 CHWs were recruited. The population welfare programme during the year concentrated on both consolidation and expansion of services. The service delivery outlets increased to 2498 including 1990 in the public sector and 508 in non-government sector. 130 mobile units were added. Besides, 67 thousand sale points established in the private sector. To increase coverage, 6500 RMPs 7570 Hakeems and Homeopaths, 3000 family planning village based workers and 5030 TBAs were involved. Based on mix of contraceptive to be offered it has been estimated that during 1993-94, 3.4 million acceptors were served and 0.5 million births were prevented. In rural water supply and sanitation 5.0 and 2.4 million additional population was covered during the period under review.

Actions Taken to Improve Implementation

A. Cross Sectoral Arrangements

Policy Unification

26.5. It has been decided that all investments with SAP will meet agreed and established community participation criteria. After June 1993 no new scheme or rehabilitation of old scheme will be under taken without meeting the agreed community participation criteria. This initiative, understandably, has slowed down implementation of new schemes during FY 93-94. Departments therefore have concentrated on completion of on-going schemes. New schemes have been included in the development plan for FY 94-95, and all the provinces and areas are trying different strategies to involve communities with the development process.

Sindh:

26.6. Provincial Coordination Committee and Evaluation and Monitoring units have been enforced. Consultants have been appointed to launch Mass-awareness media campaign. Seminars were held to highlight unified Policy for policy makers.

Baluchistan:

26.7. A provincial level task force was constituted under the Chairmanship of ACS (Dev) to look into the matters relating to delegation of powers in order to attain the goal of policy unification.

N.W.F.P.:

26.8. A uniform policy was formed for implementation and operation of all schemes under SAP in the province.

Punjab:

26.9. The Programme on policy reforms package has been reviewed and various measures have been suggested for policy unification.

Community Involvement

26.10. Community Participation is a key element under SAP, especially in the rural water supply and sanitation sector. The sustainability of SAP is tied to this as when communities are actively involved in the development activities, they will over time take responsibilities for activities such as operation and maintenance (O&M) of water supply schemes.

26.11. The major step in this area is the establishment of some NGOs. The basic structure of the programme has been developed. It will expand geographically and accelerate its pace of work so as to provide organizational opportunities and solid support in natural resource management, and the development of physical, financial, and human resources to a large section of rural population. The programme will establish a country-wide network of grassroots

institutions in the rural areas which will provide an institutional base for SAP.

NWFP:

26.12. Community mobilisation work is being carried out in 8 of the 20 districts of NWFP and 2 more districts will be added during 1994-95. New SAP sector schemes will be handled together with the community organisations where they have been mobilised. Interim arrangements have been worked out for areas where community organisations are not available. These include: DDACS (District Development Advisory Committees), created by legislation, which were actively assisting the provincial government in site selection for new schemes and monitoring and supervision of schemes are gradually being replaced by Social Action Boards; sector specific coordination of schemes through implementation committees in each SAP sector have been initiated (comprising concerned department officials, elected public representatives and coopted members) to support the on-going efforts of the government to involve communities in the operation and maintenance of social sector projects.

26.13. In education sector, scheme has been launched for operationalization of 1000 private schools on yearly basis. For increasing the role of private sector a regularizing framework has been published by the Frontier Education Foundation to provide incentive to private sector. In RWSS sector, a report of Task force of sub-committee under ACS(P&D) has been completed to gradually handover the completed schemes to the community for maintenance. In population welfare sector, Policy has been launched for participation of NGOs in all districts. Data regarding reporting system and beneficiaries/clients will be collected to ensure reliable results.

Punjab:

26.14. As new grass-roots community organisations emerge and mature and while some NGOs are carrying out mobilisation work in the five districts on which it is focussing, indirect involvement through the existing institution of the District Development Advisory Boards (DDABs) consisting of public representatives and staff of the concerned departments has been retained. The DDABs recommend sites for primary schools, health centres and RWS&S projects. A pilot project in the health sector with a strong element of community involvement has been launched in Sheikhupura district which encompasses 6 RHCs and 30 BHUs.

26.15. Many NGO's have recently shown excellent results in imparting educating non-formally and have widely earned the cooperation of the local communities. Their experience is likely to be replicated in other sectors also. Punjab Government will provide teachers and teaching aids to any community where opening of a new school is permissible within the criteria established by the Government subject to the building for the school being made available by the community. As regards community participation in repairs and Maintenance of schools, a study has been under taken to determine the number of schools to be maintained by the community. The total number of 103 water supply schemes have been handed over to the community for operation and maintenance.

Sindh:

26.16. SAP committees at existing SAP sector outlets have been constituted to involve the community in the supervision of primary schools, RHCs/BHUs, dispensaries and RWS&S schemes to improve accountability of government staff operating the existing SAP outlets. The composition of these SAP Committees have been notified. Until gross-roots community mobilisation takes place, District Development Committees (DDCs) have been constituted to oversee the planning, execution and supervision of SAP projects. DDCs will select sites for SAP sector units and this is expected to expedite the design and construction of SAP sector projects.

26.17. In the education sector, some NGO's have been formed. In RWSS sector, 200 schemes have been completed in 1993-94 with community participation. In addition 920 mechanised schemes were to be completed by the end of financial year 1993-94. More over 650 on-going schemes are likely to be completed during 1994-95 and 21 Project Implementation Teams (PITS) would be operative in the province. The participation of female population in Population Welfare activities have been enhanced through the village family Planning workers while the males participated through the Districts Councils. Also 1500 Registered Medical Practitioners, 1000 Hakeems and 500 Homeopaths have been involved for expansion and provision of family planning services to the eligible couples in the Sindh province.

Balochistan:

26.18. The village organisations already established in Balochistan province will be used with the help of some NGOs for the delivery of primary health care, immunisation, health education, primary school education and rural water supply and sanitation. The existing arrangements of involving public representatives of the area in the identification and supervision of local projects are being used to identify SAP sector schemes and the sites/location of primary schools, BHUs and RWS&S schemes, which are approved in consultation with the Divisional Development Coordination Committee and public representatives of the area. The SAP related departments are being reorganised to make them more responsive to community needs through decentralisation of decision-making authority and orienting them towards community involvement. As an experiment, the development of primary education has been started through community participation. Communities responsive to opening girls schools are identified and parents' committees are made responsible for providing accommodation. The government provides funds for teachers salaries and instructional material. After two years of successful operation on this basis, the government provides a building to the village where previously there was no school. By the end of financial year 1992-93 sixty such schools had been established in Loralai, Sibi, Nasirabad, Turbat and Gwader districts. In the health sector, local committees to supervise existing BHUs have been set up and notifications issued by the provincial government. Village organisations and NGO involvement in the health sector is being sought and supported. The operation and maintenance of simple RWS schemes based on hand pumps, gravity flow open surface wells and solar pumps is being made the responsibility of the community. Where the government maintains the technically more complicated systems, the powers to carry out repairs upto specified cost limits have been decentralised so that the systems can be kept operational and repair works can be carried out without waiting for approval from departmental headquarters. In the long term, communities will be reorganised for RWS system O&M cost through government departments and through BRSP and NRSP. BRSP has already started working with the Public Health Engineering and the Local Government Departments in Baluchistan.

26.19. Community mobilization efforts posed some problems and slowed down the pace of implementation. However, there has been a successful private-public sector partnership in the education sector and the community for schools. An NGO (with government help) has established 200 schools with village based teachers. Two national based NGOs have also been selected for fostering community mobilization for rural water supply schemes and tenders floated for collection of water supply schemes through private contractors.

Strengthening Planning System,
Streamlining Procedures and,
Improving Monitoring and Supervision

26.20. In all provinces, SAP cells in the P&D Departments have been established. In Punjab, to ensure that SAP tied allocations are not transferred to non-SAP projects, separate SAP account has been opened. For monthly review of SAP sector schemes a data base containing project profile and performance indicators has been prepared and is being used extensively. Tiers in the transmission of funds in the Communications and Works department have been reduced by one. In Sindh, for monitoring of SAP projects and programmes, a Monitoring Wing has been set up and field staff of Bureau of Statistics have been entrusted with this work. Monitoring and Evaluation Cell has also been established in the PHED, with concentration of these activities at the district level. In NWFP, a separate non-lapsable development account on the principle of roll-on-budget has been established. To streamline construction procedure, the identification of sites and preparation of PC-I are to be taken up simultaneously. A SAP Cell in the Finance Department has been established to deal with SAP financing coming from Provincial/Federal/donors sources. The existing Planning Cells in the Education, Health, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Departments have been strengthened by re- enforcing them with additional staff and equipment. Population Welfare has been accorded the status of a separate department. In Balochistan, institutional strengthening of the P&D, PHED and LGRD Departments is being carried out with the assistance of IDA and Netherlands Government.

26.21. For review and monitoring of SAP sectors and programmes frequent meetings of National Steering Committee are held in the Planning Commission. For a comprehensive review of implementation of foreign aided projects quarterly meetings are convened with respective Project Directors in which progress of work and implementation bottlenecks were discussed and necessary actions to speed up implementation of these projects were taken. Similar exercises were also taken up in the provinces.

B. Sector Specific Arrangements

1. Primary Education

Enhanced Girls Primary Education:

26.22. In all the provinces, official notification of co-education policy for primary education has been issued and age and qualification rules have been relaxed for female teachers. In Punjab, percentage of female primary teachers has increased in under served areas showing

positive results of additional recruitment of female teachers in these areas. In NWFP, recruitment of many newly created posts have also been made. In Sindh and Balochistan, appointment of teachers continued. The government of Sindh has recognized the importance of institutions in mother language at the primary level. Therefore, existing curriculum has also been modified. In NWFP, a number of decisions to attract female teachers have been taken. These include, initiating a mobile teacher training programme for female teachers in remote areas, posting of teachers near their homes and additional allowance of Rs 500 p.m. The Director of Primary Education NWFP has issued instructions that there will be no restriction on admission of girls to boys schools in future. In Balochistan, initiatives have been taken to post female teachers in their own villages, to provide free accommodation elsewhere, and the additional allowance of Rs 500 p.m. In addition, a "Search - programme" was launched to find suitable retired persons in case of non-availability of female teachers to teach in girls schools. Besides, free provision of food items to girl students and female teachers has been initiated. Various projects funded by World Bank and Asian Development Bank are underway which aimed at promotion of primary education especially for females.

Teachers Training:

26.23. In all the provinces teachers training is a priority programme. In NWFP a Master Plan is being prepared to indicate availability of teachers and their training requirements. In addition, a Mobile Teacher's Training Programme (MTTP) for 3 districts has been initiated with the help of UNICEF to ensure timely availability of qualified female teachers. It will be extended to other areas after evaluation. Institutional materials for languages, mathematics and science have been prepared, tested and revised by the institutional Material Development cell. In Balochistan, for training of teachers a mobile and accelerated training programmes has been introduced. In Sindh, existing training institutes are being properly staffed/strengthened.

Strengthened Procedures and Institutions

26.24. Separate Directorate of Primary Education has been established in NWFP and Balochistan, whereas in Sindh an Additional Director for Primary Education has been established at the Divisional level. Further, for site selection objective, criteria have also been established. In NWFP, criteria for the rental and purchase of schools buildings in urban areas have been established. Further, to streamline school building construction, a Construction Supervision Directorate has been created in the Directorate of Primary Education. In Punjab, for transfer of primary teachers, the cadre has been reduced to the markaz (sub district level). In Sindh, a plan is developed to appoint and train teachers in advance of building completion and teachers are allowed to indicate their posting preference. In NWFP, posting and transfer have been depolized and in Balochistan, teachers will not be transferred out of their districts.

Better Information System:

26.25. In all the provinces to develop a data base for planning of education, EMIS has been established. For school mapping, physical surveys have been completed and other MIS reports have been published. In NWFP, computerization of career records of teachers has also commenced. This programme will be implemented in 1994-95. Computer installation will be carried out in all the remaining field offices of the province. In Balochistan, progress has been made in setting of Baluchistan Education Management and Information System (BEMIS).

Foster Private Sector, Nongovernment and Community Involvement:

26.26. In all the provinces Education Foundations to assist NGOs and private sector have been established. To involve community, teacher parent committees have been established. Private engineering firms have also been engaged to design schools and supervise construction and maintenance. In Punjab, financing of NGOs and private sector will be carried out through the Punjab Education Foundation after the recommendation of consultants i.e. US AED. In Sindh Education Foundation Aims at (i) help NGOs and individuals to establish non-profit institution (ii) grant interest free loans to deserving institutions and (iii) evolve programme for raising education standard and literacy rate.

2. Primary Health Care (PHC)

Strengthening of Policy Framework and Rationalization:

26.27. In NWFP and Sindh an agreement has been reached with Finance Departments for enhanced non-salary budget of PHC. In NWFP, for the formulation of integrated health policy, TORs of studies have been finalized and to look after implementation of projects, DG Projects as well as Chief Coordinator Health have been appointed in DOH. A mechanism of revised user charges is being formulated in order to recover a portion of the public sector investment. Future public investment is being discouraged and a decision has been taken to privatize BHUs in selected districts. In Punjab, and Sindh administrative and financial powers are delegated to SMO of RHC and MO of BHU. In Sindh, the DOH has constituted Health Committees to be headed by the community leaders for all PHC units. In Punjab, TORs have been approved and consultant appointed to prepare first draft of health annual. In Balochistan, Planning Cell has been established and health policy papers have been developed and approved. Support to private sector, particularly to NGOs is included in the Family Health Care Project (FHCP).

Reduced Gender Imbalance:

26.28. In Sindh, the DOH (Department of Health) has upgraded several posts for appointment of senior lady doctors. The upgraded posts include the Principals of the Public Health and Female Technician Training Schools, Medical Superintendents of Women Hospitals and the Director of MCH. In Balochistan decision has been made to allow Rs 500 p.m. to female medical staff serving outside the limits of municipal areas. Age and entry qualification has been repassed for pre-service training of female paramedics and free accommodation allowed to female staff working in rural areas. In NWFP, Incentives/reforms to females have been approved by a Technical Committee Training facilities for female and being expanded especially under ongoing donor projects. In Punjab, job description has been approved but service rules are yet to be decided.

Health Department Participation in Population Programme:

26.29. In all provinces except Balochistan, DOH staff has been trained in FP: 664 WMOs; 1647 LHVs and 171 FMTs. Further in NWFP, DTCs (District Technical Committees) have been established in 13 districts.

3. Population Welfare

Strengthening the Institutional and Operational Aspects:

26.30. For strengthening the institutional, operational and management aspects of the family welfare programme, various steps undertaken are as follow:

For sustained government commitment, Standing Committees of Senate and the National Assembly were constituted and meetings were held. Interministerial committee was also constituted and six meetings were held

Personnel requirement of the programme was determined and recruitment continued.

To ensure increased participation of health sector in the delivery of family planning services, supplies of contraceptives and training to the staff of the Health Department were provided.

To increase participation of the health sector in NWFP, Provincial Technical Committee (PTC) headed by Health Secretary had been constituted. Similar Committees headed by DHO at the district level had also been established.

To ensure adequate and steady supply of contraceptives, a comprehensive requirement plan had been prepared. Supply and Store (S&S) Directorate Karachi will now supply contraceptives directly to DWOs for onward transmission to programme outlets.

Enhanced Participation of the Provincial Government:

26.31. For increased participation of provincial governments, Provincial Population Council (PPC) and Provincial Technical Committees (PTCs) were established in each province. Meeting of the Balochistan PPC was convened. Interdepartmental meetings were also held in Punjab and Sindh.

Stimulating Demand:

26.32. To enhance demand through Information, Education and communication (IEC), T.V. radio, and print media were involved to reach the target groups. IEC material was also supplied to health outlets for distribution. In addition to this an innovative programme of Prime Minister for training of 33000 village Health workers has been introduced to disseminate the Primary Health Care and family planning techniques to the community. More details of this programme are given in para 40.

4. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

26.33. **Policy Unification and Reforms:** It has been decided that all investment however financed will meet agreed and established community participation criteria. After June 1993 no new scheme or rehabilitation of old scheme was under taken without meeting the agreed community participation criteria. This initiative, understandably, slowed down implementation of new schemes during 1993-94. Departments therefore have to concentrate on completion of on-going schemes. New schemes have been included in the development plan for fy 1994-95, and all the provinces and areas are trying different strategies to involve communities with the development process, In NWFP, for the formulation of uniform policy and strengthening of institutions, the following measures have been taken:

with effect from December 1992, PHED has been made an independent department and training of its staff has commenced in management and community motivation,

under the Strategic Investment Plan (SIP), an integrated concept of water supply and sanitation has been launched. It entails user involvement, support to community development, collaboration with education (school hygiene) and health programmes.

for streamlining of jurisdictions between PHED and Local Councils, recommendations are being prepared and interagency collaboration between the PHED, LGRDD, DOE, DOH, UNICEF, NRSP and SRSC is being institutionalized. Further, performance indicators are being developed, along with establishment of a MIS in the PHED, and a monitoring unit in the LGRDD.

Community Management and Participation:

26.34. All the provincial governments had agreed to develop a strategy and transfer the existing schemes to the communities within a time bound plan. A beginning has been made, Punjab has so far transferred 103 schemes and Sindh 70 water supply schemes to the communities. In Balochistan 16 schemes were scheduled to be transferred and in NWFP, the process will commence from the fiscal year 1994-95

Cost Recovery:

26.35. It was agreed that once the development of non-viable schemes is stopped, the governments will allocate, release and spend an adequate level of resources to ensure proper O&M of the existing facilities. The allocations of the recurrent budgets during 1994-95 by the governments were low and the criteria of full funding of the O&M costs has not been met by most of the governments. In NWFP, pilot project for computerized billing has been started in over 100 RWS schemes. Plan is underway to expand billing to 50% of rural water supply schemes. In Punjab, uniform tariff rate per household has been approved: Rs 20 for rural water supply and Rs 8 for rural sanitation. Water and drainage tariff was to be collected by village headman "Numberdar". Progress is not satisfactory and emphasis is now on recovery of arrears only. In NWFP, Rs 30 per household per month with Rs 200 as a one time connection fee will be charged. Commercial connections will be charged 100% more than the existing tariff. In

Sindh, an indirect cost recovery strategy has been adopted whereby 1/3rd of O & M costs will be recovered directly from the communities and the remaining will accrue through an agriculture and irrigation cess. In Balochistan, monthly user charges of Rs 30 per house for rural water supply and Rs 10 per household for rural sanitation have been levied from July 1992. Commercial charges will be Rs.250 per month.

PREVIEW OF SAP ALLOCATIONS & PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR 1994-95

26.36. As the year 1994-95, is the second year of the Five Year SAP (1993-98), the focus of the programme will be on two aspects (i) to integrate social sector policies for improving the delivery of social sectors and (ii) to mitigate the institutional rigidities and overcome procedural inadequacies that impede efficient execution of SAP. Major physical targets of SAP components are presented in table-26.2 below:

Table -26.2

Physical Targets for 1994-95

	1994-95
Primary school enrolment (% of age group)	
Total	72.1
Male	86.8
Female	58.2
Adult literacy (%)	37.2
Infant Mortality Rate	86
Immunization (000)	7,662
(per cent of age group 0-1)	(-)
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	500
Low birth weight babies (%)	20
Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)	16.7
Access to safe drinking water (% population covered)	70
Access to sanitation (% population covered)	42

Allocations for 1994-95

26.37. During 1994-95 the total size of SAP is expected to be around Rs 20.1 billion (Comprising of Rs 16.1 billion provincial contribution and Rs 4.0 billion federal contribution) as envisaged in the Five Year SAP Plan. For quality enhancing non-salary inputs, current expenditure to the tune of Rs 22.5 billion, 13.1 per cent above the last year level is provided to support development allocation.

26.38. The details of development and recurrent allocations have been shown in table-26.3 below:-

Table-26.3
Development and Recurrent Expenditures

(Billion Rs)

	1993-94 Revised	1994-95 Budget	Per cent Increase
(a) Provinces	14.5	16.1	11.0
(b) Federal Areas/ Ministries	2.8	4.0	42.9
Subtotal (a+b)	17.3	20.1	16.2
Recurrent			
(a) Provinces	18.5	20.9	13.0
(b) Federal Areas/ Ministries	1.4	1.6	14.3
Subtotal (a+b)	19.9	22.5	13.1
Total	**37.2**	**42.6**	**14.5**

New Initiatives

Employment of 42,000 English Teachers in Punjab:

26.39. Recently the Punjab Cabinet have decided to employ 42,000 Primary School Teachers in all Primary Schools in Punjab. Recruitment will be made on merit basis with a minimum requirement of graduation for both male and female. The programme is meant for not only eradicating unemployment among the educated youth but also aims at improving the quality of education in the province and would provide tool for Universalization of primary education in the province as a result of enactment of Compulsory Primary Education Ordinance. By introducing English Language in all primary schools in Punjab, the programme would remove discrimination of higher linguistic standard being followed in the privately managed English medium schools and would go a long way to enrich the content of elementary schooling in Punjab.

Prime Minister's Village Health Workers Scheme:

26.40. In addition to the existing system of providing Primary Health Care (PHC) and Rural Health Centres (RHCs) a programme of Village Health Workers (VHWs) has been introduced to disseminate PHC to the community under the Prime Minister's Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care. Out of total 33,000 Village Health Workers (VHW) 8000 VHWs have been made till October,1994 in the provinces. Schedule of events covers 3 months training, 3 months in the community to apply skills learnt and then atleast 3 months for through evaluation. Some modifications in the rules of recruitment for second batch can be made in the light of evaluation of first batch. Due to new global targets of Polio eradications, elimination of neonatal tetanus and measles, reduction of childhood tuberculosis and whooping cough to a minimum level, priority will continue on protection of children against six vaccine preventable diseases of childhood by immunization.

Sectoral Specific Arrangements

1. Primary Education

Enhanced Girls Primary Education:

26.41. Preference in opening of new schools will be to genderless schools. Under served areas will be identified and availability of teachers will be ensured. A decision to appoint retired male teachers in girls schools in case female teachers are not available will be implemented.

Site Selection Criteria:

26.42. In all the provinces, new schools will be opened on sites that meet the established criteria. In NWFP, new schools will be established where minimum catchment area is 1000, with a reduis of at least 1.5 km. Double shift system and multistoreyed building will be preferred in urban areas. Greater emphasis is being given to provision of additional class rooms in the existing schools.

Strengthening Procedures and Institutions:

26.43. In all the provinces, better institutional arrangements are being made to avoid delays in opening of new schools. Frequent transfer of teachers will be avoided. EMIS will be strengthened and its scope will also be augmented. In Sindh, new appointee will execute a bond to serve in first posting for three years. A compendium of service rules for teachers will be prepared to make them consistent and impart rationality. The Service Rules Committee has completed the exercise. In Balochistan, a policy on delegating greater financial and administrative authority to functional levels initially in 2/3 districts on a trial basis will be put in place. To avoid frequent transfers of the staff of the SAP foreign aided projects, no transfer will be made without the consultation of the Planning and Development Department. Further, no teacher will be transferred from post after start of academic year. BEMIS centre which is already operational will be strengthened.

Fostering Private Sector, Nongovernment and Community Involvement:

26.44. The role of the Education Foundations will be strengthened. In Sindh, village communities in the identification of local teaching candidates will be involved. Investigation of training roles of NGOs and of private sector will also be made. In Balochistan, special incentives to run private girls schools in rural areas will be provided by the Education Foundation.

2. Primary Health Care

Strengthening of Policy Framework:

26.45. Planning guidelines, including rolling plans, will be formulated and budgetary imbalances in PHC services be corrected. In Punjab, a three year rolling plan has been completed. Procedure for purchase of medicines has been completed and medicines will be

purchased under rate contract. In NWFP, to improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the delivery of health care, a number of studies will be undertaken. Studies will encompass the whole spectrum of health services from structures , equipment and supplies to staffing and training, operational costs, user charges, community participation, privatization of some health facilities, decentralization of personnel authority and grant of autonomous status to selected health facilities. Based on the results of these studies policy actions will be taken thereafter. In Balochistan, the HIS will be institutionalised. The focus for collection of information will be the district headquarters.

Rationalization of Primary Health Care Services:

26.46. In Punjab, for placement of Community Health Female Workers at village level, measures to be taken will be: selection of District (Marakiz) for a pilot programme in 6 districts; preparation of selection criteria for CHWs; constitution of a committee of experts to review and recommend a curricula for training of CHWs; selection of villages and formation of village health committees, and establishment of system for monitoring of CHWs by a paramedic nominated by doctor of BHU. In Sindh, the Civil Engineering Wing attached to PMEC will assist the department to remove the current difficulties in the construction and maintenance of structures. In NWFP, a list of essential drugs will be finalized. In Balochistan, additional support to the private sector, other than from the FHCP, will also be provided by the Health Foundation. Standards will be laid down for private sector for providing quality care.

Decentralization Personnel and Financial Powers:

26.47. In Punjab, for decentralization of personnel authority actions to be taken will be: SMO of RHC with administrative authority to hire and fire staff upto BPS5; SMO to act as DDO for BHU, SMO to have financial powers of category IV offices for making purchases; SMO to be empowered to purchase medicines locally upto 10% of budget and powers to M.O. of BHU to initiate disciplinary action against staff of the BHU. In Sindh, the Divisional Directors and the District Health Officers will be authorized to appoint staff in the pay scales 1 to 15 and 1 to 11 respectively. In Balochistan, a Task Force regarding delegation of power to DHO/DHS will be set up.

Reduction Gender Imbalance:

26.48. In Punjab, to reduce gender imbalance, decisions will be taken on such proposal as: reduction of LHV Cadre from divisional to district cadre; selection and promotion of LHVs to Senior LHVs; identification of the underserved/hardship areas of the province and devise methodologies (which may include monetary incentives) for improving availability of health staff in these areas; changing TA rules from fixed to open TA based on journeys performed for LHVs and selection of girls for training in public health nursing schools at Markiz level.

26.49. In Sindh, for reviewing the status of women paramedics, the DOH appointed a Task Force in November 1992. Apart from addressing the current problems that are related to the recruitment and retention of the women staff, this Task Force on finalising its report in 1993-94 will suggest a career structure for midwives, lady health visitors, female health technicians, and nurses, review the training curricula of these paramedics, and develop a plan for their inservice training.

26.50. In Balochistan, for improving availability of female health workers, radical departure will be made from conventional training programmes. Girls with 8 years basic education will be trained mainly in midwifery, child care and preventive care to look after the expectant and lactating mothers and preschoolers. Training period will be reduced to one academic year. Age limit for training will be relaxed upto 45 years. Special stipend of Rs 1000 p.m. will be provided during training. This training programme will be open to permanent residents of Balochistan. Four training schools will be set up. As a long term measure stipends will be given to school girls (classes 8-10) if they agree to join health training schools upon completion of their studies. Parents will be approached as well as motivational campaign will be undertaken in schools. The pay scale will also be raised.

3. Population Welfare

26.51. Recruitment of the vacant will be made and training of Health Department's staff will be accelerated. Timely releases of funds to provinces will be ensured. For increased participation of provincial governments, meeting of interdepartmental and provincial technical committees, and the National and Provincial Population Councils will be convened. To ensure adequate supply of contraceptives, stock positions at all outlet will be monitored regularly for timely requisitioning Donor support to NGOs Working in the field of FP will be channelized outside the PSDP ceiling.

4. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

26.52. In all provinces, the recently formulated unified policy of tariff collection, will be enforced and its implementation be monitored. Billing and collection system will be improved. PHED will handover RWS&S schemes to the selected communities and local bodies. In Sindh, 21 Project Implementation Teams will continue to introduce community development work and will be trained by PHED. Provincial Government will strengthen RDD and review cess issue and transfer mechanism of cess funds to community. In NWFP, the concept of an umbrella Village Development Organization (VDO), with water supply and sanitation as one component, has been tested and a Community Development Directorate has been notified in LG&RDD. Various elements of SAP Operational Plan for 1994-95 are: modalities of gradually shifting O&M responsibility to users, education of users, improved revenue collection, revisions of water and sewerage tariffs, rehabilitation of scheme, use of proforma balance sheets, installation of water meters for commercial connections, and legislation. In Balochistan, new schemes will be implemented after signing MOU with communities to take responsibility of O&M cost. RWSS will be handed over to the communities by June, 1994-95. Remaining work of the Akra Kaur Dam will be completed in 1994-95. The project is aimed at supplying drinking water to Gawader and adjoining areas.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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S.A.Table 1.1

OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURE

ITEMS	UNIT	1992–93	1993–94		1994–95	Percent Change	
			Targets	Prov.	Targets	1993–94 Prov.	1994–95 Targets
I. KHARIF CROPS							
Rice	(000 MT)	3116	3381	3991	4020	28.1	0.7
Basmati	(000 MT)	1100	1150	1216	1274	10.5	4.8
Others	(000 MT)	2016	2231	2775	2746	37.6	–1.0
Bajra	(000 MT)	203	203	138	203	–32.0	47.1
Maize	(000 MT)	1178	1279	1215	1290	3.1	6.2
Jawar	(000 MT)	238	275	210	238	–11.8	13.3
Sugarcane	(000 MT)	38059	38800	44607	46000	17.2	3.1
Cotton	(Mln Bales)	9	12	8	9.5	–11.2	18.1
II. RABI CROPS							
Wheat	(000 MT)	16157	16500	15154	16900	–6.2	11.5
Barley	(000 MT)	158	150	154	162	–2.5	5.2
Gram	(000 MT)	347	565	401	520	15.3	29.8
Rapeseed & Mustard	(000 MT)	207	258	202	242	–2.4	19.8
Tobacco	(000 MT)	100	97	100	103	0.0	3.0
III. LIVESTOCK							
Milk	(000 MT)	17120	18006	18006	19000	5.2	5.5
Meat	(000 MT)	1607	1700	1704	1805	6.0	5.9
Poultry Meat	(000 MT)	265	210	268	295	1.1	10.1
Wool	(000 MT)	51	52	52	53	2.5	2.5
Hides	(Mln No)	6	6	6	6	1.8	1.8
Skins	(Mln No)	37	38	38	39	3.6	3.6

S.A.Table 1.2

INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTION

ITEMS	UNIT	1992-93	1993-94 Targets	1993-94 Prov.	1994-95 Targets	Percent Change 1993-94 Prov.	Percent Change 1994-95 Targets
A. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (Large Scale)							
Sugar	(000 MT)	2395	2660	2820	3100	17.7	9.9
Jute Goods	(000 MT)	97	100	78	79	-20.0	2.2
Cement	(000 MT)	8558	8650	9028	9400	5.5	4.1
Paper & Board	(000 MT)	264	290	245	265	-7.2	8.2
Fertilizer (N)	(000 MT)	1332	1650	1720	1803	29.1	4.8
Soda Ash	(000 MT)	186	203	198	220	6.5	11.1
Caustic Soda	(000 MT)	81	84	92	97	13.6	5.5
Billets	(000 MT)	338	215	350	375	3.6	7.1
H & CR Sheets	(000 MT)	656	675	678	700	3.4	3.2
Cotton Yarn	(000 MT)	1219	1070	1286	1330	5.5	3.4
Cotton Cloth	(Mln Sq M)	317	335	300	311	-5.5	3.5
Cigarettes	(Bln Nos)	30	37	33	34	8.3	3.1
Motor Tyres	(000 Nos)	712	847	724	770	1.7	6.4
Trucks/Buses	(000 Nos)	3.4	3.8	2.7	2.8	-21.1	3.0
LCV/Cars/Vehicles	(000 Nos)	39	47	25	26	-35.0	3.5
Bicycles	(000 Nos)	574	588	590	622	2.8	5.5
Tractors	(000 Nos)	17.1	25	13.9	14.9	-18.7	7.5
Sewing Machines	(000 Nos)	72	75	83	88	15.3	6.0
Air Conditioners	(000 Nos)	15	40.5	10	10	-34.5	9.5
Electric Motors	(000 Nos)	33	32.6	26	28	-20.7	6.0
Transformers	(000 Nos)	22	21	17	20	-22.4	15.0
Cotton Ginning	(Mln Bales)	9.05	12	8	9.5	-11.6	18.8
Petroleum Products	(000 Ltr)	7610	6229	7724	7917	1.5	2.5
B. MINERAL PRODUCTION							
Crude Oil	(000 BRL)	21887	23540	21901	20440	0.1	-6.7
Natural Gas	(MMCF)	583463	620478	613000	635000	5.1	3.6
Coal	(000 MT)	3189	3695	3350	3680	5.0	9.9
Limestone	(000 MT)	8794	9000	9058	9466	3.0	4.5
Rock salt	(000 MT)	913	1100	937	1015	2.7	8.3

S.A.Table 1.3

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(AT 1980–81 MILLION RS)

	92–93	1993–94		1994–95	% CHANGE 1993 – 94		1994–95
	(R)	(T)	(P)	(T)	(T)	(P)	(T)
Agriculture	118802	132167	121932	131733	9.4	2.6	8.0
Major crops	53277	63063	53069	58875	14.0	−0.4	10.9
Minor crops	21063	22221	21844	23067	6.1	3.7	5.6
Livestocks	38308	40453	40599	43155	5.6	6.0	6.3
Fishing	4909	4962	5075	5253	3.8	3.4	3.5
Forestary	1245	1468	1345	1383	2.4	8.0	2.8
Mining & quarring	2642	2879	2794	2996	9.1	5.8	7.2
Manufacturing	89916	97693	94981	101510	8.2	5.6	6.9
Large Scale	63604	69171	66459	70592	8.1	4.5	6.2
Small Scale	26312	28522	28522	30918	8.4	8.4	8.4
Construction	20701	22114	21467	23098	6.5	3.7	7.6
Electricity & gas distribution	18005	20134	19104	20754	8.5	6.1	8.6
SUB–TOTAL	250066	274987	260278	280091	8.7	4.1	7.6
Transport & communication	50148	52422	52014	55031	4.1	3.7	5.8
Trade	81016	88140	83146	89250	8.5	2.6	7.3
Banking & insurance	11173	11609	12039	12737	6.6	7.8	5.8
Ownership of dwelling	26939	28367	28361	29858	5.3	5.3	5.3
Public Administration & defence	33295	35048	33729	35112	4.3	1.3	4.1
Services	38708	41224	41236	43929	6.5	6.5	6.5
SUB–TOTAL	241279	256809	250525	265917	6.2	3.8	6.1
GDP (fc)	491345	531796	510803	546008	7.5	4.0	6.9

S.A.Table 1.4

MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK
(Current Billion Rs)

	1992-93	1993-94		1994-95	Percentage Change	
	(R)	(T)	(P)	(T)	1993-94 (P)	1994-95 (T)
GDP (fc)	1200.5	1413.5	1399.4	1600.5	16.6	14.4
Indirect Taxes (Net)	141.5	166.7	165.6	184.5	17.0	11.4
GDP (MP)	1342.0	1580.2	1565.0	1785.0	16.6	14.1
Net Factor Income from abroad	1.6	2.2	-3.1	0.3	-288.5	109.1
GNP (MP)	1343.6	1582.4	1561.9	1785.3	16.2	14.3
External Resources Inflow (Net)	95.7	38.8	68.5	67.4	-28.4	-1.7
Total Resources/Uses	1439.3	1621.2	1630.4	1852.7	13.3	13.6
Total Consumption	1161.5	1297.7	1318.5	1489.3	13.5	13.0
Total Investment	277.8	323.5	311.9	363.4	12.3	16.5
Fixed Investment	256.7	299.0	287.3	335.2	11.9	16.7
Public	121.9	140.5	134.8	155.5	10.6	15.4
Private	134.8	158.5	152.5	179.7	13.1	17.8
Changes in Stocks	21.1	24.5	24.6	28.2	-	-
Memo Items:						
AS % of GDP						
Investment	20.7	20.5	19.9	20.4	-	-
Fixed Investment	19.1	18.9	18.4	18.8	-	-
Public	9.1	6.9	8.6	8.7	-	-
Private	10.0	10.0	9.7	10.1	-	-
External Resources (net)	7.1	2.5	4.4	3.8	-	-
National Savings	13.6	18.0	15.6	16.6	-	-

S.A.Table 2.1

(Million Rupees)

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE FOR 1993–94
(NATIONAL)

Sl. No.	Sectors	Total PSDP (Col 4+5+6)	Federal Department	Corporations Budget	Total Provincial	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture	1573.7	814.0	0.0	759.7	202.3	176.5	263.1	117.8
2	Fertilizer Subsidy	804.5	804.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Industry	302.1	167.0	0.0	135.1	80.8	12.9	41.4	0.0
4	Minerals	1296.4	1283.1	0.0	15.3	1.0	2.6	9.9	1.9
5	Water	10350.9	6537.0	0.0	1814.0	329.0	630.0	258.9	596.1
6	Power	13184.8	5865.1	7103.0	216.7	0.0	0.0	113.1	103.6
7	Fuels	1680.8	754.8	926.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Transport and Communications	19798.4	3847.9	13362.0	2588.5	969.9	568.0	491.3	559.3
9	Physical Planning and Housing	5738.1	1298.1	0.0	4440.0	2099.0	791.0	682.0	865.0
10	Rural Development	6946.5	1049.6	0.0	5896.8	4380.0	643.0	624.8	249.0
11	Education and Training	3955.9	749.0	0.0	3206.9	1324.4	834.8	901.1	146.6
12	Science and Technology	129.6	129.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Health and Nutrition	2864.3	734.6	0.0	2129.8	1086.0	411.7	459.9	172.0
14	Mass Media	90.3	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth	209.7	150.5	0.0	59.2	4.6	27.7	3.4	23.6
16	Manpower and Employment	180.9	149.4	0.0	31.5	12.4	16.9	1.0	1.2
17	Women Development	62.0	62.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Population Welfare	710.5	710.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Social Welfare	108.7	44.5	0.0	64.2	23.4	13.4	16.0	9.4
20	Research, Statistics and Planning	65.9	65.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Environment	396.3	155.4	0.0	240.9	193.4	6.6	1.9	38.9
22	Block Allocation	2871.4	2871.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total (Expenditure)	73323.9	30334.3	21391.0	21598.5	10706.2	4135.1	3869.8	2887.5

S.A.Table–2.2

BUDGETARY PUBLIC SECTOR EVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1994–95
(National)

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sectors	Total PSDP (Col. 4+5+6)	Federal Departments	Corporations (Budgetary)	Provincial PSDP	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture	2715.8	1489.5	0.0	1226.3	222.5	311.7	480.4	211.7
2	Fertilizer Subsidy	78.8	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Industry	918.5	698.3	0.0	220.2	106.6	17.8	95.7	0.0
4	Minerals	2151.6	2101.7	0.0	49.9	5.5	1.5	40.0	2.8
5	Water	16629.7	11301.6	0.0	5328.1	1315.7	2681.4	613.7	717.2
6	Power	17150.4	6933.7	10000.0	216.7	0.0	0.0	113.1	103.6
7	Fuels	2236.4	1436.4	800.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Transport and Communications	17925.2	3893.0	12000.0	2032.3	700.0	479.6	533.7	319.0
9	Physical Planning and Housing	8265.2	2343.7	0.0	5921.4	3016.7	654.3	1230.6	1019.6
10	Rural Development	6559.3	862.9	0.0	5696.4	3581.7	1108.3	870.3	136.1
11	Education and Training	7571.8	1016.2	0.0	6555.6	1981.3	1972.4	1710.1	891.8
12	Science and Technology	296.0	296.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Health and Nutrition	4287.5	1729.1	0.0	2558.4	1178.4	527.0	524.6	328.3
14	Mass Media	130.1	130.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth	341.9	252.9	0.0	88.9	25.0	31.3	22.6	10.0
16	Manpower and Employment	463.8	425.1	0.0	38.8	14.5	20.7	1.7	1.9
17	Women Development	141.1	141.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Population Welfare	996.2	996.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Social Welfare	134.2	79.8	0.0	54.4	20.4	12.0	22.0	0.0
20	Research, Statistics and Planning	267.6	82.5	0.0	185.1	51.1	26.6	47.2	60.3
21	Environment	519.2	137.6	0.0	381.6	61.0	109.0	21.1	190.5
22	Block Allocation	7027.8	5810.0	0.0	1217.8	293.5	639.3	0.0	285.0
	Total (Gross):	91716.5	42236.3	22800.0	26716.5	12116.5	7200.0	4200.0	3200.0
	Less (Operational Shortfall):	1716.5	0.0	0.0	1716.5	1716.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total (Net–Ministries/Departments):	* 90000.0	* 42236.3	* 22800.0	* 25000.0	* 10400.0	* 7200.0	* 4200.0	* 3200.0

* The total does not tally with sectoral allocations.

Note: Allocation to Provinces is Rs. 25 billion. However, Provincial Governments have formulated a programme amounting to Rs. 30 billion. This excess will be met by provinces either by mobilization of additional resources or through adjustment within the given amount.

S.A.Table 2.3

FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR CORPORATIONS PROGRAMME 1994–95
(Budgetary & Others)

(Million Rupees)

Corporations	PSDP 1993–94			PSDP 1994–95	
	Total	Budget	Utiliation	Total	Budget
I– Major Corporations	65550.1	22100.0	64899.8	57373.6	22800.0
i) WAPDA	27500.0	7500.0	30207.2	26561.0	10000.0
ii) OGDC	7950.1	1000.0	5852.0	7712.6	800.0
iii) PTC	18300.0	1800.0	18040.6	12100.0	1000.0
iv) NHA	11800.0	11800.0	10800.0	11000.0	11000.0
II– Minor Corporations	16912.1		27203.0	45007.2	
1. INDUSTRY	1131.7		2118.3	7001.2	
i) SEC	209.6	–	242.3	289.5	–
ii) NFC	198.0	–	1026.0	2315.0	–
iii) SCCP	632.0	–	0.0	5.0	–
iv) FCCCL	5.0	–	0.0	0.0	–
vi) Pakistan Steel	0.0	–	850.0	4380.0	–
viii) USC	83.7	–	0.0	0.0	–
ix) PIDC	3.3	–	0.0	11.7	–
2. FUELS	9065.8		14263.5	16430.9	
i) NRL	218.8	–	462.5	551.9	–
ii) SNGPL	0.0	–	7072.0	6145.0	–
iii) SSGC	7187.0	–	6183.0	8493.0	–
iv) PSO	0.0	–	70.0	80.0	–
v) PARCO	1660.0	–	476.0	1161.0	–
3. POWER	5027.9		4647.3	11051.5	
i) KESC	5027.9	–	4647.3	11051.5	–
4. TRANSPORT & COMM.	1635.1		6115.9	10437.6	
i) PIAC	300.0	–	5410.0	6191.0	–
ii) CAA	1285.1	–	705.9	2180.6	–
iii) PPSC	50.0	–	0.0	50.0	–
iv) PNSC	0.0	–	0.0	2016.0	–
5. MASS MEDIA					
i) PTV	51.6	–	58.1	86.0	–
(Total (Corporations)	82462.2	22100.0	92102.8	102380.8	22800.0

S.A.Table 3.1

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETS , 1992–93 to 1994–95

(GROSS BASIS–GOP CLASSIFICATION)

(Billion Rs.)

	1992–93	1993–94		1994–95			Growth Rate in (%)	As % of GDP	
	Provisional Actual	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates	New Measures	With New Measures	1994–95 B.E. with new measures /1993–94 R.E.	Revised Estimates 1993–94	Budget Estimates 1994–95
REVENUE RECEIPTS (GROSS)	242.62	288.69	292.14	331.81	30.50	362.31	24.0	18.7	20.2
Transfer to Provinces	65.09	71.90	81.60	94.20	0.00	94.20	15.4	5.2	5.3
REVENUE RECEIPTS (NET)	177.53	216.79	210.54	237.61	30.50	268.11	27.3	13.5	15.0
TAX RECEIPTS	170.98	210.46	208.21	240.38	45.50	285.88	37.3	13.3	16.0
Direct Taxes	36.76	43.32	47.13	56.45	4.80	61.25	30.0	3.0	3.4
Income Tax	35.02	40.35	45.00	53.75	3.30	57.05	26.8	2.9	3.2
Others	1.74	2.97	2.13	2.70	1.50	4.20	97.2	0.1	0.2
Indirect Taxes	134.22	167.14	161.08	183.93	40.70	224.63	39.5	10.3	12.5
Import Duty	59.23	73.14	67.13	77.00	14.00	91.00	35.6	4.3	5.1
Export Duty	4.00	0.95	0.87	1.00	−1.00	0.00	−100.0	0.1	0.0
Excise Duty	35.17	41.88	36.00	40.43	7.50	47.93	33.1	2.3	2.7
Sales Tax	23.61	31.36	32.10	39.56	20.20	59.76	86.2	2.1	3.3
Surcharges	12.21	19.81	24.98	25.94	0.00	25.94	3.8	1.6	1.4
NONTAX RECEIPTS	71.64	78.23	83.93	91.43	−15.00	76.43	−8.9	5.4	4.3
Int & Dividends	35.96	40.26	43.00	46.36	0.00	46.36	7.8	2.7	2.6
Others	35.68	37.97	40.93	45.07	−15.00	30.07	−26.5	2.6	1.7
CURRENT EXPENDITURES	234.41	257.76	272.17	295.02	0.00	295.02	8.4	17.4	16.5
Government Administration	15.70	17.23	19.15	20.48	0.00	20.48	6.9	1.2	1.1
Defence	87.46	89.10	93.78	101.85	0.00	101.85	8.6	6.0	5.7
Community Services	3.53	3.85	3.85	4.52	0.00	4.52	17.4	0.2	0.3
Social Services	7.63	6.97	7.45	8.53	0.00	8.53	14.5	0.5	0.5
Economic Services	4.28	1.78	2.05	2.06	0.00	2.06	0.5	0.1	0.1
Subsidies	5.91	4.88	5.14	5.43	0.00	5.43	5.6	0.3	0.3
Debt Servicing	96.97	121.39	128.86	135.94	0.00	135.94	5.5	8.2	7.6
Interest	75.53	95.67	98.97	103.16	0.00	103.16	4.2	6.3	5.8
Domestic	60.87	77.60	78.42	82.72	0.00	82.72	5.5	5.0	4.6
Foreign	14.66	18.07	20.55	20.44	0.00	20.44	−0.5	1.3	1.1
Repayment FL(MLT)	21.44	25.72	29.89	32.78	0.00	32.78	9.7	1.9	1.8
Grants to LBs	9.24	9.54	10.38	12.17	0.00	12.17	17.5	0.7	0.7
Others	3.69	3.02	3.53	4.04	0.00	4.04	14.4	0.2	0.2
Estimated Surrenders/Saving	0.00	0.00	−2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	−100.0		
REVENUE SURPLUS	−56.88	−40.97	−61.63	−57.41	30.50	−26.91	−56.3	3.9	1.5
NONBANK BORROWING	15.40	39.87	40.17	9.51	0.00	9.51	−76.3	2.6	0.5
BANK BORROWING	63.22	12.85	19.94	45.50	−30.50	15.00	−24.8	1.3	0.8
Financing for SAP/PSDP	1.60	3.00	3.00	10.00	0.00	10.00			
– From Privatisation Fund	1.60	3.00	3.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	66.7	0.2	0.3
– From Provinces	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00			0.3
DOMESTIC RESOURCES	23.34	14.75	1.48	7.60	0.00	7.60	413.5	0.1	0.4
EXT RESOURCES (Net)	24.33	22.98	25.21	30.60	0.00	30.60	21.4	1.6	1.7
– Disbursment(Gr)	52.90	60.00	72.60	82.40	0.00	82.40	13.5	4.6	4.6
– Repayment FL(MLT)	21.44	25.72	29.89	32.78	0.00	32.78	9.7	1.9	1.8
– Repayment FL(ST)	7.13	11.30	17.50	19.02	0.00	19.02	8.7	1.1	1.1
TOTAL RESOURCES	76.24	74.75	74.08	90.00	0.00	90.00	21.5	4.7	5.0
BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	76.24	74.75	74.08	90.00	0.00	90.00	21.5	4.7	5.0
GDP (MP)	881.00	1580.20	1565.00	1792.00					

Public Finance: Consolidated Budget
(Net Basis)

S.A.Table 3.2

(Current Billion Rs.)

	1992–93	1993–94		Budget Estimates Of 1994–95			Growth Rate %
	Provisional Actual	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Without New Measures	New Measures	With New Measures	1994–95/ 1993–94 R.E.
GOVERNMENT REVENUES	241.13	292.71	293.26	338.82	15.50	364.32	24.25
TAX RECEIPTS	178.39	219.90	217.61	252.32	30.50	297.82	36.86
Direct Taxes	37.80	44.71	48.48	57.82	4.80	62.62	29.17
Income Tax	35.02	40.35	45.00	53.75	3.30	57.05	26.78
Others	2.78	4.36	3.48	4.07	1.50	5.57	60.06
Indirect Taxes	140.59	175.19	169.13	194.50	25.70	235.20	39.06
Import Duty	62.36	73.15	67.13	77.00	14.00	91.00	35.56
Export Duty	0.87	0.95	0.87	1.00	−1.00	0.00	
Excise Duty	35.61	42.31	36.43	40.88	7.50	48.38	32.80
Sales Tax	23.61	31.36	32.10	39.56	20.20	59.76	86.17
Surcharges	12.21	19.80	24.98	25.94	0.00	25.94	3.84
Others	5.93	7.82	7.62	10.12	0.00	10.12	32.81
NON–TAX RECEIPTS	61.14	69.81	72.85	76.50	−15.00	61.50	−15.35
FININANCING FDR S.A.P.	1.60	3.00	3.00	10.00	0.00	5.00	66.67
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	348.66	377.79	384.10	423.00	0.00	438.17	13.56
CURRENT	272.46	302.34	310.01	333.00	0.00	346.17	11.66
Govt. Administration	33.93	41.00	40.16	44.18	0.00	45.43	13.12
Defence	87.48	89.10	93.76	101.85	0.00	101.85	8.61
Social Services	54.62	59.57	55.37	60.91	0.00	57.35	21.64
Subsidies	7.27	7.34	8.25	8.50	0.00	8.25	
Debt Servicing interest	78.80	99.34	103.62	106.70	0.00	106.70	3.57
Domestic	57.88	81.27	82.47	88.26	0.00	86.26	4.60
Foreign	20.92	18.07	20.55	20.44	0.00	20.44	−0.54
Dthers	10.38	5.99	9.43	10.87	0.00	16.59	75.93
DEVELOPMENT	76.20	75.45	74.09	90.00	0.00	90.00	21.47
OVERALL FISCAL DEFICIT	107.53	85.08	90.84	84.18	−15.50	71.85	−20.90
FINANCING	107.53	85.08	90.84	0.00	0.00	71.85	−20.90
Non–bank Borrowing	19.97	49.24	55.40			26.10	−52.89
Bank Borrowing	63.22	12.85	10.23			15.15	48.09
External	24.34	22.99	25.21			30.60	21.36
GDP (MP)	1359.40	1580.20	1565.00			1792.00	14.50
As % of GDP							
GOVERNMENT REVENUES	17.74	18.52	18.74			20.33	
TAX RECEIPTS	13.12	13.92	13.90			16.62	
Direct Taxes	2.78	2.83	3.10			3.49	
Income Tax	2.58	2.55	2.88			3.18	
Others	0.20	0.28	0.22			0.31	
Indirect Taxes	10.34	11.09	10.81			13.13	
Import Duty	4.59	4.63	4.29			5.08	
Export Duty	0.06	0.06	0.06				
Excise Duty	2.82	2.68	2.33			2.70	
Sales Tax	1.74	1.98	2.05			3.33	
Surcharges	0.90	1.25	1.60			1.45	
Others	0.44	0.48	0.49			0.56	
NON–TAX RECEIPTS	4.50	4.42	4.64			3.43	
FININANCING FOR S.A.P.	0.12	0.19	0.19			0.28	
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	25.85	23.91	24.54			24.34	
CURRENT	20.04	19.13	19.81			19.32	
Govt. Administration	2.50	2.59	2.57			2.54	
Defence	6.43	5.64	5.99			5.68	
Social Services	4.02	3.77	3.54			3.76	
Subsidies	0.53	0.46	0.53			0.46	
Debt Servicing interest	5.80	6.29	6.58			5.95	
Domestic	4.26	5.14	5.27			4.61	
Foreign	1.54	1.14	1.31			1.14	
Others	0.76	0.38	0.60			0.93	
DEVELOPMENT	5.61	4.77	4.73			5.02	
OVERALL FISCAL DEFICIT	7.91	5.38	5.80			4.01	
FINANCING	7.91	5.38	5.80			4.01	
Non–bank Borrowing	1.47	3.12	3.54			1.45	
Bank Borrowing	4.85	0.81	0.65			0.85	
External	1.79	1.45	1.61			1.71	

S.A.Table 3.3

EIGHTH PLAN IMPLEMENTATION 1993–94
(AT 1992–93 CONSTANT BILLION RUPEES)

	Plan Target	Plan Impleme	Rate of Implementation (%)
A. Government Expenditures	744.0	713.9	96.0
(a) Current	577.1	571.3	99.0
(b) Development	166.9	142.6	85.4
B. Government Revenues	578.7	571.5	98.8
(a) Revenues	578.7	546.6	97.6
– Tax	442.4	447.2	101.1
– Non Tax.	136.3	117.4	86.1
(b) Financing for S.A.P.	0.0	6.9	
C. Overall Deficit	165.3	142.5	86.1
D. Financing:			
(a) Non–Bank Borrowing	165.3	142.5	86.1
(b) Bank Borrowing	60.2	72.0	119.6
(c) External (Net)	59.2	22.0	37.2
	45.9	48.5	105.7
Memo items:			
GDP(MP) at 1992–93 prices	3023.7	2915.4	
As % of GDP			
– Government Expenditures	24.6	24.5	
(a) Current	19.1	19.6	
(b) Development	5.5	4.9	
–Government Revenues	19.1	19.6	
(a) Revenues	19.1	19.4	
– Tax	14.6	15.3	
– Non–Tax	4.5	4.0	
(b) Financing for S.A.P	0.0	0.2	
C. Overall Deficit	5.5	4.9	
D. Financing:	5.5	4.9	
(a) Non–Bank Borrowing	2.0	2.5	
(b) Bank Borrowing	2.0	0.7	
(c) External (net)	1.5	1.7	

PRIVATE INVESTMENT **S.A.Table 4.1**

(Billion Rs)

Sector	1992–93	1993–94 (Targets)	1993–94 (Prov.)	1994–95 (Proj.)	% change over 93–94
Agriculture	16.6	18.5	17.9	20.5	14.5
Manufacturing	60.1	65.0	69.5	77.6	11.7
Large Scale	53.4	57.1	61.3	67.8	10.6
Small Scale	6.7	7.9	8.2	9.8	19.5
Fuel & Power	0.6	12.6	1.4	9.6	585.7
Transport & Communications	11.2	14.7	10.5	12.5	19.0
Ownership of Dwellings	27.4	27.5	29.9	33.0	10.4
Services/Others	18.9	20.2	23.3	26.5	13.7
Total	134.8	158.5	152.5	179.7	17.8

S.A Table 6.1

EXPORTS

(Value in Million $)

	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Plan Targets	1993-94 Prov.	1994-95 Proj.	Percent Change 1993-94 / 1992-93	Percent Change 1994-95 / 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6(4/2)	7(5/4)
I. Primary Commodities	588.00	824.00	321.00	465.00	-45.4	44.9
Raw Cotton	271.00	384.00	79.00	105.00	-70.8	32.9
Volume (Mln Bales)	1.55	2.00	0.44	0.50	-71.6	13.6
Price ($/Bale)	174.84	192.00	179.55	210.00	2.7	17.0
Total Rice	317.00	440.00	242.00	360.00	-23.7	48.8
Basmati Rice	199.00	264.00	126.00	194.00	-36.7	54.0
Volume (000 MT)	462.00	595.00	305.00	470.00	-34.0	54.1
Price ($/MT)	430.74	443.70	413.11	412.77	-4.1	-0.1
Other Rice	118.00	176.00	116.00	166.00	-1.7	43.1
Volume (000 MT)	570.00	822.00	679.00	1000.00	19.1	47.3
Price ($/MT)	207.02	214.11	170.84	166.00	-17.5	-2.8
II. Cotton-based Manufactures	3723.00	4677.00	3774.00	4294.00	1.4	13.8
Yam	1122.00	1444.00	1259.00	1410.00	12.2	12.0
Volume (Mln Kgs)	555.00	625.00	579.00	635.00	4.3	9.7
Price ($/Kg)	2.02	2.31	2.17	2.22	7.4	2.3
Cloth	863.00	1073.00	821.00	903.00	-4.9	10.0
Volume (Mln Sq. Meter)	1128.00	1278.00	1047.00	1115.00	-7.2	6.5
Price ($/Sq Meter)	0.77	0.84	0.78	0.81	1.3	3.8
Readymade Garments	618.00	758.00	612.00	725.00	-1.0	18.5
Tents and Canvas	40.00	48.00	29.00	38.00	-27.5	31.0
Hosiery	464.00	593.00	509.00	583.00	9.7	14.5
Madeup articles (incl.towels)	616.00	761.00	544.00	635.00	-11.7	16.7
III. Other Traditionals	1082.00	1148.00	1178.00	1313.00	8.9	11.5
Fish and Fish preparations	182.00	195.00	155.00	180.00	-14.8	16.1
Leather	223.00	245.00	224.00	250.00	0.4	11.6
Carpets	174.00	178.00	151.00	168.00	-13.2	11.3
Synthetic Textiles	503.00	530.00	648.00	715.00	28.8	10.3
IV. All Others ($ Million)	1420.00	1701.00	1530.00	1758.00	7.7	14.9
Total (cif)	6813.00	8350.00	6903.00	7830.00	-0.1	15.1
Total (fob)	6782.00	8188.00	6698.00	7700.00	-1.2	15.0

S.A Table 6.2

IMPORTS

	1992-93 Actual	1993-94		1994-95 Proj.	Percent Change	
		Plan Targets	Prov.		1993-94 / 1992-93	1994-95 / 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6(4/2)	7(5/4)
Wheat						
Volume (Million MT)	2.87	0.75	1.90	2.00	-33.8	5.3
Value ($ Million)	466.00	117.00	238.00	266.00	-48.9	11.8
Price ($/MT)	162.37	156.00	125.26	133.00	-22.9	6.2
Tea						
Volume (Mil. Kg)	126.00	133.00	116.00	125.00	-7.9	7.8
Value ($ Million)	207.00	220.00	186.00	203.00	-10.1	9.1
Price ($/Kg)	1.64	1.65	1.60	1.62	-2.4	1.3
Edible Oils						
Volume (000 MT)	1331.00	1277.00	1131.00	1244.00	-15.0	10.0
Value ($ Million)	584.00	563.00	488.00	540.00	-16.4	10.7
Price ($/MT)	438.77	440.88	431.48	434.08	-1.7	0.6
Crude Oil						
Volume (Million barrel)	31.14	28.52	30.57	29.77	-1.8	-2.6
Value ($ Million)	531.00	495.00	446.00	426.00	-16.0	-4.5
Price ($/barrel)	17.05	17.36	14.59	14.31	-14.4	-1.9
POL Products						
Volume (Million MT)	6.53	8.90	7.47	9.19	14.4	23.0
Value ($ Million)	1011.00	1270.00	954.00	1176.00	-5.6	23.3
Price ($/MT)	154.82	142.70	127.71	127.97	-17.5	0.2
Fertilizer						
Volume (000 MT)	1427.00	1133.00	1524.00	910.00	6.8	-40.3
Value ($ Million)	249.00	202.00	267.00	187.00	7.2	-30.0
Price ($/MT)	174.49	178.29	175.20	205.49	0.4	17.3
Capital Goods						
Value ($ Million)	4189.00	4400.00	3138.00	3500.00	-25.1	11.5
Others ($ Million)	3692.00	2853.00	3923.00	4212.00	6.3	7.4
Total (cif)	10929	10120	9640	10510	-11.8	9.0
Total (fob)	10049	9250	8827	9621	-12.2	9.0

S.A Table 6.3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million $)

	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Plan Target	1993-94 Prov.	1994-95 Proj.
Trade Balance	-3267	-1062	-2129	-1921
Exports (fob)	6782	8188	6698	7700
Imports (fob)	10049	9250	8827	9621
Invisibles Balance	-421	-224	-143	-233
Services (net)	-2769	-2591	-2529	-2622
Invisible receipts	1628	1795	1679	1823
Invisible Payments	4397	4386	4208	4445
Freight & Insurance	880	870	813	889
Public & Guaranteed Debt	834	770	884	844
Others	2683	2746	2511	2712
Private Transfers	2348	2367	2386	2389
Remittances	1562	1600	1446	1525
F.C.A.(Resident Pakistanis)	543	500	700	600
Others	243	267	240	264
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-3688	-1286	-2272	-2154
LONG TERM CAPITAL (net)	2427	1699	2576	1995
Gross Disbursements	2493	2336	2549	2530
Project Aid	1895	1753	1961	1928
Commodity Aid	232	245	318	210
Food Aid	309	224	251	342
Refugee Assistance	57	114	19	50
Other Official Transfers (net)	-46	-40	-70	-108
Amortization	-1299	-1405	-1476	-1460
Private Long Term Capital (net)	1279	808	1573	1033
Errors & Omissions	26	-	5	-
BALANCE REQUIRING OFFICIAL FINANCING	-1235	413	309	-159
OFFICIAL ASSISTANCE & DEBT RELIEF	767	433	519	473
Debt Relief	4	4	4	-
Medium & Short Term Capital (net)	273	189	355	373
Other short-term assets/liabilities	357	65	100	-
FEBC, DBC & FCBC (net)	133	175	60	100
OVERALL BALANCE/ NET FOREIGN ASSETS	-468	846	828	314
IMF (net)	77	230	299	356
Purchases	263	313	381	462
Fund SAF	-	-	-	-
Fund SBA	-	-	-	-
Repurchases	-186	-83	-82	-106
Re payment of Deposits	-	-	-	-
Ba nk's Foreign Currency Deposits	239	-	811	300
Ot her Deposit Money Banks	-360	-200	-125	-274
Changes in Reserves	-512	876	1813	696

S.A Table–7.1

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	1993–94 Targets	1993–94 Achievement (Provisional Estimates)	1994–95 Targets	% Change over Provisional Estimates of 1993–94
	A. Crops					
1.	Wheat	"000"tonnes	16500	15154	16900	11.5
2.	Rice	"000"tonnes	3381	3991	4020	0.7
	Basmati	"000"tonnes	1150	1216	1274	4.8
	Irri	"000"tonnes	2231	2775	2746	–1.0
3.	Maize	"000"tonnes	1279	1215	1290	6.2
4.	Other cereals	"000"tonnes	628	502	603	20.1
5.	Gram	"000"tonnes	565	401	520	29.7
6.	Sugarcane	"000"tonnes	38800	44607	46000	3.0
7.	Cotton lint	Mln bales	12	8.04	9.5	18.2
8.	Oilseed					
	Rape & Mustard	"000"tonnes	261	202	242	19.8
	Cotton Seed	"000"tonnes	4080	2735	3232	18.2
	Non–Traditional	"000"tonnes	108	72	108	50.0
9.	Potatoes	"000"tonnes	1040	880	1040	18.2
10.	Onion	"000"tonnes	866	880	880	0.0
	B. Livestock					
11.	Milk	"000"MT	18000	18006	19000	5.5
12.	Beef	"000"MT	887	887	940	6.0
13.	Mutton	"000"MT	817	817	865	5.9
14.	Poultry	"000"MT	210	268	295	10.1

Source:– Ministry of Food,Agriculture and Livestock

S.A Table- 7.2

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Million Rupees)

Executing Agency	1993-94		Percent
	Allocation	Utilization	Utilization
2	3	4	5
Federal	957.9	814.0	85.0
Punjab	274.0	202.3	73.8
Sindh	195.6	176.5	90.2
NWFP	352.4	263.1	74.6
Balochistan	116.3	117.8	101.3
Total:-	1896.2	1573.7	83.0
Subsidy on Fertilizer	804.5	804.5	100.0

Source:- Federal and Provincial PSDPs

S.A Table 7.3

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1994–95
All Pakistan

(Rs.Million)

S.No	Sub–sector	1993–94		1994–95	% change over actual 1993–94
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	
1.	Agri.Research	362.9	273.9	411.2	50.1
2.	Agri. Extension	356.9	241.0	78.6	–67.4
3.	Oilseed Maximization programme	0.0	74.5	61.8	–17.0
4.	Agri. Marketing	30.6	50.5	97.9	93.9
5.	Agri. Education	113.2	97.2	101.2	4.1
6.	Improved Seed	21.2	15.4	41.2	167.5
7.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics	59.9	68.8	19.0	–72.4
8.	Soil and Fertilizer	19.8	24.0	22.1	–7.9
9.	Plant Protection	17.8	12.8	19.4	51.6
10.	Soil Conservation and Land Development	3.5	0.0	35.0	0.0
11.	Livestock and Poultry Development	183.5	142.5	237.3	66.5
12.	Forestry and Wildlife	303.3	292.4	417.2	42.7
13.	Range Management	0.0	1.2	33.0	2650.0
14.	Fisheries	119.0	235.9	140.1	–40.6
15.	Cooperatives	11.8	11.8	9.2	–22.0
16.	Government Storage	34.8	23.8	32.2	35.3
17.	PEP	0.0	0.0	452.8	0.0
18.	Special Area	243.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Agri. Mechanization	15.0	8.0	72.3	803.8
	Total Agriculture	1896.2	1573.7	2281.5	45.0
	Subsidy on fertilizer	804.5	804.5	78.8	–90.2

Source:– Federal and Provincial PSDPs 1994 –95

S.A Table – 7.4

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1994–95
Federal

(Rs.Million)

S.No	Sub – sector	1993–94 Allocation	1993–94 Utilization	1994–95 Allocation	% change over actual 1993–94
1.	Agri.Research	248.2	154.7	255.6	65.2
2.	Agri. Extension	210.4	155.3	9.3	–94.0
3.	Oilseed Maximization programme	0.0	74.5	61.8	–17.0
4.	Agri. Marketing	4.3	2.8	2.9	3.6
5.	Agri. Education	97.2	97.2	101.2	4.1
6.	Improved Seed	2.9	2.2	2.6	18.2
7.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics	40.3	40.3	1.0	–97.5
8.	Soil and Fertilizer	10.0	14.2	19.6	38.0
9.	Plant Protection	1.8	1.3	3.2	146.2
10.	Soil Conservation and Land Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Livestock and Poultry Development	12.7	7.5	21.7	189.3
12.	Forestry and Wildlife	29.6	56.6	47.0	–17.0
13.	Range Management	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0
14.	Fisheries	50.2	200.1	47.8	–76.1
15.	Cooperatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.	Government Storage	7.3	7.3	16.9	131.5
17.	PEP	0.0	0.0	452.8	0.0
18.	Special Areas	243.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total Agriculture	957.9	814.0	1055.2	29.6
	Subsidy on fertilizer	804.5	804.5	78.8	–90.2

Source:– Federal PSDP 1994–95

S.A Table–7.5

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1994–95
All Provinces

(Rs.Million)

S.No	Sub–sector	1993–94		1994–95	% change over actual 1993–94
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	
1.	Agri.Research	114.7	119.2	155.6	30.5
2.	Agri. Extension	146.5	85.7	69.3	–19.1
3.	Oilseed Maximization programme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Agri. Marketing	26.3	47.7	95.0	99.2
5.	Agri. Education	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Improved Seed	18.3	13.2	38.6	192.4
7.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics	19.6	28.5	18.0	–36.8
8.	Soil and Fertilizer	9.8	9.8	2.5	–74.5
9.	Plant Protection	16.0	11.5	16.2	40.9
10.	Soil Conservation and Land Development	3.5	0.0	35.0	0.0
11.	Livestock and Poultry Development	170.8	135.0	215.6	59.7
12.	Forestry and Wildlife	273.7	235.8	370.2	57.0
13.	Range Management	0.0	1.2	21.2	1666.7
14.	Fisheries	68.8	35.8	92.3	157.8
15.	Cooperatives	11.8	11.8	9.2	–22.0
16.	Government Storage	27.5	16.5	15.3	–7.3
17.	Agri. Mechanization	15.0	8.0	72.3	803.8
	Total Agriculture	938.3	759.7	1226.3	61.4

* Excludes Rs.761.7 and Rs.7.1 million for projects reflected under Water Resources and Rural Development Sector respectively.

Source:– Provincial PSDPs 1994–95

S.A.Table 7.6

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1994–95
Punjab

(Rs.Million)

S.No	Sub–sector	1993–94 Allocation	1993–94 Utilization	1994–95 Allocation	% change over actual 1993–94
1.	Agri.Research	36.4	40.1	25.9	–35.4
2.	Agri. Extension	54.3	10.4	0.9	–91.3
3.	Oilseed Maximization programme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Agri. Marketing	1.2	2.7	1.8	–33.3
5.	Agri. Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Improved Seed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics	14.9	14.9	13.9	–6.7
8.	Soil and Fertilizer	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0
9.	Plant Protection	10.1	6.3	15.0	138.1
10.	Soil Conservation and Land Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Livestock and Poultry Development	58.0	58.8	63.9	8.7
12.	Forestry and Wildlife	72.2	43.2	75.6	75.0
13.	Range Management	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
14.	Fisheries	15.0	14.8	16.5	11.5
15.	Cooperatives	1.5	1.5	1.7	13.3
16.	Government Storage	1.5	0.5	2.7	440.0
17.	Agri. Mechanization	1.7	1.9	1.3	–31.6
	Total Agriculture	274.0	202.3	222.5	10.0

* Excludes Rs.185.4 and Rs.7.1 million for projects reflected under Water Resources and Rural Development Sectors respectively.

Source:– Punjab PSDP 1994–95.

S.A Table 7.7

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1994–95
Sindh

(Rs.Million)

S.No	Sub–sector	1993–94 Allocation	1993–94 Utilization	1994–95 Allocation	% change over actual 1993–94
1.	Agri.Research	26.1	22.0	44.6	102.7
2.	Agri. Extension	33.8	33.8	9.6	–71.6
3.	Oilseed Maximization programme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Agri. Marketing	6.0	2.0	51.8	2490.0
5.	Agri. Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Improved Seed	4.3	4.3	6.9	60.5
7.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics	0.9	1.6	0.7	–56.3
8.	Soil and Fertilizer	0.6	0.6	0.8	33.3
9.	Plant Protection	2.2	2.2	1.2	–45.5
10.	Soil Conservation and Land Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Livestock and Poultry Development	36.0	27.3	39.0	42.9
12.	Forestry and Wildlife	51.0	50.9	119.4	134.6
13.	Range Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14.	Fisheries	9.0	7.6	17.6	131.6
15.	Cooperatives	8.0	8.0	5.1	–36.3
16.	Government Storage	16.0	16.0	12.6	–21.3
17.	Agri. Mechanization	1.7	0.2	2.4	1100.0
	Total Agriculture	195.6	176.5	311.7 *	76.6

* Excludes Rs.213.2 million for projects reflected under Water Resources Sector.

Source:– Sindh PSDP 1994–95.

S.A Table 7.8

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1994–95
NWFP

(Rs.Million)

S.No	Sub–sector	1993–94 Allocation	1993–94 Utilization	1994–95 Allocation	% change over actual 1993–94
1.	Agri. Research	38.5	24.2	48.0	98.3
2.	Agri. Extension	39.6	22.9	24.3	6.1
3.	Oilseed Maximization programme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Agri. Marketing	16.6	14.5	17.7	22.1
5.	Agri. Education	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Improved Seed	13.7	8.6	31.7	268.6
7.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics	1.0	1.0	1.3	30.0
8.	Soil and Fertilizer	2.0	2.0	1.7	–15.0
9.	Plant Protection	3.7	3.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Soil Conservation and Land Development	3.5	0.0	35.0	0.0
11.	Livestock and Poultry Development	51.5	37.1	54.7	47.4
12.	Forestry and Wildlife	140.0	131.3	156.5	19.2
13.	Range Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14.	Fisheries	19.0	13.4	48.2	259.7
15.	Cooperatives	2.3	2.3	2.4	4.3
16.	Government Storage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Agri. Mechanization	7.0	2.8	58.9	2003.6
	Total Agriculture	352.4	263.1	480.4	82.6

* Excludes Rs.159.0 million for projects reflected under Water Resources Sector.

Source:– NWFP PSDP 1994–95

S.A Table 7.9

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1994–95
Balochistan

(Rs.Million)

S.No	Sub–sector	1993–94		1994–95	% change over actual 1993–94
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	
1.	Agri.Research	13.7	32.9	37.1	12.8
2.	Agri. Extension	18.8	18.6	34.5	85.5
3.	Oilseed Maximization programme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Agri. Marketing	2.5	28.5	23.7	–16.8
5.	Agri. Education	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Improved Seed	0.3	0.3	0.0	–100.0
7.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics	2.8	11.0	2.1	–81.0
8.	Soil and Fertilizer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.	Plant Protection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Soil Conservation and Land Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Livestock and Poultry Development	25.3	11.8	58.0	391.5
12.	Forestry and Wildlife	10.5	10.4	18.7	79.8
13.	Range Management	0.0	1.2	17.9	1391.7
14.	Fisheries	25.8	0.0	10.0	0.0
15.	Cooperatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.	Government Storage	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Agri. Mechanization	4.6	3.1	9.7	212.9
	Total Agriculture	116.3	117.8	211.7	79.7

* Excludes Rs.204.1 million for projects reflected under Water Resources Sector.

Source:– Balochistan PSDP 1994–95

S.A. Table 7.10

Support/Procurement Prices Fixed by the Government

S.No.	Crop	1993–94 Rs. per 100 Kg	1993–94 Rs. per 40 Kg	1994–95 Rs. per 100 Kg	1994–95 Rs. per 40 Kg
1.	**Wheat**	400.00	160.00		
2.	**Rice (Paddy)***				
	a) Basmati	462.50	185.00	601.08	240.43
	b) Irri–6 (Superior)	250.00	100.00	324.90	129.96
	c) Irri–6 (FAQ)	225.00	90.00	292.40	116.96
	d) Ks–282, DR–82&83 (Sup)	275.00	110.00	357.40	142.96
	e) Ks–282, DR–82&83 (FAQ)	250.00	100.00	324.90	129.96
3.	**Seed Cotton**				
	a) NIAB–78, NIAB–86, FH–87 CIM–109, Gohar–87	787.50	315.00	1000.00	400.00
	b) MNH–93, MNH–129, CIM–70, S–12 Sarmast, Qalandri, RH–1, MS–38, RIS–8/4, Rehmani, K–68/69, MS–84, Reshmi	812.50	325.00	1057.50	423.00
	c) Desi	725.00	290.00	850.00	340.00
4.	**Oilseeds**				
	a) Soybean	687.50	275.00		
	b) Sunflower	787.50	315.00		
	c) Safflower	675.00	270.00		
5.	**Sugarcane***				
	a) Punjab	45.00	18.00	51.25	20.50
	b) Sindh	45.63	18.25	51.88	20.75
	c) NWFP	45.00	18.00	51.25	20.50
	d) Balochistan	45.63	18.25	51.88	20.75
6.	**Vegetables**				
	a) Potato				
	(i) 40–55 mm	192.50	77.00	210.00	84.00
	(ii) Over 55 mm	200.00	80.00	217.50	87.00
	b) Onion				
	(i) 40–50 mm	195.00	78.00		
	(ii) Over 50 mm	210.00	84.00		
7.	**Gram**	687.50	275.00	787.50	315.00

S.A. Table 7.11

INTAKE AND OUTPUT OF STUDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

S.No.	University/College	1993–94 Admision	Output	percent Achievement	1994–95 Admission (Intake)
1.	University of Agriculture,Faisalabad				
	i) B.Sc	666	550	83	677
	ii) M.Sc	1484	727	49	1650
	iii) M.Phil	92	26	28	150
	iv) Ph.D.	290	9	3	390
		2532	1312	52	2867
2.	University of Agriculture, Tandojam				
	i) B.Sc	N.A	NA		
	ii) M.Sc	N.A	NA		
	iii) M.Phil	N.A	NA		
	iv) Ph.D.	N.A	NA		
	Sub–Total:–				
3.	NWFP Agricufltural university, Peshawar				
	i) B.Sc	756	491	65	873
	ii) M.Sc	226	161	71	319
	Sub–Total:–	982	652	66	1192
4.	Faculty of Agriculture, Gomal University, D.I.Khan				
	i) B.Sc	50	16	32	52
	ii) M.Sc	23	23	100	52
	iii) Ph.D	-	-	–	13
	Sub–Total:–	73	39	53	117
5.	Barani Agricultural College, Rawalpindi				
	i) B.Sc	83	59	71	83
	ii) M.Sc	13	5	38	15
	Sub–Total:–				
6.	Agricultural College of Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan				
	i) B.Sc	45	29	64	45
	ii) M.Sc	-	-	–	15
	Sub–Total:–	45	29	64	60
7.	Z.A.Bhutto Agriculture College, Dokri, Sindh				
	i) B.Sc				
8.	Agriculture College, Quetta				
	i) B.Sc.	60	40	67	60

Source: Agricultural Universities/Colleges

S.A Table 7.12

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

S.No.	Item	Unit	1993 - 94		1994-95
			Target	Actual	(Target)
1.	Milk				
	a. Gross Production	M.Tonnes	18.0	18.0	19.0
	b. Available for human consumption.	" "	14.7	14.7	15.2
2.	Meat	'000'Tonnes	1914	1972	2100
	a. Beef	" "	887	887	940
	b. Mutton	" "	817	817	865
	c. Poultry	" "	210	268	295
3.	Eggs	Billion No. 6.1	5.5	6.7	
4.	Hides	Million No.	6.2	6.2	6.3
5.	Skins	" "	37.9	37.9	39.3
6.	Wool	'000'Tonnes	51.8	51.8	53.2

Source:- Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

S.A Table 7.13

INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SUB-SECTOR

S.No.	Item	Unit	1993 - 94		1994-95
			Target	Actual	(Target)
	Infrastructure				
1.	Livestock Production Research Centre.	Number	5	5	5
2.	Veterinary Research Institute	"	4	4	4
3.	Disease Diagnostic Laboratories	"	45	45	48
4.	Veterinary Hospitals	"	670	670	685
5.	Veterinary Dispensaries/ Centres	"	3770	3770	3800
6.	Semen Production Units	"	9	9	9
7.	Artificial Insemination Centres	"	275	275	280
8.	Artificial Insemination sub-centres	"	460	460	470
9.	Sera/Vaccine Production	Million Dozes	170	170	175
	Milk Processing				
10.	Milk Pasteurization Plants	Number	10	10	10
11.	UHT Plants	"	18	18	18
12.	Youghurt Plants	"	8	8	8

13. Cheese Plants	"	5	5	5
14. Milk Powder Plants	"	3	3	3
Poultry				
15. Hatcheries	Number	225	225	225
16. Actual output of hatcheries	Million	140	140	140
a. Broiler Chicks	"	113	113	113
b. Layer Chicks	"	27	27	27
17. Breeding Stock Maintained	Million No.	4.0	4.0	4.0
18. Broiler Farms	Number	6750	6750	6750
- Broilers Produced	Million No.	125	125	125
19. Layer Farms	Number	4825	4825	4825
- Layers maintained	Million No.	18	18	18
20. Feed Mills	Number	118.	118	118
21. Processing Units	"	10	10	10

Source:- Livestock Departments of Provincial Governments.

S.A Table 7.14

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS FOR FORESTRY SUB-SECTOR

S.No.	Item	Unit	1993 - 94		1994-95
			Target	Actual	(Target)
1.	Compact Plantation	'000'Hectares	48.0	48.0	50.1
2.	Linear Plantation	AV. Kms	1720	1720	1782
3.	Nursery Raising	Hectares	1050	1050	1088
4.	Distribution of Plants	Million Number	300	300	346
5.	Wood Production from Government Forests:	"000" Cu.M.	902	736	930
	a. Timber	" "	342	336	352
	b. Firewood	" "	560	400	578

Source:- Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

S.A.Table 7.15

PERFORMANCE OF FISHERIES SUB-SECTOR

S.No.	Item	Unit	1993 - 94		1994-95
			Target	Actual	(Target)
1.	Fish Production	000 Tonnes	560	622	626
	a. Marine	" "	435	499	501
	b. Inland	" "	125	123	125
2.	Fishing Crafts	Numbers	26,209	26,613	27,390
	a. Marine	"	15,609	15,921	16,290
	Gill-netters	"	2,200	2,369	2,400
	Trawlers	"	2,009	2,028	2,090
	Motorized Boats	"	6,400	6524	6,600
	Sail Boats	"	5,000	5,000	5,200
	b. Inland	"	10,600	10,692	11,100
	Motorized Boats	"	600	380	600
	Sail Boats	"	10,000	10,312	10,500
3.	Population of Fishermen	"	294,000	310,450	313,000
	a. Marine	"	103,000	111,111	113,000
	b. Inland	"	191,000	199,339	200,000
4.	Processing Plants	"	30	30	30
	Freezing	"	20	20	20
	Canning	"	01	01	01
	Fishmeal	"	09	09	09
5.	Exports	Tonnes	9,835	9,835	10,000
	Frozen Fish	"	8,500	8,500	8,560
	Canned Fish	"	35	35	40
	Fishmeal	"	1,300	1,300	1,400

Source:- Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

SAT-8.1

Physical Targets and Achievements
(Punjab)

Item	Unit	1993-94 Target	1993-94 Achievements	1994-95 (Target)	% Change Over actua in 1993-94
1- Survey & Investigation					
a. Reconnaisance Survey	Sq.K.M	25	25	30	+20
b. Topographic Survey	"	3	2	-	-
c. Detailed Investigation (Dam site)	No.	-	-	-	-
d. Investigation for Surface Water development Scheme	No.	-	-	-	-
e. Other					
2- Irrigation					
a. Extension of Canals	(K.M)	40	22	24	+9
b. Remodelling of Canals	"	128	122	125	+2
c. Rehabilitation of Canals	"	960	928	480	-48
d. Enlargement of Canals	"	-	-	-	-
e. Remodelling of Structure	No	40	35	30	-14
f. New Structures	"	22	20	18	-10
g. Residential accommodation	"	-	-	-	-
h. Metalled Road	K.M	-	-	-	-
i. Public tubewells rehab.	No	-	-	-	-
j. Small Dams	No	3	3	2	-33
k. Pumping Station	No	-	-	-	-
l. Subsidised Tubewells	No	-	-	-	-
m. Cropped Area benefitted					
i) Surface Water	Hectare	21855	26710	26305	-2
ii). Ground Water	Hectare	-	-	-	-
3. Drainage & Reclamation					
a. Extension & Remodelling of Open Drains	(K.M)	16	16	29	+81
b. Area Protected	(K.M)	192	168	160	-5
c. Strengthening/restoration	K.M	-	-	-	-
d. Structures	No	-	-	-	-

4. Flood protection					
a. Extension of Flood Embankment	(K.M)	-	-	-	-
b. Stone Pitching	MCM	1	1	2.7	+170
c. Strengthening/restoration	(K.M)	-	-	-	-
d. Structure	No.	131	130	-	-
e. Earth Work	MCM	7	7	3	-57
5. Water Management					
a. Water-courses Improved	NO.	2284	1472	2635	79
b. Water-courses Cleared	No.	-	2000	2000	-
c. Precision Land Levelling	Hectare	6647	6938	7365	6
d. Training	No..	8668	9967	9095	-8
e. Water Storage Tank	No.	-	-	-	-

SAT-8.2

Physical Targets and Achievements
(Sindh)

Item	Unit	1993-94 Target	1993-94 Achievements	1994-95 (Target)	% Change Over actua in 1993-94
1- Survey & Investigation					
a. Reconnaisance Survey	K.M	-	-	-	-
b. Topographic Survey	"	-	-	-	-
c. Detailed Investigation (Dam Sites) Sehwan Barrage, Rainee Canal and Mole Dam	No.	2	2	1	-50
d. Investigation for Surface Water deve-lopment Scheme	No	-	-	1	-
e. Other Economic Studies	No	-	-	4	-
2- Irrigation					
a. Extension of Canals	(K.M)	108}		6	-
b. Remodelling of Canals	"	42 }		84	-
c. Rehabilitation of Canals	"	498}	1145	30	-
d. Enlargement of Canals	"	17 }		-	-
e. Remodelling of Structure	No	12	NA	-	-
f. New Structures	"	178	NA	30	-
g. Residential accommodation	"	35	-	-	-
h. Metalled Road	(K.M)	-	-	-	-
i. Public tubewells rehab.	No	-	-	500	-
j. Small Dams(E/Work)	No	-	-	-	-
k. Pumping Station	No	6	-	-	-
l. Subsidised Tubewells (SCARP Tubewells Transitions)	No	-	280	15	-94
m. Cropped Area benefitted					
i) Surface Water	Hectare	623917	23917	101174	323
ii). Ground Water	Hectare	-	-	-	-
3. Drainage & Reclamation					
a. Extension & Remodelling of Open Drains	(K.M)	166	165	-	-
b. Area Protected	Hectare	101878	101878	8094	-92
c. Strengthening/restoration	(K.M)	-	-	-	-
d. Structures	No	447	447	-	

4. Flood protection

a. Extension of Flood Embankment	(K.M)	-	-	-	-
b. Stone Pitching	MCM	0.23	0.23	-	-
c. Strengthening/restoration	(K.M)	53	53	-	-
d. Structure	No.	-	-	-	-
e. Earth Work	MCM	-	-	-	-

5. Water Management

a. Water-courses Improved	NO.	747	540	775	44
b. Water-courses cleaned	No.	-	-	-	-
c. Precision Land Levelling	Hectare	6810	5769	7285	26
d. Demonstration Plot	No..	225	NA	NA	-
e. Water Storage Tank	No.	-	-	-	-

SAT-8.3

Physical Targets and Achievements
(N.W.F.P)

Item	Unit	1993-94 Target	1993-94 Achievements	1994-95 (Target)	% Change Over actua in 1993-94
1- Survey & Investigation					
a. Reconnaisance Survey	Sq.K.M	8	8	16	100
b. Topographic Survey	"	-	-	-	-
c. Detailed Investigation (Dam site)	No.	-	-	-	-
d. Investigation for Surface Water development Scheme	No.	3	3	2	-33
2- Irrigation					
a. Extension of Canals	K.M	-	-	-	-
b. Remodelling of Canals	"	8	8	16	100
c. Rehabilitation of Canals	"	64	64	80	25
d. Enlargement of Canals	"	-	-	-	-
e. Remodelling of Structure	No	20	20	30	50
f. New Structures	"	6	6	12	100
g. Residential accommodation	"	-	-	-	-
h. Metalled Road	K.M	10	10	6	-40
i. Public tubewells	No	100	40	48	20
j. Small Dams(E/Work)	No	-	-	-	-
k. Pumping Station	No	1	2	-	-
l. Subsidised Tubewells	No	-	-	-	-
m. Cropped Area benefitted					
i) Surface Water	Hectare	2853	1044	3359	222
ii). Ground Water	Hectare	3683	2266	1619	-29
3. Water Management					
a. Water-courses Improved	NO.	529	566	579	+2
b. Water-courses Cleared	No.	-	-	-	-
c. Precision Land Levelling	Hectare	2654	2767	5055	+83
d. Training	No..	375	450	372	-17
e. Water Storage Tank	No.	-	-	-	-

SAT-8.4

Physical Targets and Achievements (Balochistan)

Item	Unit	1993-94 Target	1993-94 Achievements	1994-95 (Target)	% Change Over actua in 1993-94
1- Survey & Investigation					
a. Reconnaisance Survey	Sq.K.M	277	242	270	12
(Dam site)	"	66	56	22	-61
b. Topographic Survey	No.	31	25	15	-40
c. Detailed Investigation (Dam site)	No.	8	9	8	-11
d. Investigation for Surface Water development Scheme	NO	-	-	-	-
e. Other					
2- Irrigation					
a. Extension of Canals	K.M	55	47	10	-79
b. Remodelling of Canals	"	1.6	1.6	-	-
c. Rehabilitation of Canals	"	32	18	20	11
d. Enlargement of Canals	"	-	-	-	-
e. Remodelling of Structure	No	7	4	7	75
f. New Structures	"	19	18	12	-33
g. Residential accommodation	"	7	6	4	-33
h. Metalled Road	K.M	-	-	-	-
i. Public tubewells	No	-	-	-	-
j. Small Dams	No	23	15	10	-33
k. Pumping Station	No	1	1	-	-
l. Subsidised Tubewells	No	-	-	-	-
m. Cropped Area benefitted					
i) Surface Water	Hectare	13760	8377	3278	-61
ii). Ground Water	Hectare	162	101	121	20
3. Drainage & Reclamation					
a. Extension & Remodelling of Open Drains	K.M	31	31	2	-93
b. Area Protected	Hectare	-	-	-	-
c. Strengthening/restoration	K.M	-	-	-	-
d. Structures	No	29	29	57	97

4. Flood protection

a. Extension of Flood Embankment	K.M	14	14	16	14
b. Stone Pitching	MCM	0.09	0.07	0.5	614
c. Strengthening/restoration	K.M	4	2	34	1100
d. Structure	No.	11	8	24	200
e. Earth Work	MCM	0.24	0.19	0.77	305

5. Water Management

a. Water-courses Improved	NO.	320	204	174	-15
b. Water-courses Cleared	No.	-	-	-	-
c. Precision Land Levelling	Hectare	212	211	600	184
d. Demonstration Plot	No..	45	44	18	-59
e. Water Storage Tank	No.	120	146	163	12

S.A.Table 8.5

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1993-94 AND ALLOCATION FOR 1994-95

Sector/ Sub-Sector	Federal		Punjab		Sindh		N.W.F.P		Balochistan		Total Provincial		Federal and Provincial Total PSDP 1993-94	
	Revised estimate 1993-94	Allocation for 1994-95	Revised estimate 1993-94	Allocation for 1994-95	Revised estimate 1993-94	Allocation for 1994-95	Revised estimate 1993-94	Allocation for 1994-95	Revised estimate 1993-94	Allocation for 1994-95	Revised estimate 1993-94	Allocation for 1994-95	Revised estimate 1993-94	Allocation for 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
IBP/Tarbela	17.859	19.200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17.659	19.200
Irrigation	2092.560	2496.216	165.070	147.052	395.244	2415.359	141.214	286.095	391.993	586.367	1093.521	3416.673	3096.081	5913.089
Drainage and Reclamation	4355.549	6596.500	53.243	79.017	36.194	57.991	20.531	102.893	–	–	109.968	239.901	4465.517	6836.401
Flood Control	580.942	950.009	17.491	16.255	–	–	–	–	0.800	2.000	18.291	18.255	599.233	968.255
1992 Flood/Rain Damages	800.000	116.000	19.600	875.618	16.266	75.000	14.628	126.305	22.710	55.975	67.404	1133.098	867.404	1251.098
O.F.W.M	836.106	1046.500	69.630	179.514	184.226	83.178	34.417	72.349	27.560	60.118	315.633	415.159	953.939	1463.659
Survey Investigation and Research	45.453	65.215	*3.935	16.000	4.100	49.900	47.802	26.100	153.065	10.716	206.962	104.716	255.415	169.931
Total Water	8441.469	11293.631	328.969	1315.656	630.030	2681.428*	258.852	613.742	596.128	717.176	1813.979	5328.002	10255.448	16621.633

* Including foreign aid of Rs. 1864 million

S.A Table-8.6

KEY PHYSICAL TARGETS 1994-95
(Federal)

S.NO	SECTOR	UNIT	Target 1993-94	ACHIEVEMENT DURING 1993-94	TARGET 1994-95
1.	Water Availability	MHM	15.79	15.79	15.99
2.	Area Protected	MHa	0.09	0.07	0.10
3.	Cropped Area Benefitted	HA	55683	62415	135856
4.	SCARP Tubewells				
	a) Drilling	No	525	538	428
	b) Energization	No	614	68	700
	c) Transition to Private Sector	No	1048	250	1297
5.	Surface Drains	MCM	20.34	15.14	17.55
6.	Tile drains	HA	6452	6084	7628
7.	Watercourse Improvement	No	3880	2782	3400
8.	Precision Land levelling	HA	16323	15685	19606
10.	Flood Control Programme:				
	a) Earth work	MCM	15.04	15.04	19.23
	b) Stone work	MCM	1.41	1.41	1.79
11.	1992 Flood Damages/Rain Restoration Project				
	a) Earth work	MCM	1642.20	Achievement are still awaited.	
	b) Stone work	MCM	153.41		

Data based on Reports from WAPDA ,Provincial Agriculture Department, Federal Flood Commission.

SA.Table 9.1

INDUSTRY

Financial Allocation and Utilization

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	1993 - 94		% Utilization (1993-94)	1994-95 Budget
		Allocation	Utilization		
A.	Federal (Budget)	230.800	166.955	72.3	698.276
1.	Industrial Corporations				
i)	Heavy Electrical Complex	114.084	114.084	100.0	37.633
ii)	Revival of Shahdadkot Textile Mills Ltd., Shahdadkot	51.500	0.000	0.0	0.000
iii)	Hazara Phosphate Fertilizer (Pvt) Ltd., Haripur NWFP	0.000	0.000	0.0	27.168
iv)	Pak American Fertilizer Modernization and Expansion Project Daudkhel, Punjab (OECF, Japan)	0.000	0.000	0.0	90.560
2.	Peoples Steel Mill, Karachi	0.000	0.000	0.0	452.800
3.	Technical Training and Research Projects (incl C.T.L.)	19.430	18.975	97.7	50.587
4.	Printing Corporation of Pakistan Presses	0.367	0.600	163.5	4.528
5.	Technical Assistance Credit Cell-III (IDA World Bank)	8.796	8.796	100.0	0.000
6.	Special Areas	36.623	24.500	66.9	35.000

* Allocation made on 30.5.1994 through Supplementary grant.

B.	Federal (Public Corporation)	1131.660	1582.870	139.9	7001.200
7.	National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC)	198.000	28.000	14.1	2315.000
8.	State Engineering Corporation (SEC)	209.590		0.0	289.500
9.	State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (SCCP)	632.000	1246.000	197.2	5.000
10.	Federal Chemical and Ceramic Corporation Limited (FCCCL)	5.030	29.470	585.9	0.000
11.	Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation (PASMIC)	0.000	220.600		4380.000
12	Utility Stores Corporation (USC)	83.740	58.800	70.2	0.000
13.	Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC)	3.300	0.000	0.0	11.700
C.	Provincial	324.270	135.074	41.7	194.450
	a. Punjab	177.430	80.830	45.6	106.650
	b. Sindh	36.500	12.884	35.0	17.800
	c. NWFP	96.840	41.360	43.0	70.000
	d. Baluchistan	13.500	0.000	0.0	0.000
	Total:-Industry Sector (A+B+C)	1686.730	1884.899	111.7	7893.926

Source:- i) Detailed Annual Plan/PSDP 1993-94
ii) Federal Ministries/Corporations
iii) Provincial Government, P&D Departments.

S.A.Table 10.1

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION & UTILIZATION

Sector:Minerals (Rs in million)

S.No.	Ministry/Division/ Executing Agency/Project	1993 – 94 Allocation	1993 – 94 Utilization	% Achievement of 93–94 Utilization Over allocation	1994–1995 Allocation	% Increase/decrease of 1994–95 Allocation over 93–94 Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	FEDERAL (BUDGET)	1535.127	1283.101	83.6	2110.519	84.5
A.	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL RESOURCES	1521.358	1273.928	83.7	2094.760	64.4
	Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)	7.864	7.629	97.0	83.760	997.9
	Pakistan Minerals Development Corporation (PMDC)	13.494	9.584	71.0	11.000	14.8
	Resources Development Corporation (RDC)	1500.000	1256.715	83.8	2000.000	59.1
B.	SPECIAL AREAS	13.769	9.173	66.6	15.759	71.8
	KASHMIR AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS DIVISION	7.999	7.374	92.2	7.990	8.354
	Azad Kashmir Minerals and Industrial Development Corporation (AKMIDC)	7.999	7.374	92.2	7.990	8.4
	STATES AND FRONTIER REGIONS DIVISION	5.770	1.799	31.2	7.769	331.9
	Federally Administered Tribal Areas Development Corporation (FATA/DC)	5.770	1.799	31.2	7.769	331.9
II.	PROVINCIAL (BUDGET)	32.318	16.764	51.9	39.700	136.8
	PUNJAB	3.092	1.031	33.3	2.250	118.2
	Punjab Mineral Development Corporation (PUNJMIN DC.)	3.092	1.031	33.3	2.250	118.2
	SINDH	5.060	2.520	49.8	1.540	–38.9
	Directorate of Mineral Development, Sindh	5.060	2.520	49.8	1.540	–38.9
	NWFP	20.720	9.854	47.6	33.220	237.1
	Sarhad Development Authority (SDA)	20.720	9.854	47.6	33.220	237.1
	BALUCHISTAN	3.446	3.359	97.5	2.690	–19.9
	Directorate of Mineral Development, Baluchistan	1.946	1.946	100.0	1.946	0.0
	Baiochistan Development authority (BDA)	1.500	1.413	94.2	0.744	–47.3
	Total Minerals (I+II) Federal & Provincial	1567.445	1299.865	82.9	2150.219	65.4

S.A.Table 10.2

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL ITEMS FOR 1993-94 AND TARGETS FIXED FOR 1994-95

Sr.No.	Items	Units "000" (Tonnes)	1992-93 Actual Figures	1993-94 * Estimates	Growth Rate * Eighth Plan	1994-95 Projection (Targets)	% Increase / Decrease Over 1993-94
1	2	3	4		5	6	7
01.	Rock Salt	"	913	953	0.04400	995	4.40
02.	Gypsum	"	1054	1219	0.15700	1411	15.70
03.	Limestone	"	8794	9190	0.04500	9603	4.50
04.	China Clay	"	36	42	0.16300	49	16.30
05.	Soapstone	"	28	35	0.24000	43	24.00
06.	Marble/Aragonite	"	585	698	0.19400	834	19.40
07.	Silica Sand	"	165	206	0.25000	258	25.00
08.	Chromite	"	22	24	0.08660	26	8.66
09.	Dolomite	"	173	198	0.14200	226	14.20

Sources:
i. Planning and Development Division.
ii. Federal Bureau of Statistics (E.M Section).
iii. Directorate General of Minerals, M/O P & N R.

SAT 11.1

INSTALLED CAPACITY

(MW)

	Total 1992–93			ADDITION 1993–94						Total 1993–94		
	WAPDA	KESC	Total	WAPDA		KESC		Total		WAPDA	KESC	Total
				Target	Acheivement	Target	Acheivement	Target	Acheivement			
HYDEL	3761	0	3761	1064	964	0	0	1064	964	4725	0	4725
STEAM	1997	1513	3510	570	210	0	0	570	210	2207	1513	3720
GAS TURBINES & COMBINED CYCLE	2397	225	2622	485	145	0	0	485	145	2542	225	2767
NUCLEAR	0	137	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	137
TOTAL:	8155	1875	10030	2119	1319	0	0	2119	1319	9474	1875	11349

Source: WAPDA & KESC

STATUS OF ACHIEVEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TARGETS DURING 1993-94

Name of Projects	Targets Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Date	Capacity Commissioned (MW)	Actual Commissioning date	Reason for Delay
Tarbela Unit 13	432	August,93	432	Sept.93	
Tarbela Unit 14	432	Sept.93	432	October.93	
Mangla Unit 9	100	Sept.93	100	Sept.93	The Unit was delayed because:-
Mangla Unit 10	100	May94		July94	a) Non-availability of financing b)Unanticipated site conditions c)Non-availability of 2nd eraction bay
Muzzafargarh unit-1	210	Sept.93	210	Sept.93	
Muzzafargarh unit-2	210	March94		August94	The project was delayed due to delay by Russian contractors and poor manshisp of Russian manufacturers.
Fluidized bed Lakhra		May94		October94	The Units were delayed because:-
Unit-I	50			Jan.95	a) Delayed approval of supplier's credit.
Unit-II	50			April.95	b) Unprecedented floods in Pakistan
Unit-III.	50				c) Financial constraints of WAPDA.
Additional Gas Turbine and C.C. at Guddu.			Advance commissioning of units 7-8 of 270 MW at Guddu on Jan.93.		
Unit-7-9	405		145		
Combined Cycle at Kotri and Faisalabad	80	May94		Sept.94& October94	The Units were delayed because:- a) Jexim Bank stopped the loan releases on account of their reservation on 'Riba' and b) Due to flood in Pakistan and China. c) Retendering of the project

Source: WAPDA

SAT-11.3

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY ECONOMIC GROUP
WAPDA

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		% Increase	
	GWH	% SHARE	GWH	% SHARE	GWH	% SHARE	1992-93 over 1991-92	1993-94 over 1992-93
DOMESTIC	9634	33	11164	36	11910	37	15.88	6.68
COMMERCIAL	1192	4	1303	4	1319	4	9.31	1.23
INDUSTRIAL	10213	35	10912	35	10531	33	6.84	-3.49
AGRICULTURE	5823	20	5595	18	5742	18	-3.92	2.63
OTHERS	2405	8	2298	7	2537	8	-4.45	10.40
TOTAL:	29267	100	31272	100	32039	100	6.85	2.45

Source: WAPDA

Sat-11.4

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY ECONOMIC GROUP KESC

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		% Increase.	
	GWH	% SHARE	GWH	% SHARE	GWH	% SHARE	1992-93 over 1991-92	1993-94 over 1992-93
DOMESTIC	1768	36	1985	38	2114	38	12.27	6.50
COMMERCIAL	407	8	419	8	444	8	2.95	5.97
INDUSTRIAL	2075	42	2118	40	2170	39	2.07	2.46
AGRICULTURE	25	1	26	1	30	1	4.00	15.38
OTHERS	629	13	702	13	804	14	11.61	14.53
TOTAL:	4904	100	5250	100	5562	100	7.06	5.94

Source: KESC

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY ECONOMIC GROUP WAPDA + KESC

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		% Increase.	
	GWH	% SHARE	GWH	% SHARE	GWH	% SHARE	1992-93 over 1991-92	1993-94 over 1992-93
DOMESTIC	11402	33	13149	36	14024	37	15.32	6.65
COMMERCIAL	1599	5	1722	5	1763	5	7.69	2.38
INDUSTRIAL	12288	36	13030	36	12701	34	6.04	-2.52
AGRICULTURE	5848	17	5621	15	5772	15	-3.88	2.69
OTHERS	3031	9	3000	8	3341	9	-1.02	11.37
TOTAL:	34168	100	36522	100	37601	100	6.89	2.95

Source: WAPDA & KESC

Sat-11.6

MONTHWISE MAXIMUM LOAD SHEDDING(MW) DURING THE YEAR (1993-94)

Month/Year	WAPDA	KESC
July, 1993	-1132	-125
August	-1732	-180
September	-1344	-138
October	-178	-268
November	-121	-288
December	-219	-150
January, 1994	-1974	-117
February	-2275	-260
March	-2229	-82
April	-2579	-186
May	-2225	-125
June	-2095	-286

Source: WAPDA & KESC

SAT 11.7

NUMBER OF CONSUMERS (Incremental).
1993-94

(NOS)

SECTOR	TARGET			ACHIEVEMENT		
	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL
DOMESTIC	450000	41921	491921	360000	26894	386894
COMMERCIAL	50000	15953	65953	40800	10513	51313
INDUSTRIAL	7000	1047	8047	5000	1190	6190
AGRICULTURE	7000	38	7038	1500	38	1538
OTHERS	500	41	541	0	6	6
TOTAL:	514500	59000	573500	407300	38641	445941

SOURCE:WAPDA &KESC

SAT 11.8

PROGRESSIVE NUMBERS OF POWER CONSUMERS

(Nos)

SECTOR	1992-93			1993-94		
	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL
DOMESTIC	6622636	875827	7498463	6982636	902721	7885357
COMMERCIAL	1221223	263807	1485030	1262023	274320	1536343
INDUSTRIAL	172145	24406	196551	177145	25569	202714
AGRICULTURE	153088	1212	154300	154588	1250	155838
OTHERS	6657	982	7639	6657	988	7645
TOTAL:	8175749	1166234	9341983	8583049	1204848	9787897

SOURCE:WAPDA&KESC.

S.A Table 11.9

POWER PROJECTS FOR 1994–95.

Name of Projects	Target Capacity (MW)	Commissioning date	Physical Progress
Mangla Unit 10	100	July. 94	Commissioned on 6–7–94
Muzzafargarh unit–2	210	August.94	Synchronized with system on 8–8–94
Muzzafargarh unit–3	210	Dec. 94	
Muzzafargarh unit–5	210	Nov. 94	
Muzzafargarh unit–6	210	May. 95	62 percent achievement
Fluidized bed Lakhra			
Unit–1	50	October.94	
Unit–II	50	Jan. 95	90 percent achievement
Unit–III.	50	April. 95	
Combined Cycle at Kotri and Faisalabad Unit 7&9	90	Sept. 94 & October.94	95 Percent achievement
C.C.Kot Addu Unit–11	100	March.95	70 percent achievement
C.C.Kot Addu Unit–12	100	May. 95	
C.C.Kot Addu Unit–13	132	Sept. 94	
C.C.Kot Addu Unit–14	132	August.94	55 percent achievement
Total:–	1644		

Source: WAPDA

S.A. Table 11.10
(Avg.BPD)

Field-wise Crude Production

Fields	Main Operator	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 (Actual)	% change in 1993-94 over 1992-93	1994-95 (Projected)	% change in 1994-95 over 1993-94
1	2	5	5	6	7	8
Khaur	POL	5	5	0.00	4	-20.00
Dhulian	POL	19	18	-5.26	16	-11.11
Joyamair	POL	506	367	-27.47	325	-11.44
Balkassar	POL	453	448	-1.10	380	-15.18
Meyal	POL	2302	2082	-9.56	1435	-31.08
Total POL		3285	2920	-11.11	2160	-26.03
Fimkassar	DGDC	3412	2662	-21.98	2255	-15.29
Toot	OGDC	580	465	-19.83	452	-2.80
Tando Alam	OGDC	1950	1174	-39.79	1350	14.99
Thora	OGDC	3185	2712	-14.85	2658	-1.99
Ghotana	OGDC	0	0		0	
Sono	OGDC	2511	2390	-4.82	2517	5.31
Chak Naurang	DGDC	1047	1022	-2.39	964	-5.68
Lashari-C	OGDC	1850	1559	-15.73	1521	-2.44
Lashari-E	OGDC	0	0		0	
Bobi	OGDC	387	374	-3.36	290	-22.46
Dakhni	DGDC	822	630	-23.36	636	0.95
Pasaki	OGDC	3871	3763	-2.79	3913	3.99
Messa-Keswal	OGDC	4819	5709	18.47	6226	9.06
Bhal-Sydan	OGDC	57	0	-100.00	69	
Meyun-Ismail	DGDC	0	0		0	
Kunnar	OGDC	1352	1584	17.16	1521	-3.98
Dhodak	DGDC	0	0		1992	
New Discoveries (SADK&BUZDAR)	OGDC	73	3278	4390.41	2268	-30.81
Total OGDC		25916	27322	5.43	28632	4.79
Kahaskeli	UTP	481	723	50.31	349	-51.73
Laghari	UTP	1754	1264	-27.94	1077	-14.79
Dhabi	UTP	497	343	-30.99	450	31.20
Mazari	UTP	5123	5224	1.97	4123	-21.08
South Mazari	UTP	3683	2918	-20.77	2010	-31.12
Tajedi	UTP	0	90		500	455.56
Liari	UTP	4533	1626	-64.13	544	-66.54
North Akri	UTP	537	1561	190.69	1349	-13.58
Bachal	UTP	0	7		0	-100.00
Bari	UTP	0	2189		1453	-33.62
Halipota	UTP	0	299		146	-51.17
Meyun-Ismail	UTP	0	77		398	416.88
Buzdar South	UTP	0	28		0	-100.00
S.Mazri Deep	UTP	0	135		7	-94.81
Ghungro	UTP	0	524		500	-4.58
Zaur	UTP	0	8		76	850.00
Sonor	UTP	0	0		150	
Turk	UTP	0	0		120	
Bhatti	UTP	0	0		75	
New fields	UTP	0	0		873	
Condensate	UTP	2625	1952	-25.64	2031	4.05
Total UTP		19233	18968	73.51	16231	-14.43
Dhurnal	OXY	8071	3583	-55.61	2212	-38.26
Bhangali	OXY	660	594	-10.00	300	-49.49
Pindori	OXY	18	0	-100.00	0	
Ratana	OXY	0	871		880	1.03
Total	OXY	8749	5048	-42.30	3392	-32.81
ADhi	PPL	2804	2385	-14.94	1999	-16.18
Grand Total		59987	55643	-6.57	52414	-7.47

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources

SAT 11.11
(MMCFD)

Field-wise Gas Production

Fields	Main Operator	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 (Actual)	1994-95 (Projected)	% change in 1993-94 over 1992-93	% change in 1994-95 over 1993-94
Sui	PPL	724	712	732	-1.66	2.81
Kandkot	PPL	79	94	92	18.99	-2.13
Adhi	PPL	19	6	15	-68.42	150.00
Total	PPL	822	812	839	-1.22	3.33
Mari	MGCL	309	388	400	25.57	3.09
Pirkoh	OGDC	188	205	225	9.04	9.76
Toot	OGDC	2	2	2	0.00	0.00
Loti	OGDC	48	44	43	-8.33	-2.27
Dhakni	OGDC	15	15	17	0.00	13.33
Missakeswal	OGDC	7	8	9	14.29	12.50
Sari/Hundi	OGDC	8	6	7	-25.00	16.67
Sadqal	OGDC	0	30	17		-43.33
Dhodak	OGDC	0	0	34		
Total	OGDC	268	310	354	15.67	14.19
Golarchi	UTP	16	12	8	-25.00	-33.33
Turk	UTP	37	33	12	-10.81	-63.64
Turk middle	UTP	0	0	7		
Matli	UTP	31	14	5	-54.84	-64.29
Sonro	UTP	0	0	0		
Mazari	UTP	3	2	1	-33.33	-50.00
S.Mazari	UTP	1	1	0	0.00	-100.00
Halipota	UTP	1	1	0	0.00	-100.00
Bukhari	UTP	49	54	41	10.20	-24.07
Dhabi/Liari	UTP	1	1	0	0.00	-100.00
Nari	UTP	11	4	1	-63.64	-75.00
Mukhdumpur	UTP	13	26	25	100.00	-3.85
Kohrewa	UTP	1	17	53	1600.00	211.76
Bhatti	UTP	0	0	14		
Jalal	UTP	0	0	6		
Total UTP		164	164	173	0.00	5.49
Dhurnal	OXY	19	10	7	-47.37	-30.00
Bhangali	OXY	1	1	1	0.00	0.00
Ratana	OXY	0	19	21		10.53
Total OXY		20	30	29	50.00	-3.33
Meyal	POL	16	6	0	-62.50	-100.00
Kadanwari	LASMO	0	0	37		
Grand Total	Total	1599	1710	1832	6.94	7.13

GASPR.WK3 Source:- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

S.A.Table 11.12

ALLOCATIONS FOR ENERGY SECTOR FOR 1994–95*

(RS.MILLIONS)

S.No.	NAME OF AGENCY		PUBLIC SECTOR THROUGH BUDGET	PUBLIC SECTOR OUTSIDE BUDGET	TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR
	POWER				
1.0	Ministry of Water & Power				
1.1	Rural Electrification	T	2000.0		2000.0
		F	1650.0		1650.0
		L	350.0		350.0
1.2	Private Power Cell	T	0.0		0.0
		F	0.0		0.0
		L	0.0		0.0
1.3	SHYDO	T	23.6		23.6
		F	0.5		0.5
		L	23.2		23.2
2.0	Prim Minister Secretariat				
2.1	PAEC	T	4394.0		4394.0
		F	0.0		0.0
		L	4394.0		4394.0
	Sub–Total Power(Ministry)	T	6417.6	0.0	6417.6
		F	1650.5	0.0	1650.5
		L	4767.2	0.0	4767.2
3.0	Corporation (Power)				
3.1	WAPDA	T	10000.0	16561.0	26561.0
		F	10000.0	4945.0	14945.0
		L	0	11616.0	11616.0
3.2	KESC	T		11051.5	11051.5
		F		5841.5	5841.5
		L		5210.0	5210.0
	Sub–Total Power(Corporation)	T	10000.0	27612.5	37612.5
		F	10000.0	10786.5	20786.5
		L	0	16826.0	16826.0
	Total Power (Ministries+Corporations)	T	16417.6	27612.5	44030.1
		F	11650.5	10786.5	22437.0
		L	4767.2	16826.0	21593.2

* Excluding Special Areas & Provinces

	FUEL				
4.0	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources				
4.1	Directorate General Petroleum Concession(DGPC)	T F L	1368.6 0.0 1368.6		1368.6 0.0 1368.6
4.2	GSP	T F L	65.3 2.3 63.0		65.3 2.3 63.0
5.0	HDIP	T F L	0.8 0.0 0.8		0.8 0.0 0.8
6.0	Ministry of Water & Power.				
6.1	ENERCON	T F L	1.8 0.0 1.8		1.8 0.0 1.8
	Sub–Total Fuel(Ministries)	T F L	1436.4 2.3 1434.2		1436.4 2.3 1434.2

7.0	Corporations (Fuel)				
7.1	OGDC	T	800.0	6912.6	7712.6
		F	800.0	402.2	1202.2
		L	0	6510.4	6510.4
7.2	SNGPL	T		6145.0	6145.0
		F		2415.0	2415.0
		L		3730.0	3730.0
7.3	SSGC	T		8493.0	8493.0
		F		3620.0	3620.0
		L		4873.0	4873.0
7.4	PARCO.	T		1661.0	1661.0
		F		592.0	592.0
		L		1069.0	1069.0
7.5	P.S.O	T		80.0	80.0
		F		0.0	0.0
		L		80.0	80.0
	Sub–Total Fuel(Corporation)	T	800.0	23291.6	24091.6
		F	800.0	7029.2	7829.2
		L	0.0	16262.4	16262.4
	Total Fuel (Ministries+Corporations)	T	2236.4	23291.6	25528.0
		F	802.3	7029.2	7831.5
		L	1434.2	16262.4	17696.6
	GRAND TOTAL(POWER+FUEL)	T	18654.0	50904.1	69558.1
		F	12452.7	17815.7	30268.4
		L	6201.3	33088.4	39289.7

S.A.Table 12.1

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-sector	Expenditure during 1992-93 (Actual)	Allocation 1993-94	1993-94 Utilization	Allocation for 1994-95	Increase(+) decrease(-) in Allocation in in 94-95 over 93-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. PUBLIC SECTOR						
A. FEDERAL						
1.	Ministry of Communications					
	i) Ports & shipping (Ports)	483.41	900.10	231.16	155.46	-82.73%
	ii) National Highways Authority	11,407.89	11,800.00	10,382.80	11,323.00	-4.04%
	iii) Main Ministry a) Construction of Ravi Bridge	-	245.000	245.000	219.160	-10.55%
	b) Construction of Retention wall and Diversion of River Flow. Balakot.	-	-	-	6.339	-
	iv) Machiney Training Institute Expansion of Machinery Training Institute	-	-	-	2.536	-
	v) N.L.C.	8.10	7.00	7.00	9.06	29.37%
	vi) Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC)	10,540.17	18,300.00	11,767.67	12,100.00	-33.88%
	vii) S.C.O. including Other Communications.	15.94	21.99	21.99	27.17	23.55%
	viii) Post Offices	32.40	50.00	-	45.28	-
	xi) Shipping	44.000	-	-	2,016.000	-
	x) N.T.R.C.	11.38	17.21	2.71	6.70	-61.08%
	Sub-Total (M/O Communications)	22,543.28	31,341.30	22,658.33	25,910.70	-17.33%
2.	Pakistan Railways	2,161.00	2,633.48	1,952.00	2,725.00	3.48%
3.	FINANCE DIVISION					
	By Pass Tando Allah Yar(PM Directive)	-	-	-	9.056	-

4. Air Transport					
i) Pakistan Met. Deptt.	0.53	0.13	0.02	1.81	1337.30%
ii) Civil Aviation Authority	933.48	1,285.14	656.00	2,180.60	69.68%
iii) Airport Security Force	1.74	1.40	0.67	1.40	−0.21%
iv) PIA	3,462.00	300.00	5,054.00	6,191.00	1963.67%
Sub−Total (Air Transport)	4,397.75	1,586.67	5,710.70	8,374.81	427.82%
5. Special Areas					
i) A.K	223.10	304.17	290.72	408.30	34.23%
ii) N.A	262.52	134.85	115.51	120.00	−11.01%
iii) F.A.T.A	148.04	152.40	150.98	148.29	−2.69%
Sub−Total (Special Areas)	633.66	591.42	557.21	676.60	14.40%
6. Research					
National Institute of Transport	13.770	11.000	11.000	9.060	−
Total− (Federal)	29,749.47	36,163.87	30,889.24	37,705.23	4.26%
B. PROVINCIAL					
1. Punjab	1240.55	970.00	963.31	700.00	−0.28
2. Sind	553.55	568.00	439.84	558.65	−0.02
3. NWFP	494.98	491.31	441.51	569.84	0.16
4. Baluchistan	426.62	559.25	339.05	192.00	−0.66
Sub−Total (Provincial)	2715.70	2588.56	2183.71	2020.49	−0.22
Grand Total	32465.16	38752.43	33072.95	39725.72	0.03

SAT.12.2

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Unit	1993-94		Target For 1994-95
			Target	Actual	
	ROADS				
1.	New Construction	Kms	1563	1073	1387
2.	Improvement	Kms	1526	1996	2889
	PORTS AND SHIPPING				
1.	Bin Qasim Project	%	99	98	–
2.	Gawadar Fish Harbour	%	90	82	90
3.	Jinnah Bridge (Phase-II)	%	11.5	12	65
	PAKISTAN TELECOMM. CORPORATION				
1.	New telephones connections	Nos	400000	257870	285820
2.	Rural Exchanges	Nos	13300	9630	45000
3.	Public Call Offices	Nos	1000	804	232
4.	NWD Stations	Nos	154	100	100
5.	Optic Fibre between Rwp-Peshawar	%	100	75	100
6.	Optic Fibre on subsidiary routes	%	100	70	100
7.	International Gateway Exchanges.	%	100	85	100
	SPECIAL COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION				
1.	Public Call Offices	Nos	30	14	12
2.	New telephones connections	Nos	3514	2515	2205
3.	New Exchanges	Nos	2	2	7
4.	TC Building	Nos	2	2	3
5.	Carrier Channels	Nos	28	15	4
6.	Construction of Overhead Lines	Km	6	6	–
7.	Conversion/expansion of manual/Auto Exchanges	Nos	31	27	7
	PAKISTAN POSTAL SERVICES CORPORATION				
	Building	Nos	–	32	29
	Quarters	Nos	–	13	12
	Machines	Nos	–	298	175
	PAKISTAN RAILWAYS				
	Track Rehabilitations:	Kms	84	74	34
	i) Rail Renewal	Kms	97	84	47
	ii) Sleeper Renewal	Nos			200
	Rehablitation of Traction Motors	Nos			3
	Recomissioning of Locos.	Nos	5	5	8
	Procurement of D.E. Locomotives from Locomotive Factory, Risalpur				
	Fitment of Roller Bearing to Freight Wagons	Nos	600	450	2500
	Renovation of Coaches/Wagons	Nos	60	60	50
	Passenger Coaches	Nos	6	6	–
	Track Circuiting on 94 satations.	%	25	25	45

S.A.Table 13.1

MASS MEDIA
FINANCIAL UTILIZATION/ALLOCATION

(Rs. in Million)

S.No.	Agency	1993–94		1994–95
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation
1.	Pakistan Television Corporation	52.043	49.291	54.536
2.	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation	36.650	36.650	68.346
3.	Associated Press of Pakistan	4.398	4.398	7.245
	Total:	93.091	90.338	130.127

S.A.Table 15.1

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1993-94
(EDUCATION & TRAINING SECTOR)

ITEM	PUNJAB	SINDH	NWFP	BALOCHISTAN	FEDERAL	PAKISTAN
1. PRIMARY EDUCATION						
a. Opening of Mosque schools	–	–	926	–	8	934
b. Opening of primary Schools	2070	460	664	390	37	3621
c. Conversion of Mosque Schools to Primary Schools	603	–	–	–	2	605
d. Construction of building of existing shelterless Primary schools	558	667	–	205	123	1553
e. Addition of classrooms in existing over-crowded Primary Schools	900	668	726	359	86	2739
f. Consolidation & Improvement of existing Primary & Mosque schools	2500	576	100	3655	17	6848
2. SECONDARY EDUCATION						
a. Upgradation of Primary Schools	350	90	213	30	65	748
b. Upgradation of Middle Schools	–	45	64	9	14	132
c. Upgradation of High Schools	25	4	4	–	3	36
d. Establishment of New Middle schools	250	–	–	–	–	250
e. Establishment of New High schools	–	2	–	–	2	4
f. Reconst. of building of existing Middle schools	–	11	–	–	–	11
g. Reconst. of building of existing High schools	43	40	–	–	7	90
h. Addition of Classrooms in Middle schools	–	20	171	–	45	236
i. Addition of Classrooms in High Schools	173	11	–	–	59	243
j. Consolidation & Improvement of existing Middle & High Schools	145	2	–	–	–	147

AGENCY-WISE ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1993-94 (EDUCATION & TRAINING) (Million Rs.) SAT.15.2 (i)

SL N	SUB---SECTDR	PUNJAB			SINDH			N W F P			BALOCHISTAN			Total Provinces		
		Allocation	Rvised Estimates	% Utl	Allocation	Rvised Estimates	% Utl	Allocation	Rvised Estimates	% Utl	Allocation	Rvised Estimates	% Utl	Allocation	Rvised Estimates	% Utl
1.	Primary Education	1033.4	846.8	82	386.0	290.1	75	416.7	391.9	94	154.3	90.8	59	1889.4	1619.3	81
2.	Secondary Education	138.2	138.2	100	350.6	337.8	96	424.2	314.7	74	69.8	16.0	26	972.8	805.7	83
3.	Teacher Education	28.2	28.2	100	80.0	23.8	30	5.3	4.9	92	16.5	5.7	35	130.0	62.6	48
4.	Technical Education	61.1	61.1	100	60.0	57.6	96	68.5	60.9	74	3.0	3.0	100	192.6	172.6	90
5.	College Education	168.6	168.5	100	105.0	83.2	79	99.1	56.0	57	29.1	19.6	67	401.7	327.3	81
6.	University Education													70.9	69.7	98
7.	Scholarships	53.5	53.5	100	0.4	0.6	125	17.0	15.7	92						
8.	Libraries & Museums				16.0	9.8	61				2.6	2.5	100	18.5	12.3	66
9.	Text Books													46.2	60.8	112
10	Miscellaneous	28.1	28.1	100	10.0	17.0	170	7.1	6.7	80						
11	Education Foundation				15.0	15.0	100	61.6	61.6	100	10.0	10.0	100	86.6	86.6	100
12	Establishment Div.															
	TOTAL:	1511.0	1324.4	88	1023.0	834.8	82	1098.5	901.1	82	275.2	146.6	53	3907.7	3206.9	82

dap1521.wk3(A1..V35)63 %

* Revised estimates for the province of Punjab for Non-SAP programmae have not been received. Hence allocation for non-SAP have been used as RE.

AGENCY-WISE ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1993-94 (EDUCATION & TRAINING) (Billion Rs.)

SL NO	SUB-----SECTOR	M/O Education			M/O Defence			A J K			N A			F A T A			Total Federal			Total Pakistan		
		Allocation	Revised Estimates	% Utl	Allocation	Revised Estimates	% Utl	Allocation	Revised Estimates	% Utl	Allocation	Revised Estimates	% Utl	Allocation	Revised Estimates	% Utl	Allocation	Revised Estimates	% Utl	Allocation	Revised Estimates	% Utl
1.	Primary Education	28.4	27.1	95				6.6	16.6	297	42.5	32.6	77	65.3			95.5	85	142.6	134.8	94	2132.2	1754.1	82
2.	Secondary Education	31.2	25.8	83	4.0	4.4	80	71.6	71.6	101	28.9	31.3	108	59.5			35.5	90	190.6	188.1	99	1163.4	874.8	84
3.	Teacher Education	13.3	1.0	8				7.3	8.1	111				6.0			6.0	100	26.6	15.1	57	156.6	77.7	50
4.	Technical Education	0.8	6.8	150				6.9	3.7	54									7.5	4.6	61	200.1	177.2	89
5.	College Education	18.8	46.0	231	6.3	6.3	100	13.6	8.7	66	11.6	9.6	83	1.4			2.2	157	46.8	72.8	156	446.5	400.1	88
6.	University Education	195.6	225.0	115															195.6	225.0	115	196.6	225.0	115
7.	Scholarships	87.1	78.8	79	0.4	0.4	100							13.2			19.6	148	110.3	98.6	86	161.2	160.5	82
8.	Libraries & Museums	0.4	0.4	100															6.4	0.4	100	31.4	18.7	60
9.	Literacy & mass	12.8	6.4	50															12.0	6.4		0.4	0.4	100
10	Miscellaneous	22.0	8.0	36				1.6	1.0	63	6.6	4.0	61	2.8			16.5	375	33.0	23.5	71	76.2	74.3	95
11	Education Foundation																					86.6	86.6	100
12	Establishment Div.	0.0	0.6																0.000	0.900		0.0	0.9	
	TOTAL:	421.6	416.3	86	11.6	11.1	96	107.3	112.7	105	89.6	77.5	86	148.2			129.5	87	760.7	740.4	96	4674.4	3956.3	85

Note : Govt. of Punjab initially authorized only four month budget for 1993-94. For Detailed Annual Plan exercise it was multiplied by 4. The allocation now used for the Province of Punjab are from ADP 1993-94 prepared later in the year

SAT. 15.3

PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR EDUCATION DURING 1994-95

ITEM	PUNJAB	SINDH	NWFP	BALOCISTAN	FEDERAL	TOTAL PAKISTA
1. PRIMARY EDUCATION						
a. Opening of Mosque schools	-	-	-	-	89	89
b. Opening of primary Schools	2686	900	2537	420	632	7175
c. Conversion of Mosque Schools to Primary Schools	1826	-	-	-	24	1850
d. Construction of building of existing shelterless Primary schools	1985	1440	-	100	250	3775
e. Addition of classrooms in existing over-crowded Primary Schools	898	941	2071	250	425	4585
f. Consolidation & Improvement of existing Primary & Mosque schools	2756	824	139	500	574	4793
2. SECONDARY EDUCATION						
a. Upgradation of Primary Schools	600	100	201	27	173	1101
b. Upgradation of Middle Schools	100	40	90	11	184	425
c. Upgradation of High Schools	20	-	16	-	32	68
d. Establishment of New Middle schools	150	-	-	-	1	151
e. Establishment of New High schools	30	-	-	-	6	36
f. Reconst. of building of existing Middle schools	150	12	-	-	5	167
g. Reconst. of building of existing High schools	40	20	-	-	21	81
h. Addition of Classrooms in Middle schools	350	25	258	-	163	796
i. Addition of Classrooms in High Schools	300	30	-	-	119	449
j. Consolidation & Improvement of existing Middle & High Schools	100	4	-	-	164	268

SAT. 15.3(i)

AGENCY-WISE ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1993-94 (EDUCATION & TRAINING)
SAP RELATED PROGRAMMES
(Million Rs.)

SL N	SUB---SECTOR	PUNJAB			SINDH			N W F P			BALOCHISTAN			Total Provinces		
		Alloca-tion	Rvised Estimate	% Utl	Alloca-tion	Rvised Estimate	% Utl	Alloca-tion	Rvised Estimate	% Utl	Alloca-tion	Rvised Estimate	% Utl	Alloca-tion	Rvised Estimate	% Utl
1.	Primary Education	1033.4	846.8	82	386.0	290.1	75	415.7	391.6	94	154.3	90.8	59	1989.4	1619.3	81
2.	Teacher Education	26.2	26.2	100	80.0	23.8	30	5.3	4.9	92	16.5	5.7	35	128.0	60.6	47
3.	Literacy & Mass Edu.				16.0	9.8	61				2.5	2.5	100	18.5	12.3	66
4.	Education Foundation				15.0	15.0	100	20.0	20.0	100	10.0	10.0	100	45.0	45.0	100
5.	SAP Lumpsum															
	Total :	1059.6	873.0	82	497.0	338.7	68	441.0	416.5	94	183.3	109.0	59	2180.9	1737.2	80

AGENCY-WISE ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1993-94 (EDUCATION & TRAINING) (Million Rs.) SAT. 15.3(ii)

SL N	SUB---SECTOR	M/O Education			A J K			N A			F A T A			Total Federal			Total Pakistan		
		Alloca-tion	Rvised Estimate	% Utl	Alloca-tion	Rvised Estimate	% Utl	Alloca-tion	Rvised Estimate	% Utl	Alloca-tion	Rvised Estimate	% Utl	Alloca-tion	Rvised Estimate	% Utl	Alloca-tion	Rvised Estimate	% Utl
1.	Primary Education	25.2	26.7	106	6.6	19.6	297	42.5	32.6	77	65.3	55.5	85	139.6	134.4	96	2129.0	1753.7	82
2.	Teacher Education	5.4	1.0	19	7.3	8.1	111				1.7	0.5	29	14.4	9.6	67	142.4	70.2	49
3.	Literacy & Mass Edu.	12.7	6.0	47										12.7	6.0	47	31.2	18.3	59
4.	Education Foundation																45.0	45.0	100
5.	SAP Lumpsum	3.2	0.4	13										3.2	0.4	13	3.2	0.4	13
	Total SAP :	46.5	34.1	73	13.9	27.7	199	42.5	32.6	77	67.0	56.0	84	169.9	150.4	89	2350.8	1887.6	80

SAT 15.4

AGENCY-WISE PSDP ALLOCATION FOR 1994-95 (EDUCATION AND TRAINING)

(Million Rs)

SL N	SUB---SECTOR	PUNJAB ALLO-CATION	%age	SINDH ALLO-CATION	%age	NWFP ALLO-CATION	%age	BALOCHISTAN ALLO-CATION	%age	TOTAL PROV.		M/O EDUCATIO ALLO-CATION	%age	M/O DEFENCE ALLO-CATION	%age	AJK ALLO-CATION	%age	NA ALLO-CATION	%age	FATA ALLO-CATION	%age	TOTAL FEDERA ALLO-CATION	%age	PAKISTAN ALLO-CATION	%ag
1	Primary Education	874.6	44	468.0	24	861.9	52	206.1	23	2430.6	37	58.1	10	3.2	15	44.0	31	56.8	71	97.0	54	259.1	25	2689.7	36
2	Secondary Education	233.5	12	273.0	14	406.7	24	23.3	3	936.5	14	36.0	6	17.2	79	71.0	50	14.1	18	35.9	20	174.2	17	1110.7	15
3.	Teacher Education	4.0	0	50.0	3	5.3	0	9.9	1	69.2	1	13.6	2			4.9	3			0.2	0	18.7	2	87.9	1
4.	Technical Education	73.2	4	40.0	2	61.6	4			174.8	3	1.9	0			4.0	3			4.2	2	10.1	1	184.9	2
5.	College Education	251.8	13	72.0	4	89.1	5	16.0	2	428.9	7	57.0	10	1.1	5	16.5	12	7.5	9	7.6	4	89.7	9	518.6	7
6.	University Education											270.0	46									270.0	27	270.0	4
7.	Scholarships	78.0	4	0.9	0	17.0	1			95.9	1	120.0	20	0.4	2					19.5	11	139.9	14	235.8	3
8.	Literacy & Mass Edu.			7.0	0			4.5	1	11.5	0	4.2	1									4.2	0	15.7	0
9.	Miscellaneous	8.7	0	11.5	1	4.0	0			24.2	0	25.0	4			2.7	2	1.6	2	15.7	9	45.0	4	69.2	1
10	Education Foundation					21.9	1	24.0	3	45.9	1													45.9	1
11	Estab. Division											5.4	1									5.4	0	5.4	0
12	Foreign Aid	457.5	23	1050.0	53	222.6		608.0	68	2338.1	36													2338.1	30
	G TOTAL :	1981.3	100	1972.4	100	1710.1	100	891.8	100	6555.6	100	591.2	100	21.9	100	143.1	100	80.0	100	180.1	100	1016.3	100	7571.9	100

SAT. 15.4 (a)

AGENCY-WISE PSDP ALLOCATION FOR 1994-95 (EDUCATION AND TRAINING)
SAP RELATED PROGRAMMES

(Million Rs.)

SL N	SUB---SECTOR	PUNJAB	SINDH	NWFP	BALOCH-istan	TOTAL PROV.	M/O EDU.	M/O DEFENCE	AJK	NA	FATA	TOTAL FEDERA	TOTAL PAKISTAN
1.	Primary	1332.1	468.0	1104.5	206.1	3110.7	58.1	3.2	44.0	56.8	97.0	259.1	3369.8
2.	Teacher Education		50.0	5.3	9.9	65.2					0.2	0.2	65.4
3.	Literacy & Mass Edu.		7.0		4.5	11.5	4.2					4.2	15.7
4.	Education Foundation			21.9	24.0	45.9							45.9
5.	SAP Lumpsum												
	TOTAL :	1332.1	525.0	1131.7	244.5	3233.3	62.3	3.2	44.0	56.8	97.2	263.5	3496.8

S.A. Table 16.1

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT
(Federal)

(Million Rs)

Name of Agency Ministry/Division	Rev. Estimate for 1993-94		Allocation for 1994-95	
	Total	F. Aid	Total	F. Aid
Regular Programme	41.80	-	95.800	1.978
SWAP	20.00	-	45.280	-
Total	61.80	-	141.080	1.978

S.A.Table 16.2

PSDP ALLOCATION FOR 1994-95

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	1993-94 Allocation	1993-94 Utilization	1994-95 Allocation	% Change over actual in 1993-94
I	Regular Programme	56.5	41.8	95.8	129
I.1	Punjab	23.8	10.1	38.3	279
I.2	Sindh	9.7	17.2	15.4	-11
I.3	NWFP	7.8	5.3	12.5	136
I.4	Baluchistan	4.5	1.9	7.2	179
I.5	Federal	10.7	7.3	22.4	107
II	SWAP	29.3	20.0	45.3	124
	Total	85.7	61.8	141.1	126

N.B. Total may not tally due rounding errors.

S.A.Table 17.1

FEDERAL

(Rs. in Million)

S.No.	Agency	Allocation 1993–94		Revised Estimates 1993–94	Allocation 1994–95	
		Total	FEC		Total	FEC
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Culture.	77.520	–	13.325	9.509	–
2.	Archaeology.	47.133	5.000	92.189	42.388	4.528
3.	Tourism.	149.264	0.147	34.478	71.218	9.056
4.	Youth.	4.032	–	0.375	40.600	–
5.	Sports.	19.478	–	9.987	25.384	–
6.	Lump provision.	–	–	–	18.112	–
7.	Miscellaneous.	–	–	–	45.733	–
	Total:	297.427	5.147	150.354	252.944	13.584

S.A.Table 17.2

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME FOR CSTY

S.No.	Province	Allocaton 1993–94	Revised Estimates 1993–94	Allocation 1994–95
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Punjab	27.498	4.575	25.000
2.	N.W.F.P	4.158	3.350	22.646
3.	Balochistan	23.630	23.630	10.000
4.	Sindh	25.000	27.654	31.200
	Total:–	80.286	59.209	88.846

S.A.Table 18.1

REVISED PSDP ESTIMATES 1993--94 BY SUB--SECTOR AND EXECUTING AGENCY

(Million Rs.)

S.No.	Name of Sub--Sector	Revised Estimates											
		Health Divn.	Planning Division	Narcotics Division	ICT	AJK	N.A.	FATA	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluch istan	Total
1.	Rural Health	1.309	–	–	0.733	15.389	11.621	26.171	66.00	160.813	187.618	100.00	569.454
2.	Preventive Programme	361.575	–	12.537	0.233	0.500	7.500	9.517	40.00	59.190	51.337	18.00	560.389
3.	Hospital Beds	82.495	–	–	–	23.658	16.737	32.118	270.00	137.962	183.088	30.00	776.058
4.	Health Manpower Development	95.302	–	–	–	8.817	0.218	2.534	700.00	43.533	21.232	14.00	885.536
5.	Nutrition	6.680	1.466	–	–	2.370	0.061	0.202	–	0.459	–	0.50	11.738
6.	Mohallah/Urban Heal Centre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.115	–	–	6.115
7.	Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	3.690	–	6.781	10.00	3.872	15.625	9.500	50.468
	Total:	547.361	1.466	12.537	0.966	54.324	36.137	77.323	1086.00	411.744	459.900	172.00	2859.758

S.A.Table 18.2

PSDP 1994–95 ALLOCATIONS BY SUB–SECTOR AND EXECUTING AGENCY

(Million Rs)

S.No.	Name of Sub–Sector	Health Division	Planning Division	Narcotics Division	ICT	AJK	N.A.	FATA	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Rural Health	1.309	–	0.00	14.726	19.300	19.443	34.688	147.500	177.500	172.402	203.095	789.966
2.	Prevenive Programme	1039.912	8.000	15.000	0.000	1.500	5.409	13.874	11.345	105.000	112.611	40.322	1352.973
3.	Hospital Beds	99.983	–	0.000	0.00	36.489	8.082	48.566	495.879	134.750	198.093	15.486	1037.288
4.	Health Manpower Dev.	274.475	–	0.00	0.00	6.500	0.718	5.549	441.241	79.250	41.528	19.224	868.485
5.	Nutrition	2.690	–	0.00	0.00	2.511	1.500	0.693	–	3.000	–	2.400	17.794
6.	Health Foundation	0.00	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	20.000	–	10.000	30.000
7.	Urban Centres	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.000	30.000
8.	Miscellaneous	0.00	–	0.00	0.00	45.700	4.848	7.631	82.435	7.500	–	33.071	181.185
	Total:	1418.389	13.000	15.000	14.726	112.000	40.000	110.997	1178.400	527.000	524.637	328.344	4282.477

S.A.Table 18.3

Non-Development Allocations for 1993-94 and Revised Estimates for 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 & allocation 1994-95

(Rs.Million)

	Revised Estimates 1990-91	Revised Estimates 1991-92	RES 1992-93	'Allocation 1993-94	RES 1993-94	Allocation 1994-95	% change over 1993-94
A. Federal							
(i) Health Division	565.49	627.30	642.147	774.418	774.00	753.000	- 2.8
Social Security and Social Welfare	40.25	37.07	52.517	62.725	67.00	73.300	9.4
(ii) Interior Division							
ICT	2.94	3.60	4.900	5.843	5.000	6.000	20.0
Religions Affairs	15.55	16.27	28.400	26.506	28.000	29.565	5.6
S&T	18.76	19.0	26.170	27.881	25.000	28.000	12.0
FATA	62.00	71.28	90.406	98.213	98.000	108.689	11.0
NA	45.86	50.62	61.531	76.316	76.000	80.822	6.4
Kashmir Affairs	5.31	4.92	5.320	5.000	5.480	9.6	75.0
(iii) Re-imbursement	0.43	5.45	6.080	7.000	7.500	7.2	-4.0
Total(Fed):	775.4	882.80	917.465	1128.552	1085.000	1092.356	0.7
B. Province							
(i) Punjab	1988.20	2583.85	3560.200	3778.736	3368.000	3512.000	4.3
ii) Sindh	1098.02	1557.10	1387.523	1574.892	1400.000	1600.000	14.3
iii) NWFP	748.40	900.00	1021.635	1146.309	1179.000	1411.000	19.7
iv) Balochistan	387.31	482.60	565.485	678.045	648.000	886.000	36.8
Total(Provincial)	4221.93	5523.55	6534.843	7177.892	6595.000	7409.000	12.3
Grand Total(A&B)	4997.33	6406.35	7452.308	8306.534	7680.000	8501.000	+11.0

S.A.Table 18.4

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

S.No.	Item	Unit	1993–94 Targets	1993–94 Achievements	Percent Achievements during 94–95	1994–95 Targets	% change over Actual 1993–94
Rural Health							
1.	BHU	Nos.	102	76	79%	93	22
2.	RHC	"	21	9	43%	23	155
3.	Upgradation of RHC	"	105	87	83%	112	29
4.	Upgradation of BHU	"	220	202	92%	273	35
5.	Urban Health Centres	"	6	6	100%	8	33
Hospital Beds							
6.	Beds in RHC/BHU	"	800	665	83%	846	27
7.	Beds in hospital	"	1278	1173	92%	1370	17
Health Manpower Development							
8.	Doctors	"	3426	3225	94%	3710	15
9.	Dentists	"	250	209	84%	452	116
10.	Nurses	"	1890	1635	86%	2040	25
11.	Paramedics	"	4900	4270	87%	5309	24
12.	Training of Birth Attendants	"	6800	6317	93%	7630	21
13.	Immunization	Million	3.962	3.914	99%	7.662	96
14.	Oral Rehydration Salt	Million	13.00	12.300	95%	15.550	26

S.A.Table 16.5

AGENCY – WISE ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1993 – 94 AND TARGETS 1994 – 95

S.No.	Sub – Sector	Unit	Federal		Punjab		Sindh		NWFP		Baluchistan		Total	
			A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T
A. Rural Health Programme														
1.	RHC	No	2	5	3	6	1	–	1	3	2	9	9	23
2.	BHU	"	12	16	8	13	51	38	5	20	–	6	76	93
3.	Upgradation of Functioning RHC	"	3	3	9	15	7	6	60	74	8	14	87	112
4.	Upgradation of Functioning BHU	"	10	12	140	180	7	6	35	60	10	15	202	273
5.	Urban Health Centre/ Dispensaries	"	–	–	2	5	4	3	–	–	–	–	6	8
B. Hospital Beds														
6.	Beds in RHC/BHU	"	50	80	45	76	120	130	350	400	120	160	685	846
7.	Beds in Hospital	"	200	250	600	650	200	250	160	200	13	20	1173	1370
C. Health Manpower														
8.	Doctors	"	200	350	1225	1300	1550	1650	240	280	110	130	3225	3710
9.	Nurses	"	180	220	750	900	400	550	250	300	55	70	1635	2040
10.	Dentists	"	6	13	90	120	90	110	15	30	8	15	209	452
11.	Paramedics	"	90	110	2500	3300	700	800	700	795	280	300	4270	5309
12.	Training of TBAs/CHWs	"	150	180	2800	3300	2067	2500	900	1200	400	450	6317	7630
D.Preventive Programme														
13.	Immunization	Million	0.150	0.230	2.00	2.500	1.138	4.322	0.476	0.42	0.150	0.190	3.914	7.662
14.	Oral Rehyd. Salt(ORS)	Million	0.500	0.500	8.00	10.000	2.500	3.550	0.800	1.00	0.50	0.50	12.300	15.516

Source: Federal/Provincial Budget Documents
A= Achievement, 1992 – 93
T= Target, 1993 – 94

S.A.Table 18.6

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Million Rs.)

S.No.	Sub–Sector	1990–91 Revised Estimates (RE)	1991–92 Revised Estimates (RE)	1992–93 Revised Estimates (RE)	1993–94 Revised Estimates (RE)	1994–95 Allocation	% change in 1994–95 over 1993–94
1.	Rural Health	1079.56	574.63	408.406	569.454	789.966	39
2.	Preventive Programme	389.13	307.43	259.666	560.381	1351.973	141
3.	Hospital beds	539.00	536.67	907.080	776.058	1037.328	34
4.	Health Manpower	548.85	924.00	412.916	885.536	868.485	0.5
5.	Nutrition	11.80	7.72	5.245	16.272	17.794	9
6.	Health Foundation	–	–	10.000	–	30	–
7.	Social Action Programm	–	–	58.550	–	–	–
8.	Urban Health Centres	–	–	–	–	4.746	–
9.	Miscellaneous	70.48	43.68	18.798	56.583	181.185	275
	Total:	2741.00	2400.00	2152.308	2864.292	4282.473	50

Source: Budget Book/PSDP 1992–93,1993–94 and 1994–95.

PSDP ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

S.A.Table.18.7

(Million Rs.)

	Executing Agency	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95 Allocation
A.	FEDERAL			
1.	Health Division	292.166	547.361	1408.369
2.	I. C. T.	1.720	0.966	14.726
3.	Narcotics Control	15.242	12.537	15.000
4.	Cabinet Division	–	–	10.000
5.	Planning Division	2.030	6.000	13.000
	Total:	311.158	566.864	1461.095
B.	SPECIAL AREAS			
1.	FATA	77.328	77.323	116.020
2.	Azad Kashmir	64.000	54.324	112.000
3.	Northern Areas	40.950	36.137	40.000
	Total:	182.273	167.784	262.997
	Total Federal:	493.431	734.448	1729.115
C.	PROVINCIAL			
1.	Punjab	697.683	1086.000	1178.400
2.	Sindh	354.637	411.744	527.000
3.	NWFP	225.657	459.900	524.637
4.	Baluchistan	110.900	172.000	328.344
	Total:	1658.877	2129.644	2557.981
	Total Federal Special Areas and Provincial:	2152.308	2864.292	4287.50

* Project for the year on the basis of four months approved ADP

Source:– Federal PSDP 1994–95.

S.A.Table 18.8

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF HEALTH
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Million Rs)

Year	Development Expenditure	Non-Development Expenditure	Total Expen-diture	GNP	Total Expenditure as % of GNP
1972-73	95.55	171.90	267.45	67.955	0.39
1973-74	175.67	210.10	385.67	88.719	0.43
1974-75	363.00	278.00	641.00	112.330	0.57
1975-76	629.10	360.64	689.74	133.356	0.74
1976-77	540.00	439.20	979.20	155.288	0.63
1977-78	512.00	558.60	1070.70	188.473	0.57
1978-79	569.00	611.60	1210.60	209.448	0.58
1979-80	717.00	661.89	1378.89	252.463	0.55
1980-81	942.00	794.82	1736.82	300.888	0.58
1981-82	1037.00	993.10	2030.10	349.508	0.58
1982-83	1183.00	1207.00	2390.00	403.762	0.59
1983-84	1526.00	1564.90	3090.90	459.397	0.67
1984-85	1587.45	1785.12	3372.57	510.468	0.66
1985-86	1881.51	2393.81	4275.32	555.891	0.77
1986-87	2615.00	3270.00	5885.00	608.857	0.97
1987.88	3114.41	4064.00	7178.41	704.484	1.02
1988-89	2802.00	4519.00	7321.00	797.750	0.92
1989-90	2681.00	4537.00	7218.00	892.843	0.81
1990-91	2741.00	4997.00	7738.00	1044.508	0.74
1991-92	2402.00(R.E)	6129.65	8531.65	1223.780	0.70
1992-93	2152.308	7452.308	9604.616	1376.738	0.70
1993-94	2875.00	7680.00	1055.00	1561.500	0.68
1994-95	4282.447	8501.00	12783	1785.300	0.72

S.A.Table 18.9

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

Nutrition

(Rs. Million)

SL.No	Sub-Sector	1993-94 Allocation	1993-94 Utilization	1994-95 Allocation	% change over actual in 1994-95
	HEALTH DIVISION				
1.	Goitre Control Programe NIH (APP)	6.68	6.68	2.690	(-) 60
	PLANNING DIVISION				
2.	Subsidy on supply of Iodised Salt (APP)	1.466	1.466	8.00	-
3.	Pakistan Nutrition Project IDA (APP)	0.00	0.00	5.00	-
	Total Planning Division:	8.146	8.146	15.69	(+) 93
	KASHMIR AFFAIR DIVISION				
4.	Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme	1.10	1.10	1.20	(+) 9
	Total Federal:	9.246	9.246	16.89	(+) 83
	Provincial Programme				
5.	Punjab				
	Nutrition Improvement Programme (SAP)	2.7	-	-	-
6.	Sindh				
	Setting up of Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit-II, Paed.Deptt. Unit, Civil Hospital, Karachi	1.40	1.40	0.80	(-) 43
7.	Lactation Management Programme in Baby Friendly Hospitals in Sindh	0.50	0.50	0.20	(-) 60
8.	Nutrition Cornors	-	-	2.00	-
	Total (Sindh)	1.90	1.90	3.00	(+) 58

NWFP					
9.	World Food Programme (Incidental)	2.00 2.00	–	–	–
10.	Nutrition Programme (Un.App)	–	–	2.00	–
	Total NWFP	2.00	–	2.00	–
	Baluchistan				
11.	World Food Programme in Baluchistan (App)	–	–	1.40	–
12.	Nutrition Programme (Un.App)	–	–	1.00	–
	Total Baluchistan	–	–	2.40	–
	Total Provincial:	6.60	1.90	7.40	(+) 290
	Total Nutrition:	15.846	11.146	24.29	(+) 118

* Includes foreign assistance fron UNICEF
** Includes 5 million UNICEF assistance
*** Enter IDA assistance

SAT - 18.10

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Nutrition

(Rs. Million)

SL.No.	Sub - Sector	Unit	1993 - 94		1994 - 95	% change over actual in 1993 - 94
			Targets	Actual	(Targets)	
1.	Goitre Control Programe	(Pop. covered million	1.16	0.7	0.76	(+) (8.6)
2.	Nutrition Policy Planning Programme					
	i) Human Resources development	No. Trained	300	330	500	+ (52)
	ii) Nutrition Surveillance	No.Health centre equipped	200	-	250	+ (250)
3.	Subsidy on Iodised Salt	No.tonnes	5,000	5200	5,000	- (3.8)

S.A.Table 19.1

Population Welfare Programme

(Project Wise Allocation)
1994-95

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Name of Sub-Sector	Utilization (1993- 94)	Allocation 1994-95	Percent change Increase/decrease (+/-)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01.	Federal	216.162	338.36	57
02.	Punjab	257.882	367.20	42
03.	SINDH	113.251	146.40	30
04.	N.W.F.P	76.090	98.40	29
05.	BALOCHISTAN	47.135	45.80	(-)3
	Total:	710.520	996.16	40

S.A. Table 20.1

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Million Rs)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	1993-94 Allocation	1993-94 Utilization	1994-95 Allocation	% Change over actual in 1993-94
I	Federal Projects	361.7	160.9	425.1	164
I.1	National Vocational Training Project-II	346.0	126.0	380.4	202
I.2	HRD/ Strengthening of Data Base	7.2	26.3	24.8	- 5.7
I.3	PMI Hostel	3.7	3.7	7.3	97.3
1.4	NIRC Building	1.6	1.6	1.3	-18.75
I.5	Workers' Education	3.2	3.2	4.5	40.6
1.6	Workers Population Programme	-	-	6.8	
II	Provincial Programme	49.1	31.5	38.8	23
II.1	Punjab	20.0	12.4	14.5	17
II.2	Sindh	23.0	16.9	20.7	23
II.3	NWFP	2.5	1.0	1.7	70
II.4	Baluchistan	3.6	1.2	1.9	58
	Grand Total	410.8	192.4	463.9	169

Totals may not tally due to rounding errors.

S.A.Table 21.1

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(MILLION RS.)

S.No.	Sub-Sectors/Agencies	1993-94		1994-95	% increase over actual in 1993-94
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT				
	A-Special Education and Social Welfare Division	45.70	39.80	55.30	39
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services (Dte.General of Special Education)	34.00	29.00	44.10	52
2.	Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Wing)	5.40	6.00	5.00	-17
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (NCSW)	6.30	4.80	6.20	29
	B-Establishment Division				
4.	Staff Welfare Services (Staff Welfare Organization)	7.90	7.90	21.50	172
	Total Federal Agencies:	53.60	41.50	76.80	85
	PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS				
	Punjab				
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services (Spl.Edu.Dte.)	19.30	17.20	12.80	-26
2.	Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Dte.)	6.60	6.20	7.60	22
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services(Social Services Board)	-	-	-	-
	Total Punjab:	25.90	23.40	20.40	-13

	Sindh				
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services (Spl.Edu.Dte.)	4.60	4.40	2.00	−5
2.	Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Dte.)	10.40	8.70	9.70	11
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services(Social Services Council)	0.30	0.30	0.30	−
	Total Sindh:	15.30	13.40	12.00	−10
	NWFP (Social Welfare Dte.)				
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services	10.70	10.40	9.90	−5
2.	Social Welfare Services	6.70	6.40	10.90	70
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services	1.20	1.20	1.20	−
	Total NWFP:	18.60	18.00	22.00	22
	Baluchistan				
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services	1.50	1.50	−	−100
2.	Social Welfare Services	4.30	5.40	−	−100
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services(Social Services Council)	2.50	2.50	−	−100
	Total Baluchistan:	8.30	9.40	−	−100
	Total Provinces:	68.10	64.20	54.40	−15
	AJK				
1.	Social Welfare Services	3.00	3.00	3.00	−
	Total AJK:	3.00	3.00	3.00	−
	Grand Total (Social Welfare):	124.70	108.70	134.20	23

S.A.Table 21.2

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

S.No.	Item	Unit	1993–94 Actual	1994–95 Target	% change over actual in 1993–94
1	2	3	4	5	6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT					
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services	Institutions/ Centres	32	32	–
2.	Social Welfare Services	–do–	19	12	–37
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/jAided Agencies	–do–	150	250	67
	Total (Federal):		201	294	46
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS					
	Punjab				
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services	Institutions/ Centres	7	13	86
2.	Social Welfare Services	–do–	2	12	500
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies	–do–	300	450	50
	Total (Punjab):		309	475	54
	Sindh				
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services	Institutions/ Centres	9	9	–
2.	Social Welfare Services	–do–	25	33	32
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies	–do–	260	350	35
	Total (Sindh):		294	392	33

	NWFP				
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services	Institutions/ Centres	11	11	–
2.	Social Welfare Services	–do–	19	21	11
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies	–do–	130	200	54
	Total (NWFP):		160	232	45
	Baluchistan				
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services	Institutions/ Centres	1	–	–
2.	Social Welfare Services	–do–	5	10	–
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies	–do–	50	–	–
	Total (Baluchistan):		56	–	–
	Total (Provinces):		819	1099	34
	Total (Social Welfare):		1020	1393	37

S.A.Table 23.1

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FINANCIAL UTILIZATION AND ALLOCATION

(Rs in Million)

SL.No	SUB-SECTOR	1993 -1994		1994-95
		Allocation	Utilization	Total
Ministry of Science and Technology				
1.	Ministry of Science & Technology (Main)	59.475	48.846	205.571
2.	Centre for Advanced Molecular Biology (CAMB)	2.932	2.932	3.173
3.	Pakistan Medical Research Council (PMRC)	2.697	2.696	1.386
4.	National Institute of Electronics (NIE)	1.668	0.696	1.498
5.	Council for Works and Housing Research (CWHR)	4.222	4.222	0.668
6.	Pakistan Science Foundation (PSF)	10.820	12.109	10.958
7.	National Institute of Power (NIP)	3.665	3.665	3.622
8.	National Institute of Oceanography (NIO)	9.444	6.568	5.739
9.	National Institute of Silicon Technology (NIST)	0.00	0.00	1.811
10.	Pakistan Council for Appropriate Technology (PCAT)	2.933	1.834	5.633
11.	Pakistan Council for Scientific & Industrial Research	22.723	19.791	23.23
12.	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources	12.467	8.807	7.245
13.	National Centre for Technology Transfer (NCTT)	2.346	2.346	
Aviation Division				
14.	Pakistan Meteorological Department (Met Deptt)	1.613	1.906	4.596
Prime Minister Secretariat				
15.	Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC)	13.194	13.194	20.882
	Total:	150.487	129.612	296.012

S.A Table 25.1

ENVIRONMENT

(Rupees Million)

S. No	Name of Agency/Ministry/ Division	Revised Estimates for 93–94		PSDP 1994–95	
		Total	F.Aid	Total	F.Aid
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ENVIRONMENT & U.A. DIVISION				
	(Scheme approved by Priority Committee)				
1.	Development of Bagh–e–Quaid Azam within Grilled Wall Karachi	7.330	0.000	22.640	0.000
2	Pakistan Environmental Protection & Resource Conservation institutional Strengthening of E&U.A. Division (World Bank).	10.744	9.132	11.984	10.535
3	Institutional Strengthening of Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (World Bank)	2.534	2.154	3.622	2.785
4	Strengthening of DEPM Peshawar University (EPRC)	1.443	1.443	4.396	3.736
5	Strengthening of NCS Unit for Pakistan Phase–IV.	3.665	0.000	1.811	0.000
6	Kasur Clean Water Programme	3.480	0.000	3.170	0.000
7	Environmental Impact Assess–(EIA) Water Related Sports & Recreational Activities at Rawal, Simly & Khanpur Dams	0.000	0.000	0.158	0.000
8	Privatisation of Solid Waste Management	0.000	0.000	4.528	3.985
9	Environmental Awareness Through the use of Mass Media(Phase–II)	1.466	0.000	4.528	0.000
10	Qualitative Studyof Air in Islamabad and Rawalpindi Distt.	0.000	0.000	2.717	0.000
11	Preparation of Inventory of Green House Gases.	0.000	0.000	0.906	0.000
12	Preparation of Federal Register for potentially Toxic Chemicals/Hazardous Wastes and devicing a mechanism for prior informed consent.	0.000	0.000	2.717	0.000
13	Maintaining Biodiversity in Pakistan with rural community development (to be funded through grant under GEF)	0.000	0.000	6.339	6.339
14	Preparation of Country Programme for phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances	0.000	0.000	1.748	1.657
15	Establishment of an Ozone Cell for Implementation of the Provision of the Montreal Project.	0.000	0.000	2.988	2.898
	Sub–Total(E&U.A.DIV)	30.662	12.729	74.252	31.935
	FOOD & AGRICULTURE & RESEARCH DIVISIONS				
16	Terbela Watershed Management Project (Phase–II) WFP/IFAD	157.032	0.000	40.752	34.413
17	Strengthening of Excotoxicological Research in Pakistan (UNDP)	4.765	4.515	7.396	7.170
18	Influence of Environmental Stress on Reproductive Physology of Selected Crops (ODA–UK)	3.382	2.682	5.615	4.981
	Sub Total(Agr.Research Div.)	165.179	7.197	53.763	46.564
	MINISTRY OF WATER & POWER				
19	Mangla Watershed Management Project.	6.885	0.000	9.056	0.000
	Sub Total(M/o W&P DIV)	6.885	0.000	9.056	0.000
	Statistics & Economic Affairs Division				
20	Institutional Strengthening and Collection of Environmental Statistics	0.000	0.000	0.563	0.563
	Sub–Total: (S& EA. Division)	0.000	0.000	0.563	0.563
	Grand Total: Environment Sector	202.726	19.926	137.634	79.062

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