

ANNUAL PLAN

1970-71



Planning Commission
Government of Pakistan



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THE ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

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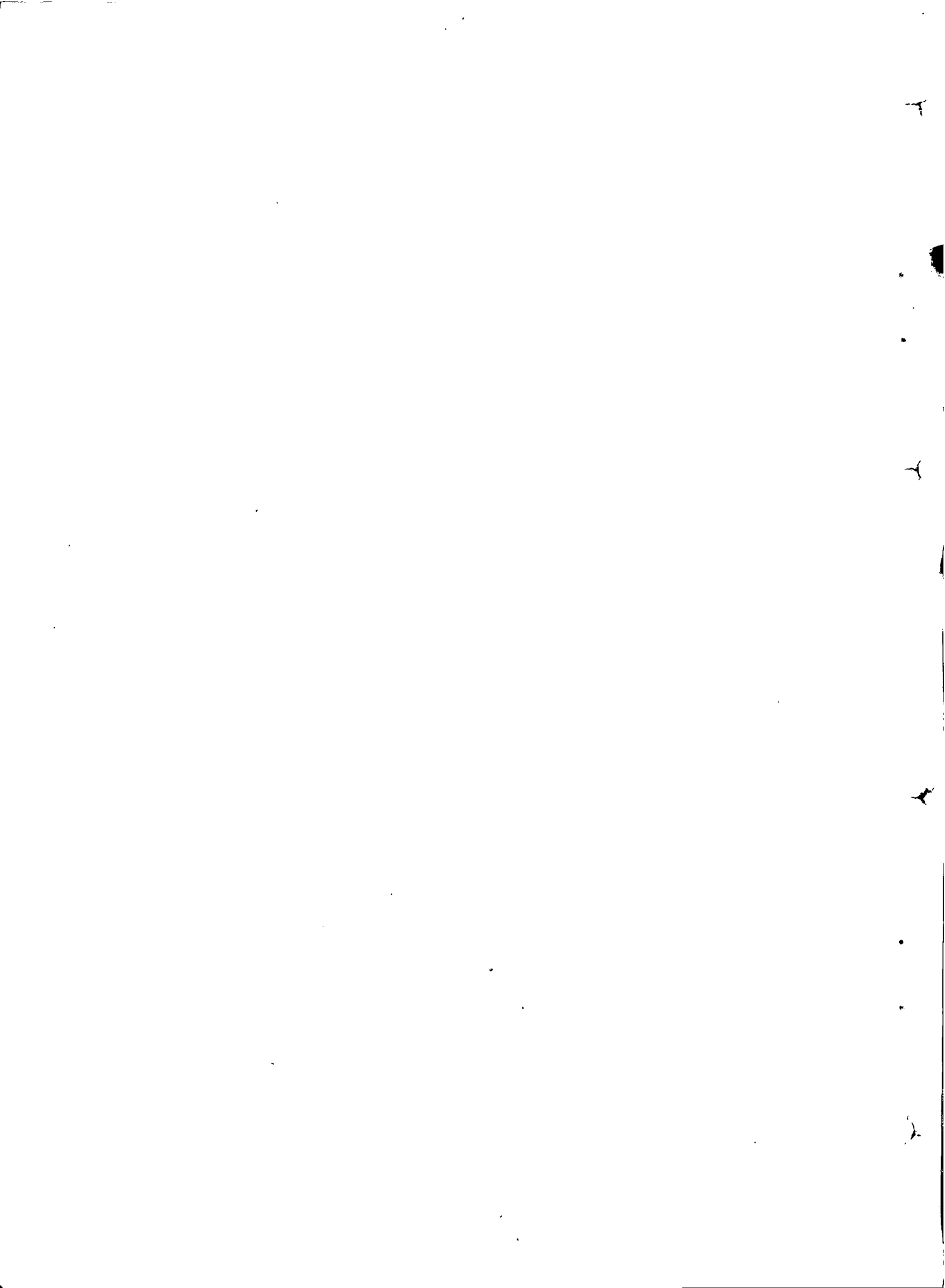
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PART I

THE ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

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CHAPTER 1

MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF THE ANNUAL PLAN

The Annual Plan for the first year of the Fourth Plan (1970—75) is being formulated at a time when far reaching political and administrative changes are taking place in the country. Demands for a more balanced regional development, for social justice and welfare services are mounting and the economic situation continues to be under considerable strain. The basic aim of the Annual Plan for 1970-71 will be to contribute to the solution of some of these problems by protecting the basic development effort, by accelerating the pace of development in East Pakistan, and other less developed regions of West Pakistan, by paying greater attention to social objectives and by correcting some of the imbalances that have developed in the economy.

2. In the pursuit of these goals, the Annual Plan shall reflect all the main themes of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Fourth Five-Year Plan has made certain bold departures from the development strategy of the past. Signally important amongst the Plan objectives is a deep concern for better distribution of income, accelerated regional development, and programmes and policies of social justice. The Annual Plan must bear the formidable burdens associated with a period of adjustment. The performance of the Fourth Plan will depend crucially on the success of this year's Annual Plan in moulding economic development into another shape without wrenching loose from it the forces of growth which have served our economic progress so far.

Objectives

3. Keeping these basic aims in view, the following broad objectives are proposed for the Annual Plan for 1970-71 :—

- (i) to protect the development effort of the country by stepping up the investment level, by increasing agricultural and industrial production and by boosting exports ;
- (ii) to mount a sizeable effort to raise additional resources to meet the Plan's economic, social and regional objectives ;
- (iii) to accelerate the pace of development in East Pakistan and other less developed areas of West Pakistan ;
- (iv) to provide for a substantial increase in the allocation for social sectors, particularly education, health, transport and housing ;
- (v) to lay down specific consumption targets in respect of essential items of consumption such as food, cloth, sugar, edible oils, milk, fruits and vegetables ;
- (vi) to place greater emphasis on employment generating programmes to increase employment in the economy ;
- (vii) to formulate a price and income policy to narrow income differentials and stabilise prices of essential commodities, to protect the real wages of industrial workers and other fixed income groups ; and
- (viii) to devise special programmes to improve living conditions in urban areas.

Public Sector Programme

4. The size and structure of the public sector programme proposed for 1970-71 reflect the Fourth Plan's regional and social objectives. The Annual Plan represents an ambitious attempt, the maximum feasible under the circumstances, to shift development activity into a new set of priorities.

5. The size of the Public Sector programme effort has been fixed at Rs. 7,700 million (including Tarbela and Flood Control), an increase of 24 per cent over the estimated expenditure of Rs. 6,200 million in 1969-70. This increase of Rs. 1,500 million is a positive attempt to concentrate effort in the early years and to facilitate the implementation of the much larger public sector programme visualized in the Fourth Plan. The magnitude of the domestic burden, imposed by the proposed programme will be gauged from the fact that domestic resources will finance over 60 per cent of the additional effort and in addition substantial provision has been made for adjustment in salaries of low paid government employees.

6. The regional break-down of the proposed allocations is shown in the following table :—

TABLE I

Public Sector Development Expenditure for 1970-71

(Million Rs.)

	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total
1. Annual Development Programme	3,850	2,850	6,700
2. Development Expenditure outside the Plan	300	700	1,000
Flood Control	(300)	—	(300)
Indus Basin	—	(700)	(700)
3. Total Development Programme	4,150	3,550	7,700

7. Emphasis on regional redistribution of development spending is evident from the table. The allocation for West Pakistan provides for an increase of only Rs. 150 million whereas 90 per cent of the total increase in the size of the development programme (or Rs. 1,350 million) has been earmarked for East Pakistan. The proposed increase of Rs. 1,350 million is more than the total increase in public sector development outlay in East Pakistan in the last five years between 1964-65 and 1969-70.

8. Of the total allocation of Rs. 3,550 million for the West Pakistan Provinces, Rs. 700 million have been earmarked for Tarbela and Rs. 500 million for the Central Programmes to be executed in West Pakistan. Against the balance of Rs. 2,350 million, a gross programme of Rs. 2,420 million has been formulated. Of this, Rs. 780 million have been earmarked for non-allocable programmes in railways and power. The balance of Rs. 1,640 million will be distributed to the four provinces in the ratio of 52.9 per cent for Punjab, 27.4 per cent for Sind, 14.2 per cent for N.W.F.P. and 5.5 per cent for Baluchistan. The proposed allocations are summarized in the following table :—

TABLE 2

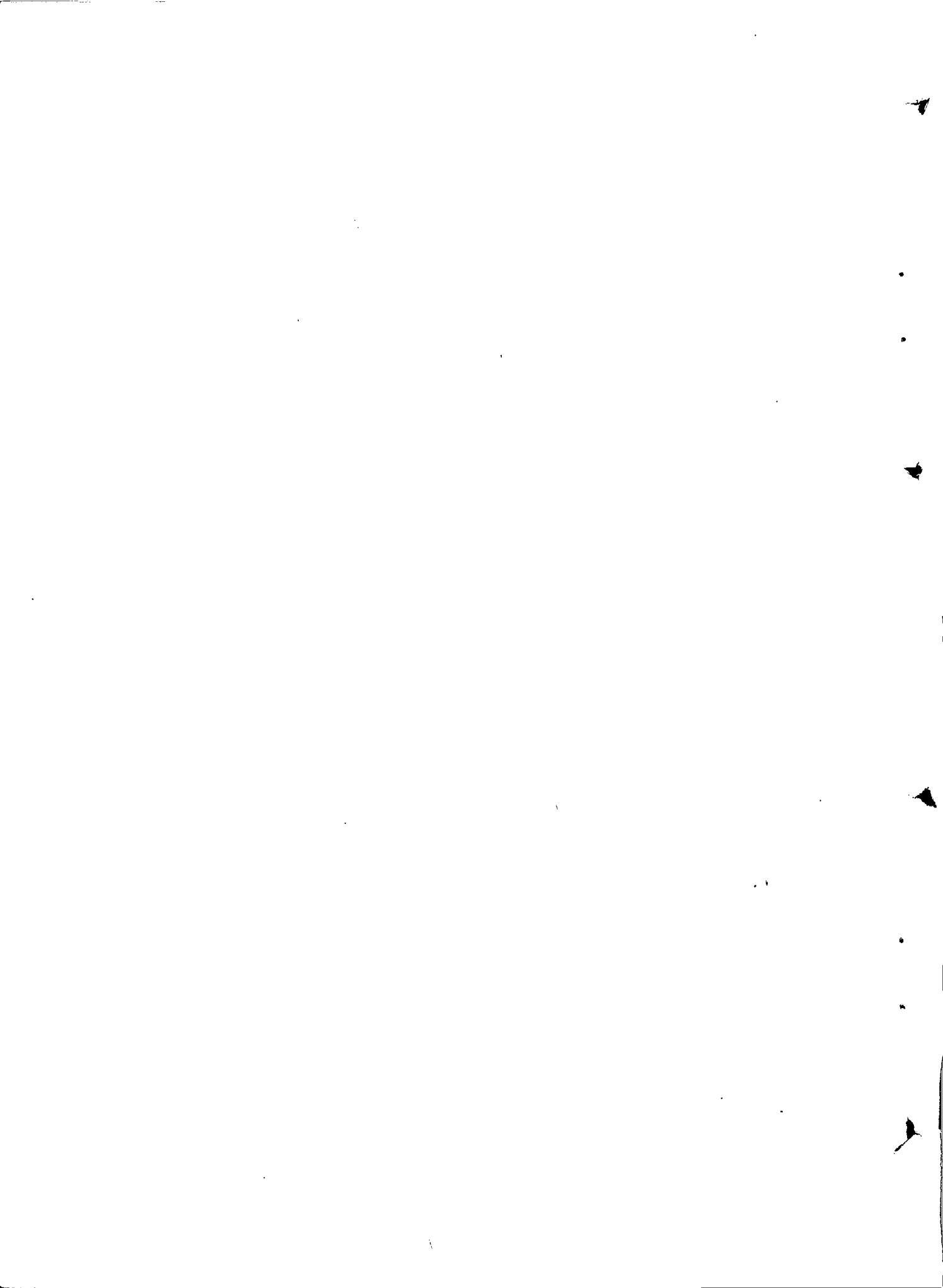
Allocations for West Pakistan's Provinces—1970-71

(Million Rs.)

	1969-70	1970-71	% Increase	% share in 1970-71	% share in population of West Pakistan
Punjab	777	867	11.6	52.9	62.5
Sind	422	450	6.6	27.4	20.2
N. W. F. P.	162	233	43.8	14.2	14.0
Baluchistan	75	90	20.0	5.5	3.3
Total	1,436	1,640*	14.2	100.0	100.0

* Includes about Rs. 500 million of the allocable programmes of centrally administered Corporations.

These allocations, attempt to take into account the share of population of each province, its present stage of under-development and its expenditure on development during the bench-mark year 1969-70. An effort has been made to provide for the most rapid acceleration in development expenditure in N. W. F. P. and Baluchistan so as to lay the basis for a reduction in economic disparities in future. It has not been possible, however, to relate the proposed allocations to physical targets or growth rates in each province, both because of the limitation of data and the present inadequacy of information regarding private sector activity in each province. Another specific constraint was that the on-going and aided programmes had also to be protected in each province while providing for a reasonable acceleration for the smaller provinces. The proposed allocations to the four provinces represent an *ad hoc* synthesis between the considerations of desirability and feasibility and provide a basis for making allocations in the Annual Plan for 1970-71. These allocations do not constitute a firm basis or the future pattern for the Fourth Plan period, nor can they be related at this stage to the objective of removal of intra-regional disparity. This task will need further work and discussion so as to determine the basis for allocations for the Plan period as a whole.



RESOURCES AND FINANCING

The size of the Investment programme proposed for 1970-71 reflects the Fourth Plan's regional and social objectives. The Annual Plan represents the maximum possible effort under the circumstances to shift the focus of development activity towards the new order of priorities.

The Third Plan witnessed a decline in the ratio of investment to GNP from 18.3 per cent in 1964-65 to 14.8 per cent in 1969-70. To facilitate faster progress towards the employment and social objectives, the Fourth Plan aims at reversing this process and raising the ratio to 15.7 per cent in the very first year of the Plan. The development expenditure during 1970-71 is projected at Rs. 12,200 million—Rs. 7,700 million in the public sector and Rs. 4,500 million in the private sector.

2. The projected resources and uses of national resources in 1970-71 are shown in Annexure I and summarized in the following table :—

TABLE 1
Sources and uses of National Resources

	(Rs. million)		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. G.N.P. at market prices	72,060	78,600	85,380
2. Imports on Current Accounts	6,469	7,085	8,137
3. Total National Resources	78,529	85,685	93,517
4. Total Investment	10,743	11,600	13,400
✓ (a) Fixed Investment ✓	9,798	10,600	12,200 ✓
(b) Changes in Stocks	915	1,000	1,200
5. Government Consumption	4,600	6,000	6,500
6. Private Consumption (3-4-5)	58,986	63,835	69,007
7. Exports	4,200	4,250	4,610
8. Total National Expenditure	78,529	85,685	93,517
9. Net Resources Transfer	2,268	2,835	3,527
10. Savings	8,475	8,765	9,873

3. The above table which is essentially illustrative is based on the following main assumptions—
- (i) The GNP in real terms will increase by 6.5 per cent between 1969-70 and 1970-71.
 - (ii) Consumption will increase by about 5 per cent less than the increase in the GNP.
 - (iii) A determined effort will be made to mobilize at least about 20 per cent of the additional income in the form of saving.
 - (iv) The disbursements of foreign assistance will increase by Rs. 610 million between these two years.
 - (v) Foreign Exchange earnings will grow by at least 8.5 per cent during 1970-71.

4. In order to mobilize additional savings of the magnitude given above during 1970-71, the Government will have to rely primarily on additional taxation and deficit financing which are likely to yield Rs. 1,200 million during the year. Although the size of the private sector programme visualized for 1970-71 is only marginally higher than that in 1969-70, efforts to divert savings to this sector are likely to be partly frustrated due to the substantially higher claims of the public sector.

Public Sector Financing

5. Public Sector development allocation have been given in table I Chapter I.

Financing of the Public Sector programme is shown in table 2 below :—

TABLE 2
Financing of the Annual Plan

								(Rs. million)	
								1969-70	1970-71
Government Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,200	16,800
Development ¹ .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,200	7,700
Non-development .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000	9,100
Government Resources .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,200	16,800
Tax and other receipts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,080	12,350
Additional Tax ² .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	600
Deficit financing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	600
Foreign resources .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,670	3,250

Notes :— 1. Preliminary Estimates based upon Planning Commission's evaluation.

2. Shown with Tax and other receipts, to facilitate comparison.

The above table is based on the resource estimates of the Planning Commission. The estimates of the Ministry of Finance for 1970-71 are Rs. 720 million lower. According to the later estimates the domestic resource availability for development during 1970-71 would not exceed Rs. 3,730 million including Rs. 1,000 million of additional taxation and deficit financing. Their estimates of revenue receipts, both tax and non-tax and additional taxation are lower than those projected by Planning Commission by Rs. 300 million and Rs. 200 million respectively. Their estimates of the provincial contribution are also lower. In the light of the divergence of estimates, it is difficult at this stage to determine accurately the net size of the A.D.P.

6. An important assumption in determining the gross size of the Programmes is the expectation that gross aid flow in the public sector would increase by 22%, from Rs. 2,670 million in 1969-70 to Rs. 3,250 million in 1970-71. This implies a substantial increase in the utilization of project assistance already in the pipeline and larger availability of non-project assistance.

Private Investment

7. The private investment during 1970-71 has been projected at Rs. 4,500 million as against Rs. 4,300 million during 1969-70. However, the Annual Plan for 1970-71 will seek a major acceleration of private investment in East Pakistan. To secure this acceleration a policy package designed to redress imbalances of the private investment activity has been formulated. The main elements in the policy packages are summarised below :—

- (i) Commercial banks, including National Bank will be encouraged to hold shares in Equity Participation Fund and participate in equity investment in less developed regions.
- (ii) Central Government and the State Bank of Pakistan shall formulate programmes, and assist in implementing these, for speedy development of capital market in East Pakistan including Dacca Stock Exchange.

- (iii) The system of joint ventures between the EPIDC/EPIC and the private entrepreneurs will be extended with greater responsibility of management vesting in the private entrepreneurs who should be selected on business considerations.
- (iv) Soft credits from traditional sources will be allocated to the Small Industries Corporations.
- (v) As far as Possible the debt equity ratio for IDBP/PICIC loans should be 60 : 40 for projects in less developed areas and even 70 : 30 in case of special projects.
- (vi) Incentives in the form of tax holiday will be strengthened and a scheme will be instituted to grant tax relief for purchase of debentures to be issued by the Equity Participation Fund.
- (vii) Preferential terms will be given to less developed regions by development Banks both for rupee and external financing.

8. In addition to the policy package presented above, the credit policies of financial institutions controlled by the government will be readjusted towards the objective of stimulating private investment in East Pakistan. Five of the six major institutions will have regional targets. The expected disbursements of these financial institutions given in Table 3 below indicate that during 1970-71 IDBP, PICIC, HBFC and ADBP plan to disburse 50 per cent of investment funds in East Pakistan while the ICP will earmark 64 per cent of its operations to East Pakistan.

TABLE 3

Proposed disbursements of Major Financial Institutions (1970-71)

								(Rs. million)		
								East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total
PICIC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	136	272
IDBP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	140	280
ICP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	82	225
HBFC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	46
ABBP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	125	250

9. The policy package, other measures already taken such as shifting IDBP headquarter to Dacca and creation of an Equity Participation Fund and the operations of financial institutions are expected to have a favourable impact on regional redistribution of private investment, which may increase by at least 20 to 25 per cent over the current level of private investment in East Pakistan. In West Pakistan, the overall level of private investment may not increase perceptibly but efforts will be made to stimulate private economic activity in less developed areas and to improve its composition and efficiency.

RESOURCES & EXPENDITURE (RS. MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES)

	1964-65 Actuals	1965-66 Actuals	1966-67 Actuals	1967-68 Actuals	1968-69 Actuals	1969-70 Estima- ted	1970-71 Projec- ted	Value Index 3rd Plan period 1964-65 =100	Target Year 1969-70 =100	Price Index 3rd Plan period 1964-65 =100
1. G.N.P. at market prices ..	48,616	53,037	62,411	66,082	72,060	78,600	85,380	161.7	108.6	124.5
2. Imports on Current Account ..	6,393	5,716	6,899	6,932	6,469	7,085	8,137	10.8	114.8	107.0
3. Total Resources ..	55,009	58,753	69,310	73,014	78,529	85,685	93,517	155.8	109.1	122.8
4. Total Investment ..	8,890	8,249	9,784	9,863	10,743	11,600	13,400	130.5	115.5	119.0
(a) Fixed Investment ..	8,332	7,674	8,449	9,345	9,798	10,600	12,200	127.2	115.1	119.0
(b) Changes in stocks ..	558	575	1,335	518	915	1,000	1,200	179.2	120.0	119.0
5. Government Consumption ..	3,141	4,818	4,253	4,340	4,600	6,000	6,500	191.0	108.3	124.5
6. Private Consumption (3 less 4,5&7)	39,777	42,250	51,683	55,047	58,986	63,835	69,007	160.5	107.8	125.1
7. Exports ..	3,201	3,436	3,590	3,764	4,200	4,250	4,610	132.8	108.5	102.6
8. Total National Expenditure ..	55,009	58,753	69,310	73,014	78,529	85,685	93,517	155.8	109.1	122.8
9. Net Resources Transfer ..	3,192	2,280	3,345	3,232	2,268	2,835	3,527	88.8	124.4	
10. Savings ..	5,698	5,969	6,439	6,631	8,475	8,765	9,873	153.8	112.6	
As percentage of G.N.P. ..										
Investment ..	18.3	15.6	15.7	14.9	14.9	14.8	15.7			
Savings ..	11.7	11.3	10.3	10.0	11.8	11.2	11.6			
Net Resources Inflow ..	6.6	4.3	5.4	4.9	3.1	3.6	4.1			

Note:—A price increase of 2 per cent has been assumed for target year Projections of GNP.

CHAPTER 3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND EXTERNAL RESOURCES

Considerable progress was made during the Third Plan towards strengthening Pakistan's balance of payments by increasing exports at a rate faster than G.N.P. and by significant progress towards import substitution in major areas like foodgrains and fertilizer. The Fourth Plan aims at intensifying these efforts by accelerating the growth in exports, by eliminating food imports altogether, by virtually replacing fertilizer imports and by initiating a major import substitution programme for capital goods.

2. The Balance of Payments strategy for Annual Plan for 1970-71 reflects the Fourth Plan objectives. It aims at increasing foreign exchange earnings by 8.5 per cent during the year. In line with the Plan strategy of higher aid flow in the initial period, the aid utilization will increase substantially leading to a substantial increase in the imports of capital goods and raw material for capital goods. The balance of payments projections for the year 1970-71 together with the estimates for 1969-70 are given below :—

TABLE 1

Balance of Payment 1969-70 and 1970-71

		(Rs. Million)	
		1969-70 (Estimates)	1970-71 (Projections)
A. Payments			
1. Merchandize Imports	.. .. .	5,307	6,060
2. Invisible including freight and Technical Assistance	.. .. .	1,600	1,650
3. Debt servicing	.. .. .	800	1,000
	Total Payments	<u>7,707</u>	<u>8,710</u>
B. Financed by			
1. Own earnings	.. .. .	4,250	4,610
2. Foreign resources	.. .. .	3,307	4,100
3. Changes in Reserves	.. .. .	150	—

Foreign Exchange Earnings

3. Export performance during the Third Five Year Plan has been uneven. In the first three years the annual increase in exports was somewhat higher than the Plan target of 9.5 per cent per annum. There was a slight slow-down in the last two years and as a result the annual increase in the Plan period as a whole was about 7 per cent. For the first year of the Fourth Plan growth target in foreign exchange earnings has been fixed at 8.5 per cent. This is in line with the higher G.N.P growth and physical exportable surpluses planned for 1970-71. The export targets for the year 1970-71 together with the corresponding data for the

preceding year are shown below :—

TABLE 2

Foreign Exchange Receipts during 1969-70 and Projections for 1970-71

							(Rs. Million)		
							1969-70 (Estimates)	1970-71 (Projections)	Percentage (increase)
Primary Products									
Raw Jute	..	..	..	..	..	780	670	—14
Raw Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	215	243	13
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	85	159	87
Others	..	..	..	..	..	270	300	11
Sub-Total						1,350	1,372	2	
Manufactures									
Jute products	..	..	..	..	..	810	890	10
Cotton cloth	..	..	..	..	..	270	290	7
Cotton yarn	..	..	..	..	..	270	290	7
Others	..	..	..	..	..	550	738	34
Sub-Total						1,900	2,208	16	
Invisible earnings	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,030	3
GRAND TOTAL						4,250	4,610	8.5	

5. These targets visualise an increase of 2 per cent in primary exports and 16 per cent in the manufactured exports over the estimated level of exports in 1969-70. The attainment of these targets will require a careful review of incentives, particularly for primary exports and concerted efforts to increase the export of non-traditional items.

6. The achievement of export target in manufactures will require a careful mix of policies to bring about a balance between the country's external and domestic objectives. Adequate incentives will have to be provided and foreign exchange requirements of export industries need to be ensured.

Foreign Resources

7. The Fourth Plan projects a sharp acceleration in the utilization of external assistance in the initial years, but the aid flow will start declining towards the end of the Plan when increased domestic production of both capital goods and raw materials for capital goods will reduce the need for imports. In line with this strategy, foreign aid utilization is expected to increase from a level of Rs. 3,307 million in 1969-70 to Rs. 4,100 million in 1970-71. Detailed projections of this estimate are given in Table 3 below :—

TABLE 3

Inflow of Foreign Resources

							(Rs. Million)	
							1969-70	1970-71
1. Project grants and loans and technical assistance	..	..	..	..	..	1,558	1,900
2. Non-project loans and grants	..	..	..	..	..	917	1,187
3. PL-480	..	..	..	..	..	332	453
4. Indus/Tarbela	..	..	..	..	..	400	460
5. Foreign private investment	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
Total						3,307	4,100	

8. The estimate of foreign aid utilization is based on the assumption that the level of pledges during the first year of the Fourth Plan would be around \$ 575 million and that fresh pledges of non-project assistance for 1970-71 would be at least \$ 250 million.

9. The increase in project aid disbursements, though fairly substantial, will be primarily from the project aid pipeline. A major portion of the fresh pledges in respect of project assistance will have to be earmarked for projects located in East Pakistan simultaneously with a quicker pace of utilization as public sector expenditure is expected to increase by 45 per cent in this region. A major part of increase in the aid utilization will be in government sector where the utilization is expected to increase from Rs. 2,670 million to Rs. 3,350 million. The increase in aid utilization in the private sector will be smaller, increasing from a level of Rs. 630 million in 1969-70 to about Rs. 750 million in 1970-71.

Import projections and policies

10. The import requirements during 1970-71 are projected to increase by about 10 per cent against the estimates for 1969-70. These projections are based on the findings of the Working Group on Import Policy which worked out item by item details of merchandise imports.

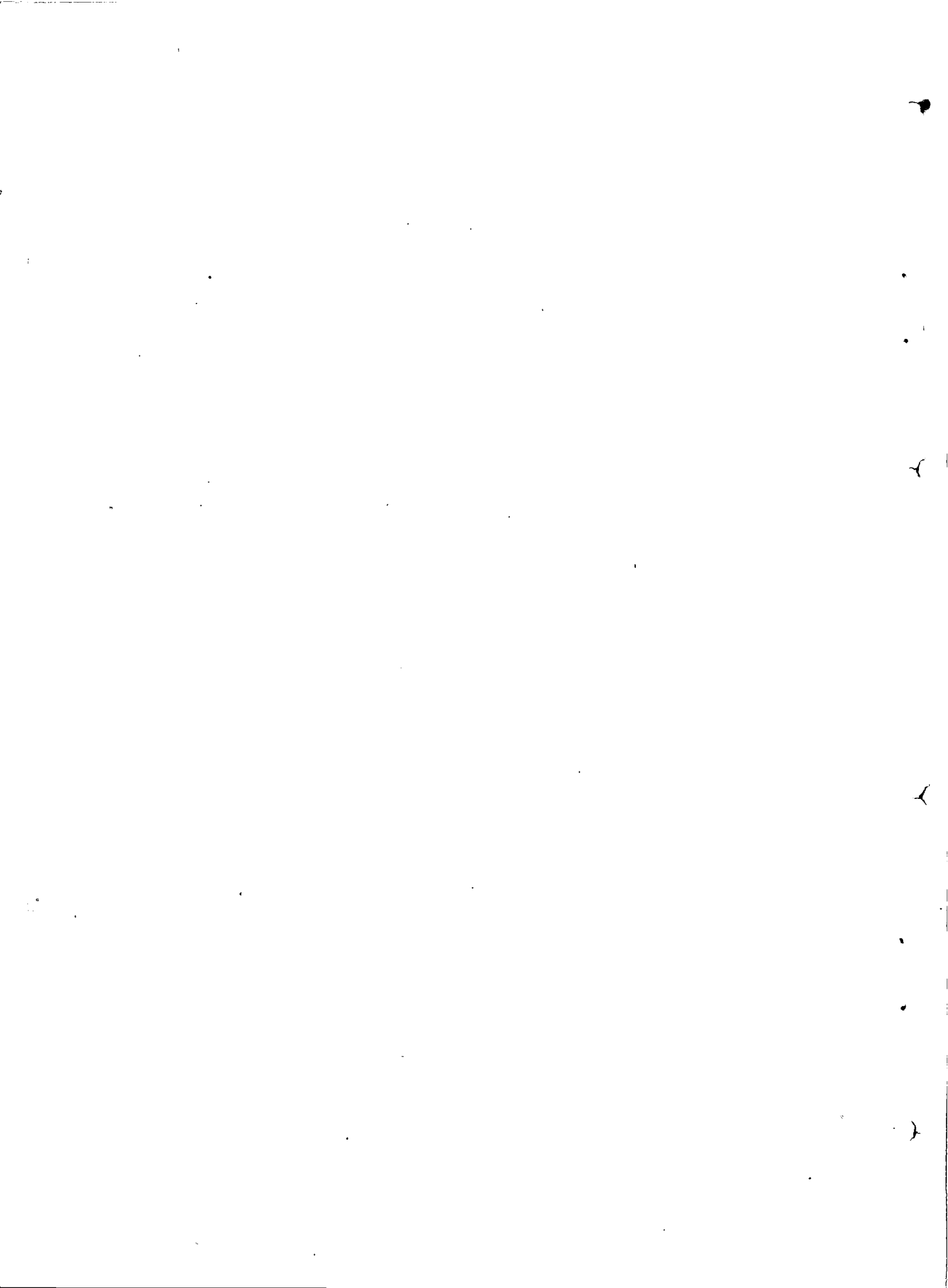
11. The expected increase in foreign exchange inflow during 1970-71 is estimated to be Rs. 1,000 million—Rs. 360 million from own earnings and the balance from the gross availability of foreign assistance. About one-third of this increase will be absorbed by larger debt service and invisible payments and food imports under PL-480, permitting an increase of Rs. 50 million in development imports, viz, capital goods, spare parts and like, steel and steel products, chemical non-ferrous metals, fertilizer and pesticides. An approximate magnitude of these estimates is shown in the following table :—

TABLE 4

Composition of Merchandise import c.i.f.

		(Rs. Million)	
		1969-70 (Estimates)	1970-71 (Projections)
1.	Capital goods	2,695	3,000
2.	Consumer goods of which food imports	824 (300)	960 (450)
3.	Raw materials	1,788	2,100
Total ..		5,307	6,060

12. A sizeable increase of 14 per cent is planned in merchandise imports during the year, mainly in the form of capital goods and raw materials. Consumer goods imports excluding foodgrains will be stabilized almost at the level of 1969-70. Larger food imports are planned for East Pakistan with a view to stabilizing the price situation in the Province.



CONSUMPTION PLAN, 1970-71

The annual consumption plan has been introduced for the first time from this year within the framework of the consumption plan drawn up for the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The objective of the consumption plan is to ensure improvements in the levels of living for the common man alongside the growth of the economy. A consumption plan aims either at supplying goods and commodities at reasonable prices in response to the growth in demand on account of increase in income and population or fashioning consumption to a desirable pattern in accordance with certain pre-determined norms. While the latter should be the ultimate goal of consumption planning, a short-term plan for a year can take care only of the former. The consumption plan for 1970-71, therefore, aims at estimating the demand level of some important consumption goods and indicating the means by which these demands can be met.

2. The determinants of consumption demand can be many ; but for a short period of one year, the growth of income and population are the most important ones. The procedure followed in the preparation of this consumption plan has been the determination of current levels of consumption and then projection of the levels of demand in 1970-71 as a consequence of increase in income and population in that year. The plan does not cover all the commodities that go into the consumption schedule of an average consumer because of inadequate information and has been restricted only to some eleven essential commodities covering food and clothing. The commodities selected for inclusion are wheat, rice, pulses, meat, fish, milk, vegetables, refined sugar, tea, fats and oils, and cotton cloth. Annexure I shows the level of the total and *per capita* consumption of these commodities in East and West Pakistan in 1969-70 which provide the benchmarks for future demand projections. Assuming a G.N.P. growth rate of 7% for East Pakistan and 5.5% for West Pakistan and population growth rate of 2.8% for East Pakistan and 2.7% for West Pakistan and with the application of some assumed income elasticity of demand the consumption demand for the year 1970-71 for East and West Pakistan have been projected on the basis of the 1969-70 benchmarks. These are placed at Annexure II. An analysis of the implications of these demand levels for the supply of the goods and commodities in 1970-71 is given below. The sources of supply of each of these commodities in 1970-71 have been indicated at Annexure III.

3. *Foodgrains.*—The consumption requirements and the production targets of rice and wheat in East and West Pakistan for the year 1970-71 are given below :—

Item	Consumption requirement	Production		Deficit (—) or Surplus (+)
		Gross	Net	
(' 000 ' tons)				
EAST PAKISTAN				
Rice	11,371	12,500	11,250	—121
Wheat	1,125	100	90	—1,035
Total	12,496	12,600	11,340	—1,156
WEST PAKISTAN				
Rice	1,503	2,500	2,250	+ 747
Wheat	6,457	7,000*	6,300	—157
Total	7,960	9,500	8,550	590

Production in 1969-70 which will be available for consumption in 1970-71.

4. According to these projections East Pakistan will be deficit in both rice and wheat—rice by about 121 thousand tons and wheat by about 1,035 thousand tons. The recent floods in East Pakistan will have a severe demaging effect on food crops. It is not possible at this stage to estimate the extent of damage. However, it is certain that the deficit in East Pakistan will be bigger than that shown above. The import programming to meet the food deficit of East Pakistan should take this fact into account. It will be safer to put the total deficit at 1,800 thousand tons. East Pakistan's food deficit can be met by import from West Pakistan and from abroad in the manner shown below :—

								(' 000 ' tons)		
								Import from West Pakistan	Import from abroad	Total
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	200	600
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1,200	1,200
Total								400	1,400	1,800

West Pakistan will have surplus in rice but a slight deficit in wheat. After meeting the requirements of East Pakistan, West Pakistan will be left with a surplus of about 300 to 350 thousand tons of rice. This rice surplus will be available for export abroad, except to the extent it helps to cover the national wheat deficit of about 157 thousand tons. Total wheat import requirements for 1970-71 will, therefore, amount to about 1,200 thousand tons, and rice 200 thousand tons. Arrangements for import at these levels have already been finalized under PL-480, World Food Programme and certain other sources.

5. *Pulses, vegetables, milk, meat and fish.*—Production targets for pulses, vegetables, milk, meat and fish are not available and so it is not possible to calculate the expected deficit or surplus in respect of these commodities. The additional requirements in respect of these commodities will, however, have to be met by increased domestic production. The magnitudes of the required increase in domestic production of these commodities are shown below :—

								(' 000 ' tons)	
								East	West
Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	114
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	336
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	15
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	8

6. *White sugar.*—The total consumption requirements of white sugar is estimated to be 197 and 445 thousand tons for East and West Pakistan respectively. The current level of production of white sugar in West Pakistan is about 650 thousand tons which indicates that there will be sufficient surplus of sugar in West Pakistan after meeting her internal demand. East Pakistan will have some deficit in sugar. The surplus in West Pakistan can be utilised in meeting this deficit and the balance exported abroad.

7. *Tea.*—The consumption requirements of tea in East and West Pakistan are estimated at 77 million lbs.—19 million lbs. in East and 58 million lbs. in West Pakistan. Production target for the year has been fixed at 75 million lbs. Thus the deficit of 2 million lbs. will have to be met by imports from abroad. Recently the government decided to import 10 million lbs. of tea during 1970-71. This larger import would provide a cushion against any shortfall in production and stabilize prices. If the production target is achieved the *per capita* consumption of tea in Pakistan will go up to 0.63 lb. per annum.

8. *Fats and oils.*—The production and consumption requirements of fats and oils for the year 1970-71 in East and West Pakistan are shown below :—

(' 000 ' tons)

							Consumption requirements	Production	Deficit
East Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	68	154
West Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	279	119
						Total ..	620	347	273

It will be seen from the above table that there will be a total deficit of 273 thousand tons of fats and oils—154 thousand tons in East Pakistan and 119 thousand tons in West Pakistan. Thus the deficit will have to be met by imports. The traditional source of edible oil is U.S.A. under PL-480 but a world wide-shortage of edible oil is developing and prices are showing an upward trend ; special arrangements to import oil and keeping its prices stable during 1970-71 would therefore be necessary.

9. *Cotton cloth.*—The requirements of cotton cloth in 1970-71 are estimated at 851 and 836 million yards for East and West Pakistan respectively. Internal production will be sufficient to meet these levels of consumption. However, unless the level of production of cotton cloth is increased, sufficient exportable surplus will not be available after meeting the domestic consumption requirements.

CONSUMPTION OF SOME PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES 1969-70

Item	Total demand (' 000 ' tons)			<i>Per capita per annum (lbs.)</i>		
	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan
1. Wheat	1,070	6,194	7,264	33.10	231.63	123.48
2. Rice	10,818	1,442	12,260	334.70	53.93	207.56
3. Pulses (excluding gram)	216	216	432	6.68	8.08	7.31
4. Fats and oils ..	208	374	582	6.44	13.99	9.85
5. Milk	680	6,100	6,780	21.04	228.12	114.79
6. Meat	194	213	407	6.00	7.97	6.89
7. Fish	795*	120	915	24.60	4.49	15.49
8. Vegetables (including potato)	2,610	2,080	4,690	80.75	77.78	79.40
9. Refined Sugar ..	181	425	606	5.60	15.89	10.26
10. Tea	17 (mln. lbs.)	55 (mln. lbs.)	72 (mln. lbs.)	0.23	0.92	0.54
11. Cotton cloth ..	786 (mln. yds.)	792 (mln.yds.)	1,578 (mln. yds.)	10.86 (yds.)	13.22 (yds.)	11.93 (yds.)

*Excludes subsistence consumption.

PROJECTED LEVELS OF DEMAND IN 1970-71

Item	Total demand ('000' tons)			Per capita per annum (lbs.)		
	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan
1. Wheat	1,125	6,457	7,582	33.87	235.18	124.97
2. Rice	11,371	1,503	12,874	342.36	54.74	212.20
3. Pulses (excluding gram)	228	224	452	6.86	8.16	7.45
4. Fats and oils ..	222	398	620	6.68	14.50	10.22
5. Milk	742	6,436	7,178	22.34	234.42	118.31
6. Meat	214	228	442	6.44	8.30	7.29
7. Fish	839	128	967	25.26	4.66	15.94
8. Vegetables (including potato)	2,760	2,194	4,954	83.10	79.91	81.66
9. Refined sugar ..	197	445	642	5.93	16.21	10.58
10. Tea	19 (mln. lbs.)	58 (mln. lbs.)	77 (mln. lbs.)	0.26	0.94	0.57
11. Cotton cloth ..	851 (mln. yds.)	836 (mln. yds.)	1,687 (mln. yds.)	11.44 (yds.)	13.59 (yds.)	12.41 (yds.)

SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENTS IN 1970-71

(' 000 ' tons)

Item	East Pakistan				West Pakistan			
	Consumption requirements	Sources			Consumption requirements	Sources		
		Production (Net)	Imports from West Pakistan	Imports from abroad		Production (Net)	Imports from East Pakistan	Imports from abroad
1. Foodgrains ..	12,496	11,340*	156	1,000	7,960	7,803	—	157
2. Pulses (excluding gram) ..	228	228	—	—	224	224	—	—
3. Fats and oils ..	222	68	28	126	398**	279	—	119
4. Milk ..	742	742	—	—	6,436	6,436	—	—
5. Meat ..	214	214	—	—	228	228	—	—
6. Fish ..	839	839	—	—	128	128	—	—
7. Vegetables (including potato).	2,760	2,760	—	—	2,194	2,194	—	—
8. Refined sugar ..	197	130	67	—	445	445	—	—
9. Tea (Million lbs.)	19	19	—	—	58	—	56	2
10. Cotton cloth (Million yds.) ..	851	851	—	—	836	836	—	—

*Production may be lower than this due to damage caused by the recent floods. The gap may be met by imports.

**Including Desi Ghee.

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

Pakistan has a very large population and labour force in relation to its physical capital, productive land and mineral resources. The prevalence of this situation, which may be called over-population, explains not only the low level of labour productivity and *per capita* income but also the fact that a large part of labour force is not fully utilized. It means that the same gross domestic product (GDP) could be produced with much less labour force without substantially increasing the amount of capital or changing the production techniques.

Problems

2. Most of the surplus is invisible and manifests itself in fragmentation of jobs and consequent low production per worker. The remaining visible part takes the form of underemployment rather than unemployment in the usual sense. It means that although the bulk of the labour force is somehow employed, the amount of work done is far below its capacity.

3. In contrast to this overall surplus of manpower, certain categories of skilled manpower are in short supply. Skilled manpower must not be identified with educated manpower. Skill in performing a certain occupation is something much more than education. Education and pre-service training can only provide a basis for further skill formation through formal or informal in-service training or simply through work practice. In fact, lack of properly skilled manpower exists simultaneously with surplus of almost all kinds of educated manpower. Unemployment among educated youth is an increasingly serious problem, not only among generalists but also to some extent among graduates in technology, engineering, agriculture and other areas of specialised education. The present distribution of labour force by level and area of education is shown in the table at *Annexure 1*.

Objectives

4. Broadly speaking, the objectives of manpower policy are to increase employment, reduce the growth of unemployment and underemployment, to increase labour productivity and to meet the present shortage and growing demand for skilled manpower. In other words, the aim is to balance supply and demand, overall as well as for specific categories of manpower. Moreover, the development of manpower resources will be viewed as investment in human capital ultimately aiming at faster economic growth. These objectives will be pursued in short term as well as medium and long term planning.

5. In the medium and especially long run, increase in employment and productivity depends largely on the amount of investment and its distribution among labour and capital intensive sectors on the one side, and the growth of population, skilled and unskilled labour force on the other. The key to progress is to obtain a favourable ratio between population growth and economic growth and to maintain a high saving ratio. The medium and long term strategy, which has been elaborated in the Fourth Five Year Plan 1970—75, is essentially a coordination of sectoral development programmes having a direct or indirect impact on the manpower and employment situation, such as the programmes for agriculture, industry, education and training, labour policy and services and family planning.

6. In the short run of an annual plan, increases in employment depend chiefly on the increases in production and its sectoral distribution. The short term strategy, therefore, aims at increasing utilization of the existing production capacity, e.g. through relaxation of import of raw materials and stimulating export of finished products rather than raw materials and half products.

Pattern of Future Employment Trend

7. The sectoral production targets of the annual plan for 1970-71 imply an increase in total employment of about 2.9% which is close to the estimated increase in labour force. Employment growth is estimated at 4.5% in non-agricultural sectors as against only 2.3% in agriculture inclusive of forestry and fishery. Among the non-agricultural sectors, the percentage growth of employment will be highest in electricity, gas and water services (7.5%) and construction (7.1%), followed by transport and communications (4.8%), services (4.4%), mining and manufacturing (4.3%) and commerce (4.3%). The numerical estimates are shown in the table at *Annexure 2*.

8. The structural change from agricultural to non-agricultural employment tends to reduce the relative amount of underemployment because the latter is more widespread in agriculture than in non-agricultural sectors. To further ease the problem of underemployment, the Works Programme will receive an increased

allocation of Rs. 352.7 million as against Rs. 210 million in 1969-70. The Works Programme is by far the most efficient short term measure for improving the employment situation, particularly in rural areas where seasonal underemployment prevails on a large scale during periods of slack agricultural activity.

9. The percentages of wholly unemployed, underemployed and wholly employed workers in the labour force are not expected to change noticeably during a period of only one year. This is because short term fluctuations in the volume of production are not likely to affect so much the number of workers as the number of working hours of each worker. This is typically so in agriculture which employs more than 90% of the underemployed. An estimate has been made in units of man-years which indicates that the percentage of wholly and partially unemployed, *i.e.*, non-utilized, labour force will decline from 17.7 in 1969-70 to 16.8 in 1970-71. In absolute terms, unemployment will be reduced by 200 thousand man-years.

10. As stated earlier, one of the objectives of manpower policy is to meet the present shortage and growing demand for skilled manpower. The formation of skill, through education, pre-service training and in-service training is a long process and its strategy, therefore, belongs to the five-year and perspective plans. During an annual plan period, additional skill requirements must be met in other ways of adjustment. These include further utilisation of the present skilled labour force, reduction of the "brain drain", partial dependence on foreign technical assistance and attracting the key categories of Pakistanis employed or studying abroad. It is believed that some adjustment of this nature will come about automatically as employment opportunities increase. But special measures should also be considered, including a more flexible policy of wages and incentives.

11. Although most employees are working in the private sector, government and semi-government institutions employ very high shares of various categories of educated and trained labour. Often the wages and other conditions of work set in the public sector are strong guidelines for the private sector. Thus, for higher skill categories, the market mechanism does not work properly and the government has responsibility to make sure that there is reasonable correspondence between development needs and the structure of wages and other incentives. Consideration should be given to this aspect of the employment policy, allowing both for appropriate long term structures of pay scales and within this framework, for flexible adjustment of incentives to meet the current market situation.

Manpower Planning

12. A major problem faced by the country has been that of removing the existing deficiencies in manpower planning and evolving an effective approach to this vital aspect of development planning. The Second and Third Plans recognized the deficiencies in manpower planning and proposed several administrative steps for their solution, which included the establishment of a high level inter-ministerial National Manpower Council. The Council which was set up in 1962, has, however, not been able to function effectively. The existing organisational arrangements continue to be very inadequate to deal with the tasks and functions of manpower planning in an effective manner. There is still wide dispersal of efforts and energies in the field of manpower planning and development and much of the efforts lack a sense of direction and purpose. The statistical base for manpower planning is poor. Existing arrangements for periodical review and assessment of the manpower situation or follow up programmes in terms of Plan objectives and targets are also inadequate. It is timely that the existing set up of the manpower planning work should receive a thorough and critical appraisal. New arrangements are required to be made, which should be based on a proper appreciation of the functions and short comings of the existing set-up and direct involvement of the Provincial Governments with manpower planning activities.

LABOUR FORCE BY COMPLETED LEVEL AND AREA OF EDUCATION, 1970

(In thousand persons)

Level and area of education										
Labour force, total	42,268.0
Below first level	34,517.3
First level ¹	6,024.9
Second level ²	1,405.3
Third level ³	320.5
Arts and Science	214.5
Education	27.1
Law	18.0
Commerce	31.4
Engineering	11.6
Medicine	9.3
Agriculture	6.7
Others	1.9

1Completed grades 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9.

2Matriculates and Intermediates.

3Degree holders.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR OF ECONOMY

	1969-70	1970-71	Change in 1970-71 over 1969-70
	(In thousand persons)		
Labour force, total	42,268	43,503	+ 1,235
Agriculture, etc.	30,162	30,847	+ 685
Other sectors	12,106	12,656	+ 550
Employed including underemployed, total	41,796	43,010	+ 1,214
Agriculture, etc.	30,092	30,774	+ 682
Mining and manufacturing	3,884	4,050	+ 166
Construction	675	723	+ 48
Electricity, gas and water services	67	72	+ 5
Commerce	2,274	2,371	+ 97
Transport and communication	857	898	+ 41
Services	3,947	4,122	+ 175
Wholly unemployed, total	472	493	+ 21
Agriculture, etc.	70	73	+ 3
Other sectors	402	420	+ 18
	(In million man-years)		
Labour force	42.3	43.5	+ 1.2
Employment	34.8	36.2	+ 1.4
Unemployment, whole and partial	7.5	7.3	-0.2

CHAPTER 6
PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

1. EAST PAKISTAN

1. The Annual Plan for East Pakistan, 1970-71 envisages the attainment of a high growth rate in keeping with the objectives of the Fourth Plan. The gross regional product is expected to grow at the rate of 7 per cent as against the realised growth rate of 5 per cent in 1969-70. If this is realised it will permit an improvement in the level of consumption together with higher domestic savings. The projected growth rate is sought to be achieved through higher investment, increased production in agriculture protection from flood damage and utilization of capacity in the manufacturing sector.

Investment Programme for 1970-71

2. In the Annual Development Programme, the allocation for East Pakistan is Rs. 3,850 million and for West Pakistan Rs. 2,850 million. It is proposed to allocate Rs. 300 million for flood control in East Pakistan and Rs. 700 million for Indus Basin (Tarbela Dam) outside A.D.P. Thus, the total programme would be of Rs. 4,150 million in East Pakistan and 3,550 million in West Pakistan. This would mean an acceleration over 1969-70 by 48% in East, 5% in West Pakistan and 24% on the total A.D.P.

3. The major objectives of the Annual Plan is to redistribute development spending. The allocation for West Pakistan provides an increase of only Rs. 150 million, whereas 90% of the total increase in the size of the development programme, Rs. 1,350 million, has been earmarked for East Pakistan on a gross basis. As already mentioned this increase is more than the total increase in public sector development outlay in East Pakistan during Five years ending with 1969-70.

4. The gross Development Programme for East Pakistan has been fixed at Rs. 3,850 million of which the Central expenditure allocable to East Pakistan will come to Rs. 400 million. The net programme as presented by Ministry of Finance in the budget for 1970-71 will, however, be less due to overall gap in the resources for the ADP 1970-71. The net Provincial programme in the public sector will be of the order of Rs. 3,120 million, the net Central expenditure allocable to East Pakistan being of Rs. 358.7 million. The estimated private sector expenditure will be of the order of Rs. 1,500 million and expected outlay on flood control will be Rs. 300 million. The total development expenditure in East Pakistan for 1970-71 is estimated to be Rs. 5,280 million, which if realized will mean acceleration of 24 per cent in a single year.

Provincial Programme in the Public Sector

5. As against a net programme of Rs. 3,120 million, Government of East Pakistan has fixed a gross size of ADP at Rs. 3,670 million to allow operational flexibility in the implementation of the programme.

The inter-sectoral priorities in the gross allocation of the Annual Development Programme of the Government of East Pakistan are shown in the table below :—

TABLE 1
Sectoral allocations ADP 1969 and 1970-71

S. No.	Sector	(Rs. in million)			
		Allocation	1969-70 (Revised) Percentage	Allocation	1970-71 (Gross ADP) Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Food and Agriculture	449.1	17.6	737	20.1
2.	Water	280.6	11.0	270	7.4*
3.	Power	495.0	19.3	660	18.0
4.	Industries, Fuel and Minerals	352.7**	13.6	420	11.4
5.	Transport and Communications	282.6	11.0	465	12.7
6.	Physical Planning and Housing	142.9	5.6	192	5.2
7.	Education and Training	233.5	9.1	405	11.0
8.	Health	116.6	4.5	224	6.1
9.	Social Welfare	11.5	0.5	6	0.2
10.	Manpower and Employment	6.8	0.3	11	0.3
11.	Works Programme and Integrated Rural Development	191.1	7.5	280	7.6
Total		2562.4	100.0	3670	100.0

*The drop compared with 1969-70 is due to exclusion of flood control schemes from the ADP.

**Includes Rs. 5 million as contribution to Equity Participation Fund.

6. Highest priority has been given to the agriculture sector. Agriculture including the Works Programme and Water Management accounts for 35.1 per cent of the allocation. If we add Plan expenditure of flood control, the percentage will go even higher.

7. The directly productive sectors account for 32.8 percent of the total allocation. The ADP for 1970-71 for East Pakistan provides greater emphasis on infrastructure since the absence of adequate basic facilities inhibited growth during the Third Plan period.

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES

Agriculture and Rural Development

8. The important output targets in the agricultural programme of 1970-71 is given in the table below :—

TABLE 2
Important output Targets in Agriculture

Crops	Benchmark (1969-70)	Target (1970-71)	Growth
1. Rice (million tons)	11.71	12.40	6.0
2. Jute (million bales)	7.02	7.25	3.0
3. Sugarcane (million tons)	7.48	8.27	10.6
4. Tea (million lbs.)	67.00	71.00	6.0
5. Potato (million tons)	0.85	0.90	5.9
6. Tobacco (million lbs.)	0.85	—	—
7. Oil Seeds (million tons)	0.21	0.23	9.5

9. The main source of agricultural growth will be the expected increase in the production of rice particularly in 'Aman' with the break-through in IRRI-20 variety of seed. An accelerated rice production programme is already under execution. The additional rice output will result mainly from introduction of high yielding rice varieties intensive and extensive use of fertilizer, provision of water and adequate plant protection measures. An input distribution programme for 1970-71 is given in annexure-I.

10. An additional feature of agricultural development programme is Integrated Rural Development Programme consisting of three specific components, (1) Rural Works Programme, (2) The Thana Irrigation Programme and (3) a two-tier Co-operative Programme. This programme has three primary objectives:

- To create physical facilities necessary for a productive rural economy through the mobilisation of under employed human resources. This will be accomplished through wide spread labour intensive projects to develop farm to market roads, drainage irrigation and flood control works and water management facilities.
- To organise farmers into viable units so that they can take advantage of modern agricultural technology. Under the Thana Irrigation Programme, the farmers will be grouped into viable units for joint farming. The farmers are thus responsible through their groups to pay for the services of water at a subsidised rate, the subsidy being progressively reduced. With irrigation, additional demand for agricultural labour will also be created.
- To create in the rural areas farming units of an economically viable size with the aim of cooperative sharing of agricultural inputs and economic functions. Under the programme a two-tier system of cooperatives with village agricultural cooperative supplied and serviced by Thana level central cooperative association will be established. The programme will concentrate on establishing a system of agricultural credit and savings. Subsequently, the village and Thana associations will take up storage, marketing and processing operations. Thus, through this programme, beside channelling institutional credit for small farmers and linking of credit with marketing, agricultural processing industries such as rice mills, cold storage etc. will be established and managed to the maximum extent possible by agricultural cooperatives.

11. This programme will ensure expansion of institutional credit to agriculture and supply of agricultural inputs under a package programme. Further, the existing rate of subsidy on agricultural inputs will be continued and incentives to the cultivators, particularly of jute, will be extended through price support policy.

12. Success of the food production programme, however, requires increased measures for flood protection. For 1970-71, a programme of Rs. 300 million is envisaged for Flood Control. It is expected that an attainable flood protection programme will commence in the first year of the Fourth Plan with the support of World Bank.

13. The programme as out-lined above is expected to result in a sectoral growth rate of 5.3 per cent in agriculture :

TABLE 3
Growth of Agriculture Sector

	G. R. P.		Growth rate
	1969-70	1970-71	
Agriculture	1234.4	1299.8	5.3

Industry

14. The public sector expenditure in industry will concentrate on utilisation of existing capacity and initiation of new projects like Petro-chemical Complex, the General Electric Manufacturing Plant etc. The expansion of Steel Mill has already been completed while the execution of projects like Machine Tool Factory etc. will be accelerated. Other important projects in the public sector relate to the production of cement and paper pulp and agricultural machinaries and equipment.

15. For ensuring adequate supply of raw materials and spares, larger commodity aid is being sought for, where strategic raw materials are not available under AID/Barter, cash foreign exchange may be made available.

16. In the private sector new fiscal and monetary measures including corporate tax credit, differentiated import duties on machinaries, spares and raw materials, differential excise duties, extended terms of financing, cheaper institutional credits etc. are being undertaken to encourage private investment.

17. Some important growth targets for industries sector are indicated below :

TABLE 4
Major Industrial Targets for 1970-71

	Output in 1969-70	Output in 1970-71	Growth rate %
1. Sugar (000 tons)	90	122	25.0
2. Cement (000 tons)	72	135	87.5
3. Fertilizer (000 tons)	95	322	238.9
4. Paper and News Print (000 tons)	83	90	8.4
5. Jute Textile (000 tons)	620	710	14.5
6. Steel (000 tons)	55	150	172.7
7. Cotton Textiles (yarn /million lbs.)	108	118	10.0

It is expected that the rates of growth of GRP in the industrial sector will be 15 per cent.

Power

18. In the Power Sector emphasis has been placed on distribution to restore the balance between generation and distribution so that the present exorbitant power rate can be adjusted. A major Central programme in the power sector is the Rooppur Nuclear Plan, while work on East-West Inter-connector will be taken up under the Provincial programme for meeting the power needs of areas west of Jumna.

19. A general problem in the public sector programme in power and industry as well as in the development of water resources is the rupee debt burden. Exercises are being undertaken for rescheduling and scaling down of outstanding debts.

Other Sectors

20. With a sectoral growth rate of 5.3 per cent it is expected that growth in other sectors will stand at 7.6 per cent. Faster growth of the other sectors is expected to originate from construction and trade following the execution of flood control programme and large imports envisaged in the Plan.

Growth prospect for 1970-71

21. Thus with sectoral growth rates of 5.3% in Agriculture, 15.0% in Industry and 7.6% in other sectors, the G.R.P. is expected to grow at the rate of 7.0% in 1970-71.

TABLE 5
Growth rate in East Pakistan

Sector	G. R. P.		Growth rate
	1969-70	1970-71	
	(Rs. in million)		
Agriculture	12344	12998	53
Industry	2003	2303	150
Other	7970	8578	76
Total	2231.7	2387.9	7.0

Private Sector

22. The 1970-71 target for private investment of Rs. 1500 million are much above the preliminary estimated private investment of Rs. 1200 million in 1969-70. Fiscal and monetary policies for supporting the investment programme have been initiated. On the fiscal side, existing inducements have been strengthened and new ones introduced, such as the extension of tax holiday, tax credit to corporations for reinvestment, differential tariffs for import of machineries and essential raw materials into East Pakistan, differential excise and sales tax etc. In the monetary field, credit facilities are being expanded.

Institutional credit availability is expected to be of the order of Rs. 411 million as against Rs. 34.8 million in 1969-70. The shortage of matching equity capital has been one of the basic problems of private investment in East Pakistan. The Equity Participation Fund, set up in 1969-70 has been strengthened, first, by making participation in the Fund eligible for tax credit and second, by according rediscounting facility to the Fund. Besides, Commercial Banks will also play a crucial role in providing not only working capital but also long term financing to the private sector. For this capital refinancing scheme of the State Bank is being liberalised. Another important step envisaged, is to set up a consortium of financial institutions including insurance houses for pioneering private ventures.

Financing of the ADP 1970-71

23. The net size of ADP, Rs. 3,120 million excluding the annual allocation for flood control is to be financed as follows :

TABLE 6
Financing of ADP, 1970-71

	Rs. in million)	
	1969-70 (Revised)	1970-71 (Budget)
1. Domestic Resources :		
(a) Provincial Government	143	200
(b) Central Government*		
(i) Grant	186	138
(ii) Loan	1755	2132
	2084	2470
2. Project Aid :		
(i) Grant	10	27
(ii) Loan	468	627
	Total (net)	
Expected operational shortfall in Development Expenditure	2562	3124
		546
	Total Gross	
	2562	3670

*Central Government development assistance includes rupee resources generated under PL-480 and commodity aid.

24. Since the revenue surplus will be almost nil, the Provincial Government's contribution will consist of net capital receipt to the extent of Rs. 197.7 million. The share of project aid has increased from 18 per cent in 1969-70 to 21 per cent in 1970-71. The absorption of commodity aid and PL-480 import needs to be raised to utilise the increased project aid.

25. The foreign private investment and foreign aid for private sector through IDBP and PICIC is estimated to be of Rs. 200 million. The residual, Rs. 1300 million, is to be financed by bank credit of Rs. 500 million, specialised institutions credit of Rs. 250 million and private saving and retained earnings of Rs. 550 million.

Import Requirements

26. The import requirements for current operations of agriculture and manufacturing sectors, consumption targets, and the investment programme have been worked out after taking into consideration domestic production and stock adjustments. The table below gives major import targets for 1970-71 :

TABLE 7
Major Import Requirements for 1970-71

Commodity	(Rs. in million)	
	Quantity	Value
1. Foodgrains :		
(a) Wheat (lakh tons)	12.00	360
(b) Rice (lakh tons)	6.00	300
2. Agricultural Inputs :		
(a) Fertilizer (lakh tons)	3.81	170
(b) Pesticides (lakh tons)	0.15	131
(c) Pump engine (units)	5000	5
3. Industrial Raw materials and spares	—	1150
4. Fuel :		
(a) Coal (lakh tons)	10.00	120
(b) Crude Petroleum (lakh tons)	15.00	96
5. Investment Inputs :		
(a) Cement (lakh tons)	6.75	81
(b) Construction Steel (lakh tons)	—	490
(c) Machinery	—	851
(d) Transport Equipment	—	202

Consumption Plan

27. A comprehensive consumption plan has been worked out for essential items like foodgrain, milk, meat, fruits, fats and oil, vegetables, pulses, sugar, tea and cotton textiles, which account for 70—80 per cent of the expenditure of a representative household. The balance between supply and demand is to be met by an effective import programme. The supply requirements, production and import targets of the major consumption goods are indicated in the following table :

TABLE 8
Consumption Plan and Supply for 1970-71*

	Consumption Target	Production Target	Import Target
1. Rice } (million tons)	12.5	12.4	1.8
2. Wheat }			
3. Fats and oils (000 tons)	168.0	55.0	113.0
4. Sugar (lakh tons)	2.5	1.2	1.3
5. Tea (million lbs.)	16.8	70.0	—
6. Cotton Textiles (million yards)	640.0	440.0	260.0

*Production targets are gross including seed and wastages ; import targets provide for stock adjustment.

PROVINCES OF WEST PAKISTAN

The Annual Plan for 1970-71 has set a growth rate target of 5.5 per cent for West Pakistan. This growth target reflects the strategy of allowing only a marginal increase in investment. During the year, the main endeavour will be to consolidate and capitalize upon breakthrough in wheat and rice, reinforce agricultural potential by extending subsidized inputs and price incentives to cotton and edible oils and ensure utilization of existing industrial capacity with particular emphasis on engineering industries.

The size and structure of the public sector programme envisaged for 1970-71 reflects the Fourth Plan's regional and social objectives. The size of the Programme for the whole country has been fixed at Rs. 7,700 million (including Tarbela and Flood Control); an increase of 24 per cent over the estimated expenditure of Rs. 6,200 million in 1969-70. Out of this allocation Rs. 4,150 million have been allocated to East Pakistan and Rs. 3,550 million to West Pakistan. The allocation for West Pakistan provides for an increase of Rs. 150 million or 5 per cent over the year 1969-70 as compared to an increase of Rs. 1,350 million or 48 per cent in case of East Pakistan for accelerating pace of development in that wing.

Of the total allocation of Rs. 3,550 million for the Western Wing, Rs. 700 million have been earmarked for Tarbela and Rs. 500 million for the Central Programmes to be executed in West Pakistan leaving a balance of Rs. 2,350 million. Of this, the autonomous bodies like P.W.R., WAPDA, ADC, PIDC, etc. take up Rs. 1,226.4 million. The four new Provinces are thus left with Rs. 1,122.6 million only against which a gross programme of Rs. 1,147.6 million has been drawn up anticipating an operational shortfall of Rs. 24.0 million. The break-up of the programme for 1970-71 between the four Provinces and the autonomous bodies is as follows:—

TABLE 1

ADP—1970-71 allocation to West Pakistan Provinces

Name of the Province/Agency	(Million Rs)
A. Provinces:	
1. The Punjab	618.4
2. Sind	270.3
3. N. W. F. P.	179.0
4. Baluchistan	79.9
Total (Provinces)	1,147.6

TABLE 2

ADP—1970-71 allocations to West Pakistan Autonomons Bodies

B. Autonomous Bodies:	
1. P. W. R.	275.0 (un-allocable)
2. WPIDC	78.1
3. WAPDA	674.4
(i) Water	220.9
(ii) Power	453.5 (un-allocable)
4. WPADC	170.6
5. WPSIC	15.0
6. A.C. (G.O.W.P.)	13.2
Total (Autonomous Bodies)	1,226.3
GRAND TOTAL (GROSS)	2,373.9

Out of the total allocation of Rs. 1,226.4 million for the autonomous bodies, Rs. 728.5 million is un-allocable between provinces (Rs. 453.5 million for Power and Rs. 275.0 million for PWR). The remaining amount of Rs. 497.8 million can, however, be notionally allocated province-wise as shown below:—

TABLE 3

Notional distribution of Autonomous Bodies ADP among Provinces

										(Million rupees)
The Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250.8
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181.0
NWFP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.2
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.8
Total										497.8

Thus, taking into account the Provincial Governments Annual Development Programmes and the allocable annual development programmes of the autonomous bodies, the province-wise position totals up to Rs. 1645.4 million which has been distributed to the four Provinces in the ratio of 52.9 per cent for the Punjab, 27.4 per cent for Sind, 14.2 per cent for NWFP and 5.5 per cent for Baluchistan. These allocations are summarized in the following table:

TABLE 4

A.D.P.—1970-71 allocation to various Provinces

										(Rs. in million)
Name of the Province					Provincial ADP	Autono- mous Bo- dies	Total 2 & 3	Percent- age share Total ADP	Popula- tion por- tion (1961 Census)	
1					2	3	4	5	6	
1.	The Punjab	..	..	..	618.4	250.8	869.6	52.9	62.3	
2.	Sind	..	..	..	270.3	181.0	451.3	27.4	20.4	
3.	NWFP	..	..	..	179.0	55.2	234.2	14.2	14.0	
4.	Baluchistan	..	..	..	79.9	10.8	90.7	5.5	3.3	
					1147.6	497.8	1645.4	100.0	100.0	

These allocations attempt to take into account the share of population of each province, its present stage of under development and its expenditure on development during the year 1969-70. An effort has been made to provide for the most rapid acceleration in development expenditure in NWFP and Baluchistan.

Of the four new provinces only the Punjab gets less than its proportionate share on the basis of population. This has been inevitable in an effort to provide a sharper edge in favour of NWFP and Baluchistan without letting Sind decelerate. However, Punjab Programme for 1970-71 provides for an acceleration of about 9 per cent over 1969-70. In case of Sind the acceleration is 5 per cent while NWFP and Baluchistan will have an acceleration of about 37 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. In this way an attempt has been made to meet the special requirements of relatively backward areas of West Pakistan.

In distributing the funds among the new provinces and in formulating their development programmes, care has been taken to emphasize the social sectors as far as possible. This is in line with the declared objectives and strategy of the Fourth Five Year Plan which aims at striking a viable synthesis between economic dynamic and social justice. The essential ongoing and aided projects have been protected. The continuing importance of agriculture has been recognized by providing adequately for key inputs such as fertilizers and plant protection materials.

The Sector-wise composition of the programme in respect of the four new provinces and autonomous bodies is given in the following table:—

TABLE 5
Sectoral allocations in Provinces 1970-71

					(Rs. in millions)				
					Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total
A. Provincial Programmes:									
1.	Agriculture	..	..	..	83.6	34.4	13.0	9.0	140.0
2.	Water	..	..	..	37.5	33.0	6.3	10.3	87.1
3.	Power	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Industry	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Fuels and Minerals	..	..	..	5.7	2.1	0.5	—	8.3
6.	Transport and Communications	..	..	..	140.5	34.0	10.1	14.7	199.3
7.	Physical Planning and Housing	..	..	..	90.8	71.2	3.2	10.7	175.9
8.	Education and Training	..	..	..	143.9	55.6	26.1	7.3	232.9
9.	Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Family Planning	..	..	..	83.6	26.8	31.9	4.7	147.0
11.	Social Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Manpower	..	..	..	7.8	3.2	0.6	1.0	12.6
13.	Works Programme	..	..	..	25.0	10.0	18.1	5.1	58.2
14.	Frontier Regions	..	..	..	—	—	9.2	—	9.2
15.	Block Allocation	..	..	..	—	—	60.0	17.1	77.1
					618.4	270.3	179.0	79.9	1147.6
B. Autonomous Bodies :									
1.	WAPDA (Water)	..	..	..	126.7	70.1	22.0	2.1	220.9
2.	WPADC	..	..	..	81.4	67.7	12.2	0.3	170.6
3.	WPIDC	..	..	..	29.0	24.0	18.2	6.9	78.1
4.	WPSIC	..	..	..	6.9	3.7	2.9	1.5	15.0
5.	A. C. (G. O. W. P.)	..	..	..	6.8	6.4	—	—	13.2
Total (Aut. Bodies) ..					250.8	180.9	55.3	10.8	497.8
Total A & B ..					869.2	451.2	234.3	90.7	1645.4

TABLE 6

Total outlay in West Pakistan 1970-71

(In million Rs.)

Agency	Allocation
1. Provincial Governments	1645.4
2. P. W. R. (un-allocable)	275.0
3. Power (un-allocable)	453.5
4. Total Provincial and Autonomous bodies	2373.9
5. Shortfall	23.9
6. Net A.D.P.	2350.0
7. Tarbela (Out-side A.D.P.)	700.0
8. Central Programme	500.0
9. Total outlay in West Pakistan	3550.0

AGRICULTURE

The main feature of the Public Sector programme will be consolidation of the agricultural gains achieved during the Third Plan period. The allocation for agriculture in West Pakistan is Rs. 265.5 million or 15 per cent of the total programme—Punjab getting Rs. 161.8 million, Sind Rs. 70.4 million, NWFP Rs. 24.0 million and Baluchistan Rs. 9.3 million. The allocation for agriculture and allied sectors (Water, Power, Rural Development etc.), during the Plan year 1970-71 works out to be 39.6 per cent of the total Programme in West Pakistan.

Of the total allocation of Rs. 265.5 million, Rs. 140.0 million will be spent by the provincial agricultural departments and the balance of Rs. 125.5 million by the Agricultural Development Corporation.

The major element in the strategy for agricultural growth in 1970-71 will be extension of cultivation through additional irrigation facilities and stepping up the programme of distribution of major inputs and services—distribution of fertilizers, improved seeds and pesticides etc.

The major output targets in agriculture are indicated below:—

TABLE 7
Major crop targets in West Pakistan

Item	Units	1969-70 Actual estimates	1970-71 Targets
1. Wheat	'000' tons	7,000	7,500
2. Rice	'000' tons	2,370	2,500
3. Cotton	'000' bales	3,015	3,300
4. Sugarcane	'000' tons	23,100	23,800

In Punjab the allocation for agriculture is Rs. 161.8 million: Rs. 83.6 million for Departments and Rs. 78.2 million for the Agricultural Development Corporation. The main expenditure will be on procurement of pesticides and spraying equipment, mechanization schemes, agricultural research and agriculture extension work. The provision for mechanization schemes is for maintenance and operation of 526 bulldozers, 196 hand power plants, 93 tractors and 10 power rigs. This equipment will be used during 1970-71 for reclamation of 1400 acres of land and for bringing 200 acres under contour ploughing and 8900 acres under range improvement schemes.

Provision has also been made for consolidation works in respect of land holdings in as many as 19 districts of the Punjab. Under cooperatives, the main emphasis will be on the establishment of cooperative consumers societies and reconstruction of rural credit etc.

In Sind, the allocation for agriculture is Rs. 70.4 million—Rs. 34.4 million for the department and Rs. 36.0 million for the ADC.

During 1970-71, the development outlay on agriculture in Sind is expected to lead to installation of 500 tubewells and levelling of about 800 acres of land. Besides, agriculture production will be further encouraged through distribution of better seeds and protection against plant disease and other pests.

For N. W. F. P., the allocation for agriculture is Rs. 24.0 million—13.0 million for departments and Rs. 11.0 million for the A.D.C. The main expenditure will be on agriculture research, procurement of pesticides and spraying equipment etc. In the forestry sub-sector provision has been made for the development of Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar and the Aerial forest Inventory and Land use survey in the Northern Regions.

In Baluchistan, the allocation for the development of agriculture is Rs. 9.3 million—Rs. 9.0 million for the departments and Rs. 0.3 million for the A.D.C. The main expenditure will be on mechanisation, agriculture research, procurement of pesticides and seed Multiplication and distribution. It is expected that the expenditure under mechanization will lead to installation of 100 tubewells and construction of 15 surface wells. A relatively high allocation of Rs. 31.3 lacs has been made for foodgrains storage because of the need for construction of adequate storage facilities for foodstocks especially the wheat.

WATER

The Annual Development Programme 1970-71 provides a sum of Rs. 345.0 million for the development of Water Resources in West Pakistan. The agency-wise break-up is as under:—

								Rs. in Million
WAPDA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220.9
ADC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.0
Departments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87.1
								345.0
The Province-wise break-up of this allocation is indicated below:								Rs. in million
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167.4
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135.8
NWFP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.4
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.4
								345.0

The programme under this sector is aimed at (a) provision of better and additional irrigation facilities (b) drainage and reclamation of lands affected by salinity and water logging and (c) protection of lands and property through flood control schemes.

The province of the Punjab has been allocated Rs. 167.4 million—Rs. 37.5 million to be spent by the provincial Government and the remaining Rs. 129.9 million by the autonomous bodies *i.e.* WAPDA and ADC. Under the Provincial Programme, the allocation of Rs. 37.5 million includes Rs. 30.5 million for 70 on going schemes and Rs. 7.0 million for 21 new schemes. Amongst the On-going Schemes priority has been given to the construction of head-work, and other works in Taunsa Barrage, construction of Satiana Sum-undry drainage system, drainage facilities in Ramnagar area and construction of the Chak Bandi, drainage system.

The Water programme of WAPDA allocable to the Punjab has been fixed at Rs. 126.7 million. The main expenditure will be on Drainage and Reclamation and includes Rs. 63.7 million for SCARP (Chaj Doab), Rs. 34.0 million for SCARP-III (Lower Thal) and Rs. 12.8 million for SCARP-IV (Uper Rechna). Amongst the new schemes provision of Rs. 2.5 million has been made for SCARP-VI (Bahawalpur) and Rs. 2.6 million for SCARP-V (Schorkot) in the Punjab.

In Sind, the allocation for water sector which is 12.21% of the Provincial Government's ADP is earmarked for 43 on-going schemes (Rs. 16.5 million) and 13 new schemes (Rs. 16.5 million). Considerable flexibility has been kept in the allocation for the new schemes by keeping a block provision of Rs. 13.1 million for various small irrigation schemes in the Thar and Kohistan Area. The autonomous bodies allocable programme in Sind amounts to Rs. 102.8 million for water sector. Of this WAPDA will spend as much as Rs. 70.1 million mainly on Karachi Irrigation Project (Rs. 15.3 million), SCARP-Khairpur (Rs. 4.4 million) and SCARP-Rohri North (Rs. 46.0 million).

The Water programme of ADC includes G. M. Barrage Drainage Works (Rs. 10.0 million), the Guddu Barrage projects (Rs. 7.2 million).

N. W. F. P.—The Province of NWFP has been allocated Rs. 29.4 million for water development Rs. 6.3 million under the programme of the departments and Rs. 23.1 million by the autonomous bodies *i.e.* WAPDA and ADC.

The relatively small allocation of Rs. 6.3 million which is 3.5% of the Provincial ADP is earmarked for 21 on-going schemes of which two schemes *viz.* Kurram Garhi Multipurpose Project (Rs. 2.0 million) and Warsak High level (Rs. 2.0 million) pre-empt the bulk of the allocation.

WAPDA's programme in NWFP includes Rs. 13.0 million for Khanpur and Tanda Dam Projects in Hazara and Kohat Districts and Rs. 5.0 million for the Gomal Zam in Dera Ismail Khan District.

For Baluchistan, the allocation is Rs. 12.4 million—Rs. 10.3 million for the departmental and Rs. 2.1 million for the WAPDA. The relatively high allocation for this sector which is 12.89% of the Provincial ADP underlines the necessity for arranging adequate water supply for the development of agricultural crops. Of the total allocation of Rs. 10.3 million, Rs. 2.3 million has been earmarked for survey and investigations and Rs. 8.0 million for as many as 29 small irrigation, flood regulation and open canals schemes.

WAPDA's programme is mainly for survey and investigation.

POWER

The allocation for Power sector of WAPDA has been fixed at Rs. 453.5 million. It is not possible to allocate budgetary provision for WAPDA's Power programme between the four Provinces, either notionally or otherwise because the schemes/projects are basically indivisible. The main expenditure under this sector will be :

	(Million Rupees)								
(1) Power Generation	153.1
(2) Power Transmission..	59.2
(3) Power Distribution	240.4
(4) Miscellaneous	0.8
Total									453.5

At the end of the year 1969-70 WAPDA's total generating capacity is estimated at 1,311.00 mega-watts. During the year 1970-71 expenditure of Rs. 153.1 million on Power generation will enable WAPDA to increase its generating capacity by an additional 100.00 mega-watts.

In the field of power transmission the bulk of the allocation will be spent on Northern Zone Transmission scheme (Rs. 24.914 million). The Northern Zone Transmission Extension scheme (Rs. 21.191 million) and the Southern Zone Transmission Scheme (Rs. 10.600 million). Under Power distribution, WAPDA has given 65,350 new connections during 1969-70—60,000 general connections 3,850 industrial connections and 1,500 tubewell connections. During 1970-71 it is expected that 1,25,000 new power connections will be provided including 1,16,400 general connections, 6,000 industrial connections and 2,500 tubewell connections.

Industry, Fuels and Minerals

The development programme for 1970-71 provides a sum of Rs. 114.6 million for the development of Industry, Fuels and Minerals in West Pakistan distributed as under :—

TABLE 8
Distribution of Industry among Provinces

Agency						(Million Rupees)	
	Punjab	Sind	N. W. F. P.	Balu-chistan	Total		
1. Provincial Departments	5.7	2.1	0.5	—	8.3		
2. P.I.D.C.	29.0	24.0	18.2	6.9	78.1		
3. S.I.C.	6.9	3.7	2.9	1.5	15.0		
4. A. C. (Government of West Pakistan) ..	6.8	6.4	—	—	13.2		
Total	48.4	36.2	21.6	8.4	114.6		

2. In the Industry sector the major emphasis has been on the domestic production of capital equipment and intermediate goods, on projects that are in advanced stage of completion and on fuller utilization of installed capacity and balancing and modernization of existing plants.

3. In the field of Fuels and Minerals work will include projects like Swat China Clay and investigations of Minerals in N.W.F.P., development of Rock Salt Mines in the Punjab, Degari Coal Mines and Iron Ore mines in Chagai in Baluchistan and Survey and investigation for Minerals in the Province of Sind.

Under industry the Programme of the department's includes schemes like the Industrial Estate at Multan and the Research and Development Unit for Electrical and Metal Industry in the Punjab; Industrial Estate at Sukkur in Sind and Establishment of Industrial Estate at Peshawar in N.W.F.P.

The West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation has been allocated Rs. 78.1 million for its development works in the four provinces. In the Punjab the main expenditure will be on the Heavy Mechanical Complex at Rawalpindi (Rs.22.5 million) the Heavy Electrical Complex, Taxila (Rs. 1.0 million) and the Central Foundry and forge, Taxila (Rs. 2.0 million).

In Sind the main expenditure will be on the Machine Tool Factory (Rs. 20.840 million) and the Management Development Programme (Rs. 2.0 million).

In N.W.F.P., the main expenditure will be on the forest Industry Complex (Rs. 10.90 million).

In Baluchistan a block provision of Rs. 2.0 million has been made for Survey and investigation.

The programme of Small Industry Corporation has been allocated Rs. 15.0 million which is spread thinly over 101 on-going schemes and 13 new schemes.

The allocation of Rs. 13.2 million for the Associated Cement Works is earmarked for the rehabilitation, modernization and balancing of Wah Cement Works and Extension of Rohri Cement Works in the Punjab and Sind respectively.

Some of the major output targets in Industry are indicated below :—

TABLE 9

Major Industrial targets in West Pakistan

Item	Unit	1969-70 Actual Estimates	1970-71 Targets
1. White Sugar	000 tons	600	660
2. Vegetable Ghee	000 tons	151	189
3. Cotton Yarn	000 tons	520	540
4. Writing, Printing and packing papers	000 tons	11	15
5. Cement	000 tons	3,200	3,600
6. Steel	000 tons	60	70
7. Chemical Fertilizers (Nutrient tons) ..	000 tons	140	160
8. Natural Gas	'000' million cft.	115	125
9. Coal	000 tons	1,300	1,700

Transport and Communications

The A.D.P. 1970-71 makes an allocation of Rs. 482.3 million for Transport and Communications in West Pakistan—Rs. 275.0 million for Pakistan Western Railways and Rs. 199.3 million for Road Programme of the departments and Rs. 8.0 million for A.D.C. Roads. The Railway Programme has been treated as un-allocable province-wise. The allocation for Roads, however, is allocable and distributed as under :—

									(Million Rupees)
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140.5
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.0
NWFP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.1
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.7
Total									199.3

The Road Programme included in the A.D.P. 1970-71 envisages the construction of 250 miles of High Type roads in West Pakistan in addition to the improvement of unmetalled (Kacha) roads and the construction of several bridges.

In the Province of the Punjab the programme provides Rs. 120 million for 78 on-going schemes, Rs. 19.0 million for 34 new schemes and Rs. 1.5 million for Tools and Plants. High priority has been given to the Sheikhpura-Sargodha Highway, the High Level Bridge over Chenab and the Lahore-Lyallpur Highway as these three projects are being financed partly through foreign loans. It is imperative that adequate rupee cover is given to aided projects in order to utilise foreign aid to the maximum.

In Sind the allocation is earmarked for 30 ongoing schemes (Rs. 25.1 million) and 10 new schemes (Rs. 7.6 million) and Tools and Plants (Rs. 1.3 million). Amongst the ongoing schemes, priority has been given to the aided projects mainly the Karachi-Hyderabad Super-Highway, the pilot Maintenance scheme and general consultants. Substantial provision has also been made for the Indus Highway Roads. Besides, a sum of Rs. 8.0 million will be spent by the A.D.C. on the construction of roads in G. M. Barrage (Rs. 4.5 million) and Guddu Barrage area (Rs. 3.5 million).

In N.W.F.P., the entire provision has been earmarked for 13 ongoing schemes, priority is being given to improvement and widening of the Peshawar Kohat Road, improvement and widening of road from Dhane-sar to Dera Ismail Khan and Construction of road from Giloti to Chashma.

In Baluchistan, the allocation for roads is about 18.4 per cent of the provincial Government's programme. This comparatively high allocation for this sector is because of the urgent need to develop the physical infrastructure facilities especially communications in this backward province. The entire allocation is for 11 ongoing schemes out of which the bulk is pre-empted by the R.C.D. Highway (Rs. 10.0 million).

RAILWAYS

An allocation of Rs. 275.0 million has been made for Railway in West Pakistan. The main emphasis has been placed on the completion of ongoing projects. Some of the important projects included in the programme are Kashmore-Dera Ghazi Khan Rail Link (Rs. 12.0 million); carriage factory at Islamabad (Rs. 42.0 million), Provision of mechanized Marshalling yard at Samasata (Rs. 1.5 million), and introduction of Electric Traction (Rs. 4.5 million). The programme for Rolling Stocks (Rs. 128.816 million) accounts for 46.8 per cent of the total allocation and Rehabilitation and improvement of track for 11.2%. To add to the rolling stock, 400 wagons will be procured during the year.

The allocation for signalling and line capacity works amounts to Rs. 13.540 million. Some other ongoing projects include Amruka-Wasawewala Rail Link; Islamabad Spur, Doubling of Track between Kotri and Hyderabad and Metre-gauge carriage and wagons repair shops at Hyderabad. Adequate provision has also been made for Rehabilitation and Expansion of workshops at various places.

PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The A.D.P. 1970-71 provides an allocation of Rs. 176.0 million for the development of Physical Planning and Housing Sector in West Pakistan—Rs. 90.8 million for Punjab, Rs. 71.2 million for Sind ; Rs. 3.2 million for N.W.F.P., and Rs. 10.7 million for Baluchistan and Rs. 0.1 million for A.D.C. to be spent in Sind.

The major programmes in this sector relate to low income housing, water supply, drainage and sewerage general housing, Government Offices and building and Government Servants Housing. Development of Urban Plots and extension of urban housing facilities for industrial and non-industrial low income groups are major component of the urban works programme. It is expected that about 10,000 urban residential plots will be developed during the year and 60 villages will be provided with the drinking water facilities. Four towns will be covered under urban Works Programme for augmenting water supply and sewerage facilities.

In the Punjab the important schemes are Katcha Multan Road schemes, Greater Lahore Water supply, sewerage and drainage scheme and Water supply, schemes at Gujranwala, Multan and Rawalpindi. A provision of Rs. 13.9 million has been earmarked for 17 low income and middle housing schemes in various parts of the Punjab.

In Sind the important schemes include the Greater Karachi Bulk Water supply schemes and the water supply and sewerage Renovation schemes of the Karachi Municipal Corporation. An allocation of Rs. 7.0 million has been made for low-income housing schemes. Among the on-going schemes priority has been given to drainage works at Hyderabad, Hyderabad Water Supply scheme and the Nawabshah water supply scheme.

The North West Frontier Province has been allocated Rs. 3.2 million. The main expenditure will be on Basic Development ; Urban Water supply schemes, Government Servants Housing and Government Offices and Buildings.

In Baluchistan necessary provision has been made for Gwadar Water Supply scheme and the Bagh Water Supply scheme. Adequate provision has been made for constructing necessary accommodation both office and residential for the new Provincial Government.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

A provision of Rs. 232.9 million has been made for the development of Education and Training facilities in West Pakistan during the Plan Year 1970-71. The allocation for the Punjab Province is Rs. 143.9 million ; Sind Rs. 55.6 million ; N.W.F.P. Rs. 26.1 million and Baluchistan Rs. 7.3 million.

The percentage share of Education Sector in the respective Provincial Development Programmes is 23.27 per cent for Punjab ; 20.75% for Sind ; 14.56% for N.W.F.P. and 9.14% for Baluchistan. The relatively larger allocations for this Sector are reflective of the Governments declared policy for giving high priority to the needs of the Social Sectors.

In addition to allocations made in the A.D.P. adequate amounts have been provided for in the non-development budget for the Education Sector. The rise in the Wages and salary bill of the Education Sector as a result of revision of pay scales has been provided for in the non-developmental allocation for Education.

During the year 1970-71 number of primary schools in West Pakistan expected to increase by 2,940 ; Junior/Middle High Schools by 180 ; High Schools by 45 and vocational institutions by 5.

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

The Health and Family Planning Sector has been allocated Rs. 147 million in the A.D.P. 1970-71, the province-wise break-up of this allocation by major programmes is indicated in the following table :—

TABLE 10

Break-up of Health allocations among the Provinces

Programme	(Million Rs.)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
1. Family Planning Programme ..	27.6	9.3	5.2	0.4	42.5
2. Malaria Eradication	23.6	3.8	12.2	1.0	40.6
3. General Health Services	32.4	13.7	14.5	3.3	63.9
Total ..	83.6	26.8	31.9	4.7	147.0

The Programme for 1970-71 envisages some shift in emphasis from Preventive to curative medicine effected through 1970-71 health programme as a policy measure. Major effort will therefore, be made to build tiers of curative health institutions from the village level to the district level. This, however, does not mean neglect of preventive measures as the Malaria Eradication, small pox eradication and B.C.G. vaccination programmes will continue.

During the year the number of doctors is expected to increase by 600 ; nurses by 400 ; hospital beds by 400 ; and Rural Health Centres/sub-centres by 338.

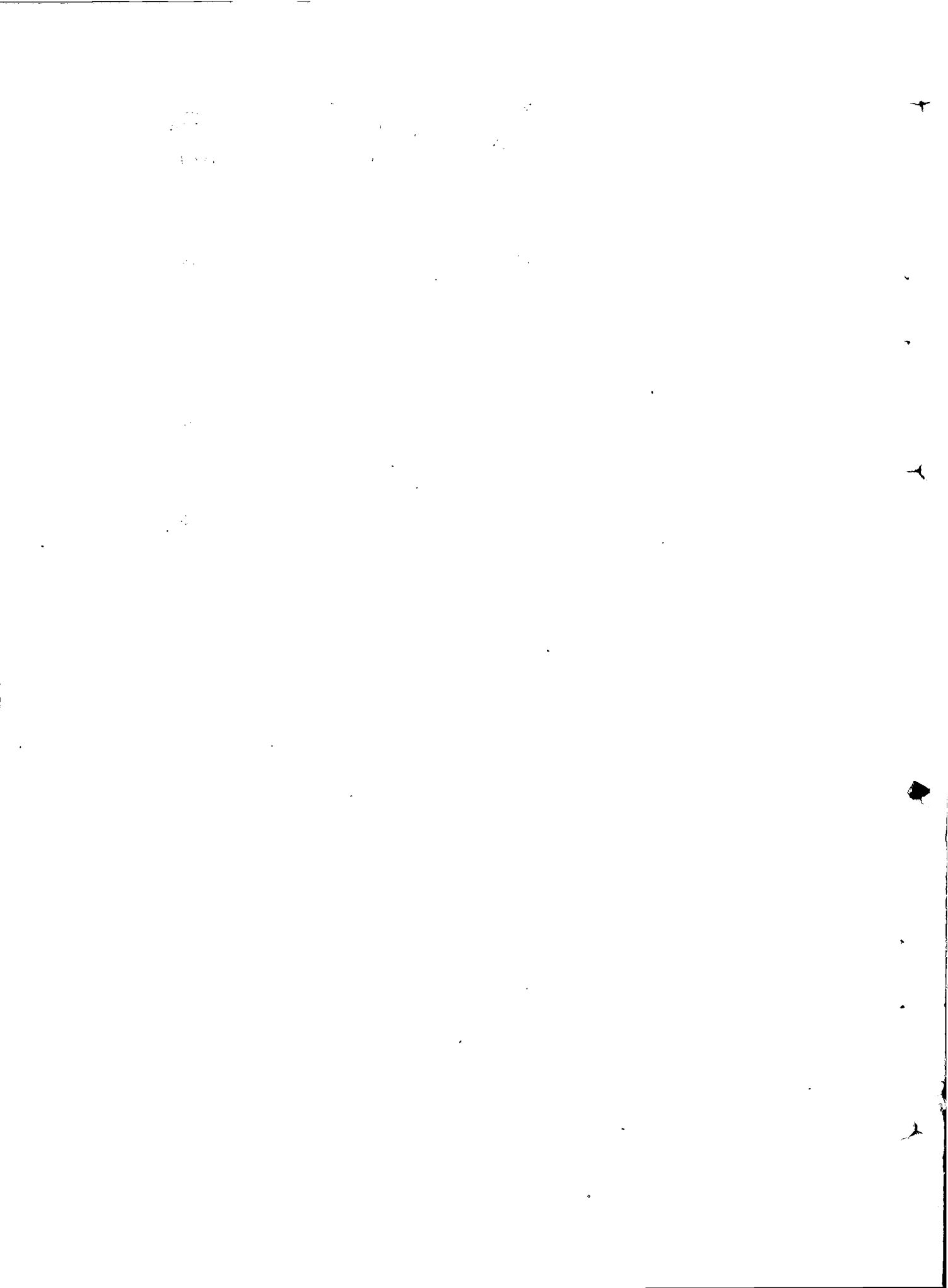
The main expenditure from the allocations for General Health will be on construction and establishment of 75 Rural Health Units in Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lyallpur and Sheikhpura districts of the Punjab ; 27 Rural Health Units in Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts of Sind ; 41 Rural Health Units in Bannu, D. I. Khan and Kohat Districts of N.W.F.P. Besides, improvement and or expansion of Medical Colleges/Hospitals in the four provinces will continue during the year. In Baluchistan bulk of the allocation will be spent on the Miss Fatima Jinnah Sanatorium, T.B. Sanatorium, Quetta and Sandeman Civil Hospital.

Works Programme

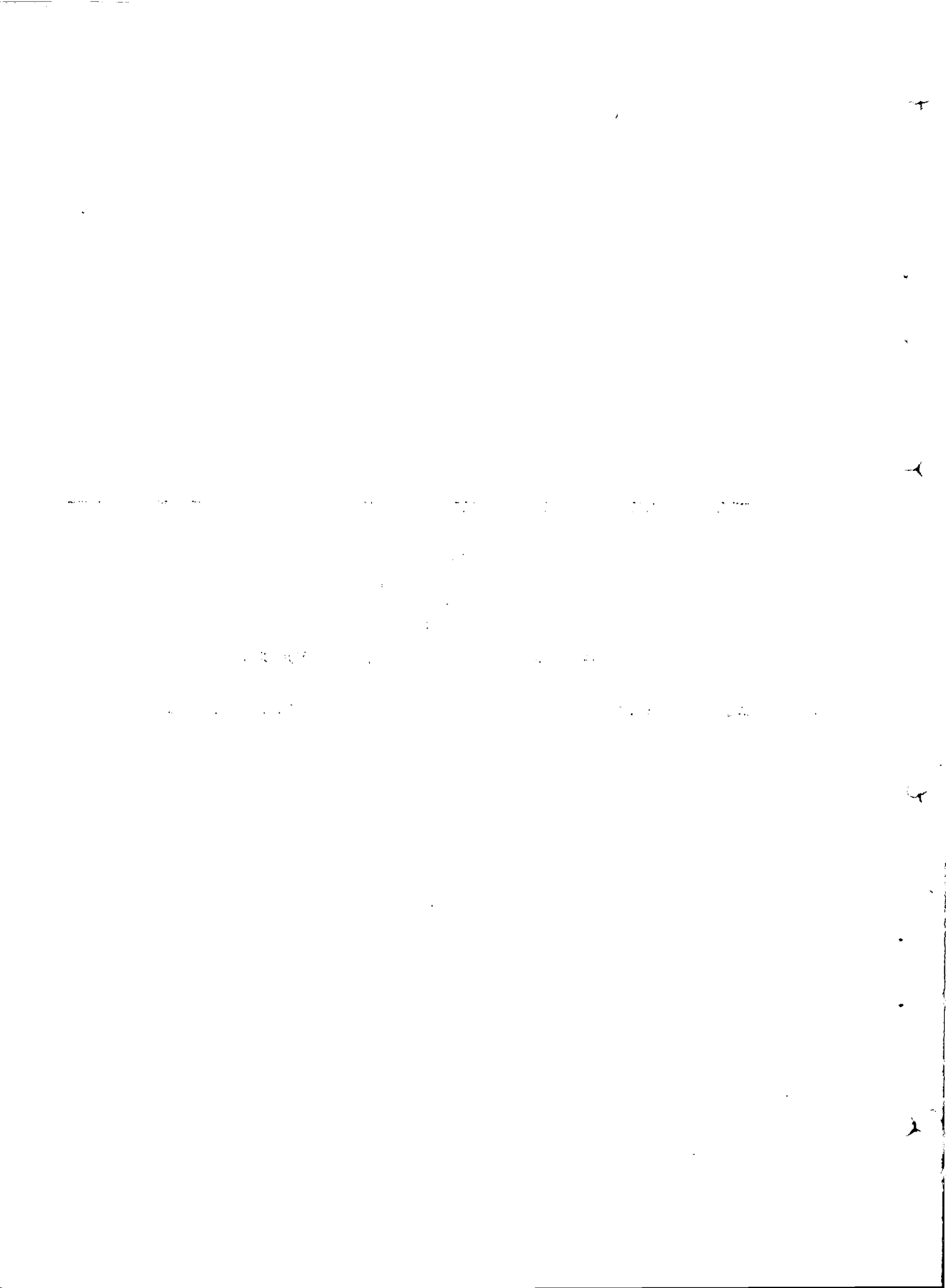
The development programme for 1970-71 makes an allocation of Rs. 58.2 million for undertaking Works Programme in West Pakistan Rs. 25.0 million in Punjab, Rs. 10.0 million in Sind, Rs. 18.1 million in N.W. F.P. and Rs. 5.1 million in Baluchistan.

The broad emphasis will continue for works resulting in increased agricultural production, construction of foodgrain storage godowns, rural water supply and rural roads etc.

Urban Works Programme will also be introduced into development Planning. It envisages slum clearance, improving water supply and other basic facilities and services needed in big towns. This would also create large employment opportunities and thus will be instrumental in removing general tension and discontent prevailing in our growing urban areas.



PART II
SOCIAL POLICIES
AND
DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES



CHAPTER 7

POLICY FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

In the early stages of development, Pakistan concentrated its development efforts largely on the productive sectors of the economy. Social Development got low priority and was squeezed drastically during the Third Plan period. The Fourth Plan aims, however, at redressing the past imbalances by attempting a better blend between social and economic objectives. This is sought to be achieved by four important set of measures and programmes.

Firstly, equitable distribution of economic benefits to various regions is the basic requisite of social justice. The Fourth Plan ensures a more equitable distribution of allocations to the less developed Provinces and Regions.

Secondly, the Fourth Plan aims at providing better social services like education, health and improvement of environmental condition in urban areas. For this purpose larger allocations have been proposed for social sectors in the Fourth Plan. The percentage of expenditure on social programmes was 21.1% during the Second and 20.3% during the Third Plan. This is to be raised to 27.4% of the total expenditure during the Fourth Plan. Universal free primary education is expected by 1980. The admission for higher education would be based strictly on merit through a competitive examination supported by a liberal system of scholarships. In order to ensure a more adequate provision of medical services, an attempt will be to have at least one medical officer and dispensary arranged in every Union Council. An Urban Works Programme is envisaged to be launched to improve the living conditions in major cities and in particular the transport system in the metropolitan areas.

The third major element is the equitable distribution of economic benefits between various sections of the society. Measures envisaged in the Plan towards this end include:—

- (a) Greater reliance on direct taxation in future fiscal policies. It is proposed to increase substantially the ratio of direct taxation in total tax revenues.
- (b) Review of all subsidies which are conferring windfall profits or unearned increments on various sectors of economy or various income groups.
- (c) Greater control on banking and insurance sector particularly on credit policy and the fixation of credit ceilings.
- (d) the formulation of a comprehensive income policy for fixation of minimum wages and salaries.
- (e) a much steeper taxation of luxury consumption. A limit may also be fixed on the construction of luxury houses by either limiting the size of the plot or by placing a ceiling on cost of construction.

Finally, in order to raise the general level of consumption of the people it is proposed to prepare a comprehensive consumption Plan to indicate the consumption targets of essential goods and services, particularly food items.

ANNUAL PLAN 1970-71

The Annual Plan for 1970-71 is designed to initiate a positive move towards the Social objectives and programmes referred to above. Some of the important steps which are visualised during the current year are discussed below:

Sectoral Programme

In the preparation of annual development plan for 1970-71, one of the basic criteria has been to give greater emphasis on social sectors, particularly the new education policy and the flood control, projects. Longer allocations have been provided for social sector programmes education, health, family planning and work programme. An urban works programme is being initiated for the first time to improve the conditions of low income communities. The programme envisages slum clearances, improving water supply and other basic facilities and services needed in big towns. This would also create larger employment opportunities and will be instrumental in removing the discontent prevailing in our growing urban areas.

Regional Development

The Annual Plan for 1970-71 proposes to increase development expenditure in East Pakistan by 48 per cent as against 5 per cent in West Pakistan. Even if there is some shortfall in the gross programme due to non-availability of resources, the acceleration in East Pakistan's development programme will be much faster than that in West Pakistan.

The Annual Plan also seeks to accelerate the pace of private investment in East Pakistan. To secure this acceleration a policy package designed to redress the regional imbalance in private investment activity has been formulated. The main elements of the policy packages are given below:—

- (i) Commercial banks, including National Bank of Pakistan, will be encouraged to hold shares in Equity Participation Fund and participate in equity investment in less development regions.
- (ii) Central Government and the State Bank of Pakistan shall formulate programmes, and assist in implementing these, for speedy development of capital market in East Pakistan including the Dacca Stock Exchange.
- (iii) The system of joint ventures between the EPIDC/EPSC and the private entrepreneurs will be extended with greater responsibility of management vesting in the private entrepreneurs who should be selected on business considerations.
- (iv) The existing arrangements between the large banks and the East Pakistan Small Industries Corporation will be improved and extended in order to effect full implementation of the proposal for the establishment of the Consortium of banks for aiding capital financing of the small industries in East Pakistan.
- (v) Soft credits from traditional sources will be allocated to the Small Industries Corporations.
- (vi) As far as possible the debt equity ratio for IDBP/PICIC loans should be 60:40 for projects in less developed areas and even 70:30 in case of special projects.
- (vii) Industries set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan and located in industrial estates established by Government in the 4-year tax holiday zones will be given further exemption for two more years in respect of 50% and 25% of the income respectively of the first and the second year of the extended period. This concession will also be available in similar circumstances in the comparable areas of West Pakistan which enjoy 5-year tax holiday.
- (viii) Equity Participation Fund will issue, as and when the need arises, interest free debentures redeemable after 8 years. Companies investing in these debentures will be given tax credit of 50% of their investment in these debentures. While this scheme will secure for the Equity Participation Fund the real benefit of interest free funds, it will also give the investor an average annual tax free return of 12-1/2 per cent. Companies investing in the fresh share capital of the Equity Participation Fund to be raised through public offers will also be eligible for the 50% tax credit.
- (ix) Preferential terms will be given to less developed regions by development bank both for rupee and external financing.

Income Distribution Policy

(a) Reliable indices about the distribution of income in the country are not available. However, scattered information that can be put together reveals that income distribution has become fairly skewed in the process of economic development. The fixation of minimum wage for unskilled workers during the final year of the Third Plan has improved the situation to some extent. For the Public Sector a Pay Commission has been set-up to examine the salary structure in Government and to offer recommendations for a more equitable pay structure. The pay of the teachers has already been raised to reduce the income differential between teaching and comparable vocations and to raise the quality of education. These increases along with an increase in the pay of the low paid police personnel should help to bring about some improvement in the present situation.

Taxation

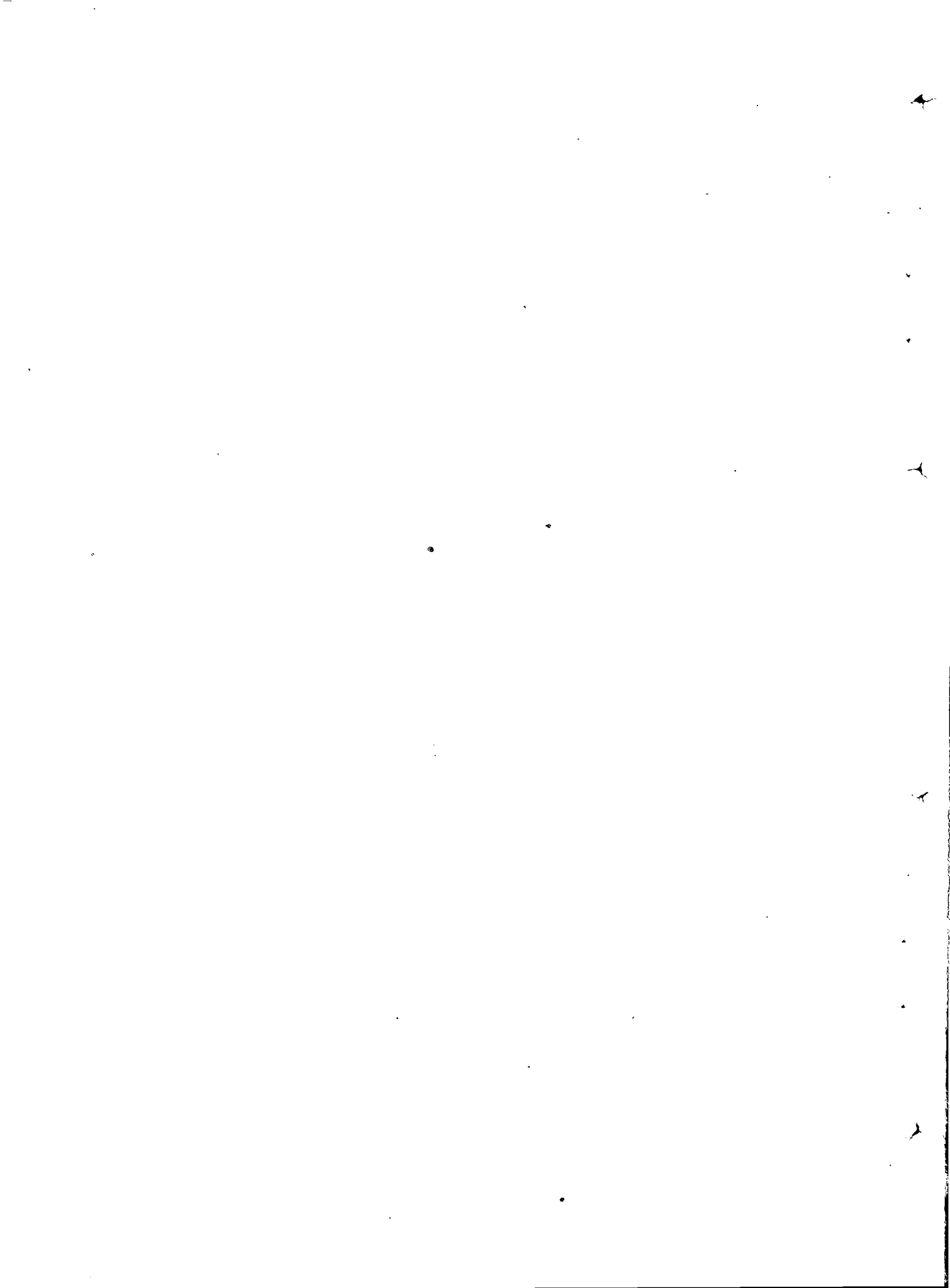
(b) (The existing tax system is not sufficiently elastic with respect to growth. Thus, a review of the taxation system is needed with the specific objective of making it more responsive to changes in income. Further, in the interest of social justice fiscal policy needs to be used to tax the rich and provide relief to the poor. This will imply greater reliance on direct taxation.) A Taxation Commission has been set up with a comprehensive terms of reference to suggest realistic possibilities of mobilizing additional resources in the Fourth Plan period, particularly in the field of direct taxation and to recommend concrete policy changes.

Monopoly Commission

(c) There has been a great deal of criticism in the country on the question of concentration of industrial income and wealth. A stage of development has reached when certain basic reforms should be introduced to contain the concentration of industrial income and wealth. The government is already committed to a policy of broadening the ownership of industries. Several steps have already been taken in this direction to encourage the public share floatation and broad basing ownership of industrial undertakings. An anti-monopoly legislation was promulgated in the final year of the Third Plan. A Monopoly Commission has now been instituted to remove and regulate monopolistic holdings and monopolistic practices resulting from cartels or straight monopolies.

Consumption Plan

Annual consumption planning is being introduced for the first time from this year's Annual Plan. As a first attempt it is fairly modest and requires many refinements and improvements in techniques. Consumption requirements have been worked out for 11 important articles of common demand on the basis of estimated consumption in 1969-70, growth in population and net *per capita* incomes relating to 'income-elasticities' of demand. The commodities covered are rice, wheat, pulses, meat, fish, vegetable, milk, fats and oils, white sugar, tea and cotton cloth. Consumption targets have been fixed for all these items separately for East and West Pakistan.



CHAPTER 8

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

During the decades of development the expansion of social services has been limited due to the constraints of resources and pressure of economic sectors for larger allocations of funds. Education being the largest social sector suffered considerably in the past. Determined efforts will be required in future to repair the damage already done to the nation's school system. Moreover, within the Education sector, there has been a serious imbalance in the distribution of resources as the tendency was to offer increasingly larger subsidies to higher education offering opportunities to the smallest number of households falling within the higher income group. This is against the basic principle of social justice. The result has been disastrous as the nation today has hardly a literary percentage of 18 only after 23 years of independence. The implementation of the Fourth Five Year Plan through Annual Development Programme is, therefore, of crucial importance.

2. The New Education Policy analysed the present deficiencies at the various level of education and suggested corrective measures. The Annual Development Plan 1970-71, has been drawn up in line with the national goals embodied in the New Education Policy. The future strategy in accordance with the New Education Policy will be to provide universal primary education by 1980, to make the education system more functional and to improve the quality of teachers in raising the standard of education. The New Education Policy envisages considerable improvement in the pay structure of all categories of teachers.

3. The Fourth Five Year Plan proposes a sum of Rs. 3,665 million as developmental expenditure for Education in the public sector. This represents about 7.5 per cent of the total public sector allocation in the Fourth Plan and over 2-1/2 times of the estimated expenditure incurred during the Third Plan.

4. Performance in the Education sector during the Third Plan in physical as well as financial terms has not been encouraging. There has been heavy shortfall in most of the sub-sectors of Education. Expansion of primary and technical education, two of the most important sub-sectors, were adversely affected. The estimated development expenditure of Rs. 1,328 million represents less than 60 per cent of the Plan allocation to Education Sector.

6. The A.D.P. for 1970-71 provides Rs. 675.9 million for the Education Sector as compared to Rs. 354.238 million in 1969-70. The break-down of this programme by executing agencies is given below.

(Million Rupees)

Name of the executing agency		Allocation
1. East Pakistan	.. .. .	404.7
2. Punjab	.. .. .	143.9
3. Sind	.. .. .	55.6
4. N.W.F.P.	.. .. .	27.3
5. Baluchistan	.. .. .	7.2
6. Centre	.. .. .	37.2
Total ..		675.9

The proposed Annual Development Programme for the year 1970-71, has earmarked the major share of available resources for on-going programmes. In allocating funds to on-going programmes, care has been taken not to continue work on such projects that are not in line with the New Education Policy. New programmes have been included in a sizeable degree only in East Pakistan where out of a total allocation of Rs. 404.7 million, Rs. 166.3 million has been earmarked.

Specific features of the Annual Development Programmes under the various executing agencies are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

East Pakistan

Out of a total provision of Rs. 404.7 million, a sum of Rs. 120.00 million has been allocated to teachers' salaries. The Annual Development Programme is intended to reflect the priorities and the programmes envisaged in the Fourth Plan. Very high priority has been assigned to the programme of consolidation and expansion of education at primary level, improvement of teaching of advanced science courses at the secondary level and introduction of science, technical and vocational subjects in secondary schools and establishment of a large number of Vocational Schools.

The existing programme at the polytechnic level will be reorganized and strengthened to provide courses at I.Sc. (Tech.) and B.Sc. (Tech.). Facilities for training of engineers will be reasonably expanded both at degree and post-graduate level. In higher education, emphasis will be on consolidation and expansion of facilities in teaching of science subjects both at college and university level. The universities will be encouraged to initiate research programmes in various disciplines. Provision of funds has also been made for award of increased number of scholarships in science, technical and professional subjects.

Development programmes for Punjab, Sind, N.W.F.P and Baluchistan

As a result of the emergence of four Provinces in the Western Region, their Annual Development Programmes have been prepared separately. Funds earmarked for educational development under the respective Provinces of West Pakistan have already been indicated. Most of the projects included in the Annual Development Programme for the year 1970-71 have been carried over from the Third to the Fourth Five Year Plan. These include expansion and consolidation of facilities at the primary level, expansion of education at middle and high stages by upgrading primary schools to middle schools, middle schools to high schools, opening new high schools and establishing comprehensive high schools. Adequate facilities have been included in the proposed programme to have a major shift from general education to technical and vocational education. Programmes of the polytechnics will also be reorganised. Unlike East Pakistan, the contemplated reorganisation is intended to convert the present three-year diploma training programme into a more intensive two-year I.Sc. (Tech.) programme. Funds have also been earmarked for carrying further programmes of providing requisite facilities to engineering colleges and Engineering Universities. The proposed development programmes at college and university level place higher emphasis on consolidation rather than expansion. Special Attention will be given to strengthen and expand facilities of teaching scientific subjects. Provision of funds has also been made for award of scholarships for studying both general and technical subjects.

Central Programmes

Funds earmarked under the programme of Ministry of Education cover the programmes of National Universities at Islamabad and in East Pakistan. Provision has been made for scholarships relating to overseas training under various programmes of Social and Cultural activities such as, National Archives and National Library at Islamabad, Central Library at Dacca, Training and Coaching Centres, Museum of Science and Technology at Dacca and Lahore, implementation of cultural pacts and development of Bengali, Urdu Languages and development of Archaeology and Museum. Funds have also been earmarked for continuing work on the project for the establishment of primary, secondary schools and colleges at Islamabad. During 1970-71, work will also be started on the establishment of two degree colleges and establishment of some new primary and secondary schools at Ayub Nagar.

The programme of scholarships for the children of non-gazetted employees will be continued under the Establishment Division. A sum of Rs. 1.66 million has been earmarked for undertaking schemes on educational development under Kashmir Affairs Division. Necessary provision has been made for Plan publicity.

PLANNING COMMISSION

(Education Section)

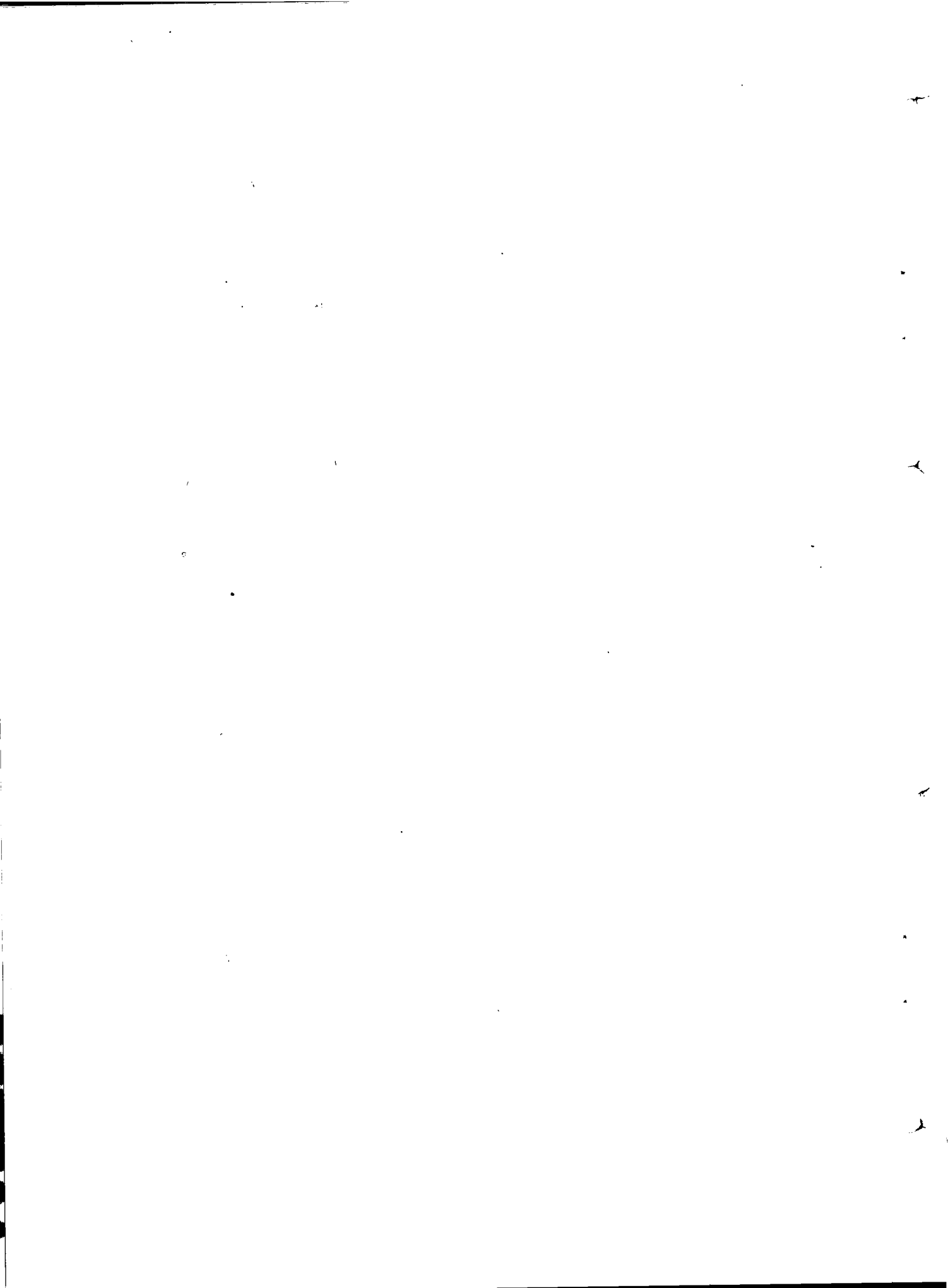
ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 1970-71

(EDUCATION AND TRAINING)

(Million rupees)

Sub-sector	E. Pak.	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Central	Total
1. Primary Education ..	63.220	28.050	9.375	5.400	1.520	2.377	109.942
2. Secondary Education ..	39.500	30.013	13.186	8.529	1.982	4.145	97.355
3. Teacher Education ..	14.965	3.760	1.120	0.820	0.260	—	20.926
4. Technical Education ..	68.000	28.097	11.675	4.381	1.276	—	113.428
5. College Education ..	26.015	12.285	5.794	3.091	1.400	3.000	51.585
6. University Education (General)	30.000	27.473	9.500	0.700	—	8.020	75.693
7. Scholarships	18.000	12.000	4.000	2.400	0.524	2.988 *0.800	40.712
8. Library, Social and Cul- tural Activities ..	7.600	1.616	0.914	0.737	0.192	4.600	15.636
9. Special Areas ..	—	—	—	1.229 (F.R.)	—	1.667 (K.A.D.)	2.896
10. Madrasah Education ..	4.400	—	—	—	—	—	4.400
11. Survey, Statistics, Plan- ning and Public Adminis- tration	12.600	0.631	0.034	0.021	0.021	5.600	18.934
12. Publicity	0.400	—	—	—	—	1.500	1.900
13. New Education Policy (Teacher's Salary) ..	120.000	—	—	—	—	2.500	122.500
Total ..	404.700	143.925	55.602	27.308	7.175	37.197	675.907

*Scholarships under Establishment Division.



CHAPTER 9

LABOUR POLICY AND SERVICES

The objectives of the Fourth Five Year Plan in the field of labour policy and services included expansion in the facilities and improvement in the methods for training skilled and trained manpower; promotion of employment; elimination of industrial employment of children; achievement of industrial peace by establishing the relative rights and responsibilities of workers, employers and the government; promotion of safety, security and welfare of labour and development of more reliable statistics and information about various aspects of training, labour, manpower and employment. A cooperative effort involving government, industry, the workers, the educational system and professional and other groups is called for to achieve these objectives which are aimed to develop a trained, vigorous and committed labour force.

PAST PERFORMANCE

2. The Third Plan contained a wide variety of programmes for skill development, optimum utilization of skilled manpower, vocational guidance and employment counselling, improvement of labour market and placement, enforcement of statutory and administrative measures for the security, safety and welfare of workers. But the achievements in this sector fell short of targets to a great extent due to inadequate organizational arrangements, lack of initiative and drive on the part of executing agencies and lack of proper financial support.

3. Of the Third Plan allocation of Rs. 85.60 million, of which Rs. 50.75 million were to be utilised in East Pakistan and Rs. 34.85 million in West Pakistan, it is estimated that the total expenditure during the Plan period was Rs. 49.56 million, divided between East and West Pakistan as Rs. 23.60 million and Rs. 25.96 million respectively. In percentage terms, the overall implementation has been 58 per cent for the country as a whole, 47 per cent in East Pakistan and 74 per cent in West Pakistan. In physical terms the achievements during the Third Plan period included modernization of six technical training centers for skilled labour, construction of buildings for four new technical training centres (two in each wing), partial work on the setting up of eight new technical training centres (six in East Pakistan and two in West Pakistan), establishment of four vocational guidance and youth employment units in East Pakistan, construction of six buildings for the various existing officers of the East Pakistan Labour Directorate. In addition, the work relating to improvement of seven existing labour welfare centres and setting up of fourteen new labour welfare centres in East Pakistan continued.

4. In June 1969, the Government also announced a new Labour Policy redefining the objectives and laying down guidelines to harmonize the labour management relations and to improve the working conditions and welfare of workers. The policy provides, among other things, for fixation of minimum wages for unskilled workers in the organized private sector at rates substantially higher than the prevailing wage rates, introduction of a new Industrial Relations Ordinance, setting up of a Workers' Welfare Fund and amendment of various laws dealing with occupational health, safety, hygiene and conditions of work.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR 1970-71

5. The Fourth Five Year Plan has assigned high priorities to social sectors for which resources were severely cut in the Third Plan. The available resources are still inadequate in relation to the requirements. With these resources the deficiencies are likely to remain for some time and a satisfactory and comprehensive solution to the problem can only be achieved in the long run. Notwithstanding these constraints, the programmes in the field of labour policy and services are larger, both financially and functionally. The Fourth Plan's allocation for this sector is 64 per cent higher than that of the Third Plan and amounts to an acceleration of 180 per cent over the level of spending during the Third Plan period. A broad framework of the policies and programme areas which need concentration of efforts is indicated below.

Training and Skill Development

6. Training is a pre-requisite to higher production and equipping the labour force with requisite skills requires a large scale effort. In this connection, the training offered through the technical and vocational training centres takes care of a very small segment of the potential labour force and leaves much to be accomplished through in-service and apprenticeship programmes. Consequently, greater reliance will be placed on formal apprenticeship programmes, to be encouraged through industrial training levy by suitable supplementary legislation as recommended in the Fourth Plan. Additionally, recourse will also be taken to introduce long apprenticeship programmes whereby young boys, of 12-13 years of age and dropping out from schools, could be enrolled by the industry for education with a bias toward related technical instructions and basic technical training. Besides, it is emphasised that the existing training facilities should be utilised to full capacity and in-service or on-the-job training programmes need to be organized and developed for up-grading of workers. Arrangements

are also required to provide training to self-employed artisans through mobile demonstration units in rural areas and evening classes in existing institutions in urban areas. Other measures should include improving the quality of workers and creation standards of excellence among professional workers by fostering the establishment of professional groups and societies and in particular for prominent skills.

7. It is also necessary to bring about uniform standards in training provided by institutions under different Departments and effect coordination between training institutions on the one hand and employing establishments on the other. The cooperation of the training institutions should contribute to the success of the programmes. To deal comprehensively with these problems, autonomous training organizations should be set up at the Provincial and, if necessary, at the national levels.

8. In line with the lead given by the government in setting up training centres for providing training on a short term intensive basis, improvement and expansion of Marine Diesel Training Centre, Narayanganj, Pak-German Technical Training Centre, Dacca and Technical Training Centre, Rajshahi will be completed. Works on Vocational and Staff Training Centre, Chittagong and expansion of SEATO-Pak Technical Training Centre, Dacca will be completed. Progress of work on the Technical Training Centre, Khulna and auto-technician unit of Chittagong Centre will be accelerated. Alongwith the improvement and strengthening of Apprenticeship Training Offices at Chittagong and Khulna, work will also be initiated on the construction of building for Apprenticeship Training Office, Dacca. In West Pakistan, progress of work will be accelerated on the schemes relating to technical training centres at Gulberg (Lahore), Jhelum and Rahimyar Khan. Additional training facilities will be provided in the existing technical training centre at Hyderabad. A scheme relating to setting up of an Apprenticeship Training Office at Hyderabad will be started.

Management Development and Workers' Education

9. Programmes for management education should be strengthened and feed back from industry should be made possible. Besides the expansion of the existing Management Development Centre at Dacca, steps will be taken to set up two of its sub-centres at Chittagong and Khulna. Similarly, programmes for workers' education will be improved and expanded. Alongwith the improvement and expansion of the Industrial Relations Institute at Tongi (East Pakistan), preliminary work will be initiated to set up three such additional institutes at Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi. A scheme for setting up a National Institute of Labour Administration Training at Dacca by the Labour and Social Welfare Division will be initiated in close collaboration with the programmes organized in this field by the Provincial Government. In West Pakistan, the existing Industrial Relations Institute, Lahore will be further expanded and improved. It is timely and important that the programmes of these institutes are carefully examined in the light of total training needs of the country so as to avoid duplication of efforts and determine the type of additional needed training facilities.

Labour Market Services

10. It is important and desirable that the services dealing with the problems of labour market are developed and strengthened on an effective basis. Serious consideration for early implementation should be given to the Third Plan recommendations which have been re-affirmed by the Fourth Plan regarding establishment of university placement bureaus, placement of high level personnel, introduction of a comprehensive and integrated programme of vocational guidance and employment counselling, improvement and reorganization of employment exchanges, undertaking research about the organization and method of rural employment promotion, initiation of research and advisory functions relating to regulating of employment of Pakistanis in foreign employment markets. Priority should be given to reorganize, improve and expand the employment exchanges and complete the work on the vocational guidance and youth employment unit in East Pakistan. In West Pakistan, the pilot research project for rural employment promotion at Multan will be continued to determine the most effective methods for optimal use of underemployed labour and another project will be set up at Lahore. The Labour and Social Welfare Division will expedite necessary action for undertaking research relating to regulation of employment of Pakistanis in foreign employment markets.

Wages and Welfare

11. It is necessary to have a comprehensive wage policy for the working class. Minimum wages and salaries should be fixed not only for unskilled workers but also for skilled industrial and commercial workers. Minimum wages and salaries thus fixed should ensure at least a minimum living standard and a rising share in the future increases in productivity. The system of bonus should be regulated by evolving suitable principles for its payment and integrating it in an overall scheme of profit sharing in consultation with employers and workers. Besides, early steps should be taken to improve and strengthen the various measures which afford protection to the earnings of industrial workers.

12. The enforcement of the Social Insurance Ordinance, which has been considerably delayed in East Pakistan, should be expedited. Consideration should be given for early implementation to the recommendations of study group, set up some time ago, to revise and improve the Workmen's Compensation Act, maternity benefit laws and the legislation relating to safety around work places. The enactment of a housing legislation for workers, which has been considerably delayed, should be expedited.

13. The existing labour welfare centres in East Pakistan will be improved and steps will be taken to set up additional twelve centres in industrial areas. Arrangements will be made for starting the production of twenty documentary films for workers' education.

14. In Punjab, a Weights and Measures Laboratory will be set up. Other programmes in West Pakistan include the completion of the Mines Rescue and Safety Station at Sinjidi (Baluchistan) and construction of a Seamen's Hostel at Karachi.

Labour Relations

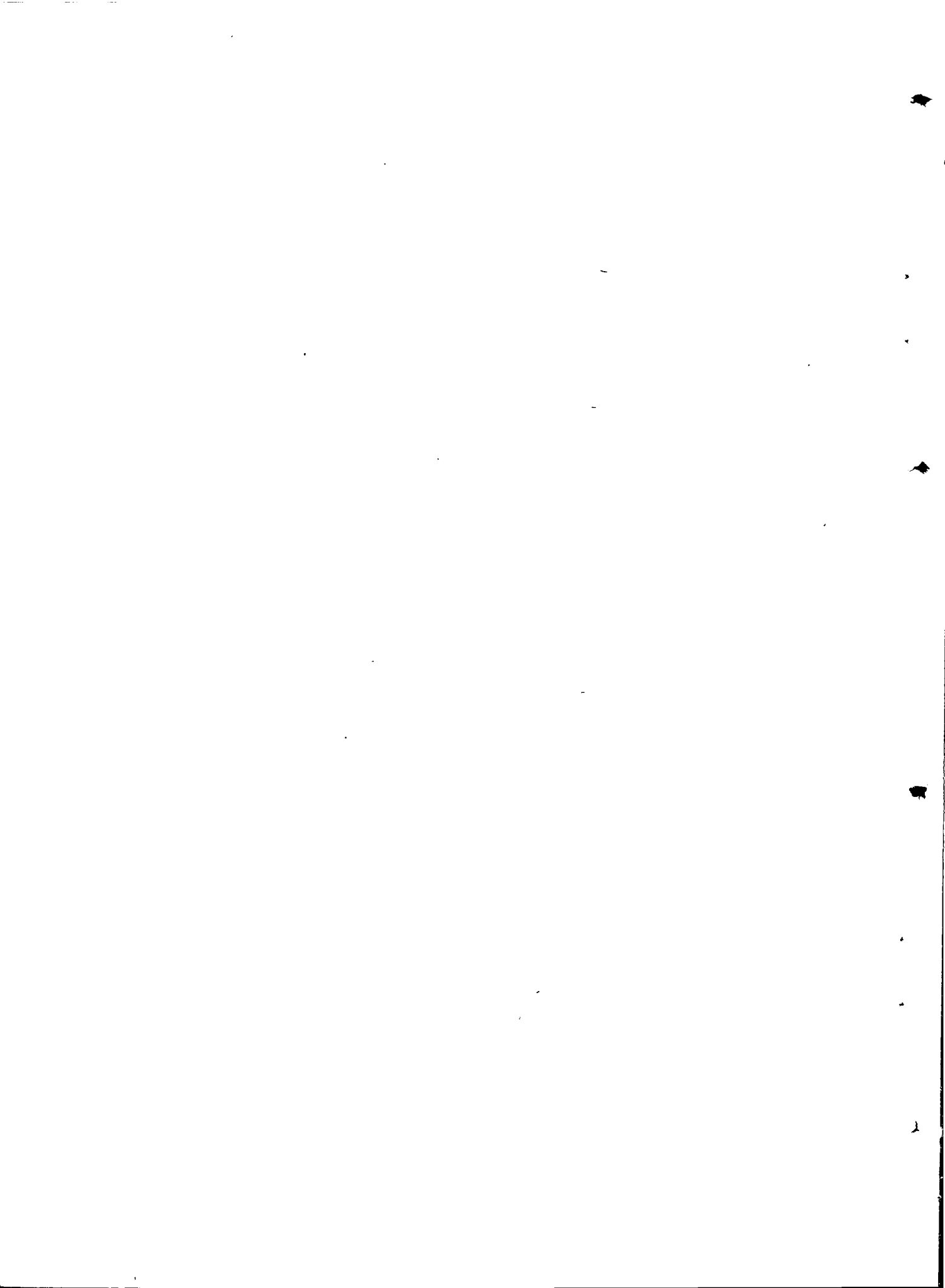
15. The recently enacted Industrial Relations Ordinance, 1969 has provided some new measures for harmonizing the labour management relations. It, however, needs to be kept under constant review. There is need to make a continuous appraisal of the working of the Act with a view to removing short-comings and providing additional measures if required. Simultaneously, steps are needed to strengthen the Conciliation, Inspection and Enforcement Services in the Provinces. At present the number of officers responsible for enforcement of these services is too few for useful conciliation, inspection and administration. The laws can be effectively enforced only if these services are adequate in relation to the functional and geographical scope of the problems to be dealt with.

Analysis, Labour Research and Statistics

16. With a few exceptions, the existing deficiencies in the field of research and statistics are the same as several years ago. The Fourth Plan has recognised the important need for undertaking analysis of administrative performance, research and collection of needed facts in the field of labour policy and services. Early action should be taken to implement these recommendations. The scattered activities of the established agencies should be inter-related within a coordinating mechanism which should provide direction and support for the policies and programmes in the field of labour policy and services recommended in the Fourth Plan.

Financial Allocation

17. A provision of Rs. 18.30 million has been made for the implementation of the development programme for 1970-71 in this sector. Of this, Rs. 11 million are allocated for the programmes in East Pakistan, Rs. 6.201 million for West Pakistan (Punjab: Rs. 4.134 million, Sind: Rs. 1.555 million and Baluchistan: Rs. 0.512 million) and Rs. 1.1 million for the Centre. It is also necessary that the recurring expenditure needed for the various programmes is made available. Besides, a substantial amount should be mobilized from the private sector.



HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

The main objectives of the Health Programme during the Third Plan were to make the more essential health services available to all the members of the community and to develop an integrated health services, with emphasis on public health. The overall performance of Health Sector during Third Plan was rather uneven. While two of the major programmes namely Malaria Eradication, and Family Planning, progressed satisfactorily, the schemes for the Rural Health Centres to which considerable importance had been attached could not make much progress. The number of Hospital Beds increased but not fast enough to achieve the Plan targets.

The total development expenditure for the Health and Family Planning Sector, during the Third Plan amounted to Rs. 912.00 million compared to the original allocation of Rs. 1,174.3 million, showing an achievement of 70.7 per cent in financial terms. The performance is expected to be 78 per cent in East Pakistan, 86 per cent in West Pakistan, and 75 per cent under the Central programmes.

Progress in 1969-70

During 1969-70 seventeen rural health Centres were set up in *East Pakistan*. 620 additional hospital beds were provided. 402 doctors, 78 nurses and 51 lady health visitors qualified during the year under report. Under a malaria eradication programme a total population of 61.3 million has been covered. Out of this 5.7 million have been covered under preliminary phase, 34.2 million under consolidation phase and 21.4 million under attack phase.

Under the family planning programme in East Pakistan 207,009 IUD insertions and 245,528 sterilizations were done up to February, 1970. In addition 48.24 million units of conventional contraceptives were sold.

In *West Pakistan* 788 additional hospital beds were provided during 1969-70. However, no new rural health centre could be provided. 817 doctors and 499 nurses qualified during the year.

The Malaria Eradication Programme suffered reverses in certain districts of West Pakistan due to rise in malaria cases. So far progress position under malaria eradication programme is as under.

Phase	Population covered
Preparatory	0.8 million.
Attack	25.7 million.
Consolidation	24.7 million.
Total	51.2 million.

225,833 IUD's were inserted, 7,468 sterilization were performed and 68 million units of conventional contraceptives were sold up to February, 1970 under family planning scheme.

Programme for 1970-71

A total allocation of Rs. 566.6 million is proposed for the year 1970-71 under health and family planning sectors as compared to Rs. 227.4 million during 1969-70. The proposed break-up of this allocation will be in the following order :

East Pakistan	Rs. 313.6 million
West Pakistan	Rs. 201.2 million
Centre	Rs. 51.8 million
	Rs. 566.6 million

Out of this Rs. 97.5 million are for malaria eradication, Rs. 352.7 million for general health and Rs. 116.4 million for family planning.

East Pakistan

It is proposed to set up 90 primary rural health centres and 312 sub-centres during 1970-71. 598 general beds will be added. 540 doctors, 100 nurses and 100 lady health visitors will qualify. 44 T.B. clinics will be set up. 4,630 paramedical personnel will be trained.

West Pakistan

2,106 new hospital beds, including 504 T.B. beds, will be added in 1970-71. 74 primary rural health centres and 222 sub-centres will be set up. 820 doctors and 886 nurses will be produced.

Under malaria eradication programme 80 lakh population will be shifted from attack phase to consolidation phase and 60 lakhs from consolidation phase to maintenance phase. Attempt will also be made to improve the situation in areas when malaria has reappeared.

Family Planning

The target for Fourth Plan is reduce the birth rate by at least .9% and the achievement of this target will be assessment on year to year basis in terms of number of fertile couples which do produce children.

Centre

Work will be under taken on T.B. Research Hospital, Dacca. Work will continue on School of Tropical Medicine and Ayub Hospital, Dacca ; Regional Central Drugs Laboratory and 50-bed Hospital, Chittagong and improvement of Jinnah Post-graduate Medical Centre. Planning and designing of Islamabad Hospital will be undertaken.

PAKISTAN**FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ALLOCATION**

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Sub-Sector	Allocation for 3rd Plan	Estimated Expenditure in 3rd Plan	Percent-age Implementation	Allocation for (1969-70)	Expenditure (1969-70)	Allocation for 4th Plan	Allocation for (1970-71)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Malaria Eradication ..	272	279	102%	55.5	—	292	97.5
General Health	629	299	48%	85.1	—	2,008	352.7
Family Planning	274	274	100%	86.8	—	600	116.4
Total ..	1,175	852	72%	227.4	—	2,900	566.6

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ALLOCATION

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Sub-Sector	Allocation for 3rd Plan	Estimated Expenditure in 3rd Plan	Percentage Implementation	Allocation for (1969-70)	Expenditure (1969-70)	Allocation for 4th Plan	Allocation for (1970-71)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
East Pakistan							
Malaria Eradication ..	150	153	102%	30.0	43.4	120	53.6
General Health ..	288	143	50%	30.2	30.6	1,280	200.0
Family Planning ..	124	124	100%	43.8	50.0	445	60.0
Total ..	562	420	78%	104.0	124.0	1,845	313.6
West Pakistan							
Malaria Eradication ..	119	124	104%	25.0	—	140	43.4
General Health ..	250	94	38%	38.8	—	760	110.0
Family Planning ..	139	139	100%	41.2	—	220	47.8
Total ..	508	357	70%	105.0	—	1,120	201.2
Centre							
Malaria Eradication ..	2	2	100%	0.5	0.5	20	0.5
General Health ..	92	62	67%	16.1	12.0	145	42.7
Family Planning ..	11	11	100%	1.8	1.8	30	8.6
Total ..	105	75	77%	18.4	14.3	195	51.8

HEALTH SECTOR

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sector/Sub-Sector	3rd Plan Target	Estimated achievement for 3rd Plan	Percentage achievement	Target (1969-70)	Estimated achievement (1969-70)	Target for 4th Plan	Target for (1969-70)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pakistan							
Doctors	19,800	21,452	105%	—	1,219	26,327	1,360
Nurses	5,400	5,400	100%	—	577	8,300	986
Lady Health Visitors ..	2,750	2,143	77%	—	—	3,181	—
Nurses Training Institutes ..	24	27	112%	—	—	35	—
Hospital Beds	48,300	39,023	78%	—	1,408	63,300	2,704
Rural Health Centres ..	860	255	28%	—	17	1,036	164
R. H. Sub-Centres	—	400	—	—	—	3,280	534
T. B. Clinics	181	139	77%	—	—	246	—
T. B. Beds Paramedical Personnel ..	3,450	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Pakistan							
Doctors	13,100	13,400	102%	—	817	16,150	820
Nurses	4,400	4,700	105%	—	499	6,800	886
Lady Health Visitors ..	1,900	1,881	99%	—	—	2,781	—
Nurses Training Institutes ..	—	21	—	—	—	25	—
Hospital Beds	33,000	29,300	89%	—	788	37,000	2,106
Rural Health Centres ..	400	125	31%	—	—	500	74
R. H. Sub-Centres	—	250	—	—	—	1,375	222
T. B. Clinics	127	95	76%	—	—	195	—
T. B. Beds	—	3,000	—	—	36	4,700	504
Paramedical Personnel ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Pakistan							
Doctors	7,800	8,052	100%	—	402	10,505	540
Nurses	11,000	700	10%	—	78	6,150	100
Lady Health Visitors ..	850	260	28%	—	51	2,500	100
Nurses Training Institutes ..	9	6	55%	—	1	19	—
Hospital Beds	14,500	6,226	60%	—	620	24,000	598
Rural Health Centres ..	260	131	50%	—	17	537	90
R. H. Sub-Centres	780	150	22%	—	—	5,363	312
T. B. Clinics	54	42	75%	—	—	58	44
T. B. Beds	1,047	920	92%	—	—	1,936	—
Paramedical Personnel ..	—	3,630	—	—	68	10,000	4,630

CHAPTER 11

SOCIAL WELFARE

Performance under Third Plan

The first year of the Fourth Plan period will have a sound base on the performance of the Third Plan, particularly in terms of achievements of infrastructural, promotional, preventive and rehabilitative programmes. In all 488 units—271 in East Pakistan and 217 in West Pakistan were established out of 508 units is visualized as the target for the Third Plan. Some real advances were made in the fields of administration, training, community development in urban and rural areas and welfare of children and women. A beginning was made in research, youth welfare, medical social work, and school social work. Almost 2,500 voluntary welfare agencies were provided professional and financial assistance to expand, strengthen and standardise their social service activities. The curative and rehabilitative programmes, however, did not make satisfactory progress for paucity of funds. The programme for control and rehabilitation of beggars was initiated. Financing of social welfare programmes was severely handicapped by small budgetary provisions and further financial cuts in the ADPS during the Third Plan period. Thus, only Rs. 52 million were afforded in the Third Plan period (1965—70) out of a total sectoral allocation of Rs. 90 million.

Development programme for 1970-71

In consideration of the fact that vital fields of children, women and the handicapped had been neglected in the Third Plan period, the Fourth Plan emphasizes social services for children and women, social services for the handicapped including beggars, financial and professional assistance of voluntary agencies, community development in urban and rural areas as priority programmes. The Fourth Plan sectoral allocations amount to Rs. 210 million. It envisages financing and achievement of 791 social service units—451 in East Pakistan and 340 in West Pakistan. However, only Rs. 17.043 million have been provided in the Annual Development Programme for 1970-71 : Rs. 7.850 million for East Pakistan and Rs. 9.193 million for West Pakistan. This is a big shortfall in a small sector like social welfare in the very first year of the Fourth Plan period. This allocation is also less than provided for the Annual Plan of 1969-70 *i.e.* Rs. 17.309 million. Therefore new projects cannot be undertaken and, the programme for 1970-71 will mostly comprise on-going projects. Under the circumstances, the strategy will be to consolidate the efforts made during the Third Plan and strengthen the on-going programmes. The Fourth Plan has adopted the two-fold approach of public and private effort. Till today the voluntary agencies have been making a major contribution to the success of social welfare programmes in this country. Therefore, the Government will be providing financial assistance to at least 200 additional agencies during 1970-71. There will be separate grants for colleges and universities to facilitate social work education at the preparatory level. The existing 111 community development projects functioning in urban and rural areas in West Pakistan will be further strengthened. The 52 urban community development projects in East Pakistan have been laid off the development budget and will be financed from the Revenue Budget. No rural community development project can be opened in East Pakistan for lack of funds during 1970-71. Similarly there will be no youth welfare programme for West Pakistan due to non-availability of funds. In East Pakistan the existing 23 youth welfare centres located in all District headquarters will continue to function. The private orphanages in East Pakistan will be given development grants for construction of buildings. Existing services in the family and child welfare units, like socio-economic centres for women, baby homes, mothers' and children's homes, will be further extended. The in-take capacity of the rehabilitation and training institutions for the handicapped (including beggars) will be enhanced. The existing 37 units for integrated education programme of the blind as opened in different schools will continue to function in East Pakistan. The existing correctional services, as provided through remand homes, juvenile courts, training institutes and probation services will be expanded in East Pakistan, but no such programme can be started in any province of West Pakistan region for lack of money. It will not be possible to increase the existing number of 20 medical social work projects in East Pakistan. In West Pakistan, medical social work projects have been placed under the control of Health Departments of various provinces. But only the Governments of Sind and the Punjab have provided funds to continue these existing 20 projects (Sind : 15 ; Punjab : 5). The 22 school social work projects, 12 in West Pakistan and 10 in East Pakistan will continue. The two existing in-service training institutes, one each in East Pakistan and the Punjab will continue to provide training facilities for social welfare workers of government and non-government agencies. Staff welfare services provided by the Staff Welfare Organisation of the Central Government, Establishment Division, will be further strengthened and expanded in Islamabad, Dacca, Chittagong, Karachi and Lahore, wherein central government employees are concentrated. The implementation of the Plan programme of research and welfare of ex-servicemen will have to be postponed in 1970-71 due to paucity of funds.

Motivation and strengthening of the voluntary efforts will be specifically stressed. The provincial Governments will provide professional help and guidance to voluntary agencies in this respect. Financial assistance will be provided to these welfare agencies by the National Council of Social Welfare, Government of Pakistan, on recommendation of the respective Provincial Governments concerned. Thus, in view of the past experiences, it is expected that the existing 4,300 voluntary welfare agencies will spend approximately Rs. 20 million in 1970-71 on the provision of social services to their clientele.

Financial Expenditure and Allocation—Social Welfare Sector, Pakistan

Sector/Sub-Sector	Allocation for the Third Plan	Estimated Expenditure for the Third Plan	Percentage Implementation	Allocation for the 1969-70	Estimated Expenditure in 1969-70	Allocation for the Fourth Plan	Allocation for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Programmes							
1. Social Services for Children and Families.	10.894	6.847	64	3.632	2.583	15.00	3.501
2. Social Services for the Handicapped including beggars	18.723	5.817	35	2.616	1.933	65.00	2.847
3. Financial and Professional Assistance of Voluntary Agencies, Universities and Colleges	22.134	19.933	91	3.878	3.800	55.00	3.797
4. Community Development in Urban and Rural Areas	12.999	9.681	77	3.932	3.912	30.000	4.180
5. Social Services for Youth	0.474	0.195	41	.281	.150	4.00	0.050
6. Medical Social Work	1.878	1.203	63	.381	.409	2.00	0.100
7. School Social Work	1.424	0.649	45	.365	.303	6.00	0.356
8. Social Services for Delinquents	2.830	1.706	67	.742	.280	4.00	0.282
9. Social Service for <i>Ex</i> -servicemen	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	—
10. Staff Welfare Services	3.500	2.847	75	1.000	1.000	15.00	1.200
II. Infrastructural Programmes							
1. Organisation and Administration(*)	1.438	0.159	11	—	—	6.00	—
2. Training	3.736	2.207	50	.400	.385	3.00	0.650
3. Research(**)	0.292	0.224	73	.077	.074	3.00	0.080
4. Block Provision for new Schemes	10.000	—	—	—	—	—	—
	90.322	51.468	57	17.304	14.829	210.000	17.043

* The expenditure on 'Organisation and Administration' is covered by the A.D.P. provisions for all the sub-sectors.

** The expenditure on 'Research' is covered by the A.D.P. provision for the sub-sector of Training.

Financial Expenditure and Allocation—Social Welfare Sector, East Pakistan

(Rupees in million)

Sector/Sub-Sector	Allocation for the Third Plan	Estimated Expenditure for the Third Plan	Percentage Implementation	Allocation for 1969-70	Estimated Expenditure in 1969-70	Allocation for the Fourth Plan	Allocation for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Programmes							
1. Social Services for Children and Women.	8.075	5.732	75	3.036	2.057	10	2.854
2. Social Services for the Handicapped including beggars	14.375	3.485	29	2.060	1.407	35	1.964
3. Financial and Professional Assistance of Voluntary Agencies, Universities and Colleges	8.250	12.892	112	1.555	1.555	30	1.550
4. Community Development in Urban and Rural Areas	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
5. Social Services for Youth	0.074	0.195	266	0.281	0.150	2	0.050
6. Medical Social Work	0.946	0.060	—	0.095	0.055	1	0.100
7. School Social Work	0.440	0.097	—	0.111	0.055	2	0.100
8. Social Services for Delinquents	2.830	1.706	66	0.742	0.280	2	0.282
9. Social Service for Ex-servicemen	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10. Staff Welfare Services	1.750	1.097	50	0.400	0.400	7	0.600
II. Infrastructural Programmes							
1. Organisation and Administration(*)	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
2. Training	3.260	1.775	66	0.275	0.260	2	0.350
3. Research(**)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
4. Block Provision for new Schemes	10.000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	50.000	23.315	46	8.555	6.214	113	7.850

* The expenditure on 'Organisation and Administration' is covered by the A.D.P. provisions for all the sub-sector.

** The expenditure on 'Research' is covered by the A.D.P. provision for the sub-sector of Training.

Financial Expenditure and Allocation—Social Welfare Sector, West Pakistan

(Rupees in million)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for the Third Plan	Estimated Expenditure for the Third Plan	Percentage Implementation	Allocation for 1969-70	Estimated Expenditure in 1969-70	Allocation for the Fourth Plan	Allocation for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Programmes							
1. Social Services for Children and Women	2.819	1.115	33	0.596	0.526	5.00	0.647
2. Social Services for the Handicapped including beggars	4.348	2.332	52	0.556	0.526	30.00	0.883
3. Financial and Professional Assistance of Voluntary Agencies, Universities and Colleges	13.884	10.765	78	2.323	2.245	25.00	2.247
4. Community Development in Urban and Rural Areas	12.999	9.681	77	3.932	3.912	15.00	4.180
5. Social Services for Youth	0.400	—	—	—	—	2.00	—
6. Medical Social Work	0.932	1.143	—	0.286	0.354	1.00	—
7. School Social Work	0.984	0.552	—	0.254	0.253	4.00	0.256
8. Social Services for Delinquents	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	—
9. Social Services for <i>Ex</i> -servicemen	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	—
10. Staff Welfare Services	1.750	1.750	100	0.600	0.600	8.00	0.600
II. Infrastructural Programmes							
1. Organisation and Administration(*)	1.438	0.159	11	—	—	2.00	—
2. Training	0.476	0.432	100	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.300
3. Research(**)	0.292	0.224	76	0.077	0.074	1.000	0.080
4. Block Provision for new Schemes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	40.322	28.153	70	8.749	8.615	97	9.193

* The expenditure on 'Organisation and Administration' is covered by the A.D.P. provision for all the sub-sector.

** The expenditure on 'Research' is covered by the A.D.P. provision for the sub-sector of 'Training'.

Physical Targets and Achievements—Social Welfare Sector, Pakistan

Sector/Sub-Sector	Third Plan Target	Estimated Achievements for the Third Plan	Percentage Implementation	Target for 1969-70	Estimated Achievements in 1969-70	Target for the Fourth Plan	Target for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Programmes							
1. Social Services for Children and Women	33	19	57	3	3	70	Development grants to 20 Orphanages and continuing of 13 units.
2. Social Services for the Handicapped including beggars.	49	43	85	8	8	97	Continuation of 8 institutions and 37 units for integrated blind education.
3. Financial and Professional Assistance of Voluntary Agencies, Universities and Colleges.	400	2,500	625	400	400	4,000	200 Agencies to be aided.
							Continuation Project.
4. Community Development in Urban and Rural Areas.	128	163	127	163	..	240	Continuation of 111 Projects.
5. Social Services for Youth	18	23	128	Cont. 23	..	65	Continuation of 23 Centres.
6. Medical Social Work	40	33	82	.. 33	..	40	Continuation of 20 Units.
7. School Social Work	52	22	42	.. 22	..	40	Continuation of 22 Units.
8. Social Services for Delinquents ..	10	20	200	.. 20	..	39	Continuation of 4 Units.
9. Social Services for Ex-Servicemen ..	—	—	—	—	..	2	—
10. Staff Welfare Services	20	20	100	2	.. 2	30	Continuation of Staff Welfare facilities.
II. Infrastructural Programmes :							
							Continuation Project
1. Organisation and Administration ..	109	64	59	64	—	67	—
2. Training	27	57	211	13	.. 13	60	Continuation of 2 Training Units and Grants to University Departments and Colleges of Social Welfare.
3. Research	22	23	105	5	.. 5	41	Continuation of 1 Research Cell.
4. Block Provision for new Schemes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	508	488	96	31	31	791	

* The total does not include the number of Voluntary Welfare Agencies.

Physical Targets and Achievements—Social Welfare Sector, East Pakistan

Sector/Sub-Sector	Third Plan Target	Estimated Achievements for the Third Plan	Percentage Implementation	Target for 1969-70	Estimated Achievements in 1969-70	Target for the Fourth Plan	Target for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Programmes							
1. Social Services for Children and Women	24	12	50	2	2	50	Development grants to 20 orphanages and continuation of 5 units of family and child welfare.
2. Social Services for the Handicapped including beggars.	43	37	85	7	7	20	Continuation of 7 institutions for the handicapped and 37 units of integrated education for the blind.
3. Financial and Professional Assistance of Voluntary Agencies, Universities and Colleges.*	200	1,000	500	200	—	2,000	100 Agencies to be aided.
4. Community Development in Urban and Rural Areas.	50	52	104	52	—	120	Continuation Projects.
5. Social Services for Youth	6	23	383 C	23	—	40	Continuation of 23 Youth Centres.
6. Medical Social Work	30	18	60	18	—	20	Continuation of 20 Units.
7. School Social Work	40	10	25	10	—	20	Continuation of 10 Units.
8. Social Services for Delinquents	10	20	200	20	—	22	Continuation of 4 Units.
9. Social Services for Ex-Servicemen	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10. Staff Welfare Services	10	10	100	1	1	15	Continuation of Staff Welfare Facilities.
II. Infrastructural Programmes							
1. Organisation and Administration	58	48	83	48	—	50	—
2. Training	10	31	310	7	7	33	Continuation of 1 Training Unit and grants to the College of Social Welfare.
3. Research	10	10	100	2	2	20	—
Total	291	271	93	19	19	451	

*The total does not include the number of Voluntary Welfare Agencies.

Physical Targets and Achievements—Social Welfare Sector, West Pakistan

Sector/Sub-Sector	Third Plan Target	Estimated Achievement for the Third Plan	Percentage Implementation	Target for 1969-70	Estimated Achievements in 1969-70	Target for the Fourth Plan	Target for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Programmes							
1. Social Services for Children and Women	9	7	78	1	1	20	Continuation of 8 Units.
2. Social Services and institutions for the Handicapped including beggars.	6	6	100	6	1	37	Continuation of 1 Unit.
3. Financial and Professional Assistance of Voluntary Agencies and Colleges.*	200	1,500	750	200	2,00	200	100 Agencies to be aided.
4. Community Development in Urban and Rural Areas.	78	111	142	111	—	120	Continuation of 111 Projects.
5. Social Services for Youth	12	—	—	—	—	25	—
6. Medical Social Work	10	15	150	Cont. 15	„	20	Projects transferred to Health Sector.
7. School Social Work	12	12	100	„	12	20	Continuation of 12 projects.
8. Social Services for Delinquents ..	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
9. Social Services for Ex-Servicemen ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10. Staff Welfare Services	10	10	100	1	1	15	Continuation of Staff Welfare facilities.
II. Infrastructural Programmes							
1. Organisation and Administration ..	51	16	31	16	—	17	—
2. Training	17	26	53	6	6	27	Continuation of 1 training Unit and grants to the University Departments of Social Work at Peshawar, Hyderabad and Karachi.
3. Research	12	13	108	3	3	21	Continuation of 1 Research Cell.
4. Block Provision for new Schemes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	217	217	100	12	12	340	

*The total does not include the number of Voluntary Welfare Agencies.

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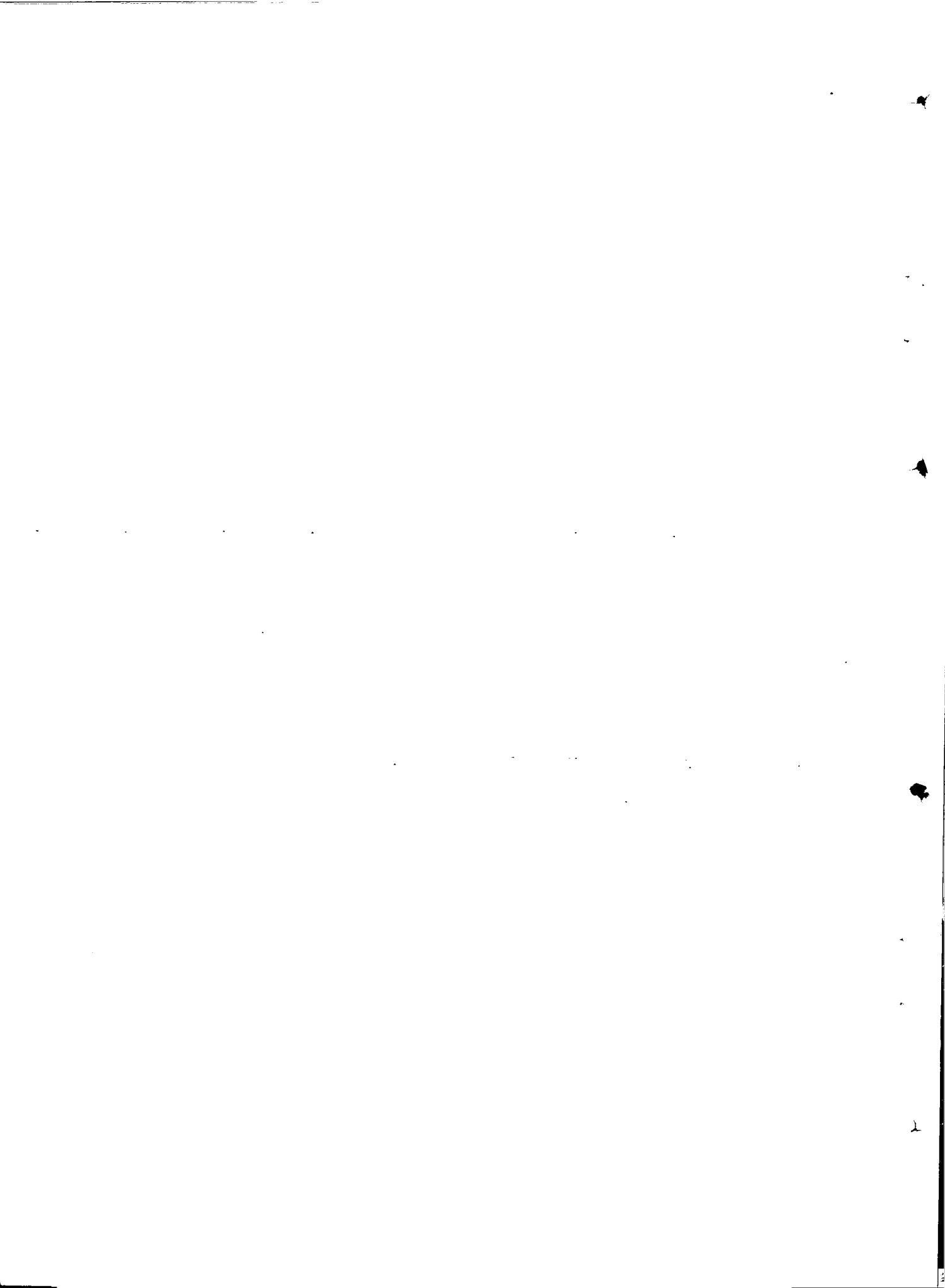
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PART III
PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES
AND
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

65—66



CHAPTER 12
AGRICULTURE

Pakistan, in the first twelve years of her separate existence (1947—1959), was typical of the under-developed world. The agricultural scene was characterized by the familiar pattern of age-old technology and of constraints on major inputs such as water and fertilizer. A natural consequence of this backwardness was that a sector which contributed about 55% of the gross national product grew at an annual rate of 1.4% or about half of the rate of population growth.

During the Second and Third Plan periods (1960/61 to 1969/70), the rapid growth of new agricultural technology substantially changed the agricultural prospects. The introduction of new seed varieties coupled with increased availability of irrigation water and higher applications of chemical fertilizer resulted in significant increases in grain production, particularly in West Pakistan. The annual agricultural growth rate nearly tripled, from 1.4% to 3.9% in the decade of 1960s.

The Fourth Plan (1970/71 to 1974/75) aims at accelerating the pace of agricultural growth attained in the last decade through a wider dissemination of the new seed-based technology by covering even the smallest of farmers. In East Pakistan, a major flood control programme will be undertaken in addition to a programme for the installation of 50,000 tubewells to provide supplemental irrigation water. In West Pakistan, emphasis will continue to be placed on the exploitation of ground water resources with a view to supply an additional 12.5 million acre-feet of supplemental irrigation water. In East Pakistan, the fertilizer consumption is expected to increase from 121.5 thousand nutrient tons in 1969/70 to 475 thousand nutrient tons in 1974/75. In West Pakistan, the fertilizer consumption will increase from 312 thousand nutrient tons in 1969/70 to 800 thousand nutrient tons in 1974/75. With the increased availability and wider use of modern farm inputs, the agriculture sector, as a whole, is anticipated to grow at an annual rate of 5.5% over the Plan period.

The Annual Plan for 1970-71 will make a significant contribution toward achieving the targets proposed in the Fourth Plan in the agriculture Sector by concentrating on the use of modern farm inputs. The fertilizer consumption is expected to grow by 43% in East Pakistan and by 35% in West Pakistan over the consumption in the preceding year. The production of wheat is anticipated to increase by 7%, of rice by 22% and of cotton by 10% over the corresponding production in 1969-70. The details of different programmes, their financial and physical targets covered by the Annual Plan are given below.

Financial Allocations for 1970-71

For the development programme for 1970-71 in the Agriculture Sector, an allocation of Rs. 1,064.892 million has been made. The break-down of this allocations by Executive Agencies is given below :

									(Million Rs.)
<i>East Pakistan</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	737.500
<i>West Pakistan</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265.530
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.346
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.413
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161.788
N.W.F.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.983
<i>Centre</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.862
Central Ministries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.378
Centrally Administered Tribal Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.484
Total ..									1,064.892

Crop Production

For 1970-71, the targets of production for the important crops have been set within the frame work of the 4th Plan and in accordance with the infrastructure and institutional facilities developed so far. These are as follows:—

Crop	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
	thousand tons	
Rice	12,500	2,500
Wheat	100	7,500
Sugarcane	7,700	23,800
	thousand bals.	
Jute	7,400	—
Cotton	—	3,300
	million lbs.	
Tea	73	—

Major programmes for achievement of the above targets during 1970-71 are discussed in the following paragraphs. Major emphasis has been laid on such programmes as fertilizer, plant protection, mechanisation, colonization and improved seeds.

Fertilizer

It is planned to distribute 596,000 nutrient tons of fertilizer during 1970-71 against the consumption of 433,000 nutrient tons during 1969-70. This amounts to an increase of about 38% over the last year's performance. The proposed consumption in East and West Pakistan, by type of fertilizer, is given below :

	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total
	'000' nutrient tons		
Nitrogen	118	328	446
Phosphorus	39	87	126
Potash	18	6	24
Total ..	175	421	596

As regards the fertilizer distribution programme in the newly created provinces of West Pakistan, the quantity likely to be consumed, on the basis of previous pattern, works out to 285,000 nutrient tons in Punjab, 80,000 nutrient tons in Sind, 46,000 nutrient tons in N.W.F.P. and 10,000 nutrient tons in Baluchistan.

Plant Protection

The area to be covered with curative measures during 1970-71 is estimated to be about 26 million spray acres as detailed below :

	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total
	(Million spray acres)		
Ground operation	16.10	5.86	21.96
Aerial operation	2.50	1.50	4.00
Total ..	18.60	7.36	25.96

Preventive measures consisting largely of seed treatment against soil and seed borne diseases will be continued and intensified during the year.

Improved Seed

It is programmed to distribute through the Government agencies, 15.35 lakh mds. of improved seeds of principal crops during 1970-71. The crop-wise distribution programme of improved seeds by provinces is detailed below :—

Crops	East Pakistan	West Pakistan				Sub- Total	Total
		Baluch- istan	Sind	Punjab	N.W.F.P		
(lakh maunds)							
Wheat	0.24	0.06	1.13	3.47	0.46	5.12	5.36
Paddy	3.29	0.01	0.56	0.39	0.04	1.00	4.29
Maize	—	—	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.10
Gram	—	—	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.25	0.25
Potato	—	Neg	0.01	0.18	0.01	0.20	0.20
Cotton	—	—	1.25	3.75	—	5.00	5.00
Jute	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	0.12
Oilseeds	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
Total	3.65	0.07	3.03	8.00	0.60	11.70	15.35

In addition, 0.20 lakh maunds of potato seed will be imported and distributed among the registered growers in East Pakistan for subsequent procurement and preservation of 1.50 lakh maunds of seeds.

Mechanization

During the year 1970-71, the East Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation estimates to hire out 28,000 power pumps against the expected use of about 18 thousand pumps during 1969-70. These pumps are expected to irrigate about 1.1 million acres against the coverage of about 700 thousand acres during 1969-70. In order to ensure the efficient execution of the scheme, two regional and 26 zonal workshops will be established and equipped during the year. The Corporation will also hire out tractors to cultivate about 20,000 acres.

In West Pakistan, about 1,000 bulldozers will be used to develop about 346 thousand acres of land in the settled districts. The province-wise break down of the programme will be as follows :

Province	Bulldozers to be used	Area to be developed
Baluchistan	85	3
Sind	134	8
Punjab	573	19
North Western Frontier Province	208	6
Total	1,000	34

In addition, wheel type tractors will be hired out to cultivate about 75 thousand acres in the four provinces of West Pakistan. The programme for construction of workshops at divisional and district headquarters will be continued to provide the necessary repair and maintenance facilities for agricultural machinery.

With the expansion of drilling facilities the Agriculture Departments in West Pakistan will bore about 3,800 tubewells during 1970-71 as compared to about 3,500 tubewells bored during 1969-70. The Province-wise break down will be as given below :—

Province	Tubewells to be bored
	number
Baluchistan	300
Sind	875
Punjab	1,960
N.W.F.P.	665
Total	3,800

In order to encourage installation of diesel driven tubewells, it is proposed to provide subsidy on such tubewells, particularly in areas where electricity is not available.

Colonization and other Project Areas

In East Pakistan, work on the development of Chittagong Hill Tracts will be intensified by the Agricultural Development Corporation. It is proposed to settle about 2,500 cultivators on an area of about 15,000 acres and to provide them fruit seedlings, facilities for land levelling, loans and other materials. Work on the establishment of Agricultural Development Estates at Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Khulna will be continued.

In West Pakistan, colonization operations, survey and rectangulation of land and construction of Mandi Towns will be continued in the Ghulam Mohammad and Guddu Barrage Areas. Heavy earth moving machinery will be operated to reclaim about 30,000 acres of unlevelled bushy and barren lands for crop cultivation in these project areas. Survey work will be undertaken to explore possibilities of establishing an agricultural development estate to help meet the food requirements of Karachi.

Soil Survey

Under the Rapid Soil Fertility Survey Scheme, trials at the farmers fields will be continued in East and West Pakistan to determine the optimum use of different kinds of fertilizers under the various ecological and agricultural conditions.

Under the Soil Survey Project of Pakistan, which aims at conducting reconnaissance soil survey for the whole country, an area of 6,000 square miles and 12,000 square miles is proposed to be surveyed in East and West Pakistan, respectively.

Soil Conservation

In East Pakistan, Soil Conservation demonstration areas will be continued while trials will be intensified on various crops in the project areas at Ramgarh and Debiganj to determine their adaptability as well as their capacity to check erosion.

In West Pakistan, under the Soan Valley Land Improvement Project, only previous work will be maintained. The physical targets under the Soil Conservation Operational Project will be as follows :—

	Punjab	N.W.F.P.
(i) Wat bandi (Acres)	50,000	10,000
(ii) Reclamation of virgin land (acres)	20,000	4,000
(iii) Gully plugging (acres)	20,000	4,000
(iv) Improvement of ponds (Nos.)	300	60
(v) Kas training (miles)	50	10

Forestry

In East Pakistan, about 45,000 tons of timber will be extracted from the Chittagong Hill Tracts. About 15,000 acres will be afforested and 5 nurseries will be raised. About 25,000 acres will be taken up for rubber plantation.

In West Pakistan, the province-wise targets will be as follows :—

Item	Baluchistan	Sind	Punjab	N.W.F.P.
Afforestation (acres)	—	—	6,800	6,900
Irrigated plantation (acres)	—	7,000	500	—
Canalside planting (avenue miles)	—	1,100	13,700	—
Roadside planting (avenue miles)	—	362	2,848	—
Railway side planting (avenue miles)	—	—	716	100
Nurseries (acres)	—	—	472	30
Roads to be constructed (miles)	—	—	45	14
Watershed management*				
(a) Afforestation (acres)	—	—	1,000	5,200
(b) Terracing	—	—	450	1,080
(c) Check damming (acres)	—	—	12,000	—

*Also, under the scheme for Mangla Watershed Management, an area of 110 sq. miles will be covered.

In the Special and Northern Areas, about 12,000 acres of blanks will be afforested, about 54,000 acres of afforested area will be maintained and 300,000 acres will be demarcated.

Fisheries

In East Pakistan, 10,000 bighas of derelict waters and about 9,000 bighas of *beel* and *boar* areas will be taken up for fish production. Vigorous efforts will be made to commercially exploit Karnaphuli reservoir. Construction will be undertaken on 23 fish seed multiplication farms and 4 zeol fish farms. Fish culture in rural tanks and ponds will be intensified. A pilot scheme for biological management of open fisheries will be implemented. Trawlers will be procured for fishing in the Bay of Bengal. Outboard engines will also be procured for installation in canoes and boats.

In West Pakistan, fish cultivation will be further expanded in ponds, dams, lakes, reservoirs and abandoned canals while derelict water areas will be taken up for reclamation and fish production. Supply of quality fry/fingerlings will be increased through establishment of increased number of seed farms and nurseries.

The province-wise activities in West Pakistan will be as follows :

Baluchistan.—Modernization of fish curing yards at Gwadur, Pasni, Jiwani and Ormara will be continued while fishing equipment will be imported and supplied to fishermen on no-profit-no-loss basis. Development of fisheries in dams and reservoirs will be continued. A provision of Rs. 2.25 million has been made for preparation and execution of new projects.

Sind.—Development of fisheries in Manchar and other lakes will be continued and fishing equipment will be imported and supplied to fishermen on no-profit-and-no-loss basis.

Punjab.—Programmes for the development of fisheries in lakes, dams and reservoirs in abandoned irrigation canals and work on the establishment of fish seed farms and nurseries will be continued. New programmes for the development of ponds in villages for fish production and development of fisheries in small dams (under Agricultural Development Corporation) will be initiated.

N.W.F.P.—Efforts to develop fisheries in lakes, dams and reservoirs in the Settled Areas as well as in the Tribal Areas will be continued. Fisheries development activities in Warsak Dam and Tribal Areas of D.I. Khan will be continued. A new programme for the development of trout culture in Kaghan valley will be initiated.

Construction of wholesale fish markets at Dacca will be taken up while wholesale fish markets at Khulna and Cox's Bazar will be put into operation. Work on construction of fish harbour at Chittagong will be completed. Two feasibility surveys—one for preparing a master plan for extension of existing facilities at the Karachi fish harbour and the other for establishment of an alternate fish harbour at Ibrahim Hydri (near Karachi) will be taken up.

Pre-investment survey of in-shore and off-shore waters of Bay of Bengal will be continued during the year. Two vessels for sea exploration and oceanographic research in the Arabian Sea and one vessel for operating in the Bay of Bengal will remain under construction during the year.

Technological and biological research activities will be intensified at Chandpur. Additional research facilities will be provided at Fisheries Research Station at Channawan (Distt. Gujranwala).

Construction of a marine biological laboratory at Cox's Bazar will be completed and brought into operation.

Vocational training will continue to be given to fishermen for a period of five months in the field of navigation ; seamanship, handling and preservation of fish, etc. at Karachi while work on establishment of an institute for training of master-fishermen and marine diesel engineers will be taken up.

MISCELLANEOUS

Centre

Land for setting up of National Natural History Museums at Islamabad and Dacca and a Zoo-cum-Botanical Garden at Islamabad will be acquired and construction work thereon will be started.

Agricultural Extension

In East Pakistan, Agriculture Extension Services will be considerably strengthened through appointment of additional extension staff at Thana and Union Levels and provision of transport and other facilities. Construction work will be undertaken to provide office accommodation for the staff at sub-divisional, district and divisional levels. Out of 4,053 union seed stores, about 500 will be renovated to provide office and residential accommodation for the Union Assistants. For development of sugarcane cultivation, improved varieties of sugarcane will be distributed to the growers and demonstration plots will be established in the sugarcane growing areas to educate the farmers on the improved methods of sugarcane cultivation. To achieve the production target of jute, the intensive jute production programme will be taken up on a larger scale. A planning and Evaluation Section will also be set up in the Agriculture Department and subject matters specialists will be appointed. Agricultural Information Service will be improved and expanded.

In case of West Pakistan, following activities will be taken up :

Sind.—Work on construction of buildings for Agriculture Department will be continued in the G.M. and Guddu Barrage Areas.

Punjab.—A new programme known as “Strengthening of extension training of farmers and in-services training of field staff” will be initiated and Agriculture Information Service will be improved and expanded. Field Assistants appointed in the Urban areas will continue their extension activities.

N.W.F.P.—Buildings for the Deputy Director of Agriculture at D.I. Khan will be constructed and agriculture extension activities will be carried out in the Tribal Areas also.

In the case of Central Government, Agricultural Extension Services of Special and Northern Areas will be improved and expanded.

Research on Crop Production

In East Pakistan, construction of buildings as well as procurement of equipment will continue in connection with the shifting of the Agricultural Research Institute from Tejgaon to its new site at Joydevpur. With the establishment of the Accelerated Rice Research Intitute, work will be started on the establishment of an autonomous Rice Research Institute at Joydevpur. The zonal trials on sugarcane will be continued to develop

suitable varieties for cultivation in different areas of the Province. Furthermore, facilities for research on sugarcane crop will be expanded at the sugarcane research station located at Ishurdi to strengthen and intensify research work on this crop. It is further proposed to strengthen research facilities for oil seed crops, pulses and potatoes. A coordination Board for agricultural research will be set up to consolidate and coordinate the research activities in the Province. Furthermore, Pakistan Central Jute Committee will continue research work on the evolution of new high yielding varieties and for increasing Jute production in the Province.

In West Pakistan, the three Agricultural Research Institutes located at Turnab (Peshawar), Lyallpur, and Tandojam (Hyderabad) and their sub-stations, will be provided with additional facilities. A few new sub-stations will be opened in different ecological zones. Research work on oil seeds, potatoes, rice, cotton, maize and millets will be accelerated with a view to evolving high yielding varieties possessing superior quality characteristics. Furthermore, research work will be initiated on the selection of wheat varieties suitable for cultivation under rain-fed conditions.

Agricultural Education

In East Pakistan, educational facilities at the Agriculture College Dacca and the Agriculture University, Mymensingh will continue to be improved. Similarly, facilities at the 7 Agriculture Extension Training Institutes for training of Union Agriculture Assistants will be further improved and expanded and the Hathazari Institute will be shifted to Gouripur. Supplementary food will be provided to students of Agriculture Training Institutes under the World Food Programme and a new Agricultural College will be established at Rangpur.

As regards West Pakistan, the following programmes are envisaged :—

Baluchistan.—Training of field assistants will be continued at the Agriculture Training Institute, Quetta.

Sind.—Training of field assistants will be continued at Agriculture Training Institute Sakrand (District Nawabshah) and scholarships will be awarded for degree courses in agriculture at Agriculture College, Tandojam. Facilities for graduate and post-graduate education at Agricultural College Tandojam will be improved and expanded.

Punjab.—Training of field assistants will be continued at the Agriculture Training Institute, Sargodha and Rahimyar Khan while scholarships will be awarded to students for degree courses in agriculture at the Lyallpur University. Educational facilities will also be expanded at this University.

N.W.F.P.—Training of field assistants will be continued at the Agricultural Training Institute, Peshawar while scholarships will be awarded for degree courses in agriculture at Agricultural College, Peshawar to students from the settled areas. Scholarships will also be awarded to students from the Tribal Areas for field assistants course and the degree courses in agriculture.

In case of Central Government, scholarships will be provided to students from the Special and Northern Areas for the field assistants course and degree courses in agriculture to be pursued at the Agricultural Institutions in West Pakistan.

Agricultural Economics and Statistics

In East Pakistan, the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics will be strengthened to improve collection and compilation of agricultural statistics and a Planning and Evaluation Section will be set up in their Directorate of Agriculture (Extension and Management).

In West Pakistan, the programme for collection and compilation of agricultural statistics through objective technique will be continued in Punjab and N.W.F.P.

In Case of the Central Government, farm management surveys will be extended to the newly developed areas, particularly in coastal areas of East Pakistan and studies on changes in farm incomes due to use of improved seed will be taken up. Studies in improvement of fertilizer distribution, economics of irrigation, economics of plant protection and other important inputs will also be undertaken. For more accurate crop forecasting, coverage will be enhanced and price situation will be thoroughly investigated to review the price support policies and subsidies on farm inputs. Preparatory work for holding of Second census of Agriculture will be continued and a data processing plant will be imported.

Agricultural Marketing

In East Pakistan, construction work for the establishment of a wholesale auction market for vegetables, fruits, etc. in Dacca city and on improvements of Barmi market (feeding Dacca city) will be continued. Construction of licensed ware-houses at mandi and union levels will be undertaken. A Planning and Evaluation Cell will be set up in the Agricultural Marketing Directorate and the Directorate itself will be strengthened to provide additional staff at the sub-divisional, district and Divisional levels. A scheme for grading of mustard oil will be taken up to ensure supply of pure and wholesome mustard oil to the consumers, and research will be undertaken to evolve efficient method of storage, packing, packaging, transportation, handling and market preparation of farm products.

In case of West Pakistan, more staff will be appointed in the four provinces with a view to improving the marketing conditions.

Under the Central Government's programme, compulsory grading of potatoes, wool, senhemp, animal hair, coriander seed, and hides and skins will be continued. Initial work on compulsory grading of jute and compulsory grading of citrus fruits before export will be introduced and fruit grading plants will be set up at Karachi and Peshawar. The Department of Agricultural Marketing and Grading will be strengthened for extended marketing surveys and market intelligence while research work for preparation of Grading and Marketing Rules for prawns, spices, mollasses, jute, animal feed and tobacco will be carried out. Studies on price stabilization of agricultural commodities will be taken up.

Government Foodgrain Storage

In East Pakistan, construction of 4 silos at Narayanganj, Ashuganj, Santahar and Chittagong will be completed and work on the 5th silo at Chalna will be started. Besides, about 300 house type godowns will be improved and construction of another 3 house type godowns will be completed. Twelve garrages will be constructed and 43 trucks and 59 weighing machines will be procured.

The physical targets for construction of storages in West Pakistan will be as follows :—

Unit/Province	Type of godown		Tons
	Silo	House type	
Baluchistan	—		7,000
Sind	—		40,500
Punjab	—		19,000
N.W.F.P.	—		4,000

Under the Central programme, about 18,000 tons storage capacity will be constructed at Pipri, near Karachi.

COOPERATIVE AND RURAL CREDIT

East Pakistan

Under the scheme "Development of Cooperative Credit and Marketing Structure", 2 Central Multipurpose Societies and 70 Union Multipurpose Societies will be organised. Five godowns for Central Multipurpose Societies and 35 godowns for Union Multipurpose societies will be constructed. Construction of one mechanised fishing boat and 3 carrier boats will be undertaken under the Fishermen's Cooperatives Scheme under which all the 50 Cooperatives were to be organised by the end of 1969-70. In addition, three ice plants with cold storages will be set up under the same scheme. Twenty primary sugarcane growers' cooperatives will be organised. Under the Comilla schemes about one thousand primary level societies will be organised.

West Pakistan

The cooperative programme will mainly comprise organisation of Farm Service Centres and construction of godowns under the scheme which the Provincial Government propose to substitute vice the Third Plan unapproved scheme relating to Reconstruction of Rural Credit and Marketing. The sheep shearing societies as contemplated under the Third Plan programme have since been organised. Their working which is far from satisfactory, will be streamlined. About 50 tubewells will be installed under the programme relating to installation of tubewells on cooperative basis.

Centre

Government will contribute additional 10 million rupees to the Share Capital of the Agricultural Development Bank (This will bring the total share capital contribution by Government to Rs. 175 million). The Bank contemplates to open 59 branches. Out of these 31 will be in East Pakistan and 28 in West Pakistan. In addition, 4 Chief Regional Managers' Offices (two in each Province) would be opened. A Chief Regional Office will be established at Quetta.

Land Reforms

Under the on-going schemes for consolidation of land holdings, about one million acres will be consolidated in Punjab and N.W.F.P.

CHAPTER 13

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The problems of the development of water resources in the two regions of the country differ widely from each other. West Pakistan, which is pre-dominantly arid to semi-arid, faces shortage of rainfall in a large part of the region. Its rivers receive supplies from snow-melts and the summer monsoons. With an extensive network of canals in the Indus Basin and an intensive use of the land over the last many years and relatively poor drainage systems, the region, has been faced with the ever impending menace of water-logging and salinity.

2. East Pakistan, which is a humid region, faces the problem of recurring floods which devastate the crops, lives and property on a large scale almost every year. Except during the summer monsoon months (June to September-October), agriculture has to depend either on the residual moisture in the soil or on irrigation, wherever it can be provided. Thus, East Pakistan faces over-abundance of water in the summer and scarcity in the winter.

3. With such divergent problems and needs of the two regions, the strategy and the policies adopted in the Fourth Plan for the development of water resources are quite different from each other. The general objective in both the cases is, however, effective use of water to maximise agricultural production in the shortest possible time.

East Pakistan

4. The basic and urgent needs of the province are to take necessary measures for controlling and regulating the flood inundation and tidal intrusion and also to develop adequate irrigation facilities for winter crops and monsoon crops during critical periods. The Third Five Year Plan included 20 on going schemes, and many new schemes. A number of schemes aimed at improving the data collection activities, strengthening and re-organisation of research and laboratory facilities, improvement of General Services and detailed general and specific investigation to facilitate formulation of projects. The new schemes could, however, not make much head-way since the feasibility studies of most of these schemes could not be completed in time.

5. The allocation to the Water sector in East Pakistan during the Third Plan was Rs. 1,960 million which is 5.7 per cent of the total plan allocation and about 11 per cent of the total allocation to the province. The major objectives of the Plan were to bring 1.76 million acres land under irrigation and improve 2.72 million acres of cultivated land by providing drainage facilities and flood control measures.

Performance during Third Plan

6. Against the Plan allocation of Rs. 1,960 million an amount of Rs. 1,312.08 million is estimated to have been spent during the Third Plan which amount to about 67 per cent of the Plan allocation. The sub-sectoral financial achievements are given in Table I.

TABLE I

Sub-head	Third Plan		Percentage Achievement
	Revised Plan Allocation	Estimated Expenditure	
1. Investigation and Survey and Special studies	132.56	107.40	81
2. Multipurpose Development	700.41	347.97	50
3. Flood Protection	759.53	677.85	89
4. Miscellaneous Services and Equipment	188.48	114.30	61
5. Irrigation/Tubewell Irrigation	179.02	64.56	36
Total ..	1,960.00	1,312.08	67

7. The following major water resources development projects have been completed during the Third Plan :—

- (1) Dacca-Narayanganj—Demra Project,
- (2) Brahmaputra Right Bank Flood Embankment Project,
- (3) Groundwater Development and Pump Irrigation Project in the Northern Districts of East Pakistan,
- (4) Improvement of Old Dakatia and Little Feni River in Noakhali and Comilla District (Phase I),
- (5) Dredging the Gumti River in the District of Comilla,
- (6) Comprehensive Drainage Scheme for Faridpur District, and
- (7) Teesta Sub-project.

As a result of completion of these schemes and progress on other on-going schemes an area of about 1.00 million acres of new land has been brought under irrigation including the area irrigated through 18,000 low lift pumps and about 1.00 million acres of old area have been improved through raising the coastal embankments, flood control and drainage facilities. Compared with the Plan targets, this achievement is 56.8 and 36.7 per cent respectively.

Annual Development Programme for 1970-71

8. The Water sector has been allocated a sum of Rs. 270 million which is about 7.4 per cent of the total size of the programme in East Pakistan. Besides a sum of Rs. 300 million has been set aside specifically for a Flood Protection Programme outside the Plan financed as Central Government Capital outlay.

9. The sub-sector-wise programme both in the Plan and outside the Plan for 1970-71 is given in Table II.

TABLE II

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sub-head	Provision for 1970-71		Total
		Inside the Plan	Outside the Plan	
1.	Investigation Survey	5.869	51.540	57.409
2.	Multipurpose Development	67.937	30.000	97.937
3.	Irrigation	6.800	—	6.800
4.	Flood Regulation	159.765	131.563	291.328
5.	Urban Protection Schemes	—	34.613	34.613
6.	Channel Improvement and River Training	—	7.564	7.564
7.	Miscellaneous Services and Equipment	29.629	44.720	74.349
	Total ..	270.000	300.000	570.000

10. Out of Rs. 270 million in the Plan, Rs. 260 million has been allocated for the schemes sponsored by E.P. WAPDA and Rs. 10 million for small Schemes sponsored by the Irrigation Directorate, Government of East Pakistan. The programme for 1970-71 places great emphasis on early completion of on-going projects.

11. The Comprehensive Drainage Schemes for Sadar Sub-Division of Noakhali is likely to be completed during this year. The programme includes among other projects the Ganges Kobadak Project (Kushtia Unit), under which additional area of 30,000 acres is likely to be brought under irrigation, bringing total irrigated area to 120,000 acres. Coastal Embankment Project Phase I which could be completed during this year

but due to November, 1970 cyclone it would take a few years more and the work on Tippera Chittagong Multipurpose Project (Chandpur Unit) will be taken up vigorously during 1970-71. The programme would also include some new Flood Control-cum-Water Development Projects which have been identified by the World Bank. The Dacca Southwest Project is worthy of special mention in this regard. In addition many Survey and Investigation Schemes and Miscellaneous Services and Equipment Projects would also be taken up. Projects regarding urban protection of Dacca and Chittagong cities will also be undertaken during 1970-71.

West Pakistan

12. The Third Five-Year Plan assigned a very high priority to the development of water resources in the effort to increase agricultural production. About 14% of the total public sector resources amounting to Rs. 4,199 million were earmarked for the water development projects in East and West Pakistan and the Centre. Of these, an amount of Rs. 2,181 million was allocated for the Water Sector Programme in West Pakistan. It is estimated that about Rs. 1,491 million of 68% of Third Plan allocations have been spent in West Pakistan during the Plan period. The shortfall is due mainly to the initial set back in the first two years of the Plan and also due to the actual releases falling short of the A.D.P. provisions.

Performance during Third Plan

13. During the Third Plan, the pace of Development in water sector remained quite satisfactory despite financial constraints. Water availability increased through the following sources :—

Source	Water Availability in		Net Increase (MAF)
	1964-65	1969-70	
	M A F		
(i) Surface flow diversion (at canal heads)	84.9	90.0	5.1
(ii) Public Tubewells	2.0	6.0	4.0
(iii) Private Tubewells	5.0	15.0	10.0

Significant among these are the surface water increases from greater diversions at canal heads, which rose to as much as 94.2 M.A.F. in 1968-69, and were maintained at 90 M.A.F. by the end of the Third Plan.

14. These increases in water supply and other allied facilities resulted in an addition of 2.72 million acres of new area and improvement of 12.65 million acres of old area in West Pakistan. This performance compares favourably with the Third Plan targets of 3.98 million acres of new area and 17.6 million acres of old area.

15. The financial stringency resulted in a serious set-back to the SCARP Programme undertaken by WAPDA. Only the on-going schemes like SCARP II, SCARP III, SCARP (Khairpur) and SCARP (Larkana-Shikarpur stage I) could be provided for adequately. SCARP IV project, which was initiated in 1965 was curtailed to a minimum by reducing its commanded area and leaving the rest-for private sector tubewell development which appeared quite active there. As a result only 3,531 tubewells were installed and energised for operation by 1970 against the revised Plan target of 7,855. The gap caused due to non-fulfilment of Plan targets in the public tubewells sector was largely met by the private sector tubewells which exceeded the Plan target of 40,000.

16. The major accomplishments in West Pakistan in the Water sector during the Third Plan are estimated as follows :—

	million acres.
(i) New area brought under irrigation	2.72
(ii) Old area improved	12.65

SCARP Programme

(i) Number of tubewells completed	5007
(ii) Number of tubewells electrified	3,531

Private Tubewells

Number of private tubewells completed	45,000
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DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1970-71

17. In line with the objectives of the Fourth Plan, the Annual Plan for 1970-71 provides for the early completion of the on-going projects so that the effects of investments made on these projects in the earlier Plans are noticeable and their benefits realised during the Plan-period. In the formulation of the Development Programme, agriculture has been accorded the highest priority and therefore adequate provision has been made for programmes in Water Sector having an impact on agricultural production. Major on-going irrigation projects have been included in the A.D.P. for all the four provinces of West Pakistan. Provision has also been made to initiate technically sound schemes for Baluchistan & N.W.F.P. so as to accelerate the pace of development in these less developed regions. In addition, the Tarbela Dam Project and other I.B.P. works will continue outside the Plan.

18. The Annual Development Programme (1970-71) for the various provinces of West Pakistan and their distribution by the executing agencies are discussed below separately :—

19. **Punjab.** (i) *Irrigation Department.*—The A.D.P. 1970-71 provides an amount of Rs. 37.5 million for the Water Sector projects to be undertaken by the Irrigation Department in the Punjab. Most of this allocation is for the on-going projects related with drainage, reclamation & tubewells and multipurpose development. The major emphasis will be on the early completion of on-going projects such as Taunsa Barrage Project, (Head-works & other than Head-works), Remodelling Hundiara Drain, Constructing Pandoki, Raiwind and Satiana Samundari Drainage Systems, providing Chakbundi drainage system, Drainage facilities for Rasul Nagar area etc.

(ii) *W.A.P.D.A.*—Out of the total programme of Rs. 220.95 million proposed by W.A.P.D.A. for 1970-71 for West Pakistan, an amount of Rs. 116.83 million, including a provincial grant of Rs. 1.30 million for the Mona Experimental Project, has been earmarked for the water development programme in the Punjab. This allocation has been made exclusively for the groundwater development projects in the province, namely SCARP II (Chaj-Doab), SCARP III (Lower Thal), SCARP IV (Upper Rechna), SCARP (Shorkot-Kamalia) and SCARP (Bahawalpur). In addition, an allocation of Rs. 20.39 million has separately been made for the General Investigations to be carried out by W.A.P.D.A. for all the four provinces of West Pakistan.

The programme under the SCARPS in the Annual Plan is virtually negligible as compared to the Action Programme recommended in the Lieftinck Report. But in view of inadequate resources, the programme had to be confined to a moderate level. The SCARP programme will have to be given greater attention if the progress towards control of water—logging and salinity has to be achieved and additional irrigation water made available for increasing cropping intensities.

During 1970-71 it is proposed to carry through the work on the on-going lower Jhelum Sub-Project in order to complete the development of fresh groundwater area of SCARP II during the 4th Plan. About 300 tubewells will be electrified during the year 1970-71. In SCARP III the remaining work on the electrification of tubewells in the Rangpur Unit will be carried through. It is estimated that about 150 tubewells will be energised during the Annual Plan. In SCARP IV the remaining work on the electrification of tubewells will be taken up. The portion of SCARP V included in the 4th Plan provides for the construction and electrification of only 426 tubewells under the Shorkot-Kamalia Unit, whereas under SCARP VI (Panjnad-Abbasia) it is proposed to construct and electrify about 1,000 tubewells in the fresh groundwater portion of this project. The preliminary works on these projects will be taken up during the year 1970-71.

(iii) *Agricultural Development Corporation.*—Out of the total water sector programme of Rs. 37.00 million to be undertaken by West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation during the year 1970-71, an amount of Rs. 2.62 million has been provided for the construction of small dams in the Punjab. The on-going schemes include construction of Chichali Dam, Dhurnal Dam, Qibla Bandi Dam etc.

20. **Sind.** (i) *Irrigation Department.*—The A.D.P. 1970-71 provides an amount of Rs. 33.0 million for the water sector projects to be undertaken by the Irrigation Department in the Sind. Almost half of this allocation is earmarked for the on-going projects, such as remodelling Rohri Canal, Gunitting arches of Sukkur Barrage Gates, constructing subsidiary weir below Main Jamrao Weir, constructing subsidiary Regulator at Naulakhi Regulator and constructing bye-pass structures on Rohri Main Canal. The remaining half of the allocations will be spent on the new schemes including Flood Protection measures, Thar and Kohistan development and other miscellaneous works.

(ii) *W.A.P.D.A.*—An amount of Rs. 65.7 million has been provided for the water sector programme to be undertaken by W.A.P.D.A. during 1970-71 in the Sind. Of this an allocation of Rs. 15.3 million has

been made for the Karachi Irrigation Project, and the remaining Rs. 50.4 million for the two groundwater development schemes, namely, SCRAP (Khairpur) & SCARP (Rohri-North). It is planned to complete the remaining works on SCRAP (Khairpur) and continue work of Rohri North Fresh Groundwater project envisaging installation of 1,269 tubewells during the Fourth Plan. About 300 tubewells are expected to be installed during 1970-71. The work on the project has been proposed to be undertaken under the existing protocols with Yugoslavia for the construction and electrification of tubewells.

(iii) *A.D.C.*—Of total programme of Rs. 37.0 million to be undertaken by West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation during 1970-71, an amount of Rs. 32.70 million has been earmarked for the water development projects in the Sind. The programme includes the on-going projects such as Gudu Barrage, Flood Protection and drainage works in the Gudu and G. M. Barrage, Development of ground water on the left bank of Guddu Barrage and constructing Link Canal from D/S of outfall regulator to R.D. 108 of K.B feeder lower G.M. Barrage project.

21. *N. W. F. P.* (i) *Irrigation Department.*—The A.D.P. 1970-71 provides an amount of Rs. 6.33 million for the water sector projects to be undertaken by the Irrigation Department in the N.W.F.P. The allocations will be utilized for the on-going projects—related with multipurpose development, e.g., Kurram Gahri Multipurpose Project & Warsak High Level Canal, and drainage and reclamation such as Master Plan for reclamation of waterlogged area in Peshawar District, etc., and other miscellaneous small irrigation schemes.

(ii) *W.A.P.D.A.*—An amount of Rs. 18.03 million has been provided for the surface water development projects to be undertaken by W.A.P.D.A. in N.W.F.P. during 1970-71. Of this, an amount of Rs. 12.99 million has been earmarked for the on-going Khanpur Dam Project, and Rs. 5.0 million for the Gomal Zam/Chashma Right Bank Canal Project.

(iii) *A.D.C.*—An allocation of about Rs. 1.68 million has been made for the water sector projects to be undertaken by West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation in N.W.F.P. during 1970-71. The projects include construction of Small Dams such as Kandar Dam Chattari Dam and Pick-up Weirs at Seri, Katha Sarhad & Sultanpur, etc.

22. *Baluchistan.* (i) *Irrigation Department.*—The A.D.P. 1970-71 provides an amount of Rs. 10.35 million for the water sector projects to be undertaken by the Irrigation Department in Baluchistan. The programme includes carrying out Surveys and Investigations in Quetta, Kalat and Coastal area, determination of the feasibility of Dam site on Dasht River (Mirani Dam), constructing small irrigation schemes, extension, improvement & renovation of Karezes etc.

(ii) *W.A.P.D.A. & A.D.C.*—No amount has specifically been earmarked for any water development scheme to be undertaken by W.A.P.D.A. and A.D.C. in Baluchistan during 1970-71. The amount of Rs. 20.39 million, provided for General investigation by W.A.P.D.A. includes investigations in this region as well.

A comparison of Annual Plan (1970-71) allocations made for the various provinces of West Pakistan is given in Table III.

TABLE III

Annual Plan Allocations for the various Provinces of West Pakistan—Water Sector (1970-71)

	Annual Plan Allocations			Total	% share in 1970-71	% share in population of West Pakistan
	Irrigation Department	WAPDA	A.D.C.			
1. Punjab	37.50	126.00	2.62	166.12	48.0	62.5
2. Sind	33.00	70.50	32.70	136.20	40.0	20.2
3. N.W.F.P.	6.33	23.00	1.68	31.01	9.0	14.0
4. Baluchistan	10.35	1.45	—	11.80	3.0	3.3
Total	87.18	220.95	37.00	345.13	100.00	100.0

CENTRAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

This includes the development programmes sponsored by the Pakistan Meteorological Department, the Survey of Pakistan, the Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control Reserach Council, and the Kashmir Affairs Division. The Third Five Year Plan provided a sum of Rs. 57.97 million for the schemes sponsored by the various Central Government Agencies. The schemes included in this sector, except those sponsored by the Kashmir Affairs Division, generally aim at providing basic services. An amount of Rs. 44.37 million or 77% of the allocations are estimated to have been spent during the Third Plan.

The Central Development Programme for 1970-71 essentially aims at the completion of as many on-going projects as possible, the provision for the year being Rs. 13.482 million, against the Fourth Plan allocation of Rs. 115 million.

The allocations to the various Central Government agencies during the year 1970-71 are shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV

Annual Plan Allocation for the Central Government Agencies (1970-71)

								(Million Rupees)
Agency								Annual Plan (1970-71) Allocations
1.	Meteorological Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00
2.	Survey of Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.648
3.	Irrigation Drainage and Flood Control Research Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.000
4.	States and Frontier Regions Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.219
5.	Kashmir Affairs Division..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.615
Total ..								13.482

CHAPTER 14

WORKS PROGRAMME AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The concept of Rural Development through a broad-based Works Programme was practised on experimental basis during the Second Five Year Plan period as a means of developing basic infrastructure and thereby increasing agricultural productivity and employment in the rural areas. The programme was financed by the PL-480 Counterpart Funds and remained non-Plan. Rs. 650 million were utilised under works Programme during the Second Plan period.

2. In view of the successful experience of the programme in the Second Plan period, Works Programme was integrated with the Third Plan with a larger allocation of Rs. 1,820 million. The Programme was also functionally broader. The expenditure under this Programme during Third Plan period is estimated to be Rs. 1,136 million *i.e.* 68 per cent of the Plan allocation for Works Programme. In spite of some financial shortfall and operational pitfalls, the Programme achieved some of its basic targets and held out potential for participation in development projects under rural leadership.

3. Added emphasis has been placed on the role of Works Programme for the Fourth Plan period. Scope and dimensions of Works Programme have been enlarged keeping in view the local needs, regional characteristics and national requirements.

4. Fourth Plan allocation for the Works Programme is Rs. 2,450 million—Rs. 2,000 million for East Pakistan, Rs. 35 million for Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas, Rs. 15 million for Tribal Areas and Rs. 400 million for West Pakistan as a whole whose province-wise break-up is not presently available.

5. A new feature under Works Programme for the Fourth Plan period is the introduction of Urban Works Programme which is necessitated by continued neglect of physical welfare facilities and services resulting in serious problems and tensions among low income groups in the urban areas. Due to resource constraint and the experimental nature of the Programme, financial size of the Urban Works Programme for the Fourth Plan is modest *i.e.* Rs. 430 million—Rs. 180 million for East Pakistan and Rs. 250 million for West Pakistan.

Development Programme for 1970-71

6. 1970-71 Programme under Works Programme starts with the following salient features which marks partial departure and partial shift in emphasis and approach from that followed during the previous years :
 - (i) Introduction of Urban Works Programme on a modest scale both in East and West Pakistan. Even on this modest scale and selective basis, the Urban Works Programme assumes more importance in West Pakistan than in East Pakistan due to faster rate of increase of urban un-employment and migration in West Pakistan.
 - (ii) Rural Works Programme assumes comparatively more importance in East Pakistan because rural un-employment problem and deficiency in infra-structure facilities are more acute in that Province and because its agricultural production programme is wider in scope and more diversified in nature.
 - (iii) Wherever possible regionally, Rural Works Programme is being treated as a part of integrated Rural Development comprising Rural works, Irrigation and Co-operative programme with a view to its having greater and co-ordinated impact on Agricultural Development Programme. Works Programme will henceforth be more oriented towards agricultural development than it was before.
 - (iv) Organisational problems regarding planning, co-ordinating and implementing development programme at the local level and problems regarding financing the programme timely and adequately are being thrashed out objectively so as to avoid bottlenecks encountered in the past.

7. Financial size of the Works Programme for 1970-71 is as follows :

(Rs. in Million)

	1969-70 (Revised)	1970-71 (Gross ADP)
East Pakistan	191.0	280.0
West Pakistan	50.0	58.2
Baluchistan	—	5.1
N.W.F.P.	—	18.1
Sind	—	10.0
Punjab	—	25.0
Azad Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan	4.0	4.5
	245.0	342.7

East Pakistan Programme

8. Integrated Rural Development Programme is being launched in East Pakistan. The programme, patterned after Comilla Academy experiments, consists of three specific components (i) Rural Works Programme (ii) The Thana Irrigation Programme and (iii) a two-tier Co-operative Programme.

9. The integrated programme has the following main objectives :

- To create physical facilities necessary for a productive rural economy through the mobilisation of under-employed human resources ;
- To organize farmers into viable units so that they can take advantage of modern agricultural technology ;
- To create in the rural areas farming units of an economically viable size with the aim of co-operative sharing of agricultural inputs and economic functions.

10. Major work-heads under Works Programme for 1970-71 in East Pakistan are as follows :—

- Thana Irrigation Programme and organisations of pump groups under phased out subsidies. It is the single most successful irrigation programme launched in East Pakistan both in respect of its contribution to agricultural production and to employment.
- Maintenance of the net work of rural roads and bridges constructed previously, and their extension/improvement wherever necessary to facilitate smooth movement and transportation.
- Minor flood control projects effectively supplementing WAPDA efforts in this direction.
- Effective drainage system involving small scale local works which will facilitate expanding irrigation works and larger flood control works.
- Construction of buildings, primarily at Thana level, to be used as primary schools, offices, workshops or godowns.

11. Works Programme has no pre-determined physical targets. Annual targets for different item-works such as low lift pumps, deep tubewells, Thana workshops, Thana storage godowns, power pumps, kutch/pucca roads, bridges and culverts, Thana Training and Development Centres, Union Community Centres, etc. depend on the nature and quality of local plans to be integrated into district and Provincial plans. However, it is expected that during 1970-71, 28,000 power pumps and 1,500 tubewells will be installed under Thana Irrigation Programme and that at least 78 thanas will be brought under integrated Rural Development Programme. This will be in addition to 24 Thanas already covered during 1969-70.

West Pakistan Programme

12. In West Pakistan, the physical achievements under Works Programme in the past mainly took place in Transport and Communications, Water Supply, Health and Sanitation and Education Sectors. Action programme for 1970-71 calls for co-ordinated efforts mainly in the above mentioned sectors and oriented towards more agricultural productivity and employment prospects. Some sort of Comilla type approach towards integrated rural development in West Pakistan ought to be evolved soon. New programmes, more diversified in nature, such as construction of food godowns will be undertaken.

13. Much emphasis is being placed on the role of Urban Works Programme in West Pakistan. Initially this Programme is expected to start operation in some selected cities e.g. Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta where improvement of environmental conditions of the low income groups is urgently needed so as to lessen social stresses and strains.

14. The Works Programme expenditure in West Pakistan is expected to be concentrated in the less developed areas of the four Provinces of West Pakistan. Specially the four Divisions of West Pakistan with the lowest *per capita* income i.e. Peshawar, D. I. Khan, Kalat and Quetta badly need the infra-structural and employment facilities under Rural Works Programmes.

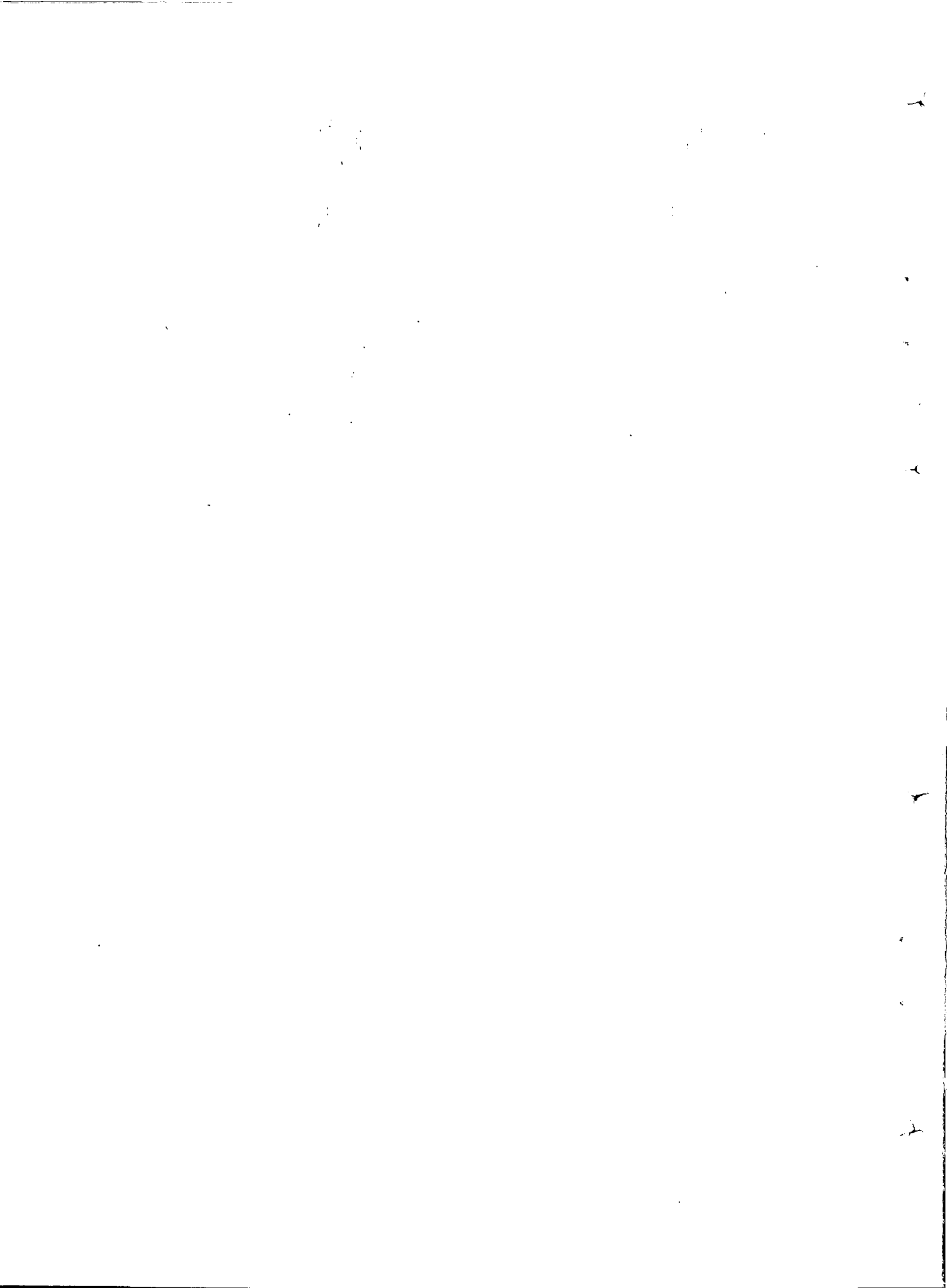
15. Works Programme for Sind Area is expected to do mostly for drainage and irrigation works.

Central Programme

16. Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas (i.e. Gilgit and Baltistan) and the Tribal Areas are the special responsibilities of the Central Government. Separate provisions under Works Programme have been made for these centrally administered areas. Fourth Plan provision for Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas is Rs. 35 million and for tribal areas Rs. 15 million.

17. Action programme for Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas will continue as usual to be in the form of vehicular roads, pony tracks, bridges, bridle paths, forest feeder roads, school buildings, lift pumps, protective bunds, tanks and canals. Works Programme in those areas will be mainly employment-oriented infra-structural works.

18. In Azad Kashmir, integrated rural development (pilot) project, phase I, is to start during 1970-71 (with a provision of Rs. 1 million), in addition to general Rural Works Programme.



CHAPTER 15

INDUSTRY

The performance of Industrial Sector had not been entirely up to expectation during the Third Plan though it has been substantial. Due to Indo Pakistan War in 1965-66, and also the disturbances of 1968-69, the pace of investment and production was effected rather seriously. Thus, a good deal of the shortfall in Industry, in the Third Plan, can be attributed to the extraneous factors.

2. The Third Five Year Plan envisaged a capital investment of Rs. 12,800 million in the industrial sector, which works out to 24% of the total Plan outlay. The investment in the Public Sector was expected of the order of Rs. 3,513 million and that of the Private Sector of Rs. 9,287 million. In financial terms, the Government financed sector's estimated achievement is about 66 per cent.

3. In physical terms, the proposed investment aimed at increasing the share of the manufacturing in the GNP to 14.5% by maintaining a growth rate of 10% per annum. This would have required a growth rate of 12% in large scale industry, as the Small Scale industry was growing at much lower rate. Despite several set backs viz. war with India in 1965-66, postponement of foreign aid to Pakistan, and political disturbances in 1968-69 and shortage of imported raw materials, the contribution of the manufacturing sector to the GNP increased from 11.4% in 1964-65 to 12% in 1969-70.

Private Sector

In the Private Sector, only 24% of the Industrial investment schedule was sanctioned during first two years of the Third Plan. The pace of Sanctions was, however, accelerated in 1967-68, due mainly to the bunching of large sanctions for fertilizer factories. As a result the total industrial sanctions, both under Comprehensive industrial investment schedule and the Priority list of industries, up to December, 1969 amounted to about Rs. 5,877 million and went up to Rs. 6,326 million up to March, 1970, which works out to 68% of the Third Plan target of Rs. 9,287 million.

4. In addition to its contribution to the GNP, the manufacturing sector has played appreciably an important role in stimulating exports. In 1964-65 the export of manufactured goods amounted to Rs. 769 million (about 32% of the total exports). In 1968-69, they rose to Rs. 1,510 million (about 47% of the total exports). It is estimated that during 1969-70 the exports of manufactured goods, which are likely to be of the order of Rs. 1,850 million, will account for more than 50% of the total exports.

Strategy for the Fourth Plan

In the Fourth Plan period the industrial sector presents two major challenges. First, the output in this sector must grow at least at 10 per cent per annum to facilitate the attainment of Plans' growth and consumption targets. Second, the industrial programme of the Plan should help to keep the foreign exchange gap within manageable limits, by maintaining the momentum of manufactured exports and replacing a larger proportion of imports particularly of engineering goods and imported raw materials.

A number of studies have recently been carried out by the Planning Commission, Ministry of Industries and the Provincial Governments to review Pakistan's industrial sector in the past two decades, to assess problems and prospects of industrialisation in future and to consider policies relating to specific industries. A special mission of the World Bank also carried out, last year, a detailed review of Pakistan's industrial structure and policies.

More specifically, the future industrial policy will be guided by the following principles :

- (a) Fuller utilization of installed capacity and balancing and modernization of existing plants will be given preference over further expansion.
- (b) Greater allocations will be made for the domestic production of intermediate and investment goods so as to reduce the current dependence of the country on imported capital goods from about 75 per cent at present to roughly one-half by the end of the Fourth Plan period.
- (c) More attention will be given to the exploitation of our gas and mineral resources.
- (d) Further industrialization will be geared closely to the export efforts of the country and based largely on domestic raw materials.
- (e) The productivity, efficiency and quality of production in the industrial sector will be improved so that it can compete freely within the country and with international products without sizeable subsidies.

Based on these principles, future industrial expansion is expected to be led primarily by steel, machinery, chemicals, fertilizers, natural gas, mining, agricultural processing and export industries. The Investment schedule for 4th Plan has since been prepared accordingly for each province separately.

Development outlay for the Fourth Plan

It is envisaged that a capital investment of Rs. 14,038 million will be made for the development of the manufacturing sector during the Fourth Plan period, out of which Rs. 4,338 million are earmarked for the Public Sector and Rs. 9,700 million for the Private Sector. The allocation of public sector's investment stands at Rs. 3,120 million for East Pakistan and Rs. 1,218 million for West Pakistan. The globable Public Investment of Rs. 4,338 million includes an investment of Rs. 533 million by the Central Government to be made in both the wings of the country. Out of the private Sector's investment of Rs. 9,700 million, Rs. 3,250 million are set aside for East Pakistan and Rs. 6,450 million for the four Provinces of West Pakistan.

Programme for 1970-71

The development programme for the fiscal year 1970-71 envisages an appreciable increase in production and exports of various industries. Balancing and modernisation rather than expansion of capacity will be encouraged. Adequate availability of imported raw materials to permit optimum utilisation of installed capacity is also aimed at. To achieve these objectives an allocation of about Rs. 566 million to finance public sector schemes has been made in the development programme for 1970-71, as indicated below :—

						(In million rupees)
(a) East Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	399
(b) West Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	102
(c) Centre	..	..	..	..	..	65
						566

While the financial and physical targets and achievements during Third Plan and in 1970-71 are shown at Annexures A to G, the estimated achievements for 1970-71 are indicated in the following paragraphs :

EAST PAKISTAN

The size of the East Pakistan Government financed A.D.P 1970-71 for industries and fuels and minerals sectors is fixed to Rs. 420 million and the physical targets likely to be achieved by the Government in 1970-71 are as follows :—

Sugar Industry

Shampur Sugar Mills with a capacity of 10,000 tons and expansion of existing Joypurhat Sugar Mills by 10,000 tons are expected to be in commercial production, Mymensingh Sugar Mills, Panchagar Sugar Mills, Faridpur Sugar Mills and expansion of existing Kushtia Sugar Mills with a total annual capacity of 40,000 tons of sugar are expected to go into trial production in 1970-71.

Paper Industry

North Bengal paper mills with an annual capacity of 18,900 tons is expected to go into commercial production in 1970-71. Land and site development work of Sylhet Pulp Mills (30,000 tons capacity) is expected to be completed in 1970-71 and machinery ordered.

Fertilizers

Urea Fertilizers Factory at Ghorasal with an annual capacity of 3.40 lac tons is also expected to go into commercial production. 90% work of TSP-II plant at Chittagong, is also expected to be completed in 1970-71. This plant is designed to produce 120,000 tons TSP. Feasibility study for the proposed Chinese aided urea plant of 85,000 T/Yr. is likely to be completed.

Ship Building

100 per cent land development work and 100 per cent copper dams on Dry Dock, Chittagong, are expected to be completed in 1970-71.

Engineering

Assembly of different types of machine tools and diesel engines in East Pakistan Machine Tools Factory and Pakistan Diesel Plant respectively is expected to start in 1970-71. 100% work of land and site development and 20% civil engineering works including factory building are likely to be completed in 1970-71 for general Electrical Manufacturing Plant, Chittagong.

Eastern cables with a capacity of 6,000 tons of wires and cables is also likely to go into production in 1970-71.

Basic Metal

The expansion of Chittagong Steel Mills from existing 1.50 lac tons to 2.50 lac tons of steel ingots is expected to be completed in 1970-71.

Non-Metallic Minerals

Chittagong Cement Factory with an annual capacity of 3 lac tons of cement from clinkers is expected to go into production in 1970-71.

Jute Industries

Rajshahi Jute Mills with 250 conventional Hessian and Sacking looms and Mymensingh Jute Mills with 500 conventional Hessian and Sacking looms are also expected to go into production in 1970-71.

Petro-Chemicals

Works on East Pakistan Industrial Chemical Complex based on natural gas is likely to be taken in hand by EPIDC in 1970-71. The project has been offered to A.D.B. and the I.B.R.D. for financing the foreign exchange cost of the project.

WEST PAKISTAN

The provision made for the Public financed mining and manufacturing sectors schemes in West Pakistan during 1970-71, is of the order of Rs. 115.02 million, out of which Rs. 102.52 million are earmarked for manufacturing and Rs. 12.50 million for mining sectors. This allocation will take care of the schemes of the newly created Provinces of Baluchistan, N.W.F.P. Punjab, and Sind.

Cotton Textiles

The Cotton Textiles Industry in West Pakistan is in the private sector. The production of the existing mills is not only meeting the internal requirements of Pakistan but also meeting export demand under bonus incentives. The production of cotton textile in West Pakistan is estimated to increase appreciably during 1970-71 as against the current year's estimated production of 570 million lbs.

Sugar Industry

Necessary provision has been made to increase the production of sugar in West Pakistan by establishing new units in the private sector and balancing and modernization of existing units.

Pakistan Machine Tool Factory, Landhi, Karachi

This project went into partial production in November, 1968. About 95% of overall civil engineering works have been completed. Almost the entire machinery has been received of which major portion has been installed. During the year 1969-70 the value of production of this factory is estimated at Rs. 5.3 million. The scheme has since been revised and is now estimated to cost Rs. 207.03 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 90.42 million. The original scheme had to be revised due to expansion in the production programme of the project under which some more product lines, including gear boxes, turret, lathes, break/drum for buses and trucks and defence equipment were added. The planned production programme of the factory after it goes into full operation is as follows :—

- (i) Machine tool worth Rs. 11.60 million per annum.
- (ii) Gear box and parts worth Rs. 83.40 million per annum.
- (iii) Die cast parts worth Rs. 5.00 million per annum.
- (iv) Forge parts worth Rs. 5.00 million per annum.
- (v) Standard tools worth Rs. 2.00 million per annum.

- (vi) Break drum worth Rs. 3.60 million per annum.
 (vii) Defence Equipment worth Rs. 400 million per annum.

Heavy Electrical Complex, Taxila

This scheme has been approved in principle by ECNEC at an estimated cost of Rs. 143.86 million, with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 61.06 million. The project is designed to produce power transformers, Switch gears, capacitors, air blast circuit breakers, valve type arresters, isolators etc. The annual turn over of the complex is estimated at Rs. 53 million. A protocol has already been signed between WPIDC and USSR for preparation of revised Techno/Economic report. Implementation of the project will be taken in hand after the approval of Techno/Economic report, when received.

Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila

This project is designed to produce equipment for cement and sugar mills, low pressure package type boilers, Pressure vessels, building machines, etc. and will involve an estimated outlay of Rs. 151.29 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 54.59 million. The machinery to be produced at the complex would be about 14,500 tons valued at Rs. 61.25 million.

Construction of main workshop comprising a fabrication and assembly shops is nearing completion. Training institution and training workshop have been completed and are in operation. About 85% civil works have been completed. Half of the machinery has been delivered of which 30% has been installed. The project is facing shortage of rupee fund.

Dir Forest Industries Complex, Chakdara

This complex costing Rs. 62.80 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 31.90 million received final approval of the Government in February, 1968 and order for machinery was placed on Polish suppliers in March, 1968.

The proposed complex would produce 144 million cft. of swan timber, 21.54 million sq. ft. ply-wood, 11.8 million sft. of chipboard per annum including veneered chipboard.

The project is in initial stages of development. Preliminary designing of colony building and survey of forest roads up to Kalakol has been carried out. Power route survey for extension of 66 k.w. power line up to Sheringal was also taken up by WAPDA.

Market survey for the proposed product of the project was undertaken. The location of the complex has been changed from Dir to Chakdara as per decision of 8th August, 1969 by the West Pakistan Government. A Polish delegation visited Pakistan recently for detailed discussion with WPIDC on the project report and changes in the requirements of equipment.

Heavy Forge and Foundry, Taxila

The above project originally estimated to cost Rs. 143.54 million was approved by the ECNEC in July, 1968. The ECNEC had directed that a revised PC-I proforma should be submitted in the light of Chinese proposal which were received in September, 1968. Accordingly, the WPIDC submitted a revised version of the Scheme in February, 1970.

The revised scheme envisages an investment of Rs. 176.07 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 55.30 million. The proposed production programme of this project is as follows :—

	(Ton/Year)
(i) Steel casting	4,000
(ii) Steel ingots	45,000
(iii) Iron castings	5,000
(iv) Press forgings	4,000
(v) Forged billets	12,000
(vi) Copper and Alluminium castings	100

The total sale proceeds of the project's products are estimated at Rs. 89.11 million annually.

The actual implementation of the project will be taken in hand after the revised scheme is approved by the competent authority.

Development and Utilization of Swat China Clay

The PC-I proforma of this project costing Rs. 35.34 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 11.27 million was submitted to the Government in April, 1967. The scheme was based on feasibility report prepared by M/s. Japan Consulting Institute. The project is designed to produce annually 36,00,000 pieces of table-ware, 1,26,000 pieces of sanitary wares and 96,00,000 number of tiles. The ECNEC in its meeting held in August, 1968 approved only the mining portion of this project having an annual production capacity of 4,800 tons, washed china clay valuing at Rs. 4.36 million and directed that the scheme relating to the other portion may be resubmitted after securing at least 25% foreign equity participation. The foreign equity investment is being firmed up by WPIDC. (In the meantime the implementation of the approved portion of the scheme has been taken in hand).

Small Industries

The schemes being implemented by the West Pakistan Small Industries Corporation and the Directorate of Industries are of promotional, research and training nature. In the A.D.P. 1970-71 necessary provision has been made for completion of various on-going schemes as well as for undertaking a few new but essential schemes under this Sub-sector.

CENTRE

An allocation of Rs. 65.43 million has been made for the Public Sector's financed industries schemes of the Centre for the fiscal year 1970-71. This provision will take care of the schemes like Karachi Steel Mills, Karachi Shipyard and Engineering works, small industries promotional and training schemes, including Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas schemes, Scientific and Industrial Research Schemes etc.

A brief description of the development activities for 1970-71 is given as follows :—

Printing Press

Since the taking over of the Printing Presses by the Printing Corporation of Pakistan with effect from 1st January, 1969, the scope and activities of the Presses have been enlarged to meet the demand of the text-books and other printed materials of the country. The Corporation has come up with the proposal to undertake a few new projects, besides continuing the on-going schemes during 1970-71. Work on the construction of staff quarters for the employees of the Press at Islamabad will also continue during 1970-71.

Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works Ltd. Karachi—Phase II Part I

The scheme originally estimated to cost Rs. 32 million has since been revised to increase the scope of facilities at the shipyard. The revised cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 75.07 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 21.34 million. On completion of the project additional facilities for Berthing and Dry Docking will be available at the shipyard. The shipyard will also be in a position to undertake construction of 3 ships of 12 thousand DWT at a time. The net production capacity of phase I and Phase II of Part I scheme would be as follows :—

- (i) Ship repairing and dry docking—300 numbers or Rs. 9.5 million.
- (ii) Ship building—25,000 DWT.
- (iii) Steel construction and large engineering—6,000 tons.
- (iv) Diesel Engine construction—400 cylinders.
- (v) Foundries and Galvanising—9,000 tons.

A provision of Rs. 20.00 million has been made for the fiscal year 1970-71 for implementation of this project.

Other promotional and research schemes

For the continuance of the development activities of the schemes like PITAC, IACP, Jute and Textile productivity centres, etc., necessary allocation has been made for the fiscal year 1970-71.

Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas

Work on the on-going schemes of industries and fuels and minerals sectors of Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas will continue during 1970-71, for which necessary provision has been made in the ADP 1970-71. The industries schemes are mostly of research, promotional and training nature. The creation of Azad Kashmir Industrial Development Corporation will also help accelerate industrial development and the consequential economic betterment of that region. The important projects of Azad Kashmir are "Logging and Saw Mill" and "Industrial Estate" at Mirpur Town.

Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

There are seven schemes, such as (i) Natural Drugs Research and Development Institute, Chittagong (ii) North East Region Laboratories, Rajshahi, (iii) Development of Leather Research Division in PCSIR Labs, Dacca, (iv) Development of Food Technology Research Division in PCSIR Labs, Dacca, (v) Precision Mechanics and Instrumentation Training Centre, Dacca, and (vi) Establishment of Pilot Plant at Karachi and COX's Bazar for production of Fish protein concentrate of the PCSIR.

The financial allocation made for 1970-71 for the continuance of the activities on these projects is of the order of Rs. 7.00 million.

Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation

It was originally conceived that two Steel Mills one at Kalabagh, based on Chichali iron ore, with an annual production capacity of 8,00,000 tons and the other at Karachi based on high grade imported iron ore and imported coal/coke with a capacity of 5,50,000 to 10,00,000 tons be established under the supervision and administrative control of the Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation. The feasibility report recently prepared by the Russians for the Kalabagh Steel Plant indicates that the manufacture of Iron Steel Plant from the indigenous (chichali) ore will be un-economical.

It has, however, been decided that to start with the Karachi Steel Plant with a capacity of 1 million tons based on the use of high grade imported iron ore and coke/coal should be processed.

The latest study prepared for the Project by M/s. International Construction Company of U.K. reveals that the total cost of the project including the working capital requirements and the cost of infra-structure facilities would be about Rs. 2,568.065 million, out of which Rs. 1,236.561 million will form foreign exchange component.

With a view to undertaking initial work of the project a provision of Rs. 12.50 million has been made in the ADP 1970-71.

UN Assisted Project for Pre-investment Studies on Fertilizers and Petro-chemicals

The life of this project originally scheduled to be terminated in June 1970 has since been extended up to June, 1971. The allocation of Rs. 3.70 million made for 1970-71 will enable the project to fulfil its contractual obligations with United Nations and other important works involved in it. Under this project the experts and consultants, have prepared over 22 reports in the field of fertilizers and petro-chemicals and circulated to the Central Divisions/Ministries and Provincial Departments and other agencies concerned for their views/comments.

Private Sector's Programme for 1970-71

The Private Sector is expected to play an important role in the industrial growth of the country. The development programme in the private sector with the assistance of PICIC, IDBP and ICP envisages a capital investment of Rs. 2,586.3 million during the fiscal year 1970-71. Out of the above total investment, the PICIC is expected to make an investment of Rs. 361.40 million divided equally (Rs. 180.7 million each) between East and West Pakistan, the investment by IDBP will be of the order of Rs. 2,000 million (in both the Wings of the country) and that of ICP to the tune of Rs. 224.90 million, out of which Rs. 143.40 million will be in East Pakistan and Rs. 81.5 million in West Pakistan.

FUELS AND MINERALS

The Third Plan envisaged an investment of Rs. 1,524 million for the development of fuels and minerals resources of the country out of which Rs. 592 million was earmarked for the Public Sector and Rs. 932 million for the Private Sector. The total investments in the mining field of the Government financed sector during the Third Plan is expected to be of the order of Rs. 510.29 million showing a percentage achievement of about 86%.

The contribution of the GNP increased from Rs. 131 million in 1964-65 to Rs. 151 million 1968-69, and would further rise during 1969-70. The search for oil by Private Oil Companies and by the OGDC in the country has resulted in discovering natural gas at Bakharabad in East Pakistan and the reserves are estimated to be of the order of 3.67 million cubic feet.

In physical terms, the production of chromite is estimated at 60,000 tons during 1969-70 against Third Plan target of 50,000 tons, that of Coal 13,00,000 tons as against Third Plan target of 30,00,000 tons, petroleum (Crude oil) 144 million imperial gallons, that of natural gas about 1,30,000 million cft. against Third Plan target of 2,00,000 million cft.

Programme for 1970-71

For the development and expansion of Government financed sector's schemes of fuels and minerals, a provision of Rs. 124.01 million has been made for 1970-71, out of which Rs. 21.40 million are for East Pakistan, Rs. 12.50 million for West Pakistan and Rs. 90.11 million for Central schemes to be utilised in both the Wings of the Country.

East Pakistan

The important Government financed projects in the fuels and minerals sector in East Pakistan are (i) Thakurghat Lime Stone, (ii) Jaipurhat Limestone, (iii) Jamalganj coal Mine. For the continuance of works on these schemes an investment of Rs. 21.40 million is proposed to be made during 1970-71.

West Pakistan

For the development in the field of fuels and minerals in the West Pakistan by WPIDC and the Directorate of Mineral Development the investment envisaged for 1970-71 is Rs. 12.50 million.

Centre

For the continuation of the development activities of the fuels and minerals schemes like (i) G.S.P. (ii) O.G.D.C. (iii) Oil and Gas prospecting (iv) Gas Transmission and Distribution (v) Training and Research, an allocation of Rs. 90.11 million has been made for 1970-71.

G.S.P.

The Geological Surveys and Research works will continue during 1970-71. The programme will include geological mapping, ground magnetic surveys, regional gravity surveys, seismic surveys, Hydro-geological surveys, research in stratigraphy and palaeontology, investigation of mineral deposits, assistance to other agencies, construction of office laboratory and residential accommodation, mineral exploration in Chagai District, aeromagnetic Surveys, geological exploration in Rangpur, Dinajpur districts geological exploration in Rajshahi and Bogra Districts. The survey, investigation and research works will cover both the wings of the country. A provision of Rs. 5.50 million has been made in the A.D.P. 1970-71 for continuation of the above activities.

Development of Oil and Gas Resources

The Project is being implemented through Russian aid. Its objective is to search oil and gas in the country and also to impart-training in this special field. Geological, Seismic, Gravity and Aeromagnetic surveys and Deep drilling in both the wings of the country will continue during 1970-71.

It is estimated that the O.G.D.C. during 1970-71 will produce about 3,65,000 barrels of crude oil from Tut field and also a large quantity of other items comprising petrol, Kerosine, H.S.D., L.D. oil, Furnace Oil, Solvent Oil and about 4.38 MCF Gas, the sale price of which works out to about 5.953 million.

Oil and Gas Prospecting

With a view to provide incentive to the private companies in carrying out extensive geological and Geophysical surveys in their respective areas and to continue drilling operations in East and West Pakistan, a provision of Rs. 6.71 million has been made in the A.D.P. 1970-71. The companies involved in the research surveys, investigation works and drilling operations are Pak. Shell Oil Co. Ltd., Esso Standard Eastern Inc. Ltd., Amoco Pak. Exploration Co., Winter Shell A.G. Co. Besides there will be participation by Government in Saudi Arabian Oil Project.

Gas and Oil Transmission and Distribution

The Government's contribution for the development and expansion of gas transmission and distribution will be of the order of Rs. 7.50 million during 1970-71. The proposed development outlay will be invested on the schemes of (i) Sui Northern Gas Pipe Lines, Ltd., (ii) Karachi Duplicating Pipe-line Project and (iii) Bakharabad Chittagong Gas Pipeline Project and also on gas distribution in collaboration with the Private Sector. Actual investment will be more than the above mentioned figures because of the private sector contribution.

Training and Research

The training and research Programme will consist of (i) Pakistan Institute of Petroleum and (ii) POL Testing Labs. and Inspection Cells at Karachi and Chittagong. The financial allocation made for the implementation of these projects during 1970-71 will be Rs. 0.40 million.

The financial and Physical targets and achievements during Third Plan and in 1970-71 are indicated at Annexures I to VI.

THIRD PLAN EXPENDITURE AND ALLOCATION FOR 1970-71
INDUSTRIES

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for the Third Plan	Estimated Expenditure for the Third Plan	Percentage Implemen- tation	Allocation for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
ALL PAKISTAN				
1. Food Manufacturing Industries :				
(a) Sugar	162.64	173.00	106	6.00
(b) Edible Oil	4.86	—	—	—
2. Manufacturing of Textiles :				
(a) Jute	116.95	77.34	66	48.00
(b) Cotton	7.51	6.90	97	10.00
3. Leather	—	—	—	2.03
4. Wood and Cork	64.59	32.47	50	18.42
5. Paper and Paper products	254.36	137.44	54	46.59
6. Printing and Publishing	14.50	15.83	108	0.31
7. Chemicals and Fertilizers	801.84	472.40	59	129.47
8. Products of Petro, Coal and Gas	39.40	0.07	0.2	0.20
9. Petrochemicals	200.00	2.12	1.00	—
10. Non-metallic Mineral Products (Cement etc.)	150.02	229.17	155	34.34
11. Basic Metal Products	315.50	280.55	83	22.72
12. Metal Product Industries	54.87	2.73	5	2.15
13. Machinery except Electrical	371.29	432.83	116	97.40
14. Electrical Machinery and Appliances	198.00	48.24	24	13.93
15. Transport Equipment	121.87	90.20	74	40.00
16. Miscellaneous Industries	66.48	44.90	67	24.82
17. Industrial Estates	137.50	41.20	30	15.77
18. Small Industries Promotional Schemes	287.81	170.45	59	42.80
19. Scientific and Industrial Research	107.00	73.40	69	11.60
Total ..	3,513.35	2,331.14	66	566.55

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ALLOCATION
SECTOR INDUSTRIES

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for Third Plan	Estimated Expenditure for the Third Plan	Percentage Implemen- tation	Allocation for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
CENTRE				
1. Food Manufacturing Industries :				
(a) Sugar	—	—	—	—
(b) Edible Oils	—	—	—	—
2. Manufacturing of Textiles :				
(a) Jute	—	—	—	—
(b) Cotton	—	—	—	—
3. Leather	—	—	—	—
4. Wood and Cork	—	—	—	—
5. Paper and Paper Products	—	—	—	—
6. Printing and Publishing	13.00	13.54	104.00	—
7. Chemicals and Fertilizers	—	—	—	—
8. Products of Petro, Coal and Gas	—	—	—	—
9. Petro-chemicals	—	—	—	—
10. Non-metallic Mineral Products (Cement etc.)	—	—	—	—
11. Basic Metal Products	—	7.59	—	12.50
12. Metal Product Industries	—	—	—	—
13. Machinery except electrical	—	—	—	—
14. Electrical Machinery and Appliances	—	—	—	—
15. Transport Equipment	—	—	—	20.00
16. Miscellaneous Industries	—	16.62	—	9.58
17. Industrial Estates	—	—	—	—
18. Small Industries Promotional Schemes	90.00	63.35	70.00	12.65
19. Scientific and Industrial Research	105.00	72.34	69.00	10.70
Total ..	208.00	173.44	83.00	65.43

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ALLOCATION
SECTOR INDUSTRIES

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for the Third Plan	Estimated Expenditure for the Third Plan	Percentage Implemen- tation	Allocation for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
EAST PAKISTAN				
1. Food Manufacturing Industries :				
(a) Sugar	162.64	173.00	106	6.00
(b) Edible Oils	4.86	—	—	—
2. Manufacture of Textiles :				
(a) Jute	116.95	77.34	69	48.00
(b) Cotton	7.51	6.90	92	10.00
3. Leather	—	—	—	2.03
4. Wood and Cork	51.74	17.26	39	7.52
5. Paper and Paper Products	227.86	137.44	58	46.59
6. Printing and Publishing	—	—	—	—
7. Chemicals and fertilizer	511.84	390.18	76	129.47
8. Products of Petro, Coal and Gas	17.50	—	—	—
9. Petrochemicals	200.00	2.12	1	—
10. Non-metallic Mineral Products (Cement etc.)	83.04	63.16	76	14.92
11. Basic Metal Products	341.50	271.78	80	10.22
12. Metal Products Industries	—	0.15	—	0.15
13. Machinery except Electrical	188.09	126.59	67	65.99
14. Electrical Machinery and Appliances	78.00	39.42	51	11.93
15. Transport Equipment	76.87	49.71	65	20.00
16. Miscellaneous Industries	34.84	27.73	80	12.21
17. Industrial Estates	105.00	34.55	33	12.50
18. Small Industries Promotional Schemes	131.11	49.94	48	13.00
19. Scientific and Industrial Research	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2,339.35	1,467.27	63	398.60

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ALLOCATION

SECTOR INDUSTRIES

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for the Third Plan	Estimated Expenditure for the Third Plan	Percentage Implementation	Allocation for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
WEST PAKISTAN				
1. Food Manufacturing Industries :				
(a) Sugar	—	—	—	—
(b) Edible Oils	—	—	—	—
2. Manufacture of Textiles :				
(a) Jute	—	—	—	—
(b) Cotton	—	—	—	—
3. Leather	—	—	—	—
4. Wood and Cork	20.35	15.21	74	10.90
5. Paper and Paper Products	19.00	—	—	—
6. Printing and Publishing	1.50	2.29	153	0.31
7. Chemicals and Fertilizers	290.00	82.22	28	—
8. Products of Petro, Coal and Gas	21.90	0.07	—	0.20
9. Petro-chemicals	—	—	—	—
10. Non-metallic Minerals Products	66.98	165.91	248	19.42
11. Basic Metal Products	10.00	1.18	12	—
12. Metal Product Industries	54.87	2.58	5	2.00
13. Machinery except electrical	183.20	306.24	167	43.34
14. Electrical Machinery and appliances	120.00	8.82	7	2.00
15. Transport equipment	45.00	40.49	90	—
16. Miscellaneous Industries	17.00	0.55	2	3.03
17. Industrial Estates	32.50	6.65	20	3.27
18. Small Industries Promotional scheme	81.70	57.16	86	17.15
19. Scientific and Industrial Research	2.00	1.06	53	0.90
Total ..	966.00	690.43	72	102.52

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—MANUFACTURING

Sector/Sub-sector	Unit	Third Plan Target	Estimated achievements for the Third Plan	Percentage Implementation	Target for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL PAKISTAN					
1. Food Manufacturing :					
(i) White Sugar	000 tons	640	730	114	780
(ii) Vegetable Ghee	000 tons	140	160	114	44
(iii) Cigarettes	Th. Mill. Nos.	30	40	133	44
(iv) Tea	Million lbs.	74	68	92	75
2. Manufacture of Textile :					
(i) Cotton Yarn	Million lbs.	720	700	97	715
(ii) Jute goods (Hessain/Sacking)	000 tons	800	554	68	710
(iii) Broadloom Jute Products ..	000 tons	120	55	46	95
3. Paper and Board :					
(i) Writing and Printing paper ..	000 tons	100	61	61	80
(ii) Boards all kinds	000 tons	100	64	64	70
(iii) Newsprint and mechanical paper	000 tons	100	50	50	60
(iv) Pulp	'000' tons	—	—	—	—
4. Chemical Industries :					
(i) Fertilizer (in terms of nutrients)	'000' tons	765	195	25	400
(ii) Soda ash	'000' tons	172	70	41	90
(iii) Caustic Soda	'000' tons	90	35	39	50
(iv) Sulphuric acid	'000' tons	600	100	17	150
(v) Petrochemical	'000' tons	330	10	3	10
5. Non-metallic Minerals :					
Cement	'000' tons	6,000	3,286	55	3,820*
6. Basic Metal :					
Steel	'000' tons	1,200	90	8	150
7. Machinery etc. :					
(i) Machinery other than electric machinery	Million rupees	N.A.	297	—	310
(ii) Electrical Machinery, apparatus and appliances	Million rupees	N.A.	402	—	425
(iii) Transport equipment	Million rupees	N.A.	466	—	485

*Includes captive capacity.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—MANUFACTURING

Sector/Sub-sector	Unit	3rd Plan Target	Est. achievements for the 3rd Plan	Percentage Implementation	Target for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6
EAST PAKISTAN					
1. Food Manufacturing :					
(i) White sugar	'000' tons	230	130	57	150
(ii) Vegetable Ghee	'000' tons	25	9	36	10
(iii) Cigarettes	Th. Mil. Nos.	11.5	18	156	20
(iv) Tea	Million lbs.	74	68	92	75
2. Manufacture of Textile :					
(i) Cotton Yarn	Million lbs.	234	130	56	135
(ii) Jute goods (Hessian/Sacking)	'000' tons	768	530	70	690
(iii) Broadloom Jute products ..	'000' tons	96	55	57	95
3. Paper and Board :					
(i) Writing and Printing paper.	'000' tons	65	50	77	65
(ii) Boards all kinds	'000' tons	30	20	67	22
(iii) Newsprint and mechanical papers	'000' tons	65	50	76	60
(iv) Pulp	'000' tons	—	—	—	Nil
4. Chemical Industries :					
(i) Fertilizers (in terms of nutrients)	'000' tons	427	55	13	150
(ii) Soda ash	'000' tons	36	—	—	—
(iii) Caustic soda	'000' tons	35	7	20	12
(iv) Sulphuric acid	'000' tons	280	40	14	60
(v) Petrochemical	'000' tons	152	—	—	—
5. Non-metallic minerals :					
Cement	'000' tons	200	86	43	120
6. Basic Metal :					
Steel	'000' tons	300	90	30	150
7. Machinery etc. :					
(i) Machinery other than electric machinery	Mill. rupees	N.A.	38	—	50
(ii) Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	Mill. rupees	N.A.	44	—	50
(iii) Transport equipment	Mill. rupees	N.A.	107	—	115

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—MANUFACTURING

Sector/Sub-sector	Unit	Third Plan Target	Est. achievements for the Third Plan	Percentage Implementation	Target for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6
WEST PAKISTAN					
1. Food Manufacturing :					
(i) White sugar	'000' tons.	410	600	146	630
(ii) Vegetable Ghee	'000' tons.	115	151	131	160
(iii) Cigarettes	Th. Mill Nos.	18.5	22	119	24
(iv) Tea	Million Lbs.	—	—	—	—
2. Manufacture of Textiles :					
(i) Cotton yarn	Million lbs.	486	570	117	580
(ii) Jute goods (Hessian/Sacking)	'000' tons.	32	15	47	20
(iii) Broadloom Jute products	'000' tons.	24	—	—	—
3. Paper and Board :					
(i) Writing and Printing paper.. ..	'000' tons.	35	11	31.4	15
(ii) Boards all kinds	'000' tons.	70	44	63	48
(iii) Newsprints and mechanical papers	'000' tons.	35	—	—	—
(iv) Pulp	'000' tons.	—	—	—	—
4. Chemical Industries :					
(i) Fertilizer (in terms of nutrient).. ..	'000' tons.	338	140	41.4	250
(ii) Soda ash	'000' tons.	136	70	51.4	90
(iii) Caustic soda	'000' tons.	55	28	50.8	38
(iv) Sulphuric acid	'000' tons.	320	60	19	90
(v) Petrochemical	'000' tons.	178	10	0.56	10
5. Non-metallic Minerals :					
Cement	'000' tons.	4,000	3,200	80	3,700
6. Basic Metal :					
Steel	'000' tons.	900	—	—	—
7. Machinery etc. :					
(i) Machinery other than electric machinery	Mill. rupees	N.A.	259	—	260
(ii) Electrical Machinery apparatus and appliances	Mill. rupees	N.A.	359	—	375
(iii) Transport equipment	Mill. rupees	N.A.	359	—	370

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ALLOCATION**FUELS AND MINERALS**

(In million rupees)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for the Third Plan	Estimated Expenditure for the Third Plan	Percentage Implemen- tation	Allocation for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
ALL PAKISTAN				
1. Geological Survey activities	70.00	42.55	60	5.50
2. Development of Oil and Gas (Russian aided) ..	250.00	258.67	103	70.00
3. Oil and Gas Prospecting (Private Companies) ..	36.00	29.70	83	6.71
4. Gas Transmission and Distribution	80.00	66.52	83	7.50
5. Coal and Peat Development	96.12	72.26	75	2.40
6. Training and Research	24.50	13.16	64	0.40
7. Selected Minerals and other Projects	34.88	27.43	71	31.50
Total	592.00	510.29	86	124.01

FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**FUELS AND MINERALS**

(In million rupees)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for the Third Plan	Estimated expenditure for the Third Plan	Percentage Implemen- tation	Allocation for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
CENTRE				
1. Geological Survey activities	70.50	42.55	60	5.50
2. Development of Oil and Gas (Russian aided) ..	250.00	258.67	103	70.00
3. Oil and Gas Prospecting (Private Companies) ..	36.00	29.70	83	6.71
4. Gas Transmission and Distribution	80.00	66.52	83	7.50
5. Coal and Peat Development	—	—	—	—
6. Training and Research	24.50	13.16	64	0.40
7. Selected Minerals and other projects	—	—	—	—
Total	461.00	410.60	89	90.11

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ALLOCATION
FUELS AND MINERALS

(In million rupees)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for the Third Plan	Estimated expenditure for the Third Plan	Percentage Implemen- tation	Allocation for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
EAST PAKISTAN				
1. Coal and Peat Development	50.12	12.86	26	1.00
2. Selected Minerals and other projects	24.88	21.58	86	20.40
3. Training and Research	—	—	—	—
Total	75.00	34.44	46	21.40

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ALLOCATION**FUELS AND MINERALS**

(In million rupees)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for the Third Plan	Estimated expenditure for the Third Plan	Percentage Implemen- tation	Allocation for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
WEST PAKISTAN				
1. Coal and Peat Development	46.00	59.39	130	1.40
2. Selected Minerals and other Projects	10.00	5.84	42	11.10
3. Training and Research	—	—	—	—
Total	56.00	65.23	109	12.50

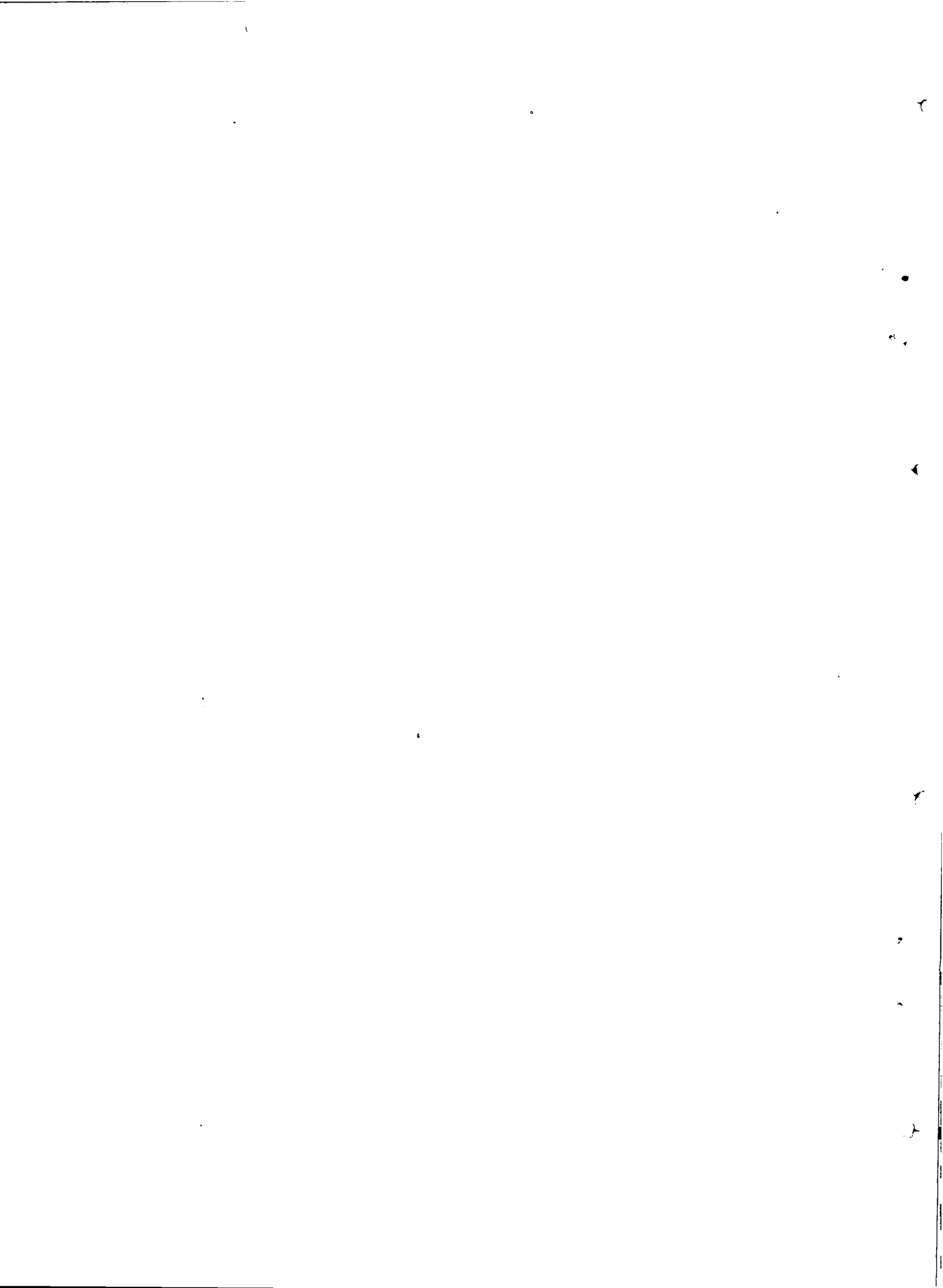
PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**FUELS AND MINERALS**

Sector/Sub-sector	Unit	Third Plan Target	Est. Achievement for the 3rd Plan	Percentage Implementation	Target for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL PAKISTAN					
1. Chromite	'000' tons	50	60	120	65
2. Coal	'000' tons	3,000	1,300	43	1,700
3. Gypsum	'000' tons	660	250	35	270
4. Lime Stone	'000' tons	7,000	5,000	71	6,255
5. Rock Salt	'000' tons	400	356	89	370
6. Silica Sand	'000' tons	50	180	360	210
7. Petroleum (Crude Oil) ..	Mill. im. gallon	200	200	100	220
8. Natural Gas	Th. million. cft.	200	130	65	150

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

FUELS AND MINERALS

Sector/Sub-sector	Unit	Third Plan Target	Est. Achievements for the 3rd Plan	Percentage Implementations	Target for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6
WEST PAKISTAN					
1. Chromite	'000' tons	—	—	—	65
2. Coal	'000' tons	—	—	—	1,700
3. Gypsum	'000' tons	—	—	—	270
4. Lime Stone	'000' tons	—	—	—	5,500
5. Rock Salt	'000' tons	—	—	—	370
6. Silica Sand	'000' tons	—	—	—	170
7. Petroleum (crude oil)	Mill. imp. Gal.	—	—	—	210
8. Natural Gas	Th. mill. cft.	—	—	—	125
EAST PAKISTAN					
1. Chromite	'000' tons	—	—	—	—
2. Coal	'000' tons	—	—	—	—
3. Gypsum	'000' tons	—	—	—	—
4. Lime Stone	'000' tons	—	—	—	125
5. Rock Salt	'000' tons	—	—	—	—
6. Silica Sand	'000' tons	—	—	—	30
7. Petroleum (crude Oil)	Mill. imp. gal.	—	—	—	—
8. Natural Gas	Th. mill. cft.	—	—	—	25



POWER DEVELOPMENT

On the eve of launching the Fourth Plan the level of power development in the country is still very low. *Per capita* generation is 61 units and there are only 1.7 million registered electricity consumers out of total population of 132.3 million. Availability of cheap and abundant supply of power therefore, continues to be one of the main objectives of the Fourth Plan. The plan aims at increasing the installed capacity from 2.6 million KW to 4.3 million KW, raising the level of *per capita* generation to 112 units increasing the mileage of transmission and distribution lines from 44,300 miles to 70,000 miles, and to bring the benefits of electricity to additional 1 million consumers.

2. Specifically, the Fourth Plan envisages speedy completion of on-going generation and transmission schemes, both in East and West Pakistan, removal of deficiencies in power supply which came to light during the Third Plan particularly the imbalance between generation and marketing facilities, and expansion of existing facilities to meet the increasing needs of the production sectors.

3. In line with the objectives of the Fourth Plan the Annual Plan for 1970-71 provides for the early completion of the on-going Ghorasal and Khulna thermal stations in East Pakistan ; Mangla extension, Guddu thermal and the Karachi Nuclear Power Station in West Pakistan, and places greater emphasis on distribution to remove imbalance between generation and marketing facilities.

4. In physical terms the Annual Plan aims at increasing the installed capacity in the country from 2.6 million KW to 2.9 million KW, length of transmission and distribution lines from 44,300 miles to 52,200 miles and to provide service connections to additional 200,000 consumers throughout the country.

5. In financial terms the Plan envisages investment of Rs. 1,199.885 million in the public sector, Rs. 660.000mili on in East Pakistan, Rs. 453.543 million in West Pakistan and Rs. 86.342 million under centre's programme for Atomic Energy Development. In the private sector the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation is expected to make an investment of Rs. 8.3 million in 1970-71 for the implementation of its expansion programme. The Annual Plan programmes for the two wings of the country are discussed separately in the subsequent paragraphs.

EAST PAKISTAN**Progress under Third Plan**

6. The Third Plan witnessed rapid expansion of generation and transmission facilities in the province inspite of some lag in the completion of a few projects which are likely to be commissioned in the early Fourth Plan Period. The growth of power demand was steady in the early years of the Third Plan but slumped in the last two years and the maximum demand realised in June, 1970 was less than 50% of the plan target of 500 MW. The causes for the tardy development of load were :

- (a) Investment shortfalls in the production sectors particularly Industry.
- (b) Imbalance in generation and marketing facilities.

With rising burden of debts on account of generation and transmission projects without matching increase in distribution and consequent sales created serious difficulties for debt servicing.

7. In physical terms the total installed capacity in the province by June, 1970 was 670 MW (inclusive of 120 MW of non-E.P. W.A.P.D.A. and captive industrial capacity), length of transmission and distribution lines stood at 6,300 miles serving about 2,20,000 consumers. In financial terms the likely expenditure by WAPDA during the Third Plan is estimated at Rs. 1,707 million which is 10% higher than the Third Plan allocation of Rs. 1,550 million.

Programme for 1970-71

8. The programme provides for the speedy completion of the on-going generation schemes with an allocation of Rs. 171.88 million. The generation capacity likely to be added during 1970-71 is 128.5 MW (Ghorasal unit 1-55 MW, Khulna 60 MW, Saidpur 11.5 MW, small diesel stations 2 MW). Some progress will also be made in the construction of the Chittagong 60 MW power station and the civil works for the Karnaphuli third unit of 50 MW.

9. In line with the objective of the Fourth Plan to expand the power facilities in North Bengal in order to cater for the projected industrial development of that region, the Annual Plan envisages placement of orders for the plant and completion of preliminary works in respect of the 60 MW North Bengal Power Station. A provision of Rs. 9 million has been made in the plan for the project and every effort should be made to commission the station by December, 1971.

10. The Plan also provides for the completion of all the major on-going primary transmission line projects for which an allocation of Rs. 145.708 million has been made. The primary 132 KV transmission lines likely to be energised during 1970-71 are the Ashuganj-Mymensingh-Jamalpur line, Ishurdi-Saidpur line, Goalpara-Mongla-Ferozpur-Barisal line, Comilla-Chandpur line, Chittagong-Dohazari line, Sylhet-Chatak line and Chittagong loop which would increase the total mileage of 132 KV lines from existing 642 miles to 994 miles. The route length of 33 KV transmission lines will be increased by nearly 37 per cent from existing 1,200 miles to 1,600 miles.

11. In view of the existing imbalance between generation and marketing facilities the Annual Plan places greater emphasis on distribution with an allocation of Rs. 284.76 million which constitutes 43 per cent of the total allocation. The effort in this sector would be to augment and strengthen the distribution system by adding 1,200 miles of 11 KV and 400 volt mains and to provide service connections to 54,000 additional consumers. The success of the Annual Plan will greatly depend in achieving the target in distribution.

12. The likely physical achievements for 1970-71 are given in the table of physical targets. In financial terms the gross allocation for 1970-71 is Rs. 660 million of which 43 per cent is earmarked for distribution, 22 per cent for transmission, 26 per cent for generation and 9 per cent for miscellaneous works.

WEST PAKISTAN

Progress under Third Plan

13. Power facilities in West Pakistan continued to expand during the Third Plan which also witnessed a severe power crises in its first half, load shedding, poor quality of service and abnormal increase in system losses (32% of energy generated) indicating *inter alia* wide-spread theft of energy.

14. In physical terms the total installed capacity in the Western wing by June 1970 was 1923 MW (inclusive of 180 MW of captive industrial capacity), length of transmission and distribution lines 11 KV and above reached 38,000 miles serving about a million and a half consumers. In financial terms estimated expenditure by WAPDA during Third Plan is Rs. 1,391.82 million as against the target of Rs. 1,625.2 million which shows 86 per cent financial implementation.

Programme for 1970-71

15. The generation programme for 1970-71 mainly consists of Guddu thermal station, extension of Mangla hydro electric power station and provision of additional power in Quetta area. The allocation for Guddu thermal power station, will cover the supply of plant and machinery for Guddu units 1 and 2 and 50 per cent of the erection work. The two units, however, are scheduled to be commissioned in 1971-72. At Mangla, units 5 and 6 are in the process of being installed under the on-going scheme of Mangla hydro electric power station (Units 4, 5 and 6). Unit 5 (100 MW) is expected to be commissioned by the end of June 1971 and will be the only addition to the generating capacity in West Pakistan besides the 125 MW. Karachi Nuclear Power Station being installed under the centre's programme for Atomic Energy development. Unit 6 at Mangla is scheduled to be commissioned in September, 1971.

16. In accordance with the Fourth Plan strategy and priorities the Annual Plan envisages commencement of work on units 7 and 8 at Mangla and 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Tarbela. Token provisions have been made to cover the engineering and preliminary expenses in respect of these two schemes. The total allocation for generation in the plan is Rs. 153.133 million which constitutes about 34% of the annual allocation.

17. In the transmission programme provisions have been made for the Northern zone transmission lines associated with Mangla Units 1-4, Northern zone transmission lines extension associated with Mangla units 5-8, and Southern zone transmission scheme which envisages EHV inter-connection between Guddu-Lyallpur and Guddu-Karachi. Since the first two units at Tarbela are scheduled to be commissioned by June 1975 and since it does not appear possible to inter-connect Tarbela with Lyallpur by EHV by that date, the Annual Plan in accordance with the Fourth Plan strategy provides for the commencement of work on 3-220 KV transmission lines between Wah and Tarbela to be completed by June 1975. A token provision has also been made to initiate engineering and survey of EHV transmission line between Tarbela and Lyallpur. The total allocation for transmission is Rs. 59.205 million which is 13 per cent of the annual allocation.

18. One of the main objections of the power development programme for the Fourth Plan is to remove the deficiencies in power supply which emerged during the Third Plan. Accordingly the Annual Plan 1970-71 places greater emphasis on secondary transmission and distribution by making provision for creating additional grid station capacity and renovation and augmentation of distribution capacity in order to remove the historical imbalance between generation and marketing.

19. Highest allocation has been made in the Annual Plan for distribution. A provision of Rs. 64.280 million has been made for the "Secondary transmission and grid stations" scheme which covers the extension of 132 and 66 KV transmission lines together with new 132/66 KV grid stations, augmentation of the existing grid stations and conversion of some of the grid station from a lower voltage to a higher voltage. Besides, an allocation of Rs. 174 million has been made for "distribution of power" scheme which not only covers the renovation of existing distributions system but also its augmentation for providing service connections to 125,000 new consumers in the WAPDA system. The financial outlay in the plan for distribution is Rs. 238.405 million which is 53 per cent of the total allocation.

20. The likely physical achievements for 1970-71 are given in the table of physical targets. In financial terms the allocation in the public sector for 1970-71 is Rs. 453.543 million of which 53 per cent is earmarked for distribution 13 per cent for transmission and 34 per cent for generation.

CENTRE'S PROGRAMME

21. As against the Third Plan expenditure of Rs. 407.943 million for the development of Atomic Energy the Annual Plan proposes an investment of Rs. 86.342 million for 1970-71. The bulk of the provision is in respect of the Rooppur and Karachi Nuclear Power Projects with allocations of Rs. 40 and 30 million respectively. After signing of an agreement with Belgium for the external financing of the Rooppur project, major works for the installation of a 200 MW PWR enriched uranium nuclear power reactor will be initiated during this year. The 132 MW nuclear power reactor at Karachi however is likely to be commissioned during 1970-71. In addition provision of Rs. 7.5 million has also been made for the Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology for the works relating to phase II of the project.

22. In the private sector the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation is likely to invest Rs. 8.3 million to initiate the proposed extension at the Korangi power station and the augmentation of its transmission and distribution system during the Fourth Plan. Mostly engineering and some preliminary works in respect of the 'C' station fourth unit will be undertaken during the year.

TABLE I

Physical Target

	Benchmarks 1969-70			Targets 1970-71		
	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Power						
Installed capacity MW	670	1,923	2,593	798	2,148	2,946
Villages Electrified Nos.	250	2,500	2,750	280	2,700	2,980
Transmission and Distribution						
Lines Miles	6,300	38,000	44,300	8,200	44,000	52,200
Number of Consumers .. Million.	0.220	1.480	1.700	0.274	1.635	1.909

TABLE II

Financial Targets 1970-71 (Public Sector)

(Rs. in Million)

							East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Centre
Generation	..	..	..	..	..	..	171.888	153.133	70.000
Transmission	..	..	..	..	..	..	145.708	59.205	—
Distribution	..	..	..	..	..	..	284.761	238.405	—
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	57.643	2.800	16.342
						Total ..	660.000	453.543	86.342

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Fourth Plan programme for the development of transport and communications in Pakistan has been designed to eliminate the more severe transport bottlenecks of the recent years and are linked to specific new transport demands which are likely to be generated by the programmes in other sectors. For example, a major expansion in road and vehicle capacity is foreseen in order to cater to the transport needs of industrial and agricultural production with a much larger increase in marketable surpluses. While a large proportion of new traffic in West Pakistan is expected to be carried by road, provision has been made in the railway programme to enable it to carry bulk cargo, long haul and mass transportation and foodgrain exports which are likely to emerge on the success of the agricultural programmes. It is likely that there will be heavy demand of new port capacity in both the wings, for which adequate provision has been made. In East Pakistan provision has been made for expansion in capacity of all modes of transport with a little more emphasis on Inland Water Transport (IWT). Interwing traffic by both air and sea are also likely to increase fast. Recommendations have been made in the Fourth Plan to review the present policies, rates and conditions of interwing communications, on an urgent basis. To facilitate the implementation of the programme outlined above, the Fourth Plan has allocated a total of Rs. 12,225 million of which Rs. 7,905 million is in the public sector. The Fourth Plan allocation to this sector is nearly 15 per cent higher than the Third Plan allocation.

2. The Third Plan Programme of this Sector was also designed to step up the transport facilities in line with the estimated increase in demand. But the demand for transport did not increase in accordance with the estimates. Both the quantum and pattern of traffic emerged differently. Loss of Indian transit traffic effected Pakistan Eastern Railway and East Pakistan Inland Water Transport. In West Pakistan the rapid development in agriculture necessitated a shift towards road transport and stoppage of large scale foodgrain imports reduced the movement by Pakistan Western Railway. In West Pakistan, railway traffic was expected to reach 6.6 billion ton miles and 7.4 billion passenger miles by 1970. But it reached only 5.0 billion ton miles and 6.5 billion passenger miles. This means that the P.W.R. traffic increased by 3.9 per cent in passenger miles and by 1.2 per cent in freight ton miles over the Plan period and the road traffic is estimated to have increased by about 15 per cent per year. Development programme for Pakistan Western Railway in particular had to be continuously revamped in line with the traffic situation and further had to be re-shaped according to the availability of reduced resources, particularly in tune with the more difficult foreign exchange situation.

In all an expenditure of Rs. 4,312 million was incurred in the public sector during the Third Plan period against an allocation of Rs. 6,711 million, *i.e.* the implementation was only 64 per cent. The expenditure incurred by semi-public agencies was about Rs. 1,150 million against an allocation of Rs. 1,488 million which means that the implementation was 77 per cent. According to rough estimates, the private investment was about 60 per cent of the allocation except the I.W.T. sub-sector where the utilisation was only 10 per cent of the allocation.

3. The Annual Plan for the first year of the Fourth Plan has been formulated on the basis of the performance during the Third Plan period. Although the resources position for 1970-71 is a little better than for the proceeding years, yet the emphasis has been laid on the programme which have already been started and require early completion rather than taking up new programmes.

4. Due to the expected increased pressure on roads, recommendation has been made in the Fourth Plan for the proper maintenance of roads through a "Roads Maintenance Fund" to be created during the Plan period. To encourage private investment in Roads and IWT sub-sectors other recommendations made in the Plan include (i) liberalisation of imports of spare parts and other maintenance requirements (ii) domestic manufacture of bus and truck chassis, auto rickshaw engines, marine engines, spare parts, accessories; (iii) in addition, question of giving low interest and long term credit facilities to private investors will be considered. Besides, the question of introducing growth oriented bus permit system will be taken up.

5. With the growth of international and interwing trade, the development of a second port and/or increasing the capacity of Karachi Port itself in West Pakistan and the completion of permanent port in Mongla in East Pakistan will become extremely important. Provision has been made accordingly for increasing the port capacities in both East and West Pakistan and acquisition of sufficient ocean going ships.

6. The experience of the Third Plan has also brought out certain important issues/factors which caused delay in the execution of development programme. These include (a) delays in the release of funds (b) cumbersome material procurement procedure (c) difficulties in land acquisition (d) increasing organisational and technical

complexities and (e) the non-availability of foreign exchange. However, appropriate steps have been taken to avoid and over-come these difficulties during the subsequent years which is likely to help in better implementation in near future.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1970-71

For the Annual Development Programme of the Transport and Communications Sector in 1970-71, an allocation of Rs. 1,349.304 million has been made. This allocation is higher than the allocation for 1969-70 by about 26.4 per cent. When compared with the actual expenditure in 1969-70, the allocation for 1970-71 is higher by about 43.5 per cent. A description of the Development Programme by the executing agencies is given below.

EAST PAKISTAN

The total Fourth Plan public sector allocation for the development of transport and communications sector, in East Pakistan, is Rs. 3,000 million (Rs. 1,075 million for PER, Rs. 1,258 million for Highways, Rs. 315 million for IWTA, Rs. 90 million for EPSC, Rs. 65 million for EPRTC, Rs. 20 million for Research and Study and Rs. 177 million as Block allocation). The allocation in the semi-public sector is limited to Rs. 90 million (Rs. 50 million for EPRTC and Rs. 40 million for EPSC).

The Annual Development Programme for 1970-71 provides Rs. 464.65 million for the development of transport system in the province. This comes to about 12.7 per cent of the total ADP allocation of that province.

A comparative statement of sub-sectoral allocations for 1969-70 and 1970-71 is given below :—

Sub-sector	(Rs. in Million)			
	1969-70		1970-71	
	A.D.P.	Per-centage	A.D.P.	Per-centage
Roads	95.76	32.3	*216.50	47.0
P. E. Railway	155.35	52.5	170.00	36.4
E. P. IWTA	29.28	9.9	42.35	9.1
EPSC	4.55	1.5	18.00	4.0
EPRTC	8.26	2.8	15.00	2.8
Karnafuli Floating Bridge	3.00	1.0	2.80	0.7
Total	296.20**	100.0	464.65	100.0

*This excludes Rs. 3.00 million for construction of offices and godowns shown under PP & H Sector.

**This allocation was later revised to Rs. 282.58 million.

The sub-sectoral programme is as follows :

Pakistan Eastern Railway (PER)

A sum of Rs. 170.00 million has been allocated to this sub-sector for the year 1970-71. The amount will be utilised in the following manner :

										(Rupees in million)
Rolling stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.70
Track-Renewal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.60
Plant and Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.29
Bridge Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.50
Engineering and Other Structural Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.70
New Railway Lines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.31
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.90
										170.00

Major schemes included in the programme are : completion of balance work on Narsingdi-Madanganj rail link, Kurigram-Chilmari rail link, conversion of Rupsa-Bagerhat Rly. and Bholagonj Ropeway. Other schemes included in the programme are : completion of doubling the line from Baraiyadhala to Chinki-Astana (Dhoom) ; Diversion of line between Tongi and Tejgaon ; completion of the portion Faridpur-Talma of the Faridpur-Barisal line and land acquisition for Khulna-Mongla railway.

As regards rolling stock, it is expected that 8 B.G. and 8 M.G. shunting locomotives and 20 B.G. and 40 M.G. carriages will be procured and orders will be placed for some four wheelers and bogies out of 1146 four wheelers and 573 bogies wagons. In addition, about 13 miles of rail renewals and 16 miles of sleeper renewals will be completed.

Roads and Bridges

The sum of Rs. 216.50 million allocated to this sub-sector will be spent on 59 on-going and 32 new schemes. Major highway schemes included in the programme are : Dacca-Chittagong (mainly Sitalakhya and Feni by-pass including 3-bridges there, Dacca-Aricha (mainly 3 bridges viz. Mirpur, Bongshi and Kaliganga); Dacca-Sylhet-cum-Comilla ; Rajbari-Faridpur-Magura ; Bahadurabad-Jamalpur-Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar ; Bogra-Natore and Bogra-Santahar. These schemes will absorb 60% of the total provision for the Roads and Highways sub-sector.

In addition, work on the following on-going schemes is expected to be completed this year.

- (1) Upgrading of Baizid Bostami road ;
- (2) Surfacing of Sylhet-Teliapara road ;
- (3) Satkhira-Chuknagar road ;
- (4) Narail-Bhatiapara road ;
- (5) Upgrading of Dacca-Aricha road ;
- (6) Upgrading of road from Joydevpur to Joydevpur Railway Station.

In all construction and improvement about 125 miles of roads and 2,500 rft. of bridges and culverts will be completed. In addition some progress will be made on the preparation of preliminary feasibility study of Brahmaputra bridge.

East Pakistan Inland Water Transport Authority (EPIWTA)

Rs. 42.35 million is allocated for EPIWTA in 1970-71 for the execution of 30 development schemes. Major schemes included in the programme are :

Mongla-Ghasiakhali link canal ; Provision of port facilities in the coastal islands ; Repair workshop at Barisal ; Improvement of Kirtinasha river ; Construction of landing facilities for launch passengers ; Establishment of a training centre for deck personnel ; Research Centre for craft design and motive power ; Procurement of 1,100 out-board engines for mechanisation of country boats ; Survey and investigation of waterways and ports ; Hydrographic charting of waterways ; Second phase development of 5 major ports ; Development of Shahjadpur port ; Establishment of a new port at Patuakhali and Acquisition of 3 navigation dredgers and some fast moving passenger crafts (Hydrofoil, Hovermarine etc.) for undertaking commercial feasibility. In addition, some ground work for a "Pilot project" to introduce new boat construction material will be done.

As regards physical achievement, schemes such as provision of port facilities in coastal Island ; Repair workshop at Barisal ; Improvement of Kirtinasha river and Construction of Landing facilities for launch passengers will be completed during the year 1970-71.

East Pakistan Shipping Corporation (EPSC)

Rs. 18.00 million is allocated to EPSC for the execution of 5 new projects. These project have been initiated for off-setting the loss so far incurred by the Corporation on operating 4 coastal vessels and 4 L.C.T. and 10 M.O.T. boats in the coastal belt of East Pakistan.

East Pakistan Road Transport Corporation (EPRTC)

A sum of Rs. 15.00 million has been provided for 2 on-going and 3 new schemes. During the year 1970-71, the Corporation proposes to establish an assembly plant and a body building plant at Dacca. The scheme on Modernisation and expansion of EPRTC services in the cities of Dacca, Chittagong and adjoining areas is expected to be completed. The physical target includes acquisition of 100 double decker buses, 100 single decker buses and 70 coaching vehicles.

WEST PAKISTAN

The total Fourth Plan allocation for the development of Transport and Communications sector in West Pakistan in the public sector is Rs. 2,200 million (Rs. 1,080 million for PWR, Rs. 1,100 million for Roads, Rs. 10 million for IWT and Rs. 10 million for Research and Study) and that in the Semi-public Sector is Rs. 300 million (entirely for WPRTC).

For the year 1970-71, a total allocation for West Pakistan in the Public Sector is Rs. 480.153 million, which is about Rs. 57.953 million higher than the allocation for 1969-70. In the semi-public sector, the provision of Rs. 50 million for West Pakistan Road Transport Corporation involves about 100 per cent increase.

A.D.P. allocations for 1969-70 and 1970-71

(Million Rupees)

	1969-70	1970-71
Pakistan Western Railway	244.7	275.0
Roads	177.5	205.153
(Punjab)		(140.525)
(Sind)		(34.003)
(NWFP including Frontier Regions Rs. 5.846 million)		(15.904)
(Baluchistan)		(14.721)
Total public Sector	422.2	480.153
West Pakistan Road Transport Corporation	26.37	50.00
(Sind RTC)		(18.5)
(Punjab R.T.C)		(27.3)
(Frontier R.T.C.)		(4.2)
Total public and semi-public sectors	448.57	530.153

Pakistan Western Railway

A provision of Rs. 275 million has been made for Pakistan Western Railway in 1970-71. The major items include construction work and other line capacity works which account for about 12 per cent of the total allocation for this sub-sector. Rolling Stock accounts for 47 per cent of the allocation and track renewal for 11 per cent. The construction items include further progress on the Kashmir-D.G. Khan rail link, Islamabad Spur and completion of Karachi Circular Railway (phase II). To add and replace rolling stock, 57 diesel electric locomotives, 22 passenger coaches, 60 other coaching vehicles, and 650 wagons will be procured. About 132 track miles of rails and about 234 track miles of sleepers will be renewed.

The work on the reconstruction of Shershah bridge including the renewal of old and wrought iron girders and the provision of separate roadway will be nearly completed. Substantial progress will also be made on the construction of carriage factory at Islamabad.

Roads

An allocation of Rs. 205.153 million has been made for the development of Roads ; out of which Rs. 140.525 million for roads in Punjab, Rs. 34.003 million for roads in Sind, Rs. 15.904 million for roads in N.W.F.P., and Rs. 14.721 million for roads in Baluchistan. The allocation caters mainly for the on-going schemes.

Roads in Punjab.—The major projects here are Lahore-Lyallpur Highway, Sheikhupura-Sargodha-Khushab Highway and a bridge over Chenab at Talibwala. Feasibility study of Lahore-Rawalpindi Highway will also be taken in hand. All these projects are foreign aided.

Apart from the aided projects, the new programme gives priority to improvement/reconditioning and widening of existing roads. Major bridges included in the programme are : Decking of Shershah bridge and construction of bridge over River Chenab near Wazirabad. In all, during the year 250 miles of new roads will be constructed and 300 miles of existing roads will be improved/reconditioned and widened.

Roads in Sind.—Here the major projects will be improvement/construction of remaining sections of the Indus Highway, and continuation of the foreign aided scheme "Pilot Maintenance scheme". In addition 75 miles of new roads will be constructed and about 132 miles of existing roads will be improved.

Roads in N.W.F.P.—In this province (including Frontier Regions about 40 miles of new roads will be constructed and about 80 miles of existing roads will be improved.

Roads in Baluchistan.—Here, the major portion of the expenditure will be incurred on the construction of R.C.D. Highway-Karachi-Kalat-Quetta-Killa Sufaid (Iranian Boarder). In all about 90 miles of new roads will be constructed and about 10 miles of existing roads will be improved.

West Pakistan Road Transport Corporation

An allocation of Rs. 50.0 million is made for the West Pakistan Road Transport Corporation during the year 1970-71, for the procurement of 666 buses (250 for replacement and 416 as additions). Of which Rs. 18.5 million is allocated to sind R.T.C. for procurement of 239 buses (86 for replacements and 153 as additions for 4 units—two units at Karachi and one unit each at Hyderabad and Sukkur). The allocation to Pubjab R.T.C. is Rs. 27.3 million for the procurement of 372 buses (143 for replacements and 229 as additions). For the Frontier R.T.C., allocation of Rs. 4.2 million is made for the procurement of 55 buses (21 for replacements and 34 as additions).

Inland Water Transport and Research Study

A provision of Rs. 1.5 million is made for the development of inland water transport in West Pakistan in 1970-71. In addition, a provision of Rs. 0.5 million is made for the initiation of Research and Study in West Pakistan in 1970-71.

CENTRAL PROGRAMME

A total allocation of Rs. 405 million is earmarked in 1970-71 for the Central Programme, which is about 24 per cent higher than the allocation in 1969-70. The table below shows the breakdown of the above allocation Sub-sector-wise.

A.D.P. Allocation for 1969-70 and 1970-71

	1969-70	1970-71
1. Ports and Shipping	31.50	38.00
2. Civil Aviation	75.00	70.00
3. Telegraphs and Telephones	140.00	200.00
4. Broadcasting	38.70	25.00
5. Post Offices	—	14.00
6. Roads	33.30	40.254

Ports and Shipping

A provision of Rs. 38.00 million has been made for ports and shipping in the public sector. The major port programmes includes the on-going schemes relating to (i) the establishment of permanent port on Pussur River in East Pakistan ; (ii) the development of Chalna Anchorage and (iii) the model studies for the development of Second Port at Sonmiani in West Pakistan. The Shipping programme includes the expansion of the Mercantile Marine Academy at Chittagong and provision of navigational aids on the coast of West Pakistan.

Karachi port

A provision of Rs. 51.79 million is made for the development of Karachi Port. Out of this, Rs. 49.38 million is for the on-going schemes. The major schemes included in the programme are : Reconstruction of berths No. 1—4 at East Wharf (Rs. 12.50 million); Widening and deepening of navigable channel and procurement of Red. Plant (Rs. 5.10 million); Construction of three additional berths at West Wharf (Rs. 18.50 million); Engineering services for Planning of major port development works (Rs. 1.50 million) ; Construction of 8 multipurpose and dry cargo handling berths (Rs. 1.50 million); purchase of 2 Nos. self propelled Hopper barges (Rs. 4.00 million) and purchase of one self propelled fire float (Rs. 2.00 million) etc.

Chittagong Port

Rs. 37.233 million is provided for the development of Chittagong Port. This amount is almost wholly related to the on-going schemes. The major schemes included in the programme are : Rehabilitation of jetties 1—6 (Rs. 23.50 million); workshop and slipway (Rs. 5.45 million); construction of 3 Nos. ware houses and 3 Nos. sheds and rehabilitation of 3 Nos. transit sheds (Rs. 2.50 million); River training works (Rs. 1.00 million) and removal of Gulconda and other wrecks (Rs. 1.00 million).

Shipping

The National Shipping Corporation may acquire 4 second hand dry cargo ships (at a cost of Rs. 40.0 million), 2 new dry cargo ships (at a cost of Rs. 44.0 million) and 2 new oil tankers (at a cost of Rs. 70.0 million) at a total cost of Rs. 154 million (depending on the availability of resources) to augment their present fleet of 31 ships.

The private Shipping Companies may acquire about 9 ships, majority of which will be for replacement.

Roads

A provision of Rs. 9.473 million is made for the construction of roads in Azad Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan areas. Rs. 30.00 million is allocated for other roads. Rs. 0.781 million is allocated for Roads in Frontier regions.

Transport Survey

The major objective of Transport surveys in both East and West Pakistan was to assess the existing transport facilities, identify major transport problems and bottlenecks, review the existing transport policies and prepare detailed transport Plan/programme for the Fourth Plan and a more general perspective Plan upto 1985.

The transport survey of West Pakistan made reasonable progress, and its findings were used for the preparation of the Fourth Plan. The Transport Survey in East Pakistan did not progress well and it is only very recently that some agreement has been signed between government of Pakistan and British Government, who are financing the foreign exchange portion. Rs. 4.00 million is provided for the transport surveys of East and West Pakistan. Out of the total cost of Rs. 9.6 million, about 1.6 million has already been spent.

Broadcasting

Rs. 25.00 million is provided for additional transmitters, construction and extension of broadcasting houses and other ancillary broadcasting facilities. The entire expenditure relates to on-going schemes.

For East Pakistan, the schemes included in the programme are : installation of 2/100 KW MW transmitters and 1/1000 KW MW transmitter in Dacca where physically, about 45% and 70% work will be completed. In addition, 71% of the work for the installation of 1/10 KW MW transmitter at Khulna will be completed.

For West Pakistan, the major schemes included are : installation in Islamabad of 2/250 KW MW, 1/1000 KW MW, 2/100 KW MW transmitters and the construction of broadcasting house, where in physical terms, about 86%, 18%, 46% and 32% of the work will be completed respectively. In addition, other major schemes include, 1/150 KW MW transmitter for Quetta, 1/120 KW MW transmitter for Hyderabad, 1/120 KW MW transmitter and receiving center for Multan, where physical achievements will be 48%, 91% and 92 per cent respectively. Besides, 16% and 94% of work for the extension of Broadcasting house at Peshawar and Broadcasting house at Multan will be completed.

Civil Aviation

A provision of Rs. 70.00 million is made for the development of airports and other ancillary facilities. The entire expenditure relates to on-going schemes. The major schemes included in the programme are : Islamabad International Airport, (Rs. 8.217 million) ; Expansion of Karachi Airport Terminal facilities (Rs. 4.726 million) ; Establishment of Lahore International Airport (Rs. 2.852 million) ; Kurmitola International Airport, Dacca (Rs. 29.355 million) and Establishment of Basic Aerodrome facilities at Khulna, Barisal and Rajshahi (Rs. 8 million). Besides, an amount of Rs. 9.00 million is kept for equipment programme for C.C.A. Aerodrome and communications services.

The Pakistan International Airline's programme for 1970-71 may amount to about Rs. 170 million. Detail programme includes purchase of 3 Boeings at a cost of about Rs. 150 million, 6 STOL Aircrafts (3 for East Pakistan and 3 for West Pakistan) at a cost of about Rs. 17.00 million and 2 Fokker Friendship Aircrafts at a cost of about Rs. 13 million.

Post Offices

A provision of Rs. 14.00 million is made for the development of Post Offices. Except for a small allocation for new schemes, the major expenditure relates to on-going schemes such as reconstruction of G.P.O. building, Karachi; construction of post office building-cum-residence and Mail Sorting office, Lahore; reconstruction of Post Office building and Post Master's quarter, Karachi City ; Acquisition of land and construction of Post Office building including Post Master's quarter at Second Capital, Dacca ; and also at Chittagong, Khulna, Barisal, and Kushtia ; purchase of Electro-Mechanical letter sorting Machine for Karachi, Dacca, Lahore and extension of Dacca G.P.O. and Chittagong Head Office.

Telegraph and Telephones

A provision of Rs. 200 million is made for the expansion and improvement of telecommunication net work and installation of approximately 20,000 telephones in East Pakistan and 25,000 telephones in West Pakistan during 1970-71. Almost the entire expenditure relates to on-going schemes. The major schemes which will be completed during the year include : Dacca-Chittagong and Dacca-Khulna-Kushita microwave system, and installation of 50 trunk position. In addition, telex services of Karachi, Dacca and Chittagong will be expanded. Besides, substantial progress will be made in the following schemes : Satellite project, Dacca-Chittagong coaxial cable system and Lahore-Rawalpindi microwave system. The capacity of the existing subscriber trunk dialling system will be increased and circuit will be installed between Mymensingh-Dacca-Comilla-Sylhet in East Pakistan and Quetta-Sukker in West Pakistan.

National Academy of Mass Media Communication (MMS)

This is a new scheme of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Fourth Plan has allocated Rs. 25.00 million. A provision of Rs. 0.500 million has been made for it in the Annual Plan of 1970-71.

Television

A provision of Rs. 1,500 million is made in the public Sector for the Television Training Institute, Film processing Workshop and Educational Television.

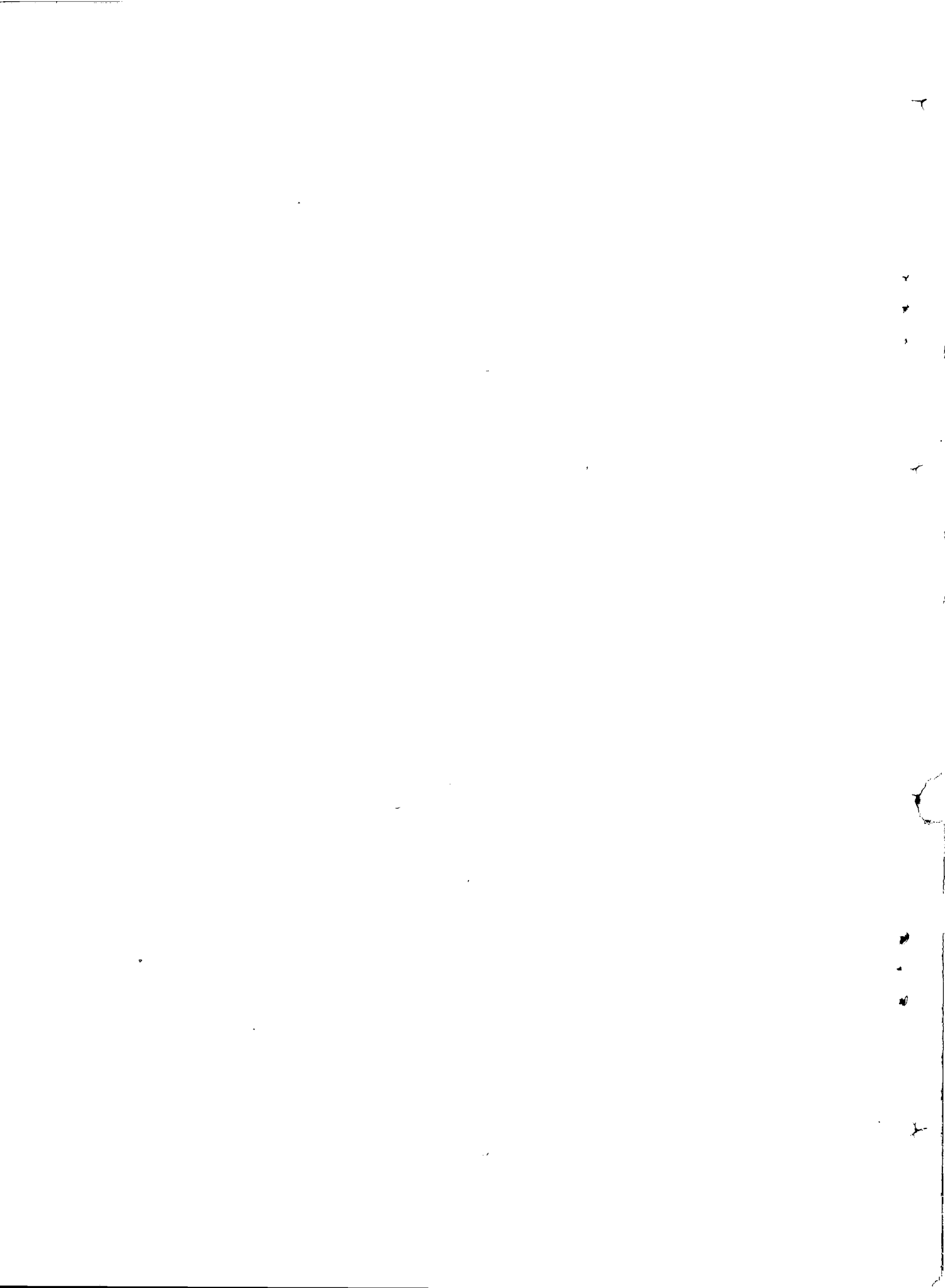
The Television Corporation have a programme of Rs. 22.68 million for setting-up Television stations at Karachi (Rs. 3.06 million), Lahore (Rs. 1.94 million), Dacca (Rs. 4.33 million) and Islamabad (Rs. 10.82 million), and Rs. 2.43 million for the purchase of equipments for the Rebroadcasting stations in East Pakistan and West Pakistan. The implementation of the Programme will, however, depend on the availability of foreign exchange component.

ANNUAL PLAN 1970-71
FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ALLOCATION
(Transport and Communications Sector)

(Million Rs.)

Sector/Sub-Sector	Allocation for the Third Plan	Estimated Expendi- ture during the Third Plan	Percentage Implemen- tation	Allocation for 1969-70	Estimated Expendi- ture in 1969-70	Allocation for the Fourth Plan	Allocation for 1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. East Pakistan							
1. Pakistan Eastern Rly. ..	915.00	528.00	59	155.35	160.2	1,075.00	170.00
2. Roads and Highways (excluding Operational roads) but including Floa- ting Bridge over river Karnaphully ..	1,020.41	447.00	44	98.76	94.15	1,258.00	216.50
3. Inland Water Transport Authority ..	260.70	127.09	49	29.28	25.33	315.00	42.35
4. East Pakistan Shipping Corporation ..	14.00	14.91	107	4.55	4.55	90.00	18.00
5. East Pakistan Road Trans- port Corporation ..	40.00	40.00	100	8.26	5.32	65.00	15.00
6. Research and Study ..	—	—	—	—	—	20.00	—
7. Block Allocation ..	—	—	—	—	—	177.00	—
Total for East Pakistan.	2,250.11	1,157.00	51	296.20	289.59	3,000.00	464.65
II. West Pakistan							
1. Pakistan Western Rly ..	1,500.0	1,150.0	77	244.7	205.6	1,080.0	275.0
2. Roads and Highways (excluding Operational roads)	850.0	600.0	71	177.6	157.5	1,100.0	214.7
(i) Roads in Punjab ..							(140.5)
(ii) Roads in Sind ..							(34.0)
(iii) Roads of A.D.C. ..							(5.9)
(iv) Roads in N.W.F.P. (including Frontier Regions) ..							(15.9)
(v) Roads in Centrally Administered Area.							(3.7)
(vi) Roads in Baluchis- tan ..							(14.7)
3. Inland Water Transport ..						10.0	—
4. Research and Study ..						10.0	—
Total for West Pakistan.	2,350.0	1,750.0	74	422.3	363.1	2,200.0	489.7

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. Centre								
1. Ports and Shipping ..								
(i) Chalna Port ..	187.50	82.45	44	27.30	22.55	300.00	31.64	
(ii) Second Port in West Pakistan ..								
(a) Sonmiani ..	10.00	3.06	31	2.00	2.00	} 8.00	1.500	
(b) Phitti Creek ..	—	—	—	—	—		1.700	
(iii) Merine Academy, Navigational aids, etc.	25.50	14.49	57	2.2	2.10	37.00	5.136	
2. Civil Aviation	440.00	340.00	77	75.00	63.14	556.00	70.000	
3. T & T (including National Radio and Telecommuni- cations Corporation) ..	1,151.00	650.00	56	140.00	140.00	1,352.00	200.000	
4. Post Offices	70.00	54.96	79	12.10	12.55	95.00	14.000	
5. Radio Pakistan	90.00	70.32	78	17.15	15.34	125.00	25.000	
6. National Academy of Mass Media science (MMS)	—	—	—	—	—	25.00	0.500	
7. Television								
(a) Educational T.V. ..	—	—	—	—	—	25.00	0.500	
(b) film processing workshop and training Institute	8.00	15.82	193	2.50	4.00	—	1.000	
8. Azad Kashmir and Nor- thern Areas roads ..	60.70	54.62	90	8.00	8.00	65.00	9.473	
9. Roads in Centrally Ad- ministered Tribal Areas ..	3.05	0.13	4	0.30	0.03	20.00	0.781	
10. Transport Survey	—	5.00	—	1.50	4.90	10.00	4.000	
11. Tourism	30.00	19.90	66	4.00	4.00	—	—	
12. Indus Vally Road	20.00	16.14	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Other Roads	—	59.11	—	25.00	8.86	—	30.000	
14. Research Centre	—	—	—	—	—	15.00	—	
Total for Centre ..	3,110.75	1,405.00	67	348.55	287.47	2,705.00	394.954	
GRAND TOTAL FOR EAST PAKISTAN, WEST PAKIS- TAN AND CENTRE ..	6,710.86	4,312.00	64	1,067.05	940.16	7,905.00	1,349.304	



PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The main objectives of the Physical Planning and Housing Sector for the Fourth Plan are :—

- (1) To expand the programme of community facilities and services such as water, sewerage, transport etc.
- (2) To restrict the building of luxury housing for richer members of the community and to concentrate on the provision of housing for the poorer section of our population.
- (3) To plan Urban and Rural development on a long range basis so as to prevent wasteful and frantic efforts on correcting damages done by short-sightedness and to achieve balanced development.

Development Programme For 1970-71

The programme for the PP & H Sector of the Central and Provincial Governments for the year 1970-71 is explained in the following pages. The total size of this programme works out to Rs. 470.120 million. Before the strategy desired for the attainment of the Fourth Plan objectives can be fully adopted, the on-going projects of the Third Plan which are at an advanced stage of construction will need to be completed and new projects will have to be framed. But a modest start has been made in the year 1970-71 for expanding the programme of water supply and sewerage in both the wings of the country.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR EAST PAKISTAN

An allocation of Rs. 192.35 million has been made in East Pakistan A.D.P. 1970-71 for the Physical Planning and Housing Sector. Much of this allocation will be used to meet the need of the on-going schemes and only a few new schemes will be undertaken. A brief description of the development programme as well as targets to be achieved under the various sub-sectors are given below :—

Basic Development

The Urban Development Directorate was established during the Third Plan as a counterpart organisation of the U. N. Special Fund Project (Location and Planning of new Cities in East Pakistan). Data collection work has been completed. The work plan and job specifications for awarding contracts to the international firms have been prepared. Preliminary work on the preparatory surveys and research studies in connection with the preparation of an outline physical development plan for the whole of East Pakistan has been done. During 1970-71 the sub-contracts for Phase I of the preparation of the Physical Development Plan of East Pakistan will be awarded to International sub-contractors. Related research studies will also be taken up by the U.D.D.

Unfortunately the establishment of Building Research Centre at Dacca could not progress as anticipated due to variety of reasons. By the end of the Third Plan the Centre was 60% operative. During 1970-71 concrete steps will be taken to reorganize and further strengthen the research station with a view to make it fully operative by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Work on the establishment of Public Health Engineering Laboratories and Institutions started during the Third Plan will be continued so as to enable these institutes to be fully operative by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Housing

Work on 27 on-going schemes meant for rehabilitation of refugees and development of land for low income people, which was started in the beginning of the Second Plan is still in progress. Efforts will be made to complete these old outstanding schemes as early as possible. In addition three new low income housing schemes will be taken up and preliminary work relating to the acquisition of land will be completed.

Funds provided in 1970-71 for Public Servants Housing will be utilised for the continuation of 31 on-going schemes out of which 12 schemes will be completed. Three new schemes relating to construction of residential accommodation for Low Income Government employees at Chittagong, Rajshahi and Khulna will also be taken up during 1970-71.

A new important programme of Low Cost Rural Housing with the help of CARE is proposed to be taken-up during 1970-71. It is expected that about 4,800 Rural Housing Units will be constructed during 1970-71 in the disaster prone areas of East Pakistan.

Community Services and Utilities

So far 15 tubewells have been sunk, 114 miles of secondary distribution mains have been laid, 60 per cent work on the construction of 3 overhead tanks each of 1 million gallon capacity has been completed under the Water and Sewerage Scheme of Dacca. Moreover 12,000 house connections have been provided and 7,500 meters installed. The overall progress by the end of the Third Plan was about 40%. The work on this scheme will be accelerated during 1970-71 and substantial progress is expected to be made.

In case of Water and Sewerage Scheme of Chittagong 35 acres of land has been acquired and 60% work on the Surface Water Treatment Plant has been completed. 14 Tubewells have been sunk and 76 miles of pipe-line has been laid. Moreover 4,200 connections have been provided. The over all physical progress on the project up to the end of 3rd Plan was about 60%. During 1970-71 the work will be further expedited and substantial progress is expected so as to enable the completion of the project by the end of the Fourth Plan.

The Public Health Engineering Programme for the year 1970-71 includes the continuation of work on Rural Water Supply Phase II, called 'SCHEMES FOR SINKING AND RE-SINKING OF TUBEWELLS AND HAND-PUMPS' for supplying drinking water to the rural areas. Under this Scheme it is expected that 36,000 hand-pumps/tubewells will be sunk during the year 1970-71. Moreover work will continue on the scheme of village sanitation and it is expected that during 1970-71, 15,000 water sealed slabs will be manufactured. In case of urban water supply, sewerage and drainage schemes, work on the 9 on-going schemes in various towns of East Pakistan will be continued. In addition 4 new schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1970-71.

Government Offices and Buildings

A modest provision has been made for completing a number of essential on-going schemes for construction of office buildings at various places in East Pakistan. A few new schemes will also be taken up.

Fire Services

There are 5 on-going schemes of the Directorate of Fire Services for the establishment of new fire stations, reorganisation of administration, procurement of appliances and equipment and construction of residential quarters on which work will be continued during 1970-71.

Aid to Local Bodies

On-going schemes for development of land for Low Income Housing by Dacca Improvement Trust, Chittagong Development Authority and Khulna Development Authority will be continued and a few new schemes will be initiated for which preliminary work of acquisition of land will be completed.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR WEST PAKISTAN

Allocation for the PP & H Sector for the year 1970-71 for the whole of West Pakistan comprising provinces of Baluchistan, Sind, N.W.F.P., and Punjab is Rs. 176.09 million as per details given below :—

1. Baluchistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rs. 10.71 million.
2. Sind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rs. 71.22 million.
3. N.W.F.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rs. 3.25 million.
4. Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rs. 90.91 million.
								Total .. Rs. 176.09 million.

A brief description of the Physical Planning and Housing Sector development programme for each Province is given below :—

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR BALUCHISTAN

For the Baluchistan Province an allocation of Rs. 10.71 million has been made for the PP & H Sector for the year 1970-71 which will achieve the following targets.

Basic Development

The work on the preparation of 'URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR QUETTA' which was initiated during the third Plan will be continued during the year 1970-71 and it is expected that the Plan could be prepared by the end of next financial year.

Housing

Out of nine on-going schemes relating to Public Servants Housing at various places in the Province, eight schemes will be completed and work on one scheme will continue. A few new schemes for the provision of housing of low income public servants will also be taken up for which block allocation of Rs. 1.5 million has been made.

Community Services and Utilities

Work on the two on-going Rural Water Supply Schemes at Gawadar and Bhag will be completed. Moreover a feasibility study for the Greater Quetta Water Supply Scheme will be completed and the work on the on-going scheme of augmenting of Water Supply of Quetta will be continued.

Government Offices and Buildings

Ten on-going schemes for the construction of Government Offices and Buildings at various places in the province will be completed and the work on one on-going scheme will be continued.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR SIND

For the Sind Province an allocation of Rs. 71.22 million has been made for the PP & H Sector for the year 1970-71 which will achieve the following targets :

Basic Development

Work on the National Pilot Project No. III 'MASTER PLAN FOR KARACHI METROPOLITAN REGION' will be continued and it is expected that the award of contract to an international firm for the preparation of development plan of Karachi will be finalized. Moreover work on certain related research studies for the preparation of Master Plan will be continued by the Master Plan Department of K.D.A. A new Scheme for the preparation of Regional Development Plan of Lower Sind Region will be initiated and also a Physical Planning Cell will be established in the Town Planning Department of Sind Government.

Housing

A modest provision of Rs. 7.00 million has been made to start new schemes for low income housing during 1970-71. Work on the on-going low income housing schemes at Hyderabad, Mirpur Khas and Karachi resettlement programmes will be continued with a view to complete these projects as early as possible.

Twelve on-going schemes for the construction of houses for Government Servants will be completed during 1970-71 and another on-going scheme will be continued. A block provision of Rs. 5.0 million has been made during 1970-71 for taking up a number of new schemes for providing housing to low income public servants.

Community Services and Utilities

The on-going Rural Water Supply Schemes of New Saidabad will be completed and work on Water Supply Scheme of Sewan Sharif will be continued.

Out of eleven on-going Urban Water Supply Schemes, four schemes will be completed and work will be continued on the remaining seven on-going Schemes. In addition three new Water Schemes for Dadu, Tando Adam and Tando will also be taken up.

Government Offices and Buildings

All the on-going schemes for the construction of office buildings at various places in the province will be completed during 1970-71.

Aid to Local Bodies

Provision has been made for K.D.A. to complete 70% work on the Greater Karachi Bulk Water Supply Scheme Phase I & II and 74% work on Water Supply, Sewerage and Renovation Scheme in Karachi. During 1970-71 work on three on-going Low Income Housing Schemes of Karachi will be continued and one new scheme will be taken up.

Development Programme for N.W.F.P.

For the N.W.F.P. an allocation of Rs. 3.25 million has been made for PP & H Sector for the year 1970-71 which will achieve the following targets :

Basic Development

The work on National Pilot Project No. II ' REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR PESHAWAR VALLEY ' will continue and it is expected that the Dutch technical assistance for this project would be finalized which will help in accelerating the progress of work.

Housing

All the on-going schemes relating to the Public Servants Housing will be completed.

Community Services and Utilities

Work on the only on-going scheme namely ' PESHAWAR DRAINAGE SCHEME PHASE IV ' will be continued.

Government Offices and Buildings

Work on six on-going schemes for the construction of office buildings at various places in the province will be continued.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR PUNJAB

For the Punjab Province an allocation of Rs. 90.91 million has been made for PP & H Sector for the year 1970-71 which will meet the following targets :

Basic Development

The work on the establishment of Building and Housing Research Centre at Lahore will be continued. Moreover new scheme for the preparation of outline development plans of Jhelum, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Shaikhupura will be initiated. It is also proposed to undertake a new scheme of preparation of ' Regional Development Plan for Lahore Metropolitan Area ' for which preparatory work will be completed.

Housing

Efforts will be made to complete the work on sixteen on-going schemes for Low Cost Housing which are at an advanced stage of completion as well as to accelerate work on another eight on-going schemes so as to complete these schemes as soon as possible. A block allocation of Rs. 2.45 million has been made to initiate a few new low income housing schemes during 1970-71 in accordance with the new approach suggested in the Fourth Plan.

It is proposed to complete thirteen on-going schemes for Public Servants Housing at various places in the province and a block provision of Rs. 13.905 million has also been made to take up new schemes during 1970-71 for providing housing for low income Public Servants.

Community Services and Utilities

The on-going rural water supply schemes at Mandi Baha-ud-Din and Tama will be completed during 1970-71 and the work on three on-going schemes will be continued.

Fourteen on-going Urban Water Supply and Sewerage schemes will be completed while work on other four on-going schemes will be continued. Twenty-one new Urban Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Schemes will also be taken up.

Government Offices and Buildings

Fifteen on-going schemes for the construction of office buildings at various places in the province will be completed and work on one on-going scheme will be continued.

Aid to Local Bodies

Lahore Improvement Trust will accelerate the execution of Kutcha Multan Road Scheme (1600 acre) as well as Greater Lahore Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Scheme. Provision has also been made for detailed designing of Greater Lyallpur Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR CENTRE

In the Central Government's Programme for the year 1970-71 an allocation of Rs. 101.68 million has been made for the PP & H Sector. This allocation will cater for the following :

Basic Development

Work on an on-going research project called ' REGIONAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ' which is meant for carrying out feasibility study for the initiation of the Pakistan Centre for Regional and Urban Development will be continued. Under this project besides providing technical and professional support and guidance to Five National Pilot Projects and Joint Research Projects which are being executed with the cooperation of Provincial Governments, Pakistani Universities and various aid giving agencies, the research on the following subjects will also be initiated :

- (a) Urbanization and Industrialization Problems in Pakistan ;
- (b) Identification of Growth Poles in Pakistan ;
- (c) Regionalization or Regional Dis-aggregation of the Pakistan National Plan and
- (d) Data collection and processing system for regional development in Pakistan.

A new project called ' JOINT RESEARCH PROJECT IV ', for Slum Improvement will be taken up by Karachi University in collaboration with the Free University of Amsterdam, Netherlands. The main objective of the project would be to conduct intensive and extensive research in slum areas of Karachi and suggest concrete measures for slum improvements. The implementation of the findings will be done by the Municipalities. During 1970-71 preliminary work of setting up of a proper office and preparation of research design as well as initiation of actual research in one or two slum areas of Karachi will be taken up.

Tourism

Work on the on-going schemes of the Department of Tourism relating to publicity, feasibility studies and construction of Tourist facilities at various places will be continued. Some of these schemes are expected to be completed while the remaining will be carried over to the next years. Moreover, an allocation of Rs. 2.50 million has also been made for Tourist Development Corporation which has recently been set up by the Government. This amount will be utilized as Government's contribution towards the shares of the Corporation.

Special Areas

Besides continuation of on-going schemes of States and Frontier Region Division, a number of new schemes such as construction of Fort and Picquets and Residential Accommodation for Dir and Warrar Scouts will be taken up. Funds have also been earmarked for the on-going schemes of Tribal Areas which were being looked after previously by the West Pakistan Government. These funds will also be partly utilised for setting up of a Development Corporation for Tribal Areas. Moreover it is proposed to complete the on-going schemes as well as to take up new schemes of Housing, Water Supply and Construction of Office Buildings in Azad Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan.

New Capital at Islamabad

The work on the construction of Public Servants Housing, Water Supply scheme, roads, highways, sewerage and drainage schemes, land scaping etc. will be continued during 1970-71. In addition the works on the construction of Presidential Estate, comprising President's residence and office, suites for VIP's State function halls, etc. will be initiated during 1970-71. Phase I of the bulk water supply scheme will be completed and work on Phase II, relating to the construction of Dam at Simli, will be accelerated so as to complete the construction of Dam by 1973. Top priority has been assigned to all projects relating to water supply of Islamabad and it is expected that substantial amount of work will be done during the 1970-71.

Second Capital at Dacca

It is expected that the Hostels for MNAs, Ministers and Secretaries will be completed during 1970-71 and substantial progress will be made on the construction of National Assembly Building. Work on the construction of Secretariat Building in the Second Capital will also be initiated.

Government Servants Housing, Offices and Buildings

Work on the most essential on-going schemes for construction of residential accommodation for Public Servants and Government Offices at various centres in East and West Pakistan will continue. It is expected that some of the schemes will be completed and substantial progress will be made in the remaining schemes. A few new schemes are also expected to be taken up at Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi for providing residential accommodation for low income public servants.

Financial Allocation

The financial allocation for 1970-71 for East Pakistan, Sind, N.W.F.P., Baluchistan, Punjab and the Centre are shown in the attached Table I. The physical targets for the year 1970-71 have been shown in Table II.

TABLE I

Physical Planning and Housing Sector A.D.P. 1970-71.

Sub-Sector	West Pakistan						Centre	Total
	East Pakistan	Punjab	Sind	N.W. F.P.	Balu-chistan	Total		
	1970-71 Provision	1970-71 Provision	1970-71 Provision	1970-71 Provision	1970-71 Provision	1970-71 Provision		
I. Basic Development	0.50	1.31	0.15	0.05	0.05	1.56	0.30	2.36
II. Regional Planning and Development.	2.50	0.64	2.00	0.13	0.11	2.88	0.30	5.68
III. Housing :								
General Housing	12.00	13.90	19.75	—	—	33.65	—	45.65
Public Servants Housing	7.75	2.67	8.67	0.87	2.40	14.61	—	22.36
Industrial Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.50	3.50
Advance to Govt. Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.00	7.00
Rural Housing	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00
IV. Community Services and Utilities :								
WASA Dacca	67.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	67.00
WASA Chittagong	26.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.00
Urban Water Supply	11.10	51.31	34.04	0.50	1.22	87.07	—	98.17
Rural Water Supply	13.90	0.34	0.15	—	3.10	3.59	—	17.49
Metropolitan and Urban Transport Regional and Urban Community Parks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Services	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00
V. Aid to Local Bodies	27.00	15.50	5.00	—	—	20.50	—	47.50
VI. Tourism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00
VII. Special Areas :								
S. and F. Regions	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.00	6.00
Azad Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.08	3.08
VIII. Govt. Offices and Buildings :								
New Capital at Islamabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.00	48.00
2nd Capital at Ayub Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.00	25.00
Offices and Buildings	15.60	5.24	1.46	1.70	3.83	12.23	3.50	31.33
Total	192.35	90.91	71.22	3.25	10.71	176.09	101.68	470.2

TABLE II

Physical Planning and Housing Sector—Physical Targets and Achievements

Sub-Sector	Unit	Third Plan Target	Estimated Achievement during the Third Plan	Percentage Implementation	Target for the Fourth Plan	Target for 1970-71
EAST PAKISTAN						
1. Development of residential plots/houses.	Nos. 50,000	50,000	35,800	71.6	60,000	12,000
2. Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage schemes for Urban Areas.	Nos. 20 Urban Areas.	20 Urban Areas.	12 Urban Areas.	60.0	30 Urban Areas.	6 Urban Areas
3. Water Supply in Rural Areas ..	Nos. 1,60,000 Tubewells.	1,60,000 Tubewells.	64,200	40.0	1,80,000 Tubewells & handpumps.	30,000 Tubewells & handpumps
4. Building and Housing Research Centre.	Nos. 1 Centre.	1 Centre.	1 Centre 60%	60.0	1 Centre 100%	1 Centre 70%
5. Provincial Outline Development Plan.	Nos. 1	1	1(25%)	25%	1 Plan	1 Plan 40%
WEST PAKISTAN						
(These are aggregated targets for New Provinces of Baluchistan, Sind, N.W.F.P. and Punjab).						
1. Development of residential plots/houses.	Nos. 80,000	80,000	44,200	55.00	60,000	16,500
2. Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Schemes in Urban areas.	Nos. 25 Urban Areas.	25 Urban Areas.	21 Urban Areas.	84.00	30 Urban Areas.	6 Urban Areas
3. Water Supply in Rural Areas ..	Nos. 400 Villages.	400 Villages.	370 Villages.	92.00	500 Villages.	100 Villages
4. Building and Housing Research Centre.	Nos. 1 Centre.	1 Centre.	1 Centre. 60%	60.00	1 Centre. 100%	1 Centre 70%
5. Regional Development Plans ..	Nos. 1 Plan 100%	1 Plan 100%	1 Plan 50%	50.00	3 Plans 100%	2 Plans 60% and 1 Plan 15%.
6. Urban Development Plan ..	Nos. 12 Plans.	12 Plans.	6 Plans.	50.00	4 Plans.	2 Plans 80%
7. Outline Dev. Plan ..	Nos. 12 Plans.	12 Plans.	8 Plans.	66.00	3 Plans.	3 Plans 40%
CENTRE						
1. Pakistan Centre for Urban and Regional Development.	Nos. 1	1	10%	10%	1 Centre 100%	1 Centre 20%
2. Capital at Islamabad ..	Nos. 50%	50%	50%	100%	60%	2%
3. Second Capital at Dacca ..	Nos. 50%	50%	50%	100%	95%	9%

