

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
PLANNING COMMISSION**



**DETAILED
ANNUAL PLAN
1988-89**

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INTRODUCTION

The Annual Plan for 1988-89 was released by the Federal Minister for Finance, Planning & Commerce in a Press Conference held at Islamabad on June 27, 1988. The Plan included Economic Framework and broad details of the PSDP. The main features of which were explained and elaborated in the Press Conference.

2. The 'Detailed Annual Plan 1988-89' is an elaboration of the earlier version and contains details which were not then available and thus could not be used for a document dealing with the essential strategy of the Plan. The present document uses latest data within the overall framework and parameters of the Annual Plan approved by the Government.

3. The Plan includes a detailed review of the financial and physical progress during 1987-88 and the detailed financial and physical programmes for 1988-89 in all sectors, both public and private. However, the size of the PSDP has since been reduced to Rs. 61.404 billion due to unprecedented floods in the country and consequent financial contingencies. In the light of this reduction, the financial and physical targets have accordingly been changed.

4. It is hoped that the Plan will be a useful document serving both as an evaluation of the previous year as well as providing the financial and physical targets of 1988-89.

5. This document is for official use but not classified as confidential or restricted.

Part I

ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

(1-2)

CHAPTER — 1

PAST PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Review of Annual Plan (1987-88)

The Annual Plan 1987-88 aimed at accelerating the pace of development within the framework of the Sixth Plan (1983—88). The Plan projected a 6.2 per cent growth in GDP, consisting of 4.7 per cent in agriculture, 8 per cent in manufacturing and 6.2 per cent in services. This was to be achieved by a total fixed investment of Rs. 106.2 billion consisting of Rs. 60.8 billion in the public sector and Rs. 45.4 billion in the private sector. About 83.3% of the planned investment of Rs. 116.6 billion (fixed, Rs. 116.2 billion) was expected to be financed through national savings and the remaining 16.7% (Rs. 19.5 billion) through net external resources.

1.2. In the balance of payments, the current account deficit was to be reduced to 3.2% of GNP in 1987-88, with a target, in dollar terms, of 14.5 per cent increase in exports, and 9 per cent decline in imports. Monetary growth was targeted at 10.9% in line with the projected nominal growth in GNP.

Economic Growth

1.3 The performance of the economy during the year (1987-88) was adversely affected by drought. The latest available data in respect of crops, minerals and industrial production show that despite drought, economic development during 1987-88, remained favourable. A GDP growth of 5.8 per cent, was achieved during the year as compared to 5.7% in 1986-87. The shortfall from the target is mainly attributed to the decline in the output of major crops. Excluding the share of major crops, the value added in rest of sectors grew by 6.1 per cent (target, 6.5 per cent). In fact, the year 1987-88 marked the second consecutive year when the growth process has been interrupted by weather.

1.4. Value added in *agriculture* grew by 4.5 per cent in 1987-88 with major contribution to the growth emanating from the output of cotton, minor

crops, livestock and fishing, and forestry. Improved crop protection practices along with high yielding variety (Niab) and improved agronomic practices contributed to steady growth in cotton output, with a record crop of over 8.9 million bales in 1987-88. Although below targets, wheat, maize and sugarcane registered a small improvement over last year's production. Although below the target set for the year, sugarcane production increased by 4.4 per cent in response to timely supply of key inputs and support price policies. The output of the rest of the crops was adversely affected. The output of rice and gram is recorded below targets with rice even lower than last year's level. Despite strong agricultural growth, imports of wheat had to be allowed in order to replenish stocks.

1.5. Crop-wise shortages from the targets were: wheat 13.8 per cent, rice 9.7 per cent, gram 37.8 per cent and sugarcane 10.7 per cent. The Annual Plan targets were surpassed in case of cotton and maize by 15.6 per cent and 0.7 per cent respectively. Compared to a negative growth of 1.5 per cent in 1986-87, the value added in major crops increased by 4.0 per cent (target 4.4%) in 1987-88. Growth in minor crops sub-sector is recorded at 2.9 per cent against the target of 3.5 per cent. Together with a 5.9 per cent increase in livestock, fishing and forestry sub-sectors, overall growth in the agriculture sector was 4.5 per cent compared with the target of 4.7 per cent. Agricultural production targets are shown in Statistical Appendix Table 1.3.

1.6. In the Mining Sector, the production of crude oil increased from 15.0 million barrels in 1986-87 to 16.5 million barrels in 1987-88. The increase is mainly attributed to higher production from Mazari and Tando Alam and from the two new fields of South Mazari and Sonro. Similarly, the output of natural gas went up from 11.2 (M.C.M.) in 1986-87 to 12.2 (M.C.M.) in 1987-88 or by 8.9 per cent. The entire addition was contributed by Mari, Pirkoh and Khandkot fields. These two fuels account for over 75 per cent of the total value added in the *mining and quarrying sector*. The output of other minerals, with about 24 per cent weight, grew by about 6.0 per cent. The sector as a whole grew by 7.5 per cent.

1.7. The estimated growth of 7.3 per cent in value added in manufacturing (target 8%) in 1987-88 is based on production data available in respect of industries with 70 per cent weight in total output. Of these, the industries constituting 55 per cent weight recorded a positive growth in output and the remaining representing 15 per cent weight registered a decline. The

item wise increases were: cotton yarn (14.3%), vegetable ghee (3.4%), sugar (31.1%), paper and board (9.7%) motor tyres (6.3%), M.M. yarn (6.2%), petroleum products (5%), light commercial vehicles and cars (6.5%), electric fans (8.7%), air conditioners (26.7%) and bicycles (9.6%). Industrial production is shown in Statistical Appendix Table 1.4.

1.8. Apart from the adequate supply of industrial raw material and power, the industrial policy reforms aimed at deregulation and liberalization, supplemented by strong domestic and external demand, particularly for exports of cotton yarn, were some of the major contributing factors to the overall growth of 7.3 per cent in the output of large scale manufacturing. The negative growth recorded in some of the industries is mainly attributed to the lack of demand, shortage of components, load shedding, high cost of production due to appreciation of the Japanese Yen, longer than normal shutdown for repairs, competition from smuggled goods and in few cases to labour unrest.

1.9. Growth *in other sectors* is estimated at about 5.7 per cent compared to the target of 6.2 per cent with major shortfalls from the target experienced in the share of trade due mainly to the setback to major crops. The composition of GDP growth is shown in Statistical Appendix Tables 1.1 and 1.2.

Savings and Investment

1.10. The investment strategy of the Annual Plan (1987-88) laid stress on (i) acceleration in the implementation of the Sixth Plan's investment target and (ii) priority to sectors accommodating the *Prime Minister's Five Point Programme*. For this purpose, the Plan provided for a total investment of Rs. 116.6 billion including fixed investment of Rs. 106.2 billion. Against the fixed investment of Rs. 60.8 billion for the Public Sector, the Private Sector was allocated Rs. 45.4 billion. About 83.2 per cent of the investment was envisaged to be financed through national savings and the remaining 16.8 per cent through external resources.

1.11. It is estimated that about 96.0 per cent of the Plan's fixed investment target have been attained, with Public and Private Sectors attaining 97 and 94 per cent of their respective targets. However, about 75.0 per cent of the investment was financed through national savings as against the Plan

target of 83.2 per cent. The current account deficit reached \$ 1593 million against the Plan target of \$ 1057 million. A relatively stable exchange rate of Rs. 17.6 to a US dollar as against the Plan expectation of Rs. 18.5 also contributed towards improvement in Saving/Investment ratio in rupee terms.

1.12. Although no specific target for inflation was fixed in the Annual Plans, 1987-88, the macro-economic projections, implied an inflation rate of 5 per cent. The consumer prices came under pressure in the first quarter of the year. Inflation was pushed by largely by the shortfalls in the production of essential agriculture and agrobased commodities following the post harvest losses suffered by the Rabi Crops. However, the pressure which had started building up in the first quarter of the fiscal year, was soon moderated by the timely action to supplement the shortfalls through imports and releases from stocks.

1.13. The average Consumer Price Index during 1987-88 rose by 6.3 per cent compared to the corresponding increase of 3.6 per cent last year. The equivalent increase for Wholesale Price Index was 10.0 per cent as against 5.0 per cent in 1986-87. Unlike the Consumer and Wholesale price indices, the gross domestic product (GDP) deflator is considered to be the most broad based deflator, showing annual price movements for all goods and services produced in an economy. The implicit GDP deflator for the year 1987-88 shows 7.0 per cent increase in the prices of all goods and services produced. The inflation rate would have been lower but for the continuing large budgetary deficit and some pressure on essential supplies due to drought this year.

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Economic Growth

1.14. The Annual Plan for 1988-89 is based on a target growth rate of GDP of about 7 per cent with a total fixed investment outlay of Rs. 117 billion (private sector Rs. 50.5 billion and public sector Rs. 66.5 billion), corresponding to a development outlay of Rs. 70.00 billion.

1.15. The Seventh Five Year Plan assigns top priority to the early completion of on-going projects and programmes started during the Sixth Plan. This priority is reflected in the Annual Plan, 1988-89. Against the Seventh Plan annual growth target of 6.5 per cent, the GDP in 1988-89 is

projected to grow by about 7 per cent, due mainly to the recovery anticipated in the output of major crops and its linkage effect on the rest of the economy.

1.16. The inherent potential of the *agriculture sector* warrants a normal growth in the range of 4 to 5 per cent per annum. Based on past experience, Pakistan may look for a big recovery, particularly in the production of wheat, gram and sugarcane. Pakistan has already attained a wheat production level of 13.9 million tonnes in 1985-86 and 34.3 million tonnes of sugarcane in 1983-84. The recovery anticipated in the output of wheat (16%) gram (58%) and sugarcane (12.0%) along with a normal increase in the output of major crops and cotton output of 8.2 million bales, is expected to help increase value added in the major crops sub-sector by over 7.9 per cent. Of the other constituents of agriculture, value added in minor crops is forecast to grow by 4.5 per cent and in livestock, fishing and forestry together by 6 per cent. The growth rate for the agriculture sector as a whole is projected at 6.9 per cent. The crop-wise targets are at Statistical Appendix 1.3.

1.17. To achieve the target growth envisaged for crop production, the Annual Plan, besides 1.6 per cent increase in cropped area, also provides for adequate supply of key inputs. The fertilizer offtake is projected to go up by 6.3 per cent from 1750 thousand nutrient tonnes in 1987-88 to 1860 thousand tonnes in 1988-89. Likewise, water availability is expected to reach 114.76 MAF in 1988-89 from 112.22 MAF in 1987-88. In addition, the other key inputs such as seeds, pesticides, extension services, credit facilities and farm machinery are proposed to be provided in sufficient quantities. Besides, fixed capital formation in agriculture and water together amounting to Rs. 24.2 billion, both in 1987-88 and 1988-89, is likely to further enhance the productive capacity of the sector.

1.18. The output of *large scale manufacturing* is forecast to grow by 8.0 per cent and that of small scale of 8.4 per cent. The growth in the large scale manufacturing sector assumes a modest growth in the output of cotton yarn following a sharp increase in 1987-88, a projected 8 per cent fall in cotton ginning based on the 1988-89 target of 6.2 million bales of cotton fixed by the Federal Committee on Agriculture. The deceleration in growth in industries such as fertilizers, cement, petroleum refining is explained by the optimum level of capacity utilization already attained. The major increases expected include vegetable ghec (8.7%), cotton yarn (13.4%), cotton cloth (7%), paper and board (10%), cement (7.2%), billets (7.5%), mild steel products (7.5%),

petroleum products (5.9%), LCVs/Cars (20%) and buses and trucks (158%). On an average there is a time lag of about two years between investment and output in the manufacturing sector. Based on this, the fixed investment of Rs. 14.6 billion in 1986-87, may be expected to contribute to the growth in output along with improvements in the utilization and productivity of the existing facilities. The additional capacity on stream is expected in industries such as textiles, sugar, vegetable ghee, cigarettes, soft drinks, fibre board, paper and board, stainless steel pumps, cement, PVC floor tiles, table wares, fertilizer (urea) and light engineering. The detailed targets are shown in Statistical Appendix Table 1.4.

1.19. In the *mining and quarrying sector* crude oil and natural gas accounts for over 75 per cent of sectoral value added. The Annual Plan (1988-89) provides for 14 per cent increase in the extraction of crude oil and 14.3 per cent in the production of natural gas and 10 per cent increase in the aggregate output of the rest of the minerals. The projected increase for oil may be on the conservative side in view of the recent discoveries. In physical terms, the extraction of crude oil is projected to increase from an annual average of 42.3 thousand barrels per day in 1987-88 to 49 thousand barrels per day in 1988-89 and the production of natural gas to go up from 1200 MMCFD to 1400 MMCFD in 1988-89. After crude petroleum and natural gas, coal is ranked as the third major mineral with a weight of about 8.8 per cent in the value added in the mining sector. The output of coal is projected to reach 2530 thousand tonnes compared to 2320 thousand tonnes in 1987-88. In terms of value added, the overall growth works out to 8.5 per cent.

1.20. In the *electricity and gas* sub-sector, five new units with a total capacity of 610 MW are expected to come on stream in 1988-89. These include four units (100 MW each) at Kot Adu and one 210 MW plant at Bin Qasim. As the planned commissioning date of Bin Qasim falls in June 1989, its contribution to growth in 1988-89 has not been accounted for. Taking into account, the different points of time of commissioning of the four units, the sale of electricity is expected to increase by 9.3%. The gas distribution companies are expecting about 14 per cent increase in volume of sales. The off-take of gas would have been higher but for the capacity constraint in the system both North and South of Sui. The Sui field which accounts for over 65 per cent of total gas production, at present, is not likely to contribute to the additional output because of transmission constraint. However the combined effect of growth in electricity generation and gas distribution leads to 8.6 per cent growth in value added.

1.21. Value added in the *banking and insurance* sub-sector is forecast to go up by 11.2 per cent in nominal terms, comprising 10.9 per cent increase in the wage bill and 11.6 per cent in the operating surplus. In real terms, the gross value added is estimated to go up by 4.4 per cent. Against 4.4 per cent real increase in value added, the employment, though below the rate of increase in labour force, is projected to go up by 2.8 per cent thus reflecting a 1.5 per cent increase in productivity.

1.22. Of the other rapidly growing sectors, value added in construction is forecast to go up by 7.2 per cent due to expanding investment activity and improved availability of construction material, and in trade by 6.6 per cent due mainly to recovery expected in the output of major crops. The sector-wise composition of growth is shown at Statistical Appendices Table 1.1 & 1.2. This growth should lead to increased self-reliance, as indicated in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

Self-Reliance Indices
(Production as % of Consumption)*

Items	1987-88	1988-89
1. Cereals		
Wheat	101.8	113.6
Rice	158.0	160.2
(Basmati)	(128.6)	(142.6)
(Others)	(173.0)	(166.4)
Maize	100.0	100.0
Pulses	77.0	100.0
2. Milk	98.0	98.0
3. Meat (including fish)	102.9	103.1
4. Edible Oils	35.7	33.2
5. Sugar	79.5	81.6
6. Fertilizer (N)	88.0	84.0
7. Crude Oil	37.0	41.0
8. National Savings/Total Investment	85.0	86.0
9. Public Savings/Public Investment	1.9	13.5

* Based on consumption estimates of National Commission on Agriculture.

Source: Planning Commission.

Savings and Investment

1.23. For 1988-89, the size and financing pattern of the proposed investment takes into account the priorities and phasing envisaged in the Seventh Plan. Against the Seventh Plan fixed investment target for Rs. 660.22 billion (at 1987-88 prices) the Annual Plan provides for a fixed investment of Rs. 117.0 billion in nominal terms (Rs. 109.86 billion at 1987-88 prices), which is in line with the desired level of 16.5 per cent of the Seventh Plan total fixed investment. The share of public sector would be Rs. 66.5 billion (56.8 per cent) and that of private sector Rs. 50.50 billion (43.2 per cent). The projected investment level would lead to a marginal improvement in the investment to GNP ratio from 15.9 per cent in 1987-88 to 16.0 per cent in 1988-89.

1.24. Compared to the Public Sector expected investment of Rs. 59.0 billion in 1987-88, the investment proposed for 1988-89 yields a nominal increase of 12.7 per cent, which in view of the anticipated inflation of 6.5 per cent represents a real increase of 5.8 per cent. Similarly, the fixed investment target of Rs. 50.5 billion for the Private Sector in nominal terms after adjustment for inflation, amounts to Rs. 47.4 billion at 1987-88 prices.

1.25. The aggregate resource requirements of the Annual Plan are placed at Rs. 128.8 billion of which Rs. 84.0 billion should come from domestic savings, Rs. 21.7 billion as net factor income from abroad (remittances) and the balance of Rs. 23.1 billion should be arranged through external sources.

1.26. Against the public fixed investment target of Rs. 66.5 billion, the public sector's own savings are estimated at about Rs. 25.0 billion. For financing the balance of Rs. 41.5 billion, the Public Sector should have to draw upon private savings amounting to Rs. 24.47 billion and external resources of Rs. 17.03 billion. Unlike the public sector, private savings are likely to exceed the private sector investment requirements. However, after the transfer of private savings of Rs. 24.47 billion to finance the public sector development outlay, the private sector should experience a resource gap of Rs. 5.67 billion, which is envisaged to be financed through external resources in the form of loans and equity. The Macroeconomic Framework is placed at Statistical Appendix Table 1.5 and savings and investment at Statistical Appendix Table 1.6.

Consumption Plan

1.27. One essential element of a national consumption plan is to provide a dietary package which meets nutritional requirements and is within the reach of the general population. The pattern of consumption in 1987-88 indicates that out of the total consumption expenditure, about 45 per cent was spent on food, beverages and tobacco, 7.1 per cent on apparel, textile and footwear, 4.6 per cent on transport and communication, about 11 per cent on house rent, 5.4 per cent on fuel and lighting, and the remaining 26 per cent on miscellaneous goods and services like health, education, personal care, entertainment, household durable goods, etc. Since a major portion of the household budget of the poor is spent on food items, the per capita availability of food remains the most important element of the national consumption plan.

Review of 1987-88

1.28. In 1987-88 the *per capita* availability of essential food items, measured by the commodity flow approach, increased by 4.5 per cent. In the absence of reliable data on stock, particularly that held in the Trade sector, grains used for animal feed, and other industrial use, it is a possible that the increase is more than a the recorded figure. Even the provision for seed and wastage at the fixed rates, is a critical factor in estimating the availability for human consumption. On the basis of per capita consumption of essential food items, 2396 calories and 61.4 gms protein were available per person per day during 1987-88. Table 1.2 indicates the per capita availability and percentage change in case of essential consumption items.

Table 1.2

Per capita availability¹ of essential items of consumption

Items	Unit	Per Capita Availability 1986-87 (Actual)	Per Capita Availability 1987-88 (Estimates)	Change in 1987-88 Over 1986-87 (%)
1. Wheat	kgs/annum	112.11	119.14	(+) 6.27
2. Rice	"	23.48	18.22	(-) 22.40
3. Other grains	"	12.65	11.30	(-) 10.67
4. Pulses	"	6.20	6.69	(+) 7.90
5. Milk	"	54.49	55.54	(+) 1.93
6. Vegetable Ghee & Edible Oil	"	9.02	11.75	(+) 30.27
7. Meat (Beef, Mutton, Poultry, Fish & Eggs).	"	18.41	18.20	(-) 1.14
8. Fruits & Vegetables	"	74.46	70.91	(-) 4.77
9. Sugar	"	31.33	25.67	(-) 18.06
10. Tea	"	0.92	0.83	(-) 9.78
Weighted Increase				(+) 4.5
11. Cotton Cloth	Sq. M/annum	16.10	12.27	(-) 23.79

¹. Carry over stocks from previous year are not taken into account.

1.29. As a result of good harvest in the first three years of the Sixth Plan, adequate wheat stocks were available to offset the production losses of 1986-87 crop, the food situation thus, remained satisfactory in 1987-88. The rationing system was abolished in March 1987. The *per capita* availability of main food items in 1987-88 is discussed below.

- (i) *Wheat*.—The production of wheat in 1986-87 decreased by 7.5 per cent because of untimely rainfalls. However, *per capita* availability of wheat in 1987-88 increased by 6.3 per cent from

112.1 to 119.1 kgs since the production losses were met from the previous year's stocks (Statistical Appendix Table 1.7)

- (ii) *Rice*.—Due to 5.3 per cent decrease in domestic production and 30 per cent increase in export in 1987-88 over 1986-87, the *per capita* availability of rice decreased by 22.4 per cent from 23.48 to 18.22 kgs. The *per capita* availability was also affected because of high price of rice as compared to wheat (Statistical Appendix Table 1.7)
- (iii) *Pulses*.—The *per capita* availability of grams and pulses increased by 7.9 per cent in 1987-88 over 1986-87 from 6.20 to 6.69 kgs which was due to larger imports. (Statistical Appendix Table 1.8).
- (iv) *Sugar*.—The output of both refined and raw sugar decreased in 1987-88, which resulted in decrease in *per capita* availability by 18 per cent from 31.33 kgs in 1986-87 to 25.67 kgs in 1987-88. (Statistical Appendix Table 1.9)
- (v) *Edible oil*.—The production of vegetable ghee and cooking oil increased to 1220 thousand tonnes from 908 thousand tonnes and the *per capita* availability increased from 9.02 kgs to 11.75 kgs in 1987-88 by 30.2 per cent (Statistical Appendix Table 1.10).
- (vi) *Milk, Meat and Fish*.—The *per capita* availability of milk increased from 54.49 kgs in 1986-87 to 55.54 kgs in 1987-88. This was due to increase in domestic production. The *per capita* availability of meat increased by 2.1 per cent from 15.86 kgs to 16.20 kgs in 1987-88. The *per capita* availability of fish remained nearly the same. The *per capita* availability of eggs decreased by 18.4 per cent from 49 to 40 (Nos.) in 1987-88. (Statistical Appendix Table 1.11).
- (vii) *Tea*.—86.0 million kgs tea was imported in 1987-88 as compared to 92.8 million kgs in 1986-87, registering a decrease of 7.33 per

cent. As a result the *per capita* availability of tea in 1987-88 was 0.828 kgs as compared to 0.921 kgs in 1986-87. (Statistical Appendix Table 1.11).

(viii) *Fruits and Vegetables*.—The production of fruits, decreased from 3829 thousand tonnes in 1986-87 to 3785 thousand tonnes in 1987-88 and vegetables from 3768 thousand tonnes to 3577 thousand tonnes. The *per capita* availability of fruits and vegetables, therefore, decreased by 4.8% from 74.46 kgs in 1986-87 to 70.91 kgs in 1987-88. (Statistical Table Appendix 1.12)

(ix) *Cotton Cloth*.—The *per capita* availability of cotton cloth was 12.27 sq. meter in 1987-88 as compared to 16.1 sq. meter in 1986-87, registering a decrease of 23.8 per cent. This however, does not indicate the lack of effective demand for cloth as well as clothing. It may, however be mentioned that besides imports under personal baggage and that of second hand clothing the smuggled cloth is increasingly becoming a major source of supply. In addition the wollen and worsted fabrics replace the demand for cotton. While estimating the *per capita* availability of cotton cloth, the indirect export of cloth in the form of readymade garments has not been taken in to consideration. (Statistical Appendix Table 1.13).

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1.30. The following targets of consumption of essential basic items and cotton cloth, have been fixed for the first year of the Seventh Plan *i.e.* 1988-89. The *per capita* availability of essential food items will increase by 1.78% in 1988-89 over 1987-88 and that of cotton cloth by 7.8%. The package of essential food items proposed for 1988-89 will make available 2421 calories and 62.35 gms protein. Table 1.3 indicates the *per capita* availability of essential food items and cotton cloth which are discussed below.

Table 1.3

Per capita availability of essential items of consumptions

Items	Unit	Per Capita Availability 1987-88 (Estimates)	Per Capita Availability 1988-89 (Targets)	Change in 1988-89 over 1987-88 (%)
1. Wheat	Kgs/annum	119.14	121.04	(+) 1.59
2. Rice	"	18.22	18.77	(+) 3.02
3. Other grains	"	11.30	12.24	(+) 8.32
4. Pulses	"	6.69	6.13	(-) 8.37
5. Milk	"	55.54	56.92	(+) 2.48
6. Vegetable Ghee & Edible Oil	"	11.75	11.39	(-) 3.06
7. Meat (Beef, Mutton, Poultry, Fish & Eggs.)	"	18.20	18.53	(+) 1.81
8. Fruits & Vegetables	"	70.91	72.00	(+) 1.54
9. Sugar	"	25.67	26.0	(+) 1.28
10. Tea	"	0.83	0.82	(-) 1.20
Weight Growth Rate:				(+) 1.78
11. Cotton Cloth	Sq. M/annum	12.27	13.23	(+) 7.82

(i) *Wheat*.—Per capita availability of wheat will increase from 119.14 kgs in 1987-88 to 121.04 in 1988-89 involving an increase of 1.6 per cent. This is due to higher wheat imports because of low production of wheat in 1987-88 because of drought conditions. The availability of other grams will also increase and the overall per capita availability of cereals will thus increase from 148.66 kgs. in 1987-88 to 152.05 kgs. in 1988-89 by 2.3 per cent. (Statistical Appendix Table 1.7)

- (ii) *Rice*.—*Per capita* availability of rice will increase from 18.22 kgs in 1987-88 to 18.77 kgs in 1988-89 by 3 per cent because of higher production and comparatively lower export targets in 1988-89. This is also due to shift in the pattern of consumption in the cereals in favour of rice (Statistical Appendix Table 1.7).
- (iii) *Pulses*.—*per capita* availability of pulses in 1988-89 will decrease by 8.4 per cent. This is due to the reason that production of gram which is the major pulse consumed in the country is constantly decreasing because of blight disease and the shortage is being met through imports. (Statistical Appendix Table 1.8).
- (iv) *Sugar*.—The *per capita* availability of sugar (refined and raw) will increase from 25.67 kgs in 1987-88 to 26.0 kgs in 1988-89 registering a growth of 1.3 per cent. The level of consumption of refined sugar will decrease from 18.64 kgs to 16.82 kgs while that of raw sugar will increase from 7.03 kgs in 1987-88 to 9.18 kgs in 1988-89. This is due to the government's decision of de-zoning of sugarcane marketing and better market prices in favour of gur and raw sugar (Statistical Appendix Table 1.9)
- (v) *Fats and Oil*.—Production of fats and oils in 1988-89 will increase at the level of population growth rate with the result that *per capita* availability of fats and oils in 1988-89 will be approximately the same as in 1987-88. (Statistical Appendix Table 1.10).
- (vi) *Milk and Milk Products*.—The *per capita* availability of milk in 1988-89 will increase to 56.92 kgs from 55.54 kgs in 1987-88, involving an increase of 2.5 per cent. This is partly due to increase in domestic production because of high yielding breeds and better feeding and management practices and partly due to better marketing of milk and its by products. (Statistical Appendix Table 1.11).
- (vii) *Meat, Fish and Poultry*.—The *per capita* availability of meat including poultry meat will increase from 16.20 kgs in 1987-88 to 16.43 kgs in 1988-89. The *per capita* availability of fish will remain unchanged. The *per capita* availability of poultry eggs will increase from 40 in 1987-88 to 42 (Nos.) in 1988-89 because of higher production. (Statistical Appendix Table 1.11).

- (viii) *Tea*.—The import of tea will increase from 86 million kgs in 1987-88 to 88 million kgs in 1988-89 and the *per capita* availability will decrease from 0.828 kgs in 1987-88 to 0.822 kgs in 1988-89 by 0.7%. (Statistical Appendix Table 1.11).
- (ix) *Fruits and Vegetables*.—The domestic production of fruits will decrease from 3785 thousand tonnes in 1987-88 to 3673 tonnes in 1988-89 while production of vegetables will increase from 3577 thousand tonnes to 4031 thousand tonnes. The *per capita* availability of fruits and vegetable will, therefore, increase by 1.5% from 70.91 kgs in 1987-88 to 72.00 kgs in 1988-89. (Statistical Appendix Table 1.12).
- (x) *Cotton Cloth*.—The domestic production of cotton cloth will increase from 2033 million sq. meters in 1987-88 to 2242 million sq. meters in 1988-89 and exports from 775 million sq. meters to 826 million sq. meters. The *per capita* availability of cotton cloth will, therefore, increase from 12.27 sq. meters in 1987-88 to 13.23 sq. meters in 1988-89 by 7.8%. (Statistical Appendix Table 1.13).

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(Rs. Million)

Sector	At 1959-60 Prices			At Current Prices		
	1987-88		1988-89 Target	1987-88		1988-89 Target
	Target	Revised		Target	Revised	
Agriculture	21952	21124	22574	140108	143917	163345
Major Crops	12411	11434	12337	69622	65275	75010
Minor Crops	2591	2688	2809	21951	26586	29588
Livestock	6658	6686	7101	43963	47393	53603
Fishing	205	209	216	4095	3958	4363
Forestry	87	107	111	437	705	781
Mining and Quarrying	578	548	595	14373	14767	17064
Manufacturing	17651	17201	18595	107854	108060	124412
Large Scale	12619	12654	13666	77106	79495	91435
Small Scale	5032	4547	4929	30748	28565	32977
Construction	5044	4820	5167	39800	39242	44802
Electricity and Gas Distribution	3217	2927	3178	14045	13974	16162
Transport, Storage and Communication	6359	6322	6701	48926	48504	54756
Wholesale and Retail Trade	13095	12836	13709	100276	98611	112162
Banking & Insurance	2547	2508	2618	17728	17476	19431
Ownership of Dwellings	2094	3028	3188	15892	22997	25790
Public Admn. & Defence	8840	8715	9203	52869	58565	65865
Services	5798	6137	6542	47304	51923	58948
GDP	87176	86166	92070	599175	618036	702737

ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

Sector	1986-87	1987-88		1988-89 Targets
		Targets	Expected	
Agriculture	2.20	4.7	4.5	6.9
Major Crops	1.51	4.4	4.0	7.9
Minor Crops	8.58	3.4	2.9	4.5
Livestock	6.02	5.8	6.1	6.2
Fishing	2.99	4.5	1.0	3.5
Forestry	43.75	4.0	7.0	4.0
Mining and Quarrying	5.37	8.5	7.5	8.5
Manufacturing	7.92	8.0	7.6	8.1
Large Scale	7.22	7.5	7.3	8.0
Small Scale	8.40	9.4	8.4	8.4
Construction	10.43	7.5	6.8	7.2
Electricity and Gas Distribution	5.54	8.0	2.4	8.6
Transport, Storage and Communi- tion	7.46	5.6	6.1	6.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6.34	6.8	6.1	6.8
Banking & Insurance	5.72	5.5	2.0	4.4
Ownership of Dwellings	5.30	3.6	5.3	5.3
Public Admn. & Defence.	6.22	5.6	6.5	5.6
Services	6.60	5.7	6.6	6.6
GDP (Factor Cost)	5.72	6.2	5.8	6.9

AGRICULTURE

(000 Tonnes)

	1986-87	1987-88		1988-89 Target	% Change 1988-89 over Revised 1987-88
		Target	Revised		
Rice	3486	3620	3270	3550	8.6
(Basmati)	936	1000	904	915	12.6
(Irri)	2550	2620	2366	2635	7.1
Wheat	12882	15000	12926	15000	16.0
Maize	1111	1120	1128	1190	5.5
Gram	583	590	367	580	58.0
Barley	134	141	124	130	4.8
Jowar	236	239	187	230	23.0
Bajra	233	220	136	220	61.8
Rape and Mustard	213	275	213	230	8.0
Sugar Cane	29926	35000	31239	35000	12.0
Cotton (M. Bales)	7.76	7.70	8.90	8.20	-7.90
Tobacco	69	78	69	72	4.3
Potatoes	599	664	620	650	4.8
Onions	571	577	550	580	5.5
Non-T. Oil Seeds	45	60	60	70	16.7
Livestock:					
Milk	12200	12900	12897	13632	5.7
Beef	516	595	542	569	4.9
Mutton	418	570	445	475	6.7
Poultry	123	138	136	151	10.7
Eggs. (Mill. Nos.)	5013	5602	5514	6065	10.0
Hides (000 Nos.)	5.55	5.66	5.66	5.77	2.00
Skins (000 Nos.)	3291	34.02	34.02	35.17	3.40
Wool (000 Tonnes)	50.34	55.00	55.00	56.13	3.50
Hair (000 Tonnes)	7.00	7.83	7.83	8.05	2.80

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Items	Unit	1986-87	1987-88		1988-89 Targets	% Change	
			Targets	Revised		1987-88	1988-89
Vegetable Ghee	000 M. T.	580.0	606.0	600.0	640.0	3.4	6.7
Cooking Oil	"	84.0	120.0	90.0	110.0	7.1	22.2
Sugar	"	1296.0	1350.0	1700.0	1750.0	31.1	2.9
Jute Goods	"	113.0	120.0	115.0	120.0	1.8	4.3
Cement	"	6487.0	7118.0	6800.0	7290.0	4.8	7.2
Paper and Board	"	155.0	157.0	170.0	187.0	9.7	10.0
Fertilizer (N)	"	1212.0	1244.0	1230.0	1250.0	1.5	1.6
Soda Ash	"	130.0	145.0	134.0	142.0	3.1	6.0
Caustic Soda	"	55.0	58.0	58.0	65.0	5.5	12.1
M. S. Products	"	782.0	833.0	825.0	887.0	5.5	7.5
Coke	"	637.0	800.0	642.0	650.0	0.7	1.2
Billets	"	254.0	300.0	279.0	300.0	8.3	7.5
Rolled Sheets	"	523.0	630.0	375.0	350.0	5.2	-6.7
Cotton Yarn	"	586.0	596.0	670.0	760.0	14.3	13.4
M. M. Yarn	"	145.0	N.A.	154.0	163.0	6.2	5.8
Cotton Cloth	Min. Sq. Mt.	238.0	283.0	243.0	260.0	2.1	7.0
Cigarettes	Min. Nos.	42889.0	45807.0	43740.0	46540.0	2.0	6.4
Petroleum Products	Min. Ltrs.	6514.0	6664.0	6840.0	7244.0	5.0	5.9
Trucks/Buses	000 Nos.	1.8	3.5	1.8	4.7	0.0	158.2
LCVs/Cars/Jeeps	"	26.7	32.1	28.4	34.1	6.5	20.1
Bicycles	"	593.0	585.0	650.0	685.0	9.6	5.4
Tractors (Public Sector)	"	13.0	N.A.	19.0	20.5	46.2	7.9
Sewing Machines	"	85.0	N.A.	88.0	92.0	3.5	4.5
Electric Fans	"	208.0	N.A.	226.0	250.0	8.7	10.6
Air Conditioners	"	7.5	N.A.	9.5	10.5	26.7	10.5
Diesel Engines	"	3.4	N.A.	3.5	3.7	2.9	5.7
Electric Motors	"	4.4	N.A.	4.7	6.6	7.1	41.5
Motor Tyres	"	687.0	N.A.	730.0	815.0	6.3	11.6
Transformers	"	30.2	N.A.	31.5	33.0	4.3	4.8

MACRO ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK
(At Current Billion Rupees)

	1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	Nominal Growth Rate		
		Target	Expected		1987-88		1988-89
					Target	Expected	
GDP at factor cost	545.9	599.1	618.0	702.7	11.5	13.2	13.7
Indirect Taxes (Net)	62.3	75.0	67.8	78.4	15.6	8.8	15.6
GDP at market prices	608.2	674.1	685.8	781.1	11.9	12.8	13.9
Net Factor Income	27.0	24.5	21.4	21.7	-12.8	-20.7	1.4
GNP at market prices	635.2	698.6	707.2	802.8	10.8	11.3	13.5
Net Foreign Inflow	12.4	19.5	28.0	23.1	48.9	125.8	-17.5
Total Resources :	647.6	718.1	735.2	825.9	11.6	13.5	12.3
Consumption	544.2	601.5	623.0	697.1	11.5	14.8	11.1
Fixed Investment	93.9	106.2	101.8	117.0	12.5	8.4	14.9
Private	38.2	45.4	42.8	50.5	20.0	12.0	18.0
Public	55.7	60.8	59.0	66.5	7.4	5.9	12.7
Changes in Stocks	9.5	10.4	10.4	11.8	-	-	-
Total Investment	103.4	116.6	112.2	128.8	12.2	8.5	14.8
Total Uses :	647.6	718.1	735.2	825.9	11.6	13.5	12.3
As % of GNP							
Investment	16.3	16.7	15.9	16.0	-	-	-
Fixed Investment	14.8	15.2	14.4	14.6	-	-	-
Net Foreign Inflow	2.0	2.8	4.0	2.9	-	-	-
National Savings	14.3	13.9	11.9	13.2	-	-	-
Domestic Savings/GDP	10.5	10.8	9.2	10.8	-	-	-
Memo Items:							
GDP real growth	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.9	-	-	-
GDP deflator	5.5	5.0	7.0	6.5	-	-	-
Exchange Rate	17.18	18.50	17.6	18.5	-	-	-

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

(Billion Rupees)

	1986-87 Revised	1987-88		1988-89 Target
		Target	Provisional	
Total Investment	103.4	116.6	112.2	128.8
Finance by:				
Foreign resources	12.4	19.5	28.0	23.1
National Savings	91.0	97.1	84.2	105.7
(Net factor income)	27.0	24.5	21.4	21.7
Domestic Savings	64.0	72.6	62.8	84.0
National Savings as % of:				
GNP	14.3	13.9	11.9	13.2
Investment	88.0	83.3	75.0	82.1

PRODUCTION AND AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS FOOD-GRAINS

(000 Metric Tonnes)

	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Estimates)	1988-89 (Targets)
A. Wheat (May-April)			
1. Production*	13923	12882	12687
2. Deduction @ 10% for seed, Feed & wastage.	1392	1288	1269
3. Government Procurement	5035	3975	—
4. Imports.	325	601	1533
5. Exports	—	—	—
6. Available with private sector	7496	8220	—
7. Off take from Govt. stocks.	3793	4149	—
8. Net availability	11289	12369	12951
9. Population (Million)	100.70	103.82	107.00
10. Per Capita Availability (Kg/annum)	112.11	119.14	121.04
B. Rice (July-June)			
1. Production	3486	3300	3550
2. Deduction @ 6% for seed and wastage.	209	198	213
3. Government procurement	913	—	—
4. Export.	930	1210	1328
5. Available for domestic consumption	2364	1892	2009
6. Per Capita availability (kgs/annum)	23.48	18.22	18.77
Per Capita Availability of Total Food-Grains (Kgs/annum)			
1. Wheat	112.11	119.14	121.04
2. Rice	23.48	18.22	18.77
3. Maize	7.62	7.69	7.67
4. Other Food Grains	5.03	3.61	4.57
Total :	148.24	148.66	152.05

*A one year lag has been taken between production and consumption.

Source : Economic Survey and Annual Plan.

PRODUCTION AND AVAILABILITY OF PULSES
(JULY-JUNE)

(000 Metric Tonnes)

	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Estimates)	1988-89 (Targets)
I. Production			
1. Gram*	586	583	371
2. Other Pulses	218	218	225
II. Deduction for Seed, Feed and Wastage			
1. Gram @ 31%	182	181	115
2. Other Pulses @ 11%	24	24	25
3. Imports	26	98	200
4. Net availability of Gram and other pulses.	624	695	656
5. Per Capita Availability (Kgs/annum)	6.20	6.69	6.13

*A one-year lag has been taken between production and consumption.

PRODUCTION AND AVAILABILITY OF SUGAR
(DECEMBER—NOVEMBER)

(000 Metric Tonnes)

	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Estimates)	1988-89 (Targets)
I. Sugarcane			
1. Production	29926	31239	35000
2. Deduction for seed, feed and wastage @ 10%	2993	3124	3500
3. Crushed by mill sector.	15129	20000	20589
4. Available for raw sugar	11804	8115	10911
II. Refined Sugar			
1. Opening Stocks	—	—	—
2. Local Production	1286	1700	1750
3. Imports	750	235	50
4. Exports	—	—	—
5. Closing stocks	—	—	—
6. Net Availability	2093	1935	1800
7. Per Capita availability (kgs/annum)	20.78	18.64	16.82
III. Raw Sugar			
1. Production @ 10% recovery	1180	811	1091
2. Deduction for animal feed @ 10%	118	81	109
3. Net availability	1062	730	982
4. Per capita availability (kgs/annum)	10.55	7.03	9.18
VI. Total Per Capita Availability			
1. Refined + Raw Sugar (kgs/annum)	31.33	25.67	26.00

PRODUCTION AND AVAILABILITY OF EDIBLE OILS AND VANASPATI

(JULY-JUNE)

(000 Metric Tonnes)

	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Estimates)	1988-89 (Targets)
A. Edible Oil Availability			
1. Opening stocks	—	—	—
2. Production (net)	334	343	325
(i) From Cotton Seed	—	309	284
(ii) From Other Seeds	—	34	41
3. Imports	710	1013	1030
Total Availability:	1044	1356	1355
B. Uses			
1. Industrial use @ 10%	136	136	136
2. Required for vegetable Ghee and cooking oil	908	1220	1219
3. Closing stocks	—	—	—
C. Per capita availability of vegetable Ghee and cooking oil (kgs/annum).	9.02	11.75	11.39

Desi Ghee not included which may be a contributory factor for fat consumption.

S. A. Table 1.11**PRODUCTION AND AVAILABILITY OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS, AND TEA**

(000 Metric Tonnes)

	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Estimates)	1988-89 (Targets)
A. MEAT			
(i) Beef			
— Production	567	595	651
— Per capita availability (kgs/annum)	5.63	5.73	5.80
(ii) Mutton			
— Production	534	570	595
— Per capita availability (kgs/annum)	5.30	5.49	5.56
(iii) Poultry			
— Production	122	134	154
— Per capita availability (kgs/annum)	1.21	1.29	1.44
(iv) Total Meat			
— Production**	1223	1299	1370
— Per capita availability (kgs/annum)	12.14	12.51	12.80
B. FISH			
1. Production	415	425	438
2. Export	40	44	50
3. Net availability	375	381	388
4. Per capita availability (kgs/annum)	3.72	3.69	3.63
C. EGGS			
1. Total production (Million Nos.)	4954	4140	4471
2. Per capita availability (No./annum)	49	40	42
D. MILK			
1. Production (net)	9758	10317	10906
2. Per capita production (kgs/annum)	96.90	99.37	101.92
3. 55% consumed as Milk	5367	5674	5998
4. Dry Milk imported and converted into liquid milk*	120	92	92
5. Net availability	5487	5766	6090
6. Per capita availability (kgs/annum)	54.49	55.54	96.92

(000 Metric Tonnes)

	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Estimates)	1988-89 (Targets)
E. TEA			
1. Imports (Million Kgs)	92.8	86.00	88.00
2. Per capita availability (kgs/annum)	0.921	0.828	0.822

*One tonne of dry milk is equal to 4 tonnes of liquid milk.

**Include Beef, Mutton and Poultry meat.

PRODUCTION AND AVAILABILITY OF FRUITS & VEGETABLES

(JULY-JUNE)

(000 Metric Tonnes)

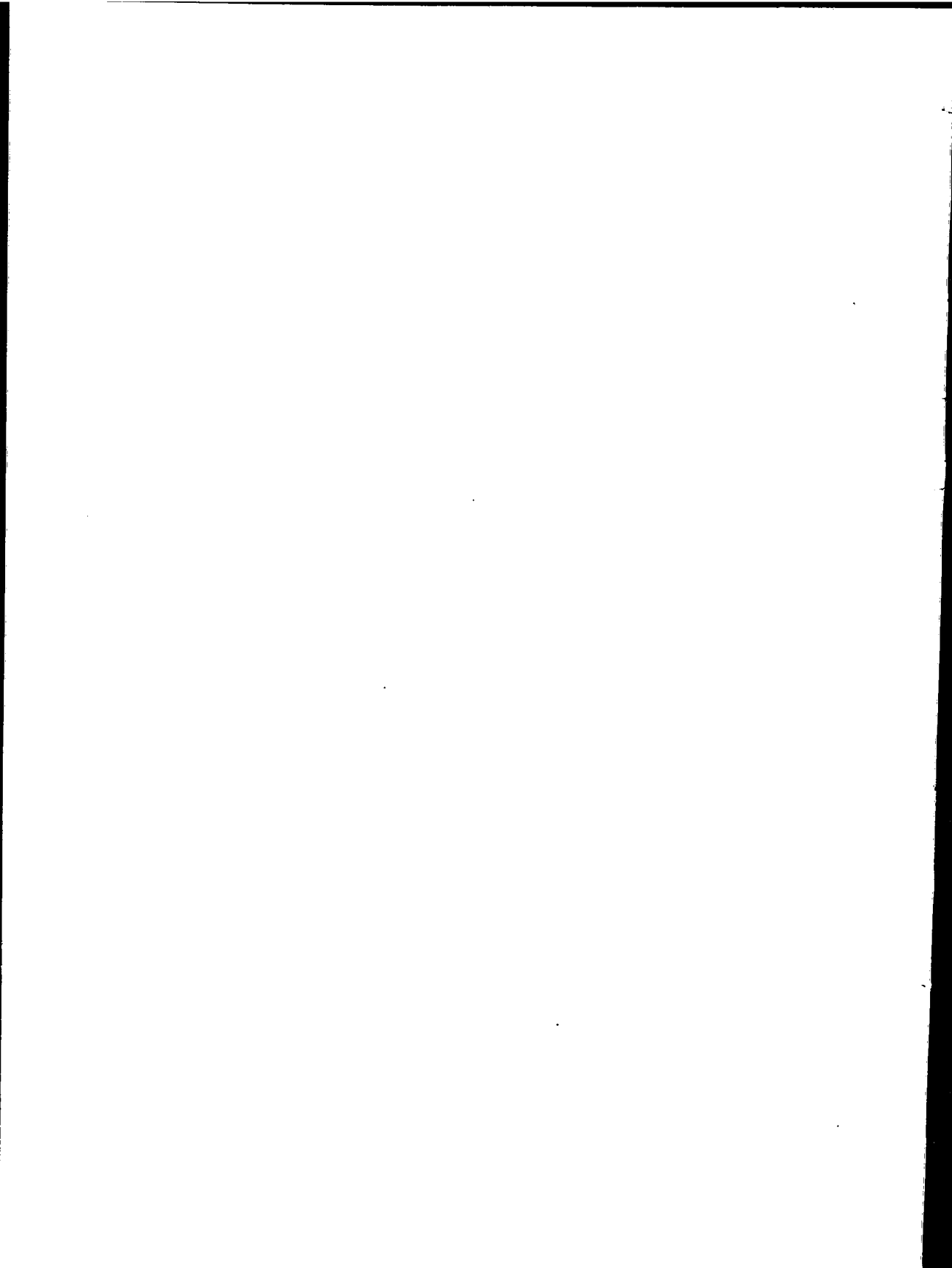
	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Estimates)	1988-89 (Targets)
A. FRUITS			
1. Total Production	3829	3788	3673
2. Exports	72	—	—
3. Total availability	3757	3785	3673
4. Per capita availability (kgs/annum)	37.31	36.46	34.33
B. VEGETABLES			
1. Local production	3768	3577	4031
2. Exports	27	—	—
3. Total availability	3741	3577	4031
4. Per capita availability (kgs/annum)	37.15	34.45	37.67

PRODUCTION AND AVAILABILITY OF CLOTH

(JULY-JUNE)

(Million Sq. Meters)

	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Estimates)	1988-89 (Targets)
1. Production	2379	2033	2242
2. Export	727	775	826
3. Total availability	1652	1258	1416
4. Per capita availability (Sq. Meter/annum)	16.1	12.27	13.23



CHAPTER — 2

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Review of PSDP 1987-88

2.1 The fiscal year 1987-88 was the final year of the Sixth Five Year Plan; to achieve the priorities fixed for the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) from the realisation of the targets of the Sixth Plan a sum of Rs. 59.50 billion was allocated (Rs. 48.00 billion from budgetary resources and Rs. 11.50 billion for Public Sector Corporations). Under the Prime Minister's Five Point Programme added emphasis was given to socio-economic development and the development outlays were increased to Rs. 61.24 billion (an increase of 2.9% over the original outlays). Allocation and utilization by executing agencies during 1987-88 are summarised in table 2.1.

Table 2.1
Implementation of Public Sector Programme 1987-88

		(Million Rupees)	
		1987-88	
		Allocation	Revised Estimates
I.	Normal ADP	46,816	48,520
	A. Federal Govt.	32,316	33,720
	B. Provincial Govts.		
	(i) Punjab	7,564.6	7,701.1
	(ii) Sind	3,046.5	3,066.4
	(iii) NWFP	2,472.3	2,607.8
	(iv) Baluchistan	1,416.6	1,416.7
II.	Special Development Programme	1,184.0	1,320.
	Total (I + II)	48,000.0	49,840.0
III.	Public Sector Corporations Programme.	11,500.0	11,400.0
	Total (Public Sector Programme)	59,500.0	61,240.0

PSDP 1988-89

2.2 The basic strategy for the PSDP during the year includes:

- (a) Top priority to the development of power to reduce loadshedding and to provide electricity to the rural areas. The acceleration for power development works out to 16.6% of total PSDP;
- (b) Increased emphasis on the un-employment problem;
- (c) Encourage the NGOs to play an increased role in development; and
- (d) Broaden the industrial and scientific base in the country.

Size and Distribution

2.3 The size of PSDP for 1988-89 has been fixed at Rs. 61.40 billion which represents an increase of 0.27% over the estimated expenditure of Rs. 61.24 billion in 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 3.63 billion out of the budgetary provision is allocated for Special Development Programme (SDP) during 1988-89 as against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 1.32 billion during 1987-88. The public Corporation are expected to spend Rs. 10.98 billion during 1988-89 as against an estimated outlay of Rs. 11.40 billion during the financial year 1987-88. The overall development programme for 1988-89 alongwith revised estimates for 1987-88 are given in table 2.2.

Table 2.2
Development outlays 1988-89

	(Million Rupees)		
	1987-88 (Revised Estimates)	1988-89 Allocation	Percentage Change
(i) ADP Normal	48,520	46,797	(-) 3.55
(ii) Special Development Programme	1,320	3,627	(+) 174.77
(iii) Total ADP (i + ii)	49,840	50,424	(+) 1.17
(iv) Public Corporations	11,400	10,980	(-) 3.68
Total (PSDP)	61,240	61,404	(+) 0.27

2.4 Sector-wise revised estimates for 1987-88 and the allocations for 1988-89 are given in Statistical Appendix Tables 2.1 and 2.2 respectively.

2.5. The distribution of funds between the Federal and Provincial PSDP's reflects the sectoral priorities adopted in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Federal PSDP

2.6. The proposed size of PSDP for 1988-89 is Rs. 42.94 billion (Federal Ministries/Divisions budgeted Rs. 33.96 and Federal Corporations Rs. 8.98 billion) compared to the estimated expenditure of Rs. 43.92 billion, 2.23% less than 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 15.98 billion, nearly 37.2% of Federal PSDP, has been allocated to the power sector in order to reduce load shedding and to provide electricity to the rural areas. The allocation for transport communications has been increased from Rs. 3725 million revised estimate for 1987-88 to Rs. 6138.1 million showing an increase of 64.8%. The percentage share of this sector in the total PSDP is 14.7%.

2.7. The mineral sector was provided Rs. 198.4 million in the 1987-88 budget, but the revised estimates were Rs. 118 million showing a shortfall of 40.5%. In the 1988-89 PSDP, an allocation of Rs. 310.7 million has been proposed which is 163.3% higher than the revised estimates.

Provincial PSDPS

2.8. Rs. 14.5 million was allocated to the provinces during 1987-88, the revised estimates, however stood at Rs. 14.8 million showing an increase of 2.07% mainly due to extra budgetary commitments to the provinces. The provincial PSDPs basically covered social and rural oriented programmes. An amount of Rs. 12.833 billion is allocated in 1988-89 for normal programmes of the provinces which is 13.3% less than the 1987-88 revised estimates. The provinces would also have a Special Development Programme of Rs. 3.63 billion, based on their special needs. The share of each province from the PSDP allocation is given in table 2.3.

Table 2.3
Provincial Distribution of PSDP in 1988-89
(Million Rupees)

	Allocation	% Share
Punjab	6,714	52
Sind	2,715	21
NWFP	2,164	17
Baluchistan	1,240	10
Total:	12,833	100

Special Development Programme

2.9. In the past SDP of the Provinces depended on attracting at least 66% of foreign aid financing. This was dependent on the discretion of foreign donors. The strategy has been revised during the Seventh Plan period. SDP will now cover all essential provincial programmes which can not be financed from population-based allocation of funds. The SDP coverage would be enlarged to include FATA, Arid zone of NWFP, Urban Development, SAZDA, Dimensional Security Project in Sind, KSDP Phases I & II in Sind, Barani Areas and Urban Development in Punjab. The Valley Development Scheme as well as irrigation schemes in Baluchistan would be undertaken to give an edge via SDP. The size of SDP has been fixed at Rs. 3.63 billion against the revised estimates of Rs. 1.3 billion for the year 1987-88. Further, financial allocations for federal programmes which will be transferred to the provinces will also be given to them. The distribution of SDP for 1988-89 among the provinces, FATA and AJ&K is given in table 2.4.

Table 2.4
Special Development Programme, 1988-89
(Million Rupees)

Punjab	781.9
Sind	1170.9
NWFP	515.6
Baluchistan	855.8
FATA	217.0
Azad Kashmir	86.1
Total:	3627.3

Special Areas Programme

2.10. During 1988-89 special emphasis has been accorded to the development of these areas by giving them enhanced allocations. The programme of Special Areas (Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas, FATA) is shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5

Allocations for Special Areas

(Million Rupees)

Agency/Area	Revised Estimates 1987-88	Proposed Allocation 1988-89
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	864.0	847.1
Northern Areas	416.5	426.5
Federally Administered Tribal Area	527.2	540.8
FATA Development Corporation	133.5	94.0
Total:	1941.2	1908.4

Public Corporations

2.11. Total outlays for Public Corporations financed from bank borrowings and domestic equity foreign equity are placed at Rs. 10.98 billion, consisting of self-financing of Rs. 5.07 billion, bank credit Rs. 2.39 billion, foreign aid/equity Rs. 3.50 billion and local equity of Rs. 0.02 billion as against revised estimates of Rs. 11.4 billion for 1987-88.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1987-88

(FEDERAL & PROVINCIAL)

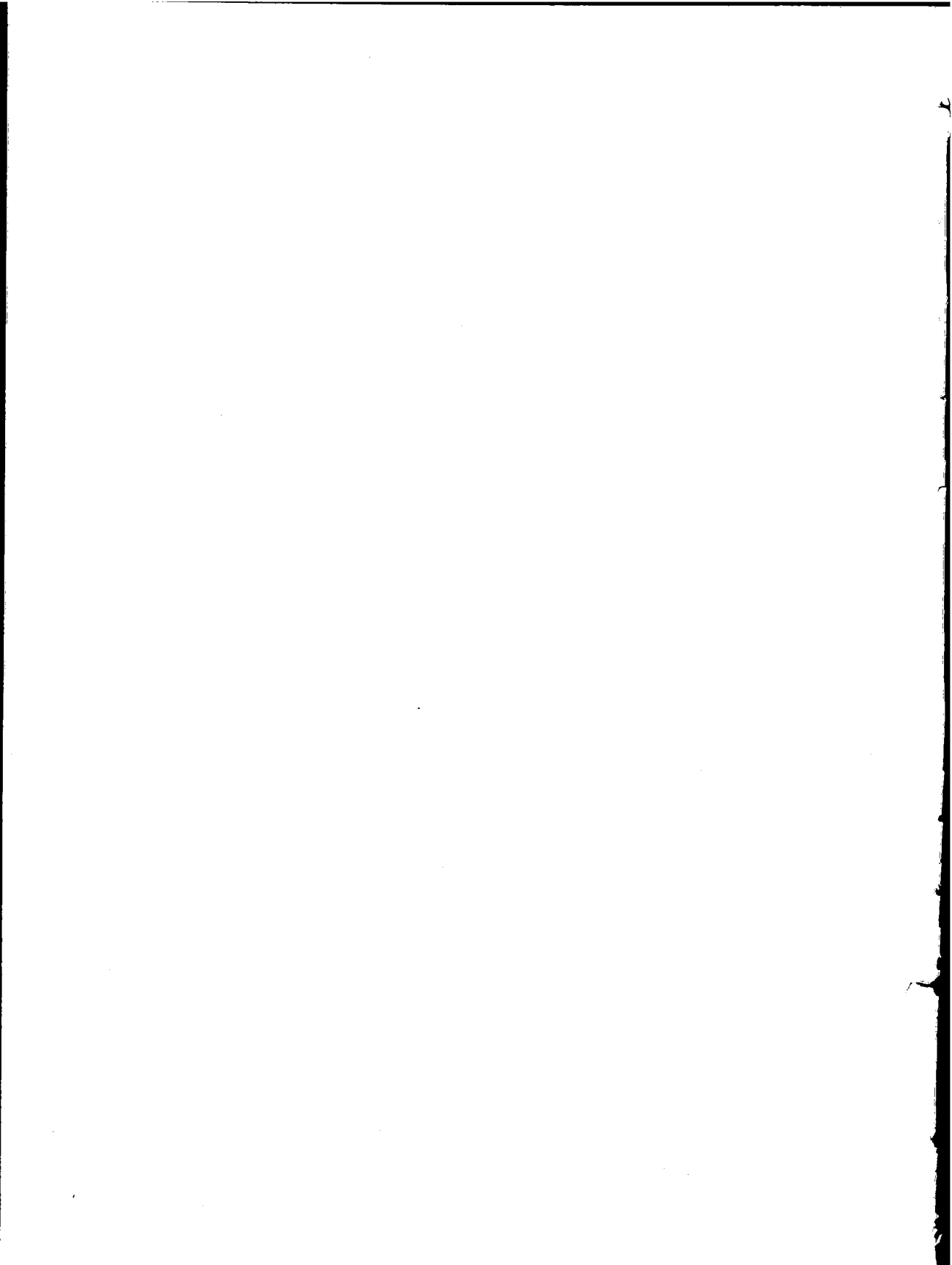
(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector	Total PSDP	Federal PSDP	Total Provincial	Punjab PSDP	Sind PSDP	NWFP PSDP	Baluchistan PSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. PRODUCTION SECTORS								
1.	Agriculture	1979.8	1121.0	858.8	380.0	176.3	178.1	124.4
2.	Subsidy on Fertilizer	2456.7	2456.7	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Industry	285.5	142.8	142.7	44.4	17.5	63.1	17.7
4.	Minerals	160.0	118.0	42.0	2.2	2.9	31.0	5.9
B. INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS								
5.	Water	5100.7	3865.0	1235.7	702.6	228.1	223.9	61.1
6.	Power	13079.9	13023.9	56.0	56.0	—	—	—
7.	Fuels	2808.0	2808.0	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Transport & Communications.	5059.6	3725.0	1334.6	506.6	262.3	368.8	169.9
9.	P.P. & H.	4325.9	913.3	3412.6	2126.2	628.9	488.0	169.5
10.	Mass Media	174.0	174.0	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Rural Development	2666.3	578.0	2088.3	1033.3	644.4	339.4	71.2
12.	Science and Technology	294.0	294.0	—	—	—	—	—
C. SOCIAL DEV. & HUMAN RESOURCES SECTORS								
13.	Education & Training	3768.0	1311.6	2456.4	1109.1	691.5	492.7	163.1
14.	Health & Nutrition	3014.9	808.1	2206.8	1406.0	332.3	367.7	100.8
15.	Culture, Sports & Tourism	210.1	145.5	64.6	46.3	9.0	—	9.3
16.	Manpower & Employment	205.4	140.0	65.4	37.9	4.2	12.6	10.7
17.	Women's Development	244.0	244.0	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Population Welfare	513.0	513.0	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Social Welfare	201.0	138.1	62.9	27.8	10.5	16.3	—
20.	Research Stat. and Planning.	26.8	—	26.8	6.1	1.4	5.3	8.3
D. BLOCK ALLOCATIONS								
21.	Miscellaneous	746.4	—	746.4	224.6	57.1	20.9	443.8
	Total (Net) :	47320.0	32520.0	14800.0	7709.1	3066.4	2607.8	1416.7
22.	Spl. Dev. Prog.	1320.0	1320.0	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Dev. Prog. for MNA's/ Senators	1200.0	1200.0	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (Net) :	49840.0	35040.0	14800.0	7709.1	3066.4	2607.8	1416.7

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1988-89
(FEDERAL & PROVINCIAL)

Sl. No.	Sector	Total PSDP	Federal PSDP	Public Corp.	Total Provincial	Punjab PSDP	Sind PSDP	NWFP PSDP	(Million Rs.)	
									Baluchistan PSDP	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A. PRODUCTION SECTORS										
1.	Agriculture	1967.807	1230.390	—	737.417	281.022	183.953	133.166	139.276	
2.	Subsidy on Fertilizer	1401.873	1401.873	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3.	Industry	1080.387	245.591	690.000	144.796	17.250	51.825	69.144	6.577	
4.	Minerals	482.349	310.666	100.000	71.683	3.050	2.705	52.328	13.600	40
B. INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS										
5.	Water	3856.625	2966.293	—	890.332	280.458	252.597	205.196	152.081	
6.	Power	16022.685	13697.337	2280.000	45.348	27.147	10.000	0.082	8.119	
7.	Fuels	6932.542	2821.542	4111.000	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	Transport & Communications.	9404.514	6138.080	1799.000	1467.434	656.300	294.450	283.126	233.558	
9.	Physical Planning & Housing	3943.356	766.619	—	3176.737	1853.511	590.699	444.788	287.739	
10.	Mass Media	152.576	152.576	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11.	Rural Roads & Model Villages.	2081.393	263.257	—	1818.136	1261.686	364.070	130.380	62.000	
12.	Science and Technology	374.772	374.772	—	—	—	—	—	—	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES SECTORS										
13. Education & Training			3874.832	1172.749	-	2702.083	1493.799	544.791	462.512	200.981
14. Health & Nutrition			2802.084	676.735	-	2125.349	1268.200	370.020	335.942	151.187
15. Culture, Sports & Tourism			210.050	129.567	-	80.483	39.754	17.479	-	23.250
16. Manpower & Employment			268.073	199.561	-	68.512	27.900	7.790	11.090	21.732
17. Women's Development			162.489	162.489	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Population Welfare			433.828	433.828	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Social Welfare			332.622	276.280	-	56.342	20.034	14.560	14.348	7.400
20. Research Stat. and Planning			84.894	37.152	-	47.742	4.800	4.280	22.162	16.500
D. BLOCK ALLOCATIONS										
21. NGO's Programme			62.188	62.188	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Human Development Fund			444.200	444.200	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Miscellaneous			897.145	-	-	897.145	306.300	349.845	-	241.000
Total (Gross) :			57273.284	33963.745	8980.000	14329.539	7541.211	3059.064	2164.264	1565.000
Less Shortfall			1496.321	-	-	1496.321	827.734	343.754	-	324.833
Total (Net)			55776.963	33963.745	8980.000	12833.218	6713.477	2715.310	2164.264	1240.167
24. Special Development Programme.			3627.337	303.211	-	3324.126	781.881	1170.867	515.583	855.795
25. Provincial Corporations			2000.000	-	-	2000.000	1043.400	420.200	341.000	195.400
Total (Net) :			61404.300	34266.956	8980.000	18157.344	8538.758	4306.377	3020.847	2291.362



CHAPTER 3

FINANCING OF PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3.1 The Fiscal performance in recent years has exacerbated the weakness in the fiscal structure, despite buoyant economic growth and moderate increase in general price level. The average annual growth in government revenues has though remained above the average growth in national income, yet it remained for below the continuous growth of government consumption. The expansion in the overall fiscal deficit (averaging at about 8% of the GDP in last 5 years) has lead to enhanced resource to borrowing from the domestic and extyernal sources. This has resulted in rapid accumulation of domestic debt (about Rs. 305 billion as on 30th June, 1988) and long-term external debt (\$ 12.6 billion, as on 30th June, 1988) and debt servicing obligations at Rs. 44.6 billion (6.5% of GDP). The fiscal imbalance in recent years have already appropriated large share of domestic and foreign savings leading to further domestic financial instability and crowding out of the private sector investment.

3.2 The fiscal strategy of the Seventh Plan proposed structural changes in the existing fiscal policy. If, on one hand, it proposed a substantial resources generation effort, it also proposed corporal changes in the expenditure control policies, both in the development and the non-development expenditures. The Budget 1988-89 (December), however translates only the resource generation policy objectives of the Seventh Plan. It does not adhere to the expenditure control measures proposed in the Seventh Plan. In fact, the Budget 1988-89 (December) reduces the development expenditures to finance the rising level of current expenditures.

Review of 1987-88

3.3 The public sector development programme for 1987-88 envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 59.6 billion. Out of this a sum of Rs. 48.1 billion pertained to the development expenditure to be financed through the budgetary mechanism. The balance of Rs. 11.5 billion was to be complemented from resources outside the budget. In order to finance the budgetary development expenditure of Rs. 48.1 billion, Rs. 25.4 billion were expected from external resources, and the balance Rs. 22.7 billion from the domestic resources, including Rs. 7.7 billion of bank borrowing. Non-inflationary domestic resources, on the other hand, were estimated at Rs. 15 billion. To overall fiscal deficit was estimated at 7.9 per cent of the GDP.

3.4 According to the revised budget estimates for 1987-88, total government expenditures, on net basis, increased by Rs. 6.9 billion (about 4%) to Rs. 182.6 billion. Current expenditures increased by Rs. 5.5 billion (4.3%), while the budgetary development expenditures increased by Rs. 1.4 billion (about 3%) to 49.5 billion. Contrary to this, government revenues receipts showed marginal increase of Rs. 1.7 billion, and far less than the increase of Rs. 5.5 billion in the current expenditure of the government. Consequently, the resources gap increased significantly from Rs. 46.7 billion in 1986-87 (7.7% of GDP) to Rs. 58.1 billion (8.4% of GDP) in 1987-88. To fill this gap, the government had no option but to borrow more particularly from the banking system. Bank borrowing, therefore, increased to Rs. 13.9 billion as against Rs. 7.7 billion planned for the year. This is shown in the consolidated budget position of the Federal and Provincial government for 1986-87 and 1987-88 in Table 3.1 below :

Table 3.1
Budgetary Financing
(Consolidated)

(Billion Rupees)			
	1986-87 Prov. Actual	1987-88 Budget Estimates	1987-88 Revised Estimates
I. Government Revenues ¹	108.2	122.8	124.5
II. Government Expenditures	154.9	175.7	182.6
— Current	118.7	127.6	133.1
— Development	36.2	48.1	49.5
	46.7	52.9	58.1
III. Overall Deficit	27.4	33.6	32.8 ²
IV. Financing	10.9	7.7	13.9
— Non-Bank Borrowing	8.4	11.6	11.4
— Bank Borrowing		7.7	7.9
— External			8.4
<i>Memo :</i>			
— Overall Deficit			
(As % of GDP)			

¹Includes self-financing by autonomous bodies and disinvestment of shares of Public Corporations.

²Includes Rs. 3.1 billion WAPDA Bonds.

3.5 The above table demonstrates the structural weaknesses of the financial system in which not only the development programme but also the current expenditure had to be financed by expensive internal borrowings constituting more than 56 per cent of the total borrowings.

3.6 The continuous deterioration in the budgetary resources has been mainly due to increase in current expenditure, particularly on debt serving and defence. The current account deficit of the Provinces also continued to increase as no serious effort was made to impose users' charges to recover the cost incurred on provision of the social and economic services. The combined effect of these short-comings was manifested in the growing level of budgetary deficits which increased from the 7.7 in 1986-87 of GDP to 8.4% in 1987-88.

Budget 1988-89

3.7 The size of the budgetary development programme of the Federal and Provincial Governments is Rs. 50.5 billion, as compared to Rs. 49.5 billion in the revised estimates for 1987-88. Regarding its financing, the budget 1988-89 (December) proposes domestic resources to finance 43 per cent of the development programme, bank borrowing (Rs. 3.7 billion) 7.3%, and non-inflationary resources (Rs. 18.2 billion) 36% of the total programme. The external resources are expected to finance 57 per cent (Rs. 28.9 billion) of the development programme. The overall fiscal deficit is expected to be reduced from Rs. 58.1 billion (8.4 per cent of the GDP) in 1987-88 to Rs. 47.6 billion (6.1 per cent of GDP). The reduction in overall deficit is projected mainly by cutting down the development expenditures by about Rs. 5.5 billion. Broad financing pattern of the 1988-89 (December) Budget is given in Table 3.2 below:

Table 3.2
*Financing of Budgetary Development Programme during
1987-88 & 1988-89*

	(Gross Basis)			
	(Rs. Billion)			
	1987-88		1988-89 (Budget)	
	Budget	Revised	Without new measures	With net measures (Dec. 88)
A. Non-Inflationary	15.1	9.4	10.6	17.9
Internal Resources	15.1	9.4	10.6	17.9
(i) Revenue Surplus/Deficit	-19.8	-21.6	-21.8	-14.5
(ii) Net Capital Receipts	29.7	28.0	26.9	25.4

(iii) Self financing by Autonomous Bodies	5.2	3.0	5.5	7.0
B. External Resources	25.3	26.2	28.4	28.9
C. Total Resources	40.4	35.6	39.0	46.8
D. Size of ADP	48.1	49.5	56.2	50.5
E. Gap/deficit financing	7.7	13.9	17.2	3.7
<i>Memo :</i>				
— Overall Deficit (on net basis)	52.9	58.1	62.0	47.5
— (As % of GDP)	7.9	8.4	8.0	6.1

3.8 On, net basis, the budget 1988-89 aims at reducing in the revenue deficit from Rs. 11.6 billion in 1987-88 to Rs. 4.1 billion. Governments own resources in the Budget 1988-89 are expected to Rs. 2.9 billion. The external resources are expected to finance 27 per cent of the budgetary development programme and balance 73% will be financed through domestic resources. It is expected that government reliance on inflationary resources will reduce from Rs. 13.9 billion in 1987-88 to Rs. 3.7 billion (Table 3.3) :—

Table 3.3
Consolidated Budget
(Net Basis)

	1987-88		(Rs. Billion)
	Budget	Revised	1988-89 Budget
(I) Revenue: Surplus (+)			
Deficit (-)	-10.0	-11.6	-4.1
(II) Self-financing by Autonomous Bodies.	5.2	3.0	7.0
(III) Non-Bank borrowing.	33.5	32.6	30.2
(IV) Bank borrowing.	7.7	13.9	3.7
(V) Domestic	36.4	37.9	36.8
(VI) Resource	11.7	11.6	13.7
(VII) External Resources	48.1	49.5	50.5
(VIII) Budgetary Development Programme	48.1	49.5	50.5
<i>Memo :</i>			
Resources as % of GDP :			
— Domestic	75.7	76.6	72.9
— External	24.3	23.4	27.1

The taxation measures proposed in the budget will have a positive impact on the overall budgetary deficit. The overall deficit in 1988-89 budget is expected to be at 6.1 per cent of GDP as against 8.4 per cent in 1987-88. Broad details of 1988-89 budget are given in Annex I.

B. Federal Government's Budgetary Position Review of 1987-88

3.9 The revised estimates for 1987-88 of government revenues (including contribution by Autonomous Bodies) indicate almost no improvement over the 1987-88 budget estimates of Rs. 124.1 billion, (18.4% of GDP). The 1987-88 revised budget estimates indicate revenue receipt at Rs. 124.2 billion (18.1% of GDP).

3.10 As against the stagnated government revenues receipt the current expenditures in the revised estimates have increased by about Rs. 5 billion (4%). The rise in the current expenditure was mainly attributable to increase of Rs. 3.1 billion (7.3 per cent) in the defence expenditure, Rs. 3.6 billion (10.1 per cent) in domestic debt servicing liability and Rs. 3.5 billion (19.3 per cent) grants to provincial/local bodies. Table 3.4 below gives details of federal government revenues and expenditures :

Table 3.4
Federal Government Revenue and Current Expenditure Estimates

	1987-88		Percentage change
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	
A. Gross Revenue	124.1	124.2	—
(a) Tax Revenue	85.3	89.0	+ 4.3
(i) Direct Taxes	13.0	12.1	- 6.9
(ii) Indirect Taxes.	72.3	76.9	+ 6.4
(b) Non-tax receipts	33.6	32.2	- 4.2
(c) Contribution by Autono- mous Bodies.	5.2	3.0	-42.3
Less: Transfer to Provinces	15.1	16.2	+ 7.3
B. Net Revenue	109.0	108.0	- 1.0
C. Current Expenditure	121.6	126.5	+ 4.0
(a) Defence	42.2	45.3	+ 7.3
(b) Debt Servicing	35.8	39.4	+10.1
(c) Grants to Provinces (Includ- ing development grants for education)	18.1	21.6	+ 19.3
(d) Others	25.5	20.2	-20.8

Budget 1988-89

3.11 The government revenue receipts in 1988-89, on gross basis, have been placed at Rs. 153.1 billion. These are 23.3 percent higher than the revised estimates of 1987-88. The Provincial share for 1988-89 has been estimated at Rs. 18.1 billion. Excluding the effect of provincial share in revenues, the net revenue receipts work out to Rs. 135.0 billion in 1988-89. These are 25 per cent higher than the revised estimates of 1987-88. Table 3.5, gives the overall composition of government revenues.

Table 3.5

<i>Government Revenues</i>			
	1987-88 Revised	1988-89 Budget	% Increase
A. Government Revenues (Gross)	124.2	153.1	23.3
(a) Tax Receipts	89.0	109.5	23.0
(i) <i>Direct Taxes</i>	12.1	14.3	18.2
— Income Tax	11.5	13.6	18.3
— Others	0.6	0.7	16.7
(ii) <i>Indirect Taxes</i>	76.9	95.2	23.8
— Custom	38.2	43.2	13.1
— Excise duty	17.4	21.9	25.9
— Sales Tax	8.2	12.8	56.1
— Surcharges	13.1	17.3	32.1
(iii) <i>Non-Tax Receipts</i>	32.2	36.6	13.7
(iv) Contribution by Autonomous Bodies	3.0	7.0	133.3
Less: Transfer to Provinces.	16.2	18.1	—
B. Government Revenues (Net)	108.0	135.0	25.0

3.12 The 23 per cent increase in the tax receipt of budget estimates of 1988-89 over the revised estimates of 1987-88 is mainly due to levy of additional taxes of Rs. 8.6 billion in 1988-89. Without additional taxation, the growth in the tax receipts would have been only 13.4 per cent. The non-tax revenues have shown an increase of 13.7 per cent over the revised estimates of 1987-88 mainly due to increase in interest receipts and T&T profits through price adjustment of Rs. 2.5 billion.

3.13 The revenues have been maintained at 13—15% of GDP in the last few years. This has been achieved with frequent increases in the existing rates. The relative importance and growth of individual taxes in total tax revenues can be seen in terms of either percentage share of different taxes in total tax revenues or the ratio of taxes to GDP. The former indicates the difference in pattern of taxation and the latter throws light on the proportion of GDP collected through different taxes. The percentage share as well as the ratio to GDP of the major taxes is given in Table 3.6 :—

Table 3.6

Percentage Share of Major Taxes in Total Tax revenues

	(Rs. Billion)		
	1987-88 Budget	1987-88 Revised	1988-89 Budget
Direct Taxes	15.3	13.6	14.0
— Income Tax	14.6	12.9	13.4
— Others	0.7	0.7	0.6
Indirect Taxes	84.7	86.4	86.0
— Customs	42.3	42.9	41.1
— Excise duty	20.4	19.6	18.6
— Sales Tax	9.2	9.2	12.9
— Surcharges	12.8	14.7	13.4
Total Tax Receipts	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Taxes as % of GDP		
	1987-88 Budget	1987-88 Revised	1988-89 Budget
Tax Receipts	12.6	13.0	13.8
— Income Tax	1.8	1.7	1.7
— Customs	5.3	5.6	5.5
— Excise duty	2.6	2.5	2.8
— Sales Tax	1.2	1.2	1.6
— Others	1.7	2.0	2.2

3.14 The share of income tax in total taxes has fallen because of large exemptions, including agricultural income, tax holidays for different types of investment and reduction in tax rates. Similarly, excise taxes have been subject by numerous exemptions. The improvement in the indirect taxes is due to levy of additional sales tax of Rs. 3.5 billion, excise duty Rs. 2.8 billion and improvement in surcharge receipts due to price advantage in the petroleum products.

3.15 The current expenditure is dominated by defence and debt servicing liability which together account for about 65 per cent of the total current expenditure. In view of the present geo-political situation in the region, the scope of restricting growth of military expenditure is somewhat limited. On the interest payment side, both foreign and domestic interest payments have grown substantially. Since interest payments are obligatory, there is little scope for any adjustment. A reduction in deficit financing could, however, eventually reduce the debt servicing liability on the budgetary resources. Table 3.7 shows the details of current expenditures :

Table 3.7
Composition of Current Expenditure

	(Billion Rupees)		
	1987-88 Budget	1987-88 Revised	1988-89 Budget
Government Administration	6.7	7.3	11.7
Defence	42.2	45.3	49.8
Community, Social and Economic Services	6.9	7.6	9.2
Subsidies	5.7	4.0	6.9
Debt Servicing	35.8	39.4	44.6
Grants to Provinces Local Bodies	18.1	21.6	22.4
Others	6.2	1.3	(—) 1.6
Total :	121.6	126.5	143.0

C. Provincial Finances

3.16 The Provincial governments are the vital component of the

overall public finance structure. The dilemma in the provincial finances is that provision and maintenance of public services require huge resources. However, the provinces have not been able to generate sufficient resources to finance these services. The expenditures on these services is substantially larger compared to the revenue base. As a result the provinces have run into large budgetary deficits. The overall current account deficit of the provinces is estimated at about Rs. 21 billion or 2.7% of GDP in 1988-89. Consequently, the provinces rely on federal assistance to meet about 80% of their current liabilities and 100% of their development expenditures. This financial situation of the Provinces originates from the inherent structural weakness of inter-government fiscal relations and the federal government's practice of financing the provincial deficit.

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET, 1988-89
(Net Basis)

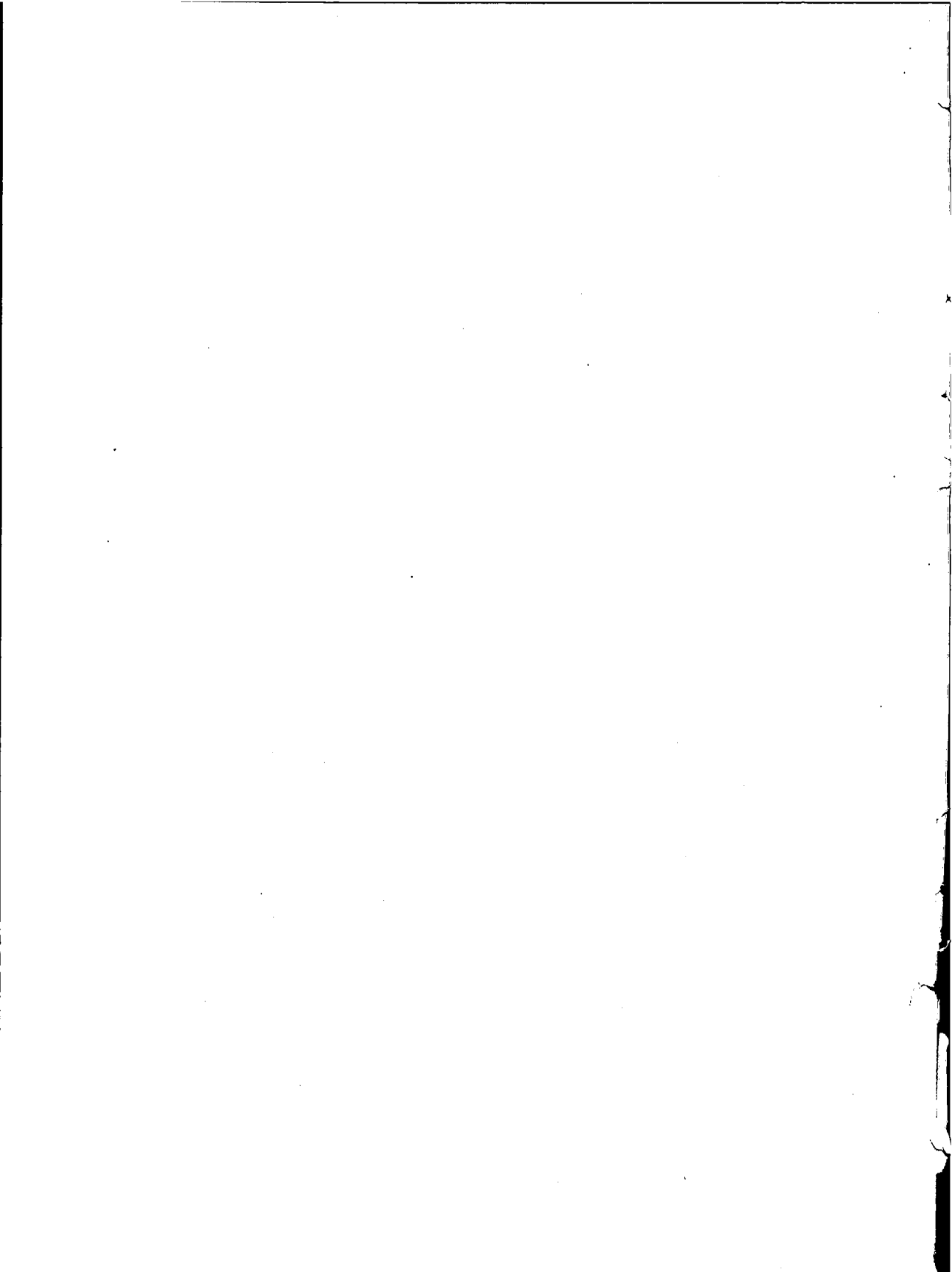
(Billion Rupees)

	Federal Government		Provincial Governments	Consolidated	
	With Out Measures	With New Measures (Dec. 88)	Prov. Estimates	without New Measures	With New Measures (Dec. 1988)
REVENUE RECEIPTS	125.31	136.41	8.87	134.18	145.28
TAX RECEIPTS	98.61	109.47	4.25	102.86	113.72
Direct Taxes	13.14	14.32	0.81	13.95	15.13
Income Tax	12.50	13.62	0.00	12.50	13.62
Others	0.64	0.70	0.81	1.45	1.51
Indirect Taxes	85.47	95.15	3.44	88.91	98.59
Import Duty	40.00	40.63*	0.00	40.00	40.63
Export Duty	2.00	2.50	0.00	2.00	2.50
Excise Duty	19.12	21.92	0.14	19.26	22.06
Sales Tax	9.34	12.81	0.00	9.34	12.81
Surcharges	15.01	17.29	0.00	15.01	17.29
Others	0.00	0.00	3.30	3.30	3.30
NON-TAX RECEIPTS	26.70	26.94	4.62	31.32	31.56
T&T & P.O. Profits	4.56	5.10	0.00	4.56	5.10
Int. & Dividends	9.32	9.02	0.00	9.32	9.02
Others	12.82	12.82	4.62	17.44	17.44
CURR. NON-DEV. EXPENDITURE	110.59	114.46	34.93	145.52	149.39
Government Administration	8.54	11.68	7.65	16.19	19.33
Defence	49.74	49.80	0.00	49.74	49.80
Community Services	2.14	2.15	2.46	4.60	4.61
Social Services	5.85	5.94	14.05	19.90	19.99
Economic Services	1.04	1.07	6.53	7.57	7.60
Subsidies	4.15	6.92	2.63	6.78	9.55
Debt Servicing	34.20	34.20	1.02	35.22	35.22
Interest	34.20	34.20	1.02	35.22	35.22
Domestic	25.72	25.72	1.02	26.74	26.74
Foreign	8.48	8.48	0.00	8.48	8.48
Grants to LBs	2.91	4.23	0.56	3.47	4.79
Local Bodies etc.	2.91	4.23	0.56	3.47	4.79
Others	2.02	1.89	0.03	2.05	1.92
Less : Economic Cut	0.00	-3.42	0.00	0.00	-3.42
REVENUE SURPLUS	14.72	21.95	-26.06	-11.34	-4.11
SELF-FINANCING BY ABs	5.54	7.04	0.00	5.54	7.04
NON-BANK BORROWING	32.29	30.63	-0.51	31.78	30.22
BANK BORROWING	17.21	3.70	0.00	17.21	3.70
DOMESTIC RESOURCES	69.76	63.32	-26.57	43.19	36.85

1	2	3	4	5	6
EXT RESOURCES (Net)	13.03	13.68	0.00	13.03	13.68
- Disbursement (Gr)	28.28	28.93	0.00	28.28	28.93
- Repayment FL (MLT)	10.42	10.42	0.00	10.42	10.42
- Repayment (FL (ST)	4.83	4.83	0.00	4.83	4.83
TOTAL RESOURCES	82.79	77.00	-26.57	56.22	50.53
BUDGETARY DEV. PROGRAMME				56.20	50.53
<i>Memo :</i>					
- Overall Deficit (Rs.)				62.02	47.55
as % of GDP					
- Government Revenues				17.90	19.50
- Government Expenditures				25.80	25.60
- Overall Deficit				8.00	6.10

*Include Rs. 600 million import surcharges announced in the December Budget.

@include disinvestment of Rs. 1.5 billion shares of Public Corporations.



CHAPTER 4

PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND ITS FINANCING

4.1 The Annual Plan for private investment (1988-89) has been framed in the light of experience gained in the implementation of the investment programme of the Sixth Five-Year Plan together with the strategy and objectives of the Seventh Plan. The investment policy for 1988-89 on the one hand proposes to build up on the Sixth Plan successes and on the other endeavours to rectify previous shortcomings and failures. The main objective is to implement the policy proposals envisaged in the Seventh Plan for stimulating private investment activities. As a result, ratio of private investment to G.N.P. is likely to increase from 6.1 per cent in 1987-88 to 6.3 per cent in 1988-89.

Review of 1987-88

4.2 Against the Annual Plan target of Rs. 45.4 billion for 1987-88, the estimated private investment is likely to be in the proximity of Rs. 42.8 billion constituting 94.3 per cent of the Plan target, mainly because of a shortfall in large-scale manufacturing (19.2%) followed by agriculture (10.7%). Sector-wise investment, compared with estimated achievement in 1987-88 is presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1
Private Investment

Sector	(Billion Rupees)				
	1986-87 Revised Estimates	1987-88 Targets	1987-88 Estimated Achievements	% age Achievements	Growth Rate Col. 4 over Col. 2 (%)
Agriculture	7.79	9.70	8.66	89.3	11.2
Manufacturing	13.50	17.70	14.74	83.3	9.2
Large Scale	(11.45)	(15.10)	(12.20)	(80.8)	(6.6)
Small Scale	(2.05)	(2.60)	(2.54)	(97.7)	(23.9)
Transport and Communications	4.97	4.90	5.51	112.4	10.9
Ownership of Dwellings	8.13	9.00	9.44	104.9	16.1
Services/Others	3.78	4.10	4.48	109.3	18.5
Total	38.17	45.40	42.83	94.3	12.2

4.3 In spite of an overall shortfall of Rs. 2.57 billion or 5.7 per cent, private investment during 1987-88 was quite encouraging. The targets of transport and communications, ownership of dwellings and service/others sectors were surpassed by 12.4 per cent in case of transport and communications followed by 9.3 per cent in the services sector and 4.9 per cent in the ownership of dwellings.

4.4 Notwithstanding a shortfall in the original target, the revised estimates of Rs. 42.83 billion for 1987-88 registered an increase of 12.2 per cent compared with the 1986-87 investment of Rs. 38.17 billion. The highest nominal growth rate of 23.9 per cent was recorded in small scale manufacturing, followed by 18.5 per cent in services/others, 16.1 per cent in ownership of dwellings, 11.2 per cent in agriculture and 10.9 per cent in transport and communications, exhibiting a satisfactory trend.

4.5 The factors which contributed to sluggish growth in the large scale manufacturing sector are :

- (i) comparative less profitability;
- (ii) shyness to invest in long-gestation capital intensive industries;
- (iii) less attractive policy package ;
- (iv) high borrowing rates ; and
- (v) increasing tariff and non-tariff barriers in major markets.

Annual Plan 1988-89

4.6 For the year 1988-89 private investment is projected at Rs. 50.50 billion (Rs. 47.56 billion at 1987-88 prices) showing a growth rate of 17.9 per cent over the reported Rs. 42.83 billion for 1987-88 (Statistical Appendix Table 4.1). While a new beginning is being made by inducting the 'Energy' Sector, with a modest allocation of Rs. 2.0 billion in nominal terms, the scope of other sectors will be enlarged to cater to infrastructural and social development needs. In the transport and communications sector provision is being made for 'road construction' and shipping in addition to the provision for road transport development in the private sector. The health, education and manpower sectors are likely to participate vigorously by opening health and educational institutions like health units, mobile health clinics and dispensaries by self employed doctors, by establishing educational institutions

and by encouraging/helping the educated unemployed in the manpower sector. Sectoral allocations are shown in table 4.2.

Table 4.2

Private Investment during 1987-88 and forecast for 1988-89

Sector	Revised Estimates for 1987-88	Projection for 1988-89		Percentage Change over Revised Estimates	
		At 1987-88 Prices	At Current Prices	At constant 1987-88 Prices	At Current Prices
Agriculture	8.66	9.62	10.21	11.1	17.9
Manufacturing	14.74	15.17	16.11	2.9	9.3
Large Scale	(12.20)	(12.22)	(12.98)	(0.20)	(6.4)
Small Scale	(2.54)	(2.95)	(3.13)	(23.2)	(23.2)
Energy	—	1.88	2.00	—	—
Transport and Communications	5.52	5.51	5.85	(—) 0.20	6.0
Ownerships of Dwellings	9.44	10.57	11.22	12.0	18.9
Services/Others	4.47	4.81	5.11	7.6	14.3
Total	42.83	47.56	50.50	11.0	17.9

4.7 The sectoral details of the Annual Plan are given in the following paragraphs :

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

Agriculture

4.8 Investment in agriculture is projected at Rs. 10.21 billion at current prices or Rs. 9.62 billion at 1987-88 prices showing a real growth of 11.1% and a nominal increase of 17.9% over last year's achievement of Rs. 8.66 billion. The main focus of the programme would be an intensive mechanization, development of agri-business (livestock, poultry, fish farming and dairying etc.), increased productivity through intensive cultivation and diversion towards high value crops like fruits, vegetables, oilseeds, meat, milk

and poultry. The major components of private investment, besides on-farm non-monetized construction, are tractorization and tubewell installation. About 27,000 tractors and 5,500 tubewells will be added to the existing running stock during the year for which proper credit facilities will be provided on easy terms. The main emphasis of the plan would be on increased productivity through deep ploughing, efficient use of inputs, water and farm technology. Implements for this purpose would be made available by the public sector and through cooperatives on hire basis as the high cost of agricultural machinery restricts its availability to the small farmers.

4.9 The projected investment programme will be supported by a favourable policy package, already available to the farmers as well as the new measures which would be implemented.

Manufacturing

4.10 The main thrust of private investment is on manufacturing industries, whose share accounts for about 32 per cent of the total private sector. During 1988-89, the sector is projected to grow at the rate of about 9.3 per cent at nominal prices. A large investment has been planned for the small scale manufacturing industries, whose growth rate is expected to be nearly 23.2 per cent as compared to 6.4 per cent in the large-scale industries.

4.11 Based on these growth rates, an overall investment of Rs. 16.11 billion (Rs. 3.13 billion for the small scale) has been planned during 1988-89, in terms of nominal prices. The Plan places emphasis on export oriented development combined with import substitution, to be implemented in a deregulated atmosphere, supplemented by a host of fiscal and monetary incentives, envisaged to see private investment flourish.

4.12 Table 4.3 gives projections of groupwise planned investment during the year against estimated investment during 1987-88 :

Table 4.3

Group wise Investment in Industrial Sector

Sub-Sector	1987-88 Estimates		1988-89 Projections	
	Rs. million	%age Share	Rs. Million at current prices	%age Share
1. Basic Metal and other Engg. Industries	1769	12	4027	25
2. Agro-Small & Rural Industries, Estates	5601	38	3544	22
3. Textiles	3243	22	4672	29
4. Chemicals, Petro Chemicals & Pesticides	1474	10	2578	16
5. Non-Metalic Mineral Products	1474	10	1128	7
6. Other	1179	8	161	1
Total	14740	100	16110	100

4.13 There is a marked shift in planned and projected priorities. About 29 per cent of the planned investment goes to textiles instead of only 22 per cent in the terminal year of the Sixth Plan, followed by basic metal and other engineering industries which is indicative of the fact that the hitherto sick textile industry will pick up as a result of planned incentives. The new policy initiatives will stimulate modernization of existing industries and particularly agro-processing industries and deal effectively with sick industries. Appropriate policies will also be made for industrialization in the less developed regions of the country.

4.14 For expanding the scope of exports and for the purpose of employment generation and better income distribution, the government have decided to boost the small scale industries. A preferential fiscal, monetary and administrative policy package will be introduced to augment these efforts. The State Bank of Pakistan has already started work on these lines for adequate financial support and it is expected that this sub-sector will receive substantial credit allocation by the Development Financial Institutions (DFIs).

4.15 A well defined monitoring programme is likely to commence during the current year which will include :

- identification of existing industries needing upgradation and improvement ;
- setting up of 'Industries Promotion Cell' in Investment Promotion Bureau (IPB) to recommend policy package for key industries on unit to unit basis ;
- reviewing and disposal of sick industries ;
- improvement of the loan distribution procedures of the DFIs; and
- making it compulsory for all key industries to provide for research and development.

New Industrial Incentives

4.16 The Government has announced a number of industrial incentives in the 1988-89 budget which are :—

- A four year income tax holiday to key industries by June, 1991 for which atleast 70% of the raw material has to be procured from within the country.
- Income tax holiday will be extended for eight years for all industries in NWFP (except Hub Chowki area), Baluchistan, FATA, Northern Area and Azad Kashmir; also no import duty or import surcharge will be recovered on imported machinery, the output of such industries will also be exempted from payment of Sales Tax.
- Beverages, edible oil and Vanaspati ghee industries have been removed from the specified list, subject to the condition that these industries are based on locally produced edible oil seeds and locally produced concentrates ;
- Industrial units with capital cost of more than Rs. 700 million will need government sanction ;
- Provincial corporations have been provided Rs. 1000 million to encourage small industries ;
- Small Business Finance Corporation and nationalized banks have been provided Rs. 250 million for the rehabilitation of

- power looms industry ;
- Agricultural Development Bank and nationalized banks have also been given Rs. 12000 million to encourage agro-based industries in rural areas ;
 - A high powered National Dis-investment Authority has been created to promote and accelerate dis-investment of certain industrial units ;
 - Industrial units based on imported raw material will need no sanction provided their products are on the import list and the duty on such products is not more than 80%.
 - No special sanction will be required for repatriable foreign investment in key industries ;
 - The Provincial Governments will prepare a negative list of areas where the establishment of industries is not considered desirable for any particular reason. Investors will be free to establish industries outside these areas without the requirement of NOC from the provincial government ;
 - The Ministry of Industries has been provided special infrastructure budget to enable it to arrange the necessary infrastructure in the industrial estates ; and
 - All financial institutions and nationalised banks have been instructed to take final decisions on any project within a period of two months; as announced earlier, the Capital Cost Evaluation Committee under the Banking Council has been abolished and every financial institution has been authorised to take its own decisions; however, these institutions are being given new guidelines which will enable them to assess the usefulness of the projects and give adequate importance to the employment aspects of these projects.

Ownership of Dwellings

4.17 The annual incremental housing requirement in 1988-89 is projected to be around 1,30,000 units, based on a size of about 8.5 persons per household. Although an ambitious programme of housing for the shelterless has been introduced, the task is enormous and the cost high. It would be

almost impossible to implement the programme unless adequately shouldered by the private sector.

4.18 Keeping in view the priority of the sector, a provision of Rs. 11.22 billion has been made showing 18.9 per cent nominal increase over the 1987-88 revised estimates of Rs. 9.44 billion. Its share in the total investment comes to 22.2% which ranks second after large scale manufacturing.

Transport and Communications

4.19 The transport and communications sector suffered a setback during the Sixth Plan as its investment fell short of the target by 24 per cent. The current Plan would, therefore, aim at recovery and revival of the sector for which the scope of the sector has been extended to 'road construction', 'shipping', induction of new Airlines 'and' the development programmes of T&T Department.

4.20 Since most of these programmes will be started during 1988-89, an adequate allocation of Rs. 5.85 billion has been made for the year which is 11.5 per cent of the total investment and is slightly over the previous year's revised estimates. The programme will be supported by a number of tax incentives, credit facilities and deregulation measures. The following measures have been announced in the 1988-89 Budget :

- Import duty on CKD buses has been abolished; in addition, there will be no import duty on built up buses with over 100 seat capacity, specially built taxis and auto rickshaws.
- fares have been deregulated for private buses, however, public buses will continue to provide service at previously fixed rates ; and
- liberal loans will be given to private transport companies which will be treated as an industry for purposes of fiscal concessions.

Energy

4.21 The induction of private sector in power generation is one of the salient features of the Seventh Plan to overcome the energy crisis. To begin with, a modest allocation of Rs. 2.00 billion has been made in the current year, 1988-89.

4.22 It is envisaged that during the current year, installation of 1330 MW power generation would be shared by the private sector. The policy includes declaring power generation as industry, opening of a private sector window with international monetary assistance to the private sector upto 30 per cent of the project cost.

4.23 Cooperation of the private sector will also be sought to increase power generation through the utilization of coal at Lakhra by setting up small plants. New technology would be used in installing two units of 50 MW each by the private sector and three units of 50 MW each by WAPDA during the next plan.

Financing Requirements of the Private Sector

4.24 The financing of the projected investment based on the methodology in vogue is given in Statistical Appendix Table 4.2. The bulk of the Annual Plan investment equivalent to Rs. 42.2 billion (or 83.5 per cent) would be financed from domestic resources and the remaining Rs. 8.3 billion (16.5 per cent) by foreign loans and equity, Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) scheme, Non-Repatriable Investment (NRI), direct foreign investment, suppliers' credit and credit to specialized financial institutions. Most of the projected foreign resources have been earmarked for large-scale industry and energy. About 90 per cent of the allocation of Rs. 2 billion meant for energy would be financed through foreign aid.

4.25 Of the domestic resources, the requirement for institutional credit is estimated to be Rs. 16.4 billion (32.5 per cent) while non-institutional/corporate/household savings would generate an investment of Rs. 25.8 billion (51.1 per cent).

4.26 In the agriculture sector, Rs. 5.6 billion (55 per cent) of the planned investment of Rs. 10.2 billion is assigned to household savings which includes non-monetized investment at 25 per cent of the total plus 40 per cent of the monetized investment of the sector. Domestic credit is assumed to provide 35 per cent with the balance assigned to foreign resources, mainly negotiated credit lines of the Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP).

4.27 For the industrial investment of Rs. 16.1 billion (large scale Rs. 13 billion, small scale Rs. 3.1 billion), equity is estimated at Rs. 3.4 billion (21 per cent, and foreign resources at Rs. 4.9 billion (30.5 per cent), with internal credit needs placed at Rs. 7.8 billion (48 per cent).

4.28 In the housing sector, two third of the total investment will be financed through "Owners" "Own Equity", while one third is the credit requirement mainly met through the House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC) loans. A token provision of Rs. 0.1 billion has been made to accommodate the possible participation of foreign corporations in the sector.

4.29 In the transport and communications sector, equity finance will be provided for 83 per cent of the total investment of Rs. 5.9 billion while 12 per cent is projected to come from credit sources, particularly the commercial banks. The remaining Rs. 0.3 billion has been set aside for financing imports of private transport shipping equipment and private telecommunication network.

4.30 Investment in the "Services and Others" sectors is mostly self-financed. A provision of Rs. 0.2 billion has been made to accommodate the foreign exchange requirements of sectors like minerals, education, health and hotel services. The internal credit provision is in anticipation of the credit needs of the Youth Investment Promotion Society (YIPS) and self employment programme of educated professionals.

PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Billion Rupees)

Sector	1986-87	1987-88		1988-89		%age Increase
	Actual	Original Plan	Revised Estimates	At Constant 1988 Prices	At Current Prices	Col: 6 over Col: 4 over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture	7.79	9.70	8.66	9.62	10.21	17.9
2. Manufacturing	13.50	17.70	14.74	15.17	16.11	9.3
Large Scale	(11.45)	(15.10)	(12.20)	(12.22)	(12.98)	(6.4)
Small Scale	(2.05)	(2.60)	(2.54)	(2.95)	(3.13)	(23.2)
3. Energy	—	—	—	1.88	2.00	—
4. Transport & Communications.	4.97	4.90	5.52	5.51	5.85	6.0
5. Ownership of Dwellings.	8.13	9.00	9.44	10.57	11.22	18.9
6. Services/Others	3.78	4.10	4.47	4.81	5.11	14.3
Total :	38.17	45.40	42.83	47.56	50.50	17.9

Source (i) National Accounts Committee (For 1986-87 & 1987-88—April, 1988).
(ii) Planning Commission for 1988-89.

FINANCING OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT DURING 1988-89
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Billion Rupees)

Sector	Total Investment	Foreign Loans/ Equity	Domestic Resources		
			Total	Institutional Credit	Non- Institutional/ Corporate/ Household Savings
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture	10.21	1.02	9.19	3.57	5.62
2. Manufacturing	16.11	4.92	11.19	7.84	3.35
Large Scale	(12.98)	(4.54)	(8.44)	(5.91)	(2.53)
Small Scale	(3.13)	(0.38)	(2.75)	(1.93)	(0.82)
3. Energy	2.00	1.80	0.20	0.20	—
4. Transport & Com- munications.	5.85	0.29	5.56	0.70	4.86
5. Ownership of Dwellings	11.22	0.08	11.14	3.68	7.46
6. Services/Others	5.11	0.20	4.91	0.41	4.50
Total :	50.50	8.31	42.19	16.40	25.79
As %age of Total :	100.00	16.46	83.54	32.47	51.07

CHAPTER 5

MONETARY POLICY AND CREDIT PLAN

5.1 The monetary and credit policy is geared to supplement the efforts to achieve the national growth targets. The main objective of monetary policy is also to help the priority sectors within the overall sectoral credit allocations. The credit allocations to the priority sectors which include loans to small farmers and fishermen and small loans for agricultural production, industry and business is made mandatory on the part of the commercial banks. The monetary policy aims, therefore, at realising the sectoral growth and investment targets as well as keeping credit expansion within safe limits so as to contain inflationary pressures.

Review of Monetary and Credit

Situation during 1987-88

5.2 The National Credit Consulting Council (NCC) set an overall growth of 12.15% in monetary assets. This was expected to cater to the growth target of 6.5% in gross national product in real terms and the expected inflation. However, in its mid-year review the NCCC found that monetary expansion was taking place at a rate which was in excess of the fixed credit ceilings. It, therefore, decided to squeeze the monetary expansion by scaling down the credit ceiling approved in the beginning of the fiscal year from 12.15% to 11.4%.

5.3 During July 1987 to June 1988, domestic credit expansion amounted to Rs. 33.54 billion. This expansion was substantially higher than the credit ceiling of Rs. 27.43 billion. The overall expansion in the monetary assets, however, was less by Rs. 4.126 billion due to the contractionary impact of the draw down in foreign assets.

5.4 The sectoral credit trends during 1987-88 and the preceding year *vis-a-vis* credit plan allocations are given in table 5.1. The salient features of implementation of credit plan are :—

Table 5.1

Causative factor of changes in monetary assets

(Rs. billion)

	Credit Plan 1987-88 (Revised)	Actual July—June	
		1987-88	1986-87
I. Government Sector	+ 13.000	+18.488	+10.612
(a) Budgetary support.	+ 8.000	+13.941	+11.366
(b) Commodity Operation.	+ 5.000	+5.021	+0.226
(c) Effect of Zakat Fund with SBP.	—	— 0.474	— 0.528
II. Public Sector Enterprises.	+ 2.075	+ 1.193	+ 0.765
III. Private Sector.	+ 15.353	+21.799	+21.252
IV. Other Items (net).	— 3.000	— 7.940	— 2.333
V. Domestic Credit.	+27.428	+33.540	+30.296
VI. Foreign Assets (net)	—	— 4.126	— 1.384
VII. Monetary Expansion.	+27.428	+29.414	+28.912

(i) Domestic credit increased by 13.03% and total monetary assets by 12.25% as against the approved ceiling of 10.66% and 11.42% respectively. In absolute terms the overall expansion of Rs. 29.4 billion in monetary assets exceeded the limit of Rs. 27.4 billion set by the National Credit Consultative Council by 7.3%. Domestic Credit exceeded the Credit Plan ceiling by 22.28%. The expansion compared to that of last year was higher by 1.7% and 10.7% respectively. The main contributory factors for excess credit was buoyancy in the private and government sectors ;

(ii) Utilization of credit in the government sector is 42.2% in excess of the approved amount for 1987-88 and 74.2% over the preceding year. Budgetary support exceeded the ceiling for 1987-88 by 74.3% and was higher by 22.7% compared to the preceding year.

(iii) Bank borrowing for commodity procurement under the counter finance facility nominally exceeded the approved provision ;

(iv) Credit utilization by the public sector enterprises was only 57.5% of the annual allocation denoting a shortfall of about 42.5% ;

(v) Credit utilization by the private sector on the other hand, exceeded the annual credit ceiling by 42.0% and the level of last year by 2.6% ;

(vi) The buoyancy in private sector credit utilization during 1987-88 is mainly attributed to a bumper cotton crop during the year.

(vii) Net foreign assets recorded a draw down larger than last year as against zero impact visualised for 1987-88. About 23.8% draw down in foreign assets exercised a contractionary impact on the overall expansion of monetary assets.

Change in Components of Monetary Assets

5.5 Sectoral credit utilization has its impact on the components of monetary assets such as currency-in-circulation, demand and time deposits. Net changes during the past two years is given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2

	(Rs. Billion)		
	1986-87	1987-88	Aggregate end June 1988
1. Currency-in-circulation	+11.427	+13.079	87.782
2. Demand Deposits	+13.144	+11.935	95.756
3. MI (1 + 2)	+24.571	+25.014	183.538
4. Time deposits	+ 4.118	+ 4.283	84.681
5. Other deposits with SBP	+ 0.223	+ 0.117	1.218
6. Total change	+28.912	+29.414	269.437

5.6 Out of the overall monetary expansion of Rs. 29.414 billion upto 30th June 1988, about 85.0 increase was reflected in currency-in-circulation and demand deposits, the traditional forms of money supply (MI). As a result,

increase in currency-in-circulation and demand deposits as a ratio to increase in monetary assets was recorded at 44.47 and 40.58% respectively during 1987-88 as against 39.5% and 45.5% respectively in 1986-87. Time deposits have recorded a much lower increase of only 5.33% during the year as compared to 17.51% and 14.24% respectively in currency and demand deposits. This phenomenon was responsible for bringing pressure on the price level during the current fiscal year, possibly due to the following reasons :

- (i) In the past few years scheduled banks have been asked to provide huge funds to government at lower rates; the return on these advances is far below the cost of mobilising "term deposits". This has made a big dent in the overall profitability of the banks and has acted as a disincentive to the banks to mobilise additional long term deposits or to renew the existing ones on maturity ;
- (ii) Investment in time deposits were diverted away from scheduled banks to other forms of deposits which offer far more attractive returns, for example, in various National Saving Schemes, Cooperative Banks and Bearer certificates ;
- (iii) Private investment companies also played a very active role in mobilising savings of the public diverted from the scheduled banks.

Credit Plan 1988-89

5.7 The policy of allocation of necessary bank financing for investment in the productive sectors of the economy in consonance with the objectives will continue during 1988-89. Efforts will also be made to keep inflation in check so that growth objectives are not disturbed. Monetary expansion, therefore, has been targetted at 11.5% to cater to the stipulated GDP growth of 7% in real terms. The sectoral distribution for the year 1988-89 *vis-a-vis* actual credit expansion during the preceding year is shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3

	(Rs. in million)	
	Credit Plan 1988-89	Actuals 1-7-1987 to 30.6.1988P
I. Government Sector	+10.5	+18.488*
(a) Budgetary Support		+13.941*

(b) Commodity Operations		+ 5.021
(c) Effect of Zakat Fund with SBP		— 0.474
II. Public Sector Enterprises	+ 3.5	+ 1.193
III. Private Sector	+ 16.2	+ 21.799*
IV. Other items (Net)	— 3.0	— 7.940
V. Domestic Credit Expansion (+)	+ 27.2	+ 33.540
VI. Foreign Assets (Net)	+ 4.0	— 4.126
VII. Monetary Expansion (+)	+ 31.2	+ 29.414

Adjusted for Rs. 10.995 million on account of impact of retirement of S.N.F. Bonds.
P. Provisional.

The main elements of the credit plan are discussed below :

- (i) Overall monetary expansion at 11.5% has been kept lower compared to the expansion of 12.25% in the preceding year ;
- (ii) Foreign assets (net) have been estimated to increase by Rs. 4 billion compared with a draw down of Rs. 4.126 billion in the last year. The external balance is likely to show substantial improvement due to better export prospects of a sizeable surplus of cash crops, like cotton and rice, and improvement in the overall world economic situation;
- (iii) Domestic assets have been estimated to increase by a lower rate of 9.35% during 1988-89 as compared with 13.03% in the preceding year. This is likely to siphon off some of the excess liquidity created during the previous years ;
- (iv) Credit requirement in the government sector has also been kept at lower level compared to last year. The provision for budgetary support and commodity operations has been lumped together; and
- (v) The level of change in bank financing for commodity operations during 1988-89 is expected as follows :—

Table 5.4

	(Rs. million)	
	1987-88 Actual	1988-89 Projected
	1	2
Wheat	+2,573.528	+2037.4
Rice	+1,610,570	+378.8
Sugar	+ 588.560	—914.5
Fertilizer	+ 244.400	+343.9
Seeds	+ 14.065	+ 44.2
Gram	— 9.519	—
Paddy	—	+ 100.0
Total	5,021.604	1,989.8

- (iv) The allocation for public sector enterprises is higher by Rs. 2.3 billion as compared to the actual utilization last year.
- (vii) Credit allocation to the private sector has been kept higher. As compared with last years allocation of 56.0%, the private sector will get 59.5% of the total domestic credit during 1988-89 ; and
- (viii) Within the private sector, allocation for small loans for priority sectors is shown in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5

Mandatory Credit Targets Prescribed for Commercial Banks

	(Rs. million)	
	1987-88	1988-89
I. Agriculture (including Small loans for Agricultural production) Gross disbursement.	4,898	4,730
II. Small loans—		
(a) Agricultural Production (gross disbursement)	2,449	2,365
(b) Small industry (net increase)	1,415	1,938
(c) Small business (net increase)	193	408
III. Loans for Tobacco marketing (gross disbursement)	307	229

CHAPTER 6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Review of 1987-88

6.1 The budget for 1987-88 had originally forecast that the balance of payments would come under some pressure largely due to a resumption of import growth and continuation of the declining trend in worker's remittances. Actual data for the year, however, indicates that the overall position turned out to be more difficult than visualised. The deterioration in the overall balance of payments position, despite a rapid export growth (24%), mainly stems from an acceleration of growth in imports which registered a nominal increase of about 19% in f.o.b. terms in 1987-88 over the preceding year. As a result, the current account deficit increased to \$1593 million or 4.1% of GNP as compared with the budget target of \$1057 million or 2.8% of GNP. Long term capital inflows, nevertheless, were above the budgetary target mainly because of larger disbursements of project aid. Despite a significant increase in disbursements of official assistance and other medium and short term capital, total capital inflows in 1987-88 were not adequate enough to compensate for an excessive widening in the current account deficit, resulting in a decrease of \$288 million in net foreign assets. After taking into account Pakistan's repayment obligations to the IMF and other transactions of the banking system, the year 1987-88 closed with a draw-down of \$485 million in foreign exchange reserves.

Exports

6.2 The government's exports projections for 1987-88 were made in the light of four assumptions: 7.3 percent real increase in output from commodity producing sector; a more favourable external trading environment; exchange rate movements and other export incentives which would be guided by the need to maintain external competitiveness. Reflecting these assumptions, the government had forecast that exports receipts would rise by about 18 per cent to \$4,125 million (fob) compared with \$3,498 million (fob) in 1986-87. Developments since the formulation of the initial projections suggest

that the actual outcome should be much better than expected. The principal factors underlying this changed outlook are a marked strengthening in the prices for cotton, rice, yarn, fabrics, leather and carpets; notable gains in the volume of exports of fabrics, tarpauline and canvas, hosiery, fish, carpets and synthetic textiles; and a resumption of rapid growth in the case of 'other exports'.

6.3 The provisional data for 1987-88 has shown very encouraging results. Total export earnings are estimated to touch a record figure of \$4.5 billion (c&f) rising by 21 per cent over the 1986-87 level. The buoyant export growth in 1987-88 is largely attributed to sustained increase in earnings from textiles and rapid growth in case of leather and fish. Of the textiles group, the faster growth was experienced in case of fabrics, carpets, hosiery and other made-up articles. The yarn exports went upto the level of \$542 million. Earnings would have risen much faster except that, in line with the Government's policy, it was necessary to impose an export duty and quota on exports so as to divert yarn output to higher value textiles.

6.4 In spite of a decline in volume of yarn exports by 19 per cent a substantial increase of 30 percent in prices for yarn should increase earnings by 6.8 percent more than last year's level. Fabrics exports increased by 40.6 percent in value and 22.4 percent in volume, carpets were up by 26 per cent in value and 10.7 percent in volume and made-up articles including hosiery were up by 25.6 percent in value over the level a year ago. Earnings from fish and fish preparations increased by 10.6 per cent alongwith a volume increase of 9 per cent. The performance of primary commodity exports like raw cotton and rice has been impressive in value terms. The export earnings from raw cotton were \$611 million during 1987-88 as compared to \$446 million in 1986-87, an increase of \$165 million. It fetched the ever highest revenues from exports, despite a fall of 21 percent in volume, mainly due to the sharp rise in world raw cotton prices partly in response to rising consumption and partly because of a decrease in production in a number of leading exporting countries, Total rice exports fell in volume by 2.4 percent but increased in value by 23.4 percent due to a significant rise of 26.4% in price. Basmati rice performed well; its exports fetched about \$161 million, with volume and prices rising by 18 percent and 1.6 percent respectively.

TABLE 6.1

EXPORTS

	(\$Million)				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	%change on year earlier	
	(Actual)	(Prov. Act)	(Forecast)	1987-88	1988-89
Primary Commodities	741	975	1180	31.6	21.0
Raw Cotton	446	611	819	37.0	34.0
Rice	295	364	361	23.4	-0.8
Semi Manufactures	744	829	968	10.6	16.8
Cotton Yarn	507	542	648	6.9	19.6
Leather	237	287	320	21.1	11.5
Manufactures	1261	1540	1632	22.1	6.0
Cotton Fabrics	345	485	484	40.6	-0.2
Carpets	200	253	250	26.5	-1.2
Readymade Garments	360	350	385	-2.8	10.0
Madeup Articles incl. Hosiery	356	452	513	27.0	13.5
Others	935	1110	1292	18.7	16.4
Total Exports (c&f)	3681	4454	5072	21.0	13.9
Total Exports (fob)	3498	4341	4945	24.1	13.9

6.5 The above table shows that a significant increase in exports revenues was observed in favour of two commodities, namely raw cotton and cotton fabrics. Exclusion of these two major exports reduces the overall growth to 16.2 percent in value which is nearer to the plan target of 16.6 percent. However, overall exports on c&f basis exceed the plan target by 5.3%. In the aggregate the total export revenues come to \$4341 million in fob terms denoting an increase of 24.1 per cent over the previous year and \$216 million more than the target. (Statistical Appendix Table 6.1).

Imports

6.6 Developments on the import side have been less favourable. After several years of moderate growth, imports (c&f) are worked out at about \$7.5 billion indicating an increase of 18.9 percent in 1987-88 over the last year. A sharp turnaround in the prices of petroleum and its products, edible oils, fertilizers and other capital goods have contributed to this outcome. Edible oils imports went up sharply, by some 40 percent in volume and 83.2 percent in value. Crude oil volume imports were up by 2.6 percent only but the

expenditures incurred increased by 24.2 percent to \$509.4 billion due to a big jump in unit price. POL products decreased by 11.8 percent in volume and increased by 16.1 percent in value due to a significant rise in world prices. Fertilizer imports were down both in volume and value because of somewhat sluggish offtake in 1987-88. Tea imports also declined in value by 17.5 percent as world wide production exceeded the previous high in 1985 and import prices fell sharply by 17.6 per cent over last year's level. Total imports for the year are estimated at \$ 6.9 billion in fob terms, higher by 18.8 percent than last year's level of \$ 5.8 billion. Table 6.2 summarises the movements of import expenditures in 1987-88 and forecasts for 1988-89.

TABLE 6.2

IMPORTS

(\$ Million)

	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Prov. Act)	1988-89 (Forecast)	%change on year earlier	
				1987-88	1988-89
Edible Oil	224	411	460	83.5	11.9
Tea	154	127	117	-17.5	-7.9
Fertilizer	192	180	231	-6.3	28.3
POL	813	977	993	20.2	1.6
Private Sector Imports	2794	3225	3355	15.4	4.0
Others	2114	2557	2723	21.0	6.5
Total Imports (c&f)	6291	7477	7879	18.9	5.4
Total imports (fob)	5792	6883	7223	18.8	4.9

Invisibles

6.7 The surplus on the invisible account is estimated at \$949 million during 1987-88 which is 20.2 percent lower than the plan target. Workers' remittances are also lower than the earlier forecast and have declined by 11.6 percent in nominal terms compared with 1986-87. As a consequence the current account deficit is estimated to increase by \$874 million to \$1593 million (or 4.1 percent of GNP) compared with the unusually low deficit of \$719 million in 1986-87.

Capital Account 1987-88

6.8 Long term inflows of \$1225 million in 1987-88 exceed the Annual Plan target of \$940 million by \$285 million. The gross disbursements are estimated at \$1767 million largely because of a marked increase in disbursements of project assistance in 1987-88. Despite the increase in the disbursements of official development assistance and other medium and short term capital, the overall balance would still remain negative at \$228 million due to an excessive rise in the current account deficit. After making an allowance for Pakistan's repurchases from IMF and other outflows the year is likely to witness a draw down of about \$485 million in gross foreign exchange reserves.

Prospects for 1988-89

6.9 The balance of payments forecast for 1988-89 incorporates expectations of a continuation of the strong growth in exports that has been evident in the preceding year and slow down in import expenditures under the influence of some further weakening of crude oil prices. Workers' remittances are not expected to show any growth over the level achieved in 1987-88. With imports projected to rise by about 5 per cent in nominal terms, a current account deficit of \$1250 million is expected, 21.5 percent below the 1987-88 level and equivalent to 2.9 percent of GNP. Reflecting these assumptions and taking into account the projections for aid flows and other capital movements, a financing gap of about \$240 million in 1988-89 is likely to emerge.

Exports

6.10 Projections for 1988-89 are premised on four key assumptions; a 7.5 percent real growth in the commodity producing sectors; a supportive external economic environment; exchange rate movements which maintain external competitiveness; and continuation of the favourable impact of Pakistan's present Trade Policy which signals a major Government commitment to export-led development. Based on these expectations, total export earnings are forecast at \$4945 million in fob terms implying an increase of about 14 percent in nominal dollars. The growth in exports is expected to be better balanced with less sharp divergence between primary and manufactured exports. In the case of raw cotton, the prospects for a domestic cotton crop are 8.2 million bales; after allowing for carryover stocks and domestic

requirements, the Government estimates an exportable surplus of about 5 million bales. It is expected that raw cotton shipments should rise to 4.2 million bales; prices could weaken a little to around \$0.50 per pound fetching revenues of \$ 819 million.

6.11 Domestic rice production is expected to touch 3.55 million tonnes in 1988-89, an increase of 8.6 percent over last year. This should yield an adequate surplus for exports. Current estimates suggest export shipments of about 1.3 million tonnes at an average price of \$281 per tonne and total revenues of \$361 million. For yarn it is expected that export volume should recover sharply over the depressed levels of this year. With prices forecast to go up further by 3.8 percent over the current year's level, earnings from yarn should total \$648 million in 1988-89. A volume growth of about 14 percent is foreseen for cotton cloth with an average price of \$0.5 per sq. meter, earnings should be around \$484 million. Leather exports are expected to continue their present rapid growth. The carpets export target for 1988-89 in volume terms is 2.9 million sq. meters earning a revenue of \$250 million at 5.7 percent higher prices.

6.12 In case of fish and fish preparations, a volume increase of about 15 percent is visualised compared to a 24 per cent trend improvement over the past five years. Reflecting recent market developments, prices should also improve and earnings are projected at \$150 million. Ready-made garments are expected to display a rising trend with volume growing by 16.4 percent to yield earnings of \$385 million. Finally, 'other exports' are anticipated to record an increase of 13.6 percent in value terms based on continuing growth of such items as leather goods, textile made-ups, surgical goods, sports goods and some steel products. Details of volume and price assumptions underlying exports projections may be seen in Statistical Appendix Table 6.1.

Imports

6.13 Imports expenditures are projected to rise by about 5 percent in 1988-89 to \$7.2 billion in fob terms mainly reflecting larger volume imports of edible oil, POL products and wheat imports of 1.5 million tonnes. With an average assumed price of \$17 per barrel for crude oil and about \$141 per metric ton for POL products, the combined oil imports at \$993 million in 1988-89 would exceed the current year's total by \$15.8 million. Edible oil imports are forecast at \$460 million and are based on a 5.2 percent volume increase and a

6.5 percent increase in price. Projected tea imports, at \$117 million, suggest a decline of 7.1 percent in price and of 2 percent in volume. Fertilizer imports at \$231 million are based on a 35.6 percent volume increase, and a decline in price of 4.9 per cent. Detailed volume and price assumptions underlying imports projections are contained in Statistical Appendix 6.2.

Invisibles

6.14 Prospects for the invisibles balance in 1988-89 will continue to be governed by the behaviour of workers' remittances. The recent trend in remittance flows are not very encouraging. However, the position is uncertain and workers' remittances have been projected to decline marginally. On this basis, the invisibles balance is expected to decline further to approximately \$1.03 billion in 1988-89, a fall of 8.3 percent. With trade deficit at \$2.28 billion, the current account deficit is expected to stay at \$1.25 billion or 2.8 percent of GNP in 1988-89.

Capital Account

6.15 The evolution of capital account in 1988-89 will be shaped by the volume and composition of external assistance in the pipeline and new commitments that were made at the last meeting of Aid to Pakistan Consortium. Total capital requirements, as measured by the projected current account deficit and amortization payments in 1988-89 are estimated at \$2,013 million. Anticipated gross disbursements of official development assistance are placed at \$1,901 million, some 7.6 percent above the level for 1987-88. It is estimated that disbursements of project aid from the pipeline and fresh commitments should aggregate to \$1,223 million. Disbursements of non-project assistance including refugee assistance are forecast to be \$678 million. Allowing for other short-term capital inflows and repayments to the Fund and other outflows, a financing gap of \$240 million in 1988-89 is projected. Statistical Appendix 6.3 presents a consolidated overview of the balance of payments likely to evolve in 1988-89.

EXPORTS

Major Commodities	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Prov. Act)	1988-89 (Fore- cast)	% Change over the year earlier	
				1987-88	1988-89
Raw Cotton					
Volume (Mil. Bales)	3.8	3.0	4.2	-21.1	40.0
Value (\$ Million)	446.0	611.3	819.0	37.1	34.0
Price (\$/Bale)	117.4	203.8	195.0	73.6	-4.3
Total Rice					
Volume (000 MT)	1240.0	1210.2	1283.0	-2.4	6.0
Value (\$ Million)	295.0	363.9	361.0	23.4	-0.8
Price (\$/MT)	237.9	300.7	281.4	26.4	-6.4
Basmati Rice					
Volume (000 MT)	188.0	221.8	230.0	18.0	3.7
Value (\$ Million)	134.0	160.7	161.0	19.9	0.2
Price (\$/MT)	712.8	724.5	700.0	1.6	-3.4
Other Rice					
Volume (000 MT)	1052.0	988.4	1053.0	-6.0	6.5
Value (\$ Million)	161.0	203.2	200.0	26.2	-1.6
Price (\$/MT)	153.0	205.6	189.9	34.4	-7.6
Yarn					
Volume (Mil. Kg)	259.7	210.9	240.0	-18.8	13.8
Value (\$ Million)	506.9	541.5	648.0	6.8	19.7
Price (\$/Kg)	2.0	2.6	2.7	30.0	3.8
Fabrics					
Volume (Mil. Sqm)	693.5	848.6	975.0	22.4	14.9
Value (\$ Million)	345.2	485.2	484.0	40.6	-0.2
Price (\$/Sqm)	0.5	0.6	0.5	20.0	-16.7
Leather					
Volume (Mil Sqm)	20.0	20.1	22.0	0.5	9.5
Value (\$ Million)	237.4	286.5	320.0	20.7	11.7
Price (\$/Sqm)	11.9	14.3	14.5	20.2	2.1
Readymade Garments					
Volume (Mil Doz)	15.4	14.9	16.4	-3.2	10.1
Value (\$ Million)	360.0	349.8	385.0	-2.8	10.1
Price (\$/Doz)	23.4	23.5	23.5	0.4	0.0
Fish & Fish Prep.					
Volume (Mil. Kg.)	40.0	43.6	50.0	9.0	14.7
Value (\$ Million)	112.3	124.2	150.0	10.6	20.8
Price (\$/Kg)	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	7.1
Carpets					
Volume (Mil. Sqm)	2.8	3.1	2.9	10.7	-6.5
Value (\$ Million)	200.4	252.6	250.0	26.0	-1.0
Price (\$/Sqm)	71.6	81.5	86.2	13.8	5.8

Major Commodities	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Prov. Act)	1988-89 (Fore- cast)	% Change over the year earlier	
				1987-88	1988-89
Synth Text Fabrics					
Volume (Mil. Sqm)	277.6	298.1	329.1	7.4	10.4
Value (\$ Million)	157.0	197.8	235.0	96.0	18.8
Price (\$/Sqm)	0.6	0.7	0.7	16.7	0.0
Tarp. & Canvass					
Volume (Mil Sqm)	13.2	15.7	17.5	18.9	11.5
Value (\$ Million)	23.4	30.3	35.0	29.5	15.5
Price (\$/Sqm)	1.8	1.9	2.0	5.6	5.3
Hosiery					
Volume (Mil. Doz)	9.6	11.0	12.3	14.6	11.8
Value (\$/Million)	96.7	134.3	163.0	38.9	21.4
Price (\$/Doz)	10.1	12.2	13.3	20.8	9.0
Madeups					
Value (\$ Million) Including towels)	259.0	318.0	350.0	20.6	12.1
Others					
Value (\$ Million)	641.7	758.6	872.0	19.6	13.6
Total Exports (c&f)					
	3681.0	4454.0	5072.0	21.0	13.9
Total Exports (fob)					
	3498.0	4341.0	4945.0	24.1	13.9

IMPORTS

Major Commodities	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Act/ Prov.)	1988-89 (Fore- cast)	Percent Change on year earlier	
				1987-88	1988-89
Wheat					
Volume (000MT)	—	—	1532.9	—	—
Value (\$ Million)	—	—	235.0	—	—
Price (\$ MT)	—	—	153.3	—	—
Tea					
Volume (Million Kg.)	93.0	89.7	88.0	-3.5	-1.9
Value (\$ Million)	154.0	127.0	117.0	-17.5	-7.9
Price (\$/Kg.)	1.7	1.4	1.3	-17.6	-7.1
Edible Oils					
Volume (000MT)	686.6	960.6	1010.3	39.9	5.2
Value (\$ Million)	224.2	410.7	460.0	83.2	12.0
Price (\$/MT)	326.5	427.5	455.3	30.9	6.5
Crude Oil					
Volume (000 MT)	3714.0	3810.0	3340.0	2.6	-12.3
Value (\$ Million)	410.0	509.4	425.9	24.2	-16.4
Price (\$/MT)	110.4	133.7	127.5	21.1	-4.6
Pol Products					
Volume (000 MT)	3462.2	3055.0	4013.4	-11.8	31.4
Value (\$ Million)	403.0	467.8	567.1	16.1	21.2
Price (\$/MT)	116.4	153.1	141.3	31.5	-7.7
Fertilizer					
Volume (000 MT)	1020.7	885.0	1257.0	-9.1	42.0
Value (\$ Million)	192.0	179.6	231.4	-6.5	28.8
Price (\$/MT)	188.1	193.6	184.1	2.9	-4.9
Capital Goods					
Value (\$ Million)	1970.0	2292.6	2322.0	23.5	1.3
Others					
Value (\$ Million)	2937.8	3489.9	3520.6	18.8	0.9
Total Imports (c&f)					
	6291.0	7477.0	7879.0	18.9	5.4
Total Imports (fob)					
	5792.0	6883.0	7223.0	18.8	4.9

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(\$ Million)

	1986-87 Actual	1987-88		1988-89 (Projection)
		(Budget)	(Prov./Act)	
Trade Balance	-2294.0	-2245.0	-2542.0	-2278.0
Exports (fob)	3498.0	4125.0	4341.0	4945.0
Imports (fob)	-5792.0	-6370.0	-6883.0	-7223.0
Invisible Balance	1575.0	1188.5	949.0	1028.0
Services (Net)	-997.0	-1135.8	-1349.0	-1137.0
Invisible receipts	1031.0	1014.2	939.0	1172.0
Invisible payments	-2028.0	-2150.0	-2288.0	-2309.0
Freight & Insurance	-499.0	-582.0	-594.0	-656.0
Public & Guaranteed Debt	-525.0	-508.0	-567.0	-545.0
Others	-1004.0	-1060.0	-1127.0	-1108.0
Private Transfers	2572.0	2324.3	2298.0	2165.0
Of which: Workers' Remittances	2278.0	2070.0	2013.0	1900.0
Current Account Balance	-719.0	1056.5	-1593.0	-1250.0
Long Term Capital (Net)	736.0	940.0	1225.0	1238.0
Gross Disbursements	1398.0	1585.0	1767.0	1901.0
Project Aid	1006.0	1034.0	1169.0	1223.0
Commodity Aid	206.0	280.0	218.0	218.0
Food Aid	57.0	81.0	216.0	290.0
Refugee Assistance	129.0	190.0	164.0	170.0
Other Official Transfer (Net)	24.0	0.0	17.0	0.0
Amortisation	-748.0	-750.0	-714.0	-763.0
Other [Incl. Private	62.0	105.0	155.0	100.0
Long Term Capital (Net)]				
Others (1)	-226.0	0.0	-229.0	0.0
Balance Requiring Official Financing	-209.0	-116.5	-597.0	-12.0
Official Assist. & Debt Relief	149.0	79.0	369.0	48.0
Debt Relief	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Medium & Short Term Capital (net)	67.0	30.0	259.0	31.0

(\$ Million)

	1986-87 Actual	1987-88		1988-89 (Projection)
		(Budget)	(Prov./Act)	
Others	8.0	0.0	-11.0	0.0
FEBC (net)	64.0	40.0	112.0	70.0
Overall Balance	-60.0	-37.5	-228.0	36.0
Net Foreign Assets (—.=Increase)	60.0	37.5	228.0	36.0
Net use of Fund Credit	-358.0	-292.0	-322.0	236.0
Repayment of deposit (Zakat Fund)	-79.0	-80.0	-90.0	-40.0
Banks' Foreign Currency	403.0	0.0	155.0	0.0
Deposits/Liabilities Net change in Reserves (—.=Increase)	94.0	409.5	485.0	240.0

MEMO

Current Account Deficit

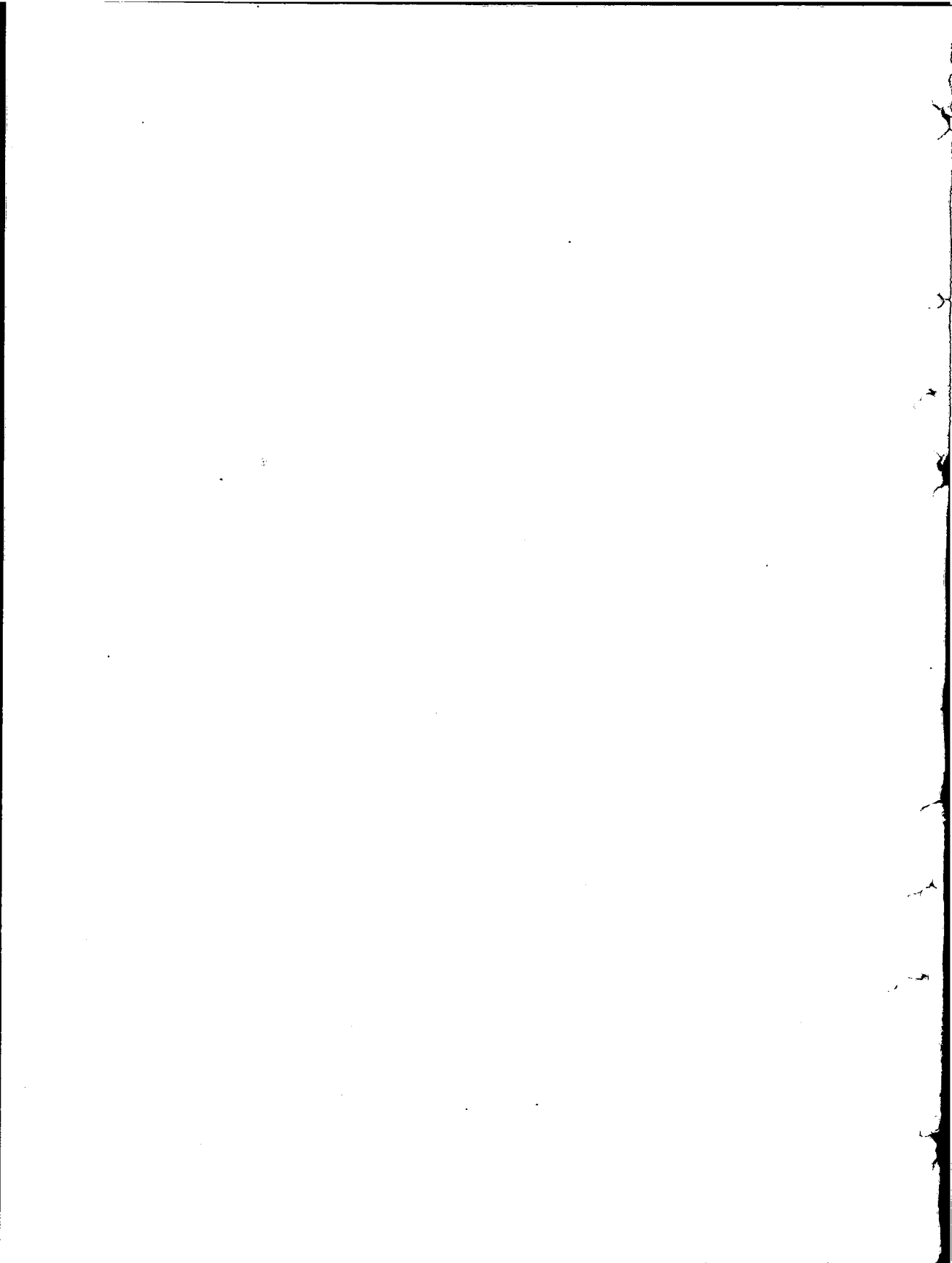
As a % of GDP	2.0	2.9	4.1	2.9
As a % of GNP	1.9	2.8	4.1	2.8

(1) Outstanding export bills and errors & omissions.

Part II

**PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES AND
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

(85 · 86)



CHAPTER 7

AGRICULTURE

REVIEW OF 1987-88

Physical

7.1 The overall growth rate of agriculture sector during 1987-88 was 4.5% comprising 4.0% for major crops, 2.9% for minor crops and 6.1% for livestock products. Crop production was adversely affected due to persistent drought during 1987-88. There was substantial shortfall in the targets, for all major crops except cotton which showed a phenomenal increase in output, partly because dry weather at growth and harvesting stages provided protection against pest attack. Cotton registered a record production of 8.9 million bales against a target of 7.7 million bales. Sugarcane production is estimated at 31.24 million tonnes showing an increase of 4% over last year's crop but it fell short of target by about 10.7%. The production of rice is reported to be 3.27 million tonnes against a target of 3.62 million tonnes, showing a shortfall of 10%. The production of wheat is estimated at 12.6 million tonnes against a target of 15 million tonnes, showing a shortfall of 16%. The agriculture production targets and achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.1.

7.2 A fertilizer consumption target of 1975 thousand nutrient tonnes was fixed for 1987-88, against which an offtake of 1720 thousand nutrient tonnes has been achieved. The shortfall in fertilizer offtake is primarily attributed to the depressed fertilizer demand due to prevailing drought conditions.

7.3 Agriculture credit disbursed during the year is estimated at Rs. 15893 million against a target of Rs. 15288 million.

Financial

7.4 An expenditure of Rs. 1875.9 million was incurred against a provision of Rs. 2185.4 million in ADP 1987-88, showing a utilization of 86%. The agency-wise details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.2

7.5 A sum of Rs. 1600 million was allocated for fertilizer subsidy during 1987-88 against which an expenditure of Rs. 1617 million was incurred.

Development Programme 1988-89

7.6 The overall growth rate of agriculture sector during 1988-89, is targetted at 6.9% comprising 7.9% for major crops, 4.5% for minor crops, 6.2% for livestock products, 3.5% for fisheries and 4.0% for forestry. Agriculture sector is expected to recover from the depressed growth rate of the past two years, particularly in the production of wheat, rice, sugarcane and gram.

7.7 The major policy shift for the year 1988-89, is to discontinue mark up free agricultural production loans, in order to check the misuse of such credit which was not reaching the targetted group of small farmers. Agricultural credit would now be provided on mark up basis of 8%.

7.8 Government will continue to follow an effective support policy, ensure availability of improved seed, fertilizer and availability of credit to the farmers and strengthen research and extension activities in order to boost agricultural production. Oilseed production will be accelerated through implementation of a newly approved National Oilseed Development Project. In order to facilitate implementation of recommendations made by the National Commission on Agriculture (NCA), a block allocation of Rs. 50.48 million has been made in ADP 1987-88 for projects arising from NCA's recommendations.

Financial

7.9 For 1988-89, the agriculture sector has been allocated Rs. 1967.8 million which is 4.9% more than the actual expenditure incurred during 1987-88. The agency-wise break-up of allocation for 1988-89 is given in Table 7.1. The sub-sectorwise details are in Statistical Appendix Tables 7.3 to 7.9.

Table 7.1
Financial allocation for 1988-89

Executing Agency	(million Rs.)		
	Revised estimates 1987-88	ADP 1988-89	% increase over 1987-88 utilization
Federal	1348.134	281.022	(—) 8.7
Punjab	250.777	281.022	12.1
Sind	129.710	133.166	4.8
NWFP	64.583	133.166	106.2
Baluchistan	82.746	139.276	68.3
Total Agriculture	1875.950	1967.807	4.9

7.10 The policy for gradual elimination of subsidy on phosphatic and potassic fertilizers will be continued. An amount of Rs. 1402 million has been allocated for fertilizer subsidy, which shows a 13% deceleration from the actual expenditure of Rs. 1617 million during 1987-88. The lesser allocation for fertilizer subsidy is due to the projected upward price adjustment for these fertilizers during 1988-89.

PHYSICAL TARGETS

Crop Production

7.11 The crop production estimates for 1987-88 and targets for 1988-89 are given in Table 7.2. These production targets have been fixed, keeping in view past performance and expected recovery in the production of wheat, rice, sugarcane and gram which were affected by adverse weather in 1987-88.

7.12 The target for wheat production has been fixed at 15 million tonnes, which is the same as last year's target but is 18% higher than the estimated achievement of 12.6 million tonnes during 1987-88. This target has been fixed, keeping in view the yield potential of wheat and use of other inputs. The target for rice production is 3.5 million tonnes against the actual achievement of 3.27 million tonnes during 1987-88. The major increase is expected to come from improvement in yield of irri rice. Sugarcane production has picked up from 1986-87 onwards and has reached a level of 31.24 million tonnes in 1987-88. The target for sugarcane production has been fixed at 35.0 million tonnes which is 12% higher than last year's achievement. The 1988-89 target for cotton production has been kept at 8.2 million bales which is 8% lower than 8.9 million bales achieved in 1987-88. The target has been reduced keeping in view carry over stocks, local mill consumption and export requirements.

7.13 The production target from non-traditional oilseeds (sunflower, soyabean and safflower) has been fixed at 70,000 tonnes against the achievement of 60,000 tonnes in 1987-88, showing an increase of 17%.

Table 7.2
Achievement for 1987-88 and production targets for major crops for 1988-89

Crops	Achievement 1987-88	Targets 1988-89	% change over 1987-88 achievement
	—000 tonnes—		
Wheat	12687	15000	18.2
Rice	3270	3550	8.6
Basmati	904	915	1.2
Irri	2366	2635	11.4
Maize	1128	1190	5.5
Other cereals	447	580	29.8
Gram	372	580	55.9
Sugarcane	31239	35000	12.0
Cotton (lint)	1515	1396	(—)7.9
	(8900)*	(8200)*	
Oilseeds:			
Cottonseed	3030	2791	(—) 7.9
Rape & mustard	213	230	8.0
Non-traditional oilseeds	60	70	16.7
Potato	620	650	4.8
Onion	550	580	5.5

*Figures in parenthesis indicate thousand bales of 375 lbs. each.

Agriculture Credit

7.14 The availability of agriculture credit is an essential instrument for modernization of agriculture and increasing crop and livestock production. A credit disbursement target of Rs. 18662.4 million has been fixed for 1988-89. Details are given below :

<i>Type of credit</i>	<i>Target 1988-89</i> (Million Rs.)
Production loan	12400.0
Development loan	6262.4
Total	18662.4

7.15 The Government has decided that banks will continue to operate under mandatory targets and provide finance on mark up basis of 8% to all

farmers. The maximum limit of agricultural loans has been raised from Rs.1,000 to Rs. 1,200 per acre.

Soil and Fertilizer

7.16 A fertilizer offtake target of 2041 thousand nutrient tonnes has been fixed for 1988-89, showing an increase of 18.7% over consumption in the previous year. Details are given in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3

Fertilizer offtake during 1987-88 and target for 1988-89

Fertilizer	Actual offtake 1987-88	Target for 1988-89	% change
000 Nutrient Tonnes			
N	1282	1465	14.3
P	393	511	30.0
K	45	65	44.4
Total ..	1720	2041	18.7

7.17 The implementation of a pilot project for distribution of gypsum at a subsidized rate of Rs. 175 per ton, in the project areas of Punjab, Sind and NWFP, for reclamation of saline sodic soils, will be continued. Soil and water testing laboratories will be strengthened in the provinces in order to provide advisory services to the farmers.

Plant Protection

7.18 Facilities for aerial spraying, pest scouting and quality control of pesticides will be continued in 1988-89. The targets of plant protection coverage, both through aerial and ground operations, have been fixed at 380 and 2850 thousand hectares respectively in 1988-89. The cropwise details of plant protection coverage during 1987-88 and targets for 1988-89 are given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4

Estimated plant protection coverage for 1987-88 and targets for 1988-89

Crop	Estimated coverage 1987-88		Target for 1988-89	
	Aerial operation	Ground operation	Aerial operation	Ground operation
	000 Hectares			
Cotton	1	1580	40	1656
Paddy	3	339	121	412
Sugarcane	113	299	214	314
Orchards	6	423	5	468
Total	123	2641	380	2850

7.19 Integrated pest management programme would be introduced for control of pests and diseases with special emphasis on plant hygiene, field sanitation, adoption of suitable cultural practices and conservation and propagation of bio-agents.

Improved Seed

7.20 The improved seed distribution target for major crops for 1988-89, has been fixed at 120 thousand tonnes showing an increase of 19.5% over the estimated achievement of 100 thousand tonnes during 1987-88. The cropwise details are given in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5
Improved seed distribution

Crops	Estimated distribution	Target	%increase
	1987-88	1988-89	
	—————000 tonnes—————		
Wheat	61.0	70	14.7
Cotton	36.0	45	25.0
Rice	2.0	3	50.0
Maize	0.6	1	66.7
Gram	0.8	1	25.0
Total	100.4	120	19.5

7.21 During 1988-89, emphasis will continue on seed multiplication and distribution programmes for important crops. The private sector will be encouraged to participate actively in the development of seed industry.

Mechanization

7.22 The provincial programmes for reclamation of culturable wasteland through the provision of bulldozers and allied machinery to farmers on hire basis will be continued. An area of about 120 thousand hectares will be developed during 1988-89.

7.23 About 24,000 tractors are expected to be sold during 1988-89, which will bring the total population of operational tractors to 235,000. The use of other farm implements will be encouraged in order to increase agricultural productivity. Facilities for training operators in the use and maintenance of agricultural machinery and implements will be strengthened. The private sector will provide repair and service facilities, and new workshops will be established in the provinces.

Government Storages

7.24 Adequate storage capacity and its proper management is essential for an effective marketing system and implementation of price support programme. Storage facilities in the public sector are provided mainly for wheat, rice and cotton. In 1987-88, 100 thousand tonnes storage capacity was constructed for wheat. In 1988-89, additional 150,000 tonnes open bulk head storage would be constructed under the Pakistan Grain Storage Project. Dilapidated storages of 125 thousand tonnes capacity will be rehabilitated in 1988-89, under the Post Harvest Management Project. By end June 1989 total storage capacity available for wheat, rice and cotton would be 4.33 million tonnes, 0.878 million tonnes and 0.057 million tonnes, respectively. Details are given in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6
Public sector storages for wheat, rice and cotton

Crops	Capacity as on 30-6-1987	Achievement (1987-88)	Target (1988-89)	Total storage capacity available by June 1989
————— Million Tonnes —————				
Wheat	4.080	0.100	0.150	4.330
Rice (RECP)	0.878	—	—	0.878
Cotton (CEC)	0.057	—	—	0.057
Total ..	5.015	0.100	0.150	5.265

Agricultural Research

7.25 In 1987-88, the Provincial and Federal Agricultural Research Institutes approved and released a few high yielding and disease resistant varieties of wheat, rice, cotton, rapeseed and sunflower for cultivation in the irrigated and rainfed areas. The Pakistan Agricultural Research Council acquired exotic germplasm having wide genetic adaptability, in order to strengthen the crop breeding programmes at provincial and federal levels. A gene bank with about 14,000 accessions is being maintained at the National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC). Work on setting up of sugarcane research institute has started at Sujawal in Sind, for evolving improved sugarcane varieties for cultivation in different regions of the country. Some promising tea varieties have been identified for propagation in suitable areas. Techniques for production of virus free seed of potato and sugarcane have been developed. Scientists at NARC have successfully isolated the virus causing hydropericardium disease of poultry and have also produced a vaccine which could be used for its control. Manpower development and training in different disciplines of agriculture were undertaken. In 1987-88, 37 scientists from federal and provincial institutions were sent abroad for higher studies leading to M. Sc. and Ph. D. degrees.

7.26 In 1988-89, screening of exotic germplasm of different crops, vegetables and fruits for high yield, disease resistance, stress tolerance and

other desirable qualities, will be continued. Activities on tea production will be accelerated and processing of black and green tea will be undertaken on laboratory scale. Sugarcane breeding will be undertaken at Sujawal. Research on development of efficient barani crop production system, modification of equipment and implements to improve performance in tillage, seeding and harvesting will be continued. Further studies will be undertaken on fertilizer use efficiency, reclamation management of soils, biological nitrogen fixation and inoculum production for leguminous crops. The breeding programme of cows and buffaloes will be accelerated through establishment of embryo transfer laboratory.

7.27 During 1988-89, 40 scientists from Federal and Provincial Institutes will be sent abroad for higher studies leading to M. Sc. and Ph. D. degrees. In addition 31 facilities for M. Sc. and Ph. D. degree, will be provided at agricultural universities within the country.

7.28 Implementation of the Pakistan Cotton Research and Development Project with major emphasis on improvement of cotton yield and quality of lint will be started. The activities of the project include strengthening of all federal and provincial cotton research institutes, setting up of a Cotton Standards Institute and strengthening of transfer of technology cells at Multan and Sakrand. Research of the use of sex pheromones for control of cotton boll worm will be continued. Pesticides trials will be undertaken to evaluate the effect of different methods of spray on whitefly population.

Agricultural Education

7.29. With the acceleration in the tempo of agricultural development, the requirements of various categories of professionals have been increasing rapidly. Three Agricultural Universities located at Faisalabad, Tandojam and Peshawar, a Faculty of Agriculture at Gomal University, D.I. Khan and Barani Agricultural College Rawalpindi, are producing trained manpower to meet the growing requirement of agriculture and other allied sectors. These institutions admitted 3553 students in all classes in 1987-88 and produced 1193 B.Sc., 731 M.Sc., 23 M. Phil and 6 Ph. D. during 1987-88. The programme for 1988-89, includes admission of 3855 students comprising 2104 B. Sc., 1649 M.Sc., 42 M.Phil and 60 Ph. D. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.10.

7.30 In 1988-89, work on the establishment of Agriculture College at Quetta and College of Agriculture at Bahauddin Zakariya University, will be started. The activities under TIPAN project of NWFP Agriculture University, Peshawar will be continued.

7.31 Six agricultural training institutes located in the provinces are providing inservice training to agricultural extension staff and farmers. The achievement of these institutes during 1987-88 and targets for 1988-89 are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.11.

Agricultural Extension

7.32 The implementation of the "T&V" agricultural extension projects in Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan will be continued during 1988-89, in order to transfer the latest crop production technology to the farmers. The Pakistan Agricultural Research Council will continue implementation of crop maximization programmes to enhance the productivity of wheat, maize and rice. Agricultural extension services in the Islamabad capital territory will be reorganized under PARC and emphasis will be given to the development of an extension model for wider application throughout the country. The physical achievements and targets for agricultural extension services for 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.12.

7.33 The extension components of the Pakistan Cotton Development Project will be implemented by the Punjab and Sind Agriculture Departments in order to improve the yield and quality of cotton. Modern cotton production technology developed at research stations will be transferred to the farmers' fields. This component will cover an area of 442, 000 hectares (20% of the total cotton area) and will be benefit 368,000 farmers. In the project area, recommended dozes of inputs, fertilizers and pesticides will be applied. The project envisages improvement in the yield of seed cotton from 10-15% in Punjab and 107% in Sind over a period of 5 years.

7.34 Area development projects will be continued during 1988-89, for eradication of poppy cultivation from Gadoon Amazai and Dir. The objectives of these projects are to improve the rural infrastructure and to increase the agricultural production of the area. Poppy cultivation will be substituted by wheat, maize, oilseeds, potatoes, fruits and vegetables.

Oilseed Maximization

7.35 In 1987-88, against a total edible oil requirement of 1262 thousand tonnes, local production, mainly from cotton seed and rape/mustard, was about 400 thousand tonnes; a shortfall of about 862 thousand tonnes was met through imports. The share of non-traditional oilseeds (sunflower, soybean and safflower) in domestic oil production was only 2% in 1987-88. The Ghee Corporation of Pakistan has been undertaking promotional work on non-traditional oilseed crops since the mid-seventies. The production of non-traditional oilseeds is estimated at 60 thousand tonnes during 1987-88 and a target of 70 thousand tonnes has been fixed for 1988-89.

7.36 A comprehensive National Oilseed Development Project has recently been approved for implementation by the federal and provincial Governments over a period of 7 years. The project envisages an increase in production of traditional and non-traditional oilseeds through intensification of research and extension activities and supply of agricultural credit to farmers for purchase of essential inputs.

Price Support Programme

7.37 With a view to provide economic incentive to growers, the support/procurement prices of major agricultural crops are reviewed and announced annually, before the sowing season, keeping in view increase in cost of production, domestic prices, incentive for growers, international price trends, stocks, etc. Support prices of all types of seed cotton were increased by Rs. 3 per 40 Kg. for the 1988-89 crop. Prices of different varieties of paddy have also been increased by Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per 40 Kg. for 1988-89. The support price of sugarcane per 40 Kg. at mill gate, has been increased from Rs. 11.79 to Rs. 12.59 for Punjab, Rs. 11.95 to Rs. 12.86 for Sind and Rs. 11.52 to Rs. 12.32 for NWFP, for 1988-89 crop. Similarly, prices of gram and potato have been increased from Rs. 160.50 to Rs. 180.00 and Rs. 44.50 to Rs. 47.00 per 40 Kg., respectively. Support price of wheat, oilseeds and onion for 1988-89 crops will be reviewed and announced at the appropriate time. The support prices of different crops for 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.13.

Animal Husbandry

7.38 Emphasis has been given on increasing the productivity of livestock through genetic improvement by cross-breeding, artificial insemination, embryo transfer technology and maintenance of healthy and well-nourished livestock through better feeding and management practices.

7.39 It is estimated that about 13.6 million tonnes of milk, 621 thousand tonnes of beef, 595 thousand tonnes of mutton, 154 thousand tonnes of poultry meat 56.13, thousand tonnes of wool and 4,471 million eggs would be produced during 1988-89. Physical achievement and targets for livestock products and institutional performance of animal husbandry sub-sector are given in Statistical Appendix Tables 7.14 and 7.15.

Dairy Development

7.40 Dairy development programmes in Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan envisage increase in production through improved collection, storage, processing, marketing of milk, training of livestock owners and provision of essential support services including credit. In Punjab, a dairy development project for small holders and landless livestock holders will be implemented with assistance from International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD).

7.41 There are 25 milk processing plants including 10 based on UHT technology. Ten more UHT plants are at various stages of completion. With the commissioning of all the sanctioned units, the capacity will increase to about one million litres per day.

Meat Production

7.42 In Baluchistan, sheep and goat development programmes are being implemented wherein emphasis has been given to range improvement in Loralai, Zhob and Pishin districts in order to improve the availability of fodder. Fattening units are being set up, where kids and lambs will be fattened for 100 days. In Pattoki Project Area of Punjab, pregnant teddy goats are being distributed among the landless farmers in order to increase meat production. Two lambs are recovered for each goat supplied. Sheep and goat development centre at Rakh Kheriwala (Punjab) will be upgraded through provision of

additional activities. A sheep and goat development scheme will be implemented in the tribal areas of Punjab. Distribution of rams and cooperative sheep farming will be continued in NWFP.

Poultry Development

7.43 During 1988-89, about 3,900 large and scores of small commercial farms will rear 16 million layers and produce 63 million broilers. One hundred and fifteen million day old chicks will be produced by 125 hatcheries during 1988-89 as compared to 114 million produced during 1987-88.

7.44 The existing poultry disease diagnostic facilities will be upgraded and strengthened for new poultry diseases like gumboro, infectious bronchitis and hydropericardium syndrome. Rural poultry which has remained neglected will receive greater attention through establishment of poultry production units. Training will be provided for improving management and feeding practices of poultry. Extension services will be provided at selected locations to increase poultry production.

Animal Health

7.45 Emphasis will be given to control herd infection and contagious diseases through prophylactic measures. The number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are expected to increase from 544 to 550 and 3255 to 3270, respectively, during 1988-89. A scheme will be implemented for study of mycotic diseases and rabies in livestock. Mobile veterinary dispensaries will be provided in Cholistan area. Production of foot and mouth disease vaccine will be enhanced. A Foot and Mouth Disease Research Centre is being set up in Punjab. The sera/vaccines produced by veterinary research institutes was 122 million dozes during 1987-88 and a target of 130 million dozes has been fixed for 1988-89.

7.46 The projects for strengthening of Animal Quarantine Department, Karachi and establishments of Animal Quarantine Stations at Islamabad, Quetta and Multan will be continued.

Livestock Improvement

7.47 Programmes for improvement of livestock through cross-breeding and artificial insemination will be continued. Embryo transfer has been successfully carried out on cattle at the NARC, Islamabad. Research will be continued on improvement of livestock through embryo transfer technology and training in this technique will be provided to the provincial staff at NARC. Embryo transfer technology centres are being established in Punjab and Baluchistan. A comprehensive Livestock Production and Research Institute will be set up at Kherimurat (Attock district) for barani areas. A Buffalo Research Institute will be set up in Punjab.

7.48 Research on nutritional requirement of livestock will be continued. Low cost animal feed has been developed by PARC through upgrading crop residues, agro-industrial by products and poultry litter as protein substitute. Animal feed based on this technology will be supplied to farmers around Islamabad during 1988-89. Studies on the nutritional requirements of buffaloes will be undertaken in Punjab.

Forestry

7.49 During 1988-89, over 220 million trees will be planted. Compact plantation will be carried out on 34,287 hectares and linear plantation on 2,236 avenue Km, while nurseries will be raised on 397 hectares. It is estimated that forests would produce 419 thousand cubic meters of timber and 663 thousand cubic meters of firewood during 1988-89. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.16.

7.50 A Forestry Development Project will be implemented in Sind which aims at improvement of riverine, coastal and irrigated plantations. Social forestry will be emphasized in NWFP, Punjab and Sind. Under this programme, one third of the cost is borne by Government through the supply of subsidized planting material and other services. Plantation of pine trees will be introduced around Khushab. Cultivation of medicinal plants will be undertaken in irrigated plantations of Punjab. Afforestation of uncommanded sand dunes with drip irrigation will be initiated in Punjab. Scrub hill forests in Rawalpindi Division will be rehabilitated.

7.51 Residential facilities will be provided for staff and students at Pakistan Forest Institute (PFI), Peshawar. Short-term training will be provided for gradual change over from conventional methods of forest

exploitation to mechanical operations. Research will be conducted in forest products logging, forestry engineering and management. Research on Paulownia, a fast growing tree with similar characteristics as poplar, will be undertaken at PFI, Peshawar.

7.52 Watershed management activities will be carried out in Dir-Swat area of NWFP and in Azad Kashmir through afforestation, soil conservation and improved management of pastures and grasslands. Watershed management on private waste lands will be taken up in Rawalpindi Division, especially in catchment areas of small dams.

7.53 A pilot unit will be set up by PFI, Peshawar for production of disease free silk seeds.

7.54 National parks, game sanctuaries and game reserves will be maintained for wildlife conservation. A safari park will be developed at Jallo (near Lahore) for preservation of wild animals and birds in their natural environment. Inventory of wildlife resources of Sind will be compiled with special emphasis on survival status of threatened species. Education and research in wildlife management will be undertaken at PFI, Peshawar. Ongoing programmes for wildlife conservation will be continued in all the provinces and new projects initiated in the Northern Areas.

Fisheries

7.55 Aquaculture by the private sector is in the early stages of development. About 80% of the catch comes from marine resources and the rest from inland waters. About 50% of the catch is utilized for preparation of fish meat which serves as an ingredient for poultry feed, a quarter goes for human consumption and the rest is exported. Fish production is expected to increase to 438 thousand tonnes during 1988-89 (Statistical Appendix Table 7.17).

7.56 During 1988-89, construction of fish harbours at Pasni, Gwadar and Korangi and rehabilitation of Karachi Fish Harbour, will be continued. The Fisheries Training Centre at Karachi will continue to impart one year vocational training course to fishermen. A project for promotion of fish marketing and utilization will be initiated with UNDP assistance. Implementation of project for standardization and quality control of fish and fish products will be continued.

7.57 Schemes will be formulated and implemented with ADB assistance under Second Aquaculture Development Project in Punjab, Sind and NWFP. This programme envisages establishment of demonstration fish farms, hatcheries, training centres for fishermen and provision of fisheries extension service. Efforts will also be made to improve and streamline inland fisheries statistics. Culture facilities for tilapia fish will be created to promote aquaculture in saline/brackish waters. Resource assessment studies of Sutlej, Ravi and Haro rivers will be undertaken. Promotion of trout culture will be continued in Kohistan and Chitral districts of NWFP.

S. A. Table 7.1

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1986-87 AND 1987-88

S. No.	Item	Unit	1986-87			1987-88		
			Targets	Achievements	Percent Achievement of the Targets	Targets	Achievements	Percent Achievement of the Targets
1.	Wheat	000 Tonnes	14700	12900	88	15000	12687	85
2.	Rice	"	3616	3486	96	3620	3270	90
	— Basmati	"	1000	936	94	1000	904	90
	— Irri	"	2616	2550	98	2620	2366	90
3.	Maize	"	1067	1111	104	1120	1128	101
4.	Other Cereals	"	618	603	98	600	447	75
5.	Gram	"	615	584	95	617	372	60
6.	Sugarcane	"	34786	30000	86	35000	31239	89
7.	Cotton (Lint)	"	1225 (7200)*	1300 (7640)	106	1311 (7700)	1515 (8900)	116
8.	Oilseeds	"						
	— Rape & Mustard	"	275	213	78	275	213	78
	— Cottonseed	"	2450	2600	106	2622	3030	116
	— Non traditional	"	44	45	102	60	60	100
9.	Potato	"	636	599	94	664	620	93
10.	Onion	"	546	571	105	577	550	95
11.	Milk	"	12200	12198	100	12900	12900	100
12.	Beef	"	567	567	100	595	595	100
13.	Mutton	"	534	534	100	570	570	100
14.	Poultry	"	131	125	95	140	134	96
15.	Eggs	Million Nos.	5236	5093	97	5900	4140	70

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

S. A. Table 7.2**FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION FOR AGRICULTURE SECTOR
FOR 1987-88**

(Million Rupees)

Executing Agency	1987-88		
	Allocation	Utilization	Percent Utilization
1	2	3	4
Federal	1358.565	1348.134	99
Punjab	392.609	250.777	64
Sind	191.273	129.710	68
NWFP	139.691	64.583	46
Baluchistan	103.250	82.746	80
Total:	2185.388	1875.950	86
Subsidy on Fertilizer	1600.000	1616.766	101

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1988-89

Sector : Agriculture

Summary: All Pakistan

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Expenditure during 1986-87	Allocation for 1987-88	Estimated Expenditure during 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89	Percent Change (Col. 6 over Col. 5)
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storages	85.762	83.610	113.980	92.739	(-) 18.6
2.	Agri. Education	174.904	143.684	142.940	118.688	(-) 16.9
3.	(a) Agri. Extension	292.314	438.162	351.551	407.173	15.8
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme	4.055	14.666	32.678	55.902	71.1
4.	Agri. Research	321.860	448.307	463.147	268.485	(-) 42.0
5.	Agri. Marketing	0.756	3.380	0.571	4.014	603.0
6.	Cooperatives	8.280	13.708	8.806	8.713	(- 1.0
7.	Agri. Economics and Statistics	75.113	64.448	63.035	51.399	(-) 18.5
8.	Improved Seed	17.891	32.151	17.135	31.749	85.3
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	19.510	40.594	31.678	28.089	(-) 11.3
10.	Plant Protection	1.479	7.779	6.089	7.188	18.0
11.	Mechanization	37.405	36.808	14.433	41.300	186.1
12.	Soil Conservation	32.684	30.531	28.165	16.374	(-) 41.9
13.	Livestock & Poultry Development	150.164	235.025	142.339	186.056	30.7
14.	Forestry	94.844	105.584	136.874	198.984	45.4
15.	Watershed Management	8.401	17.797	12.680	23.429	34.8
16.	Wildlife	28.359	53.105	41.452	50.838	202.4
17.	Range Management	11.426	7.159	2.015	6.094	202.4
18.	Fisheries	64.571	162.500	86.789	135.807	56.5
19.	Block Allocation for Projects based on NCA's Recommendations	-	-	-	40.941	-
20.	Special Areas	229.000	246.390	179.593	193.84	7.9
	Total:	1658.778	2185.388	1875.950	1967.807	4.9
	Subsidy on Fertilizer:	1561.940	1600.000	1616.766	1401.873	(-) 13.3

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1988-89

Sector : Agriculture
Summary: Federal Programme

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Expenditure during 1986-87	Allocation for 1987-88	Estimated Expenditure during 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89	Percent Change (Col. 6 over Col. 5)
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storages	60.000	50.730	85.730	68.722	(-) 19.8
2.	Agri. Education	171.832	132.982	132.982	104.916	(-) 21.1
3.	(a) Agri. Extension	239.723	321.517	280.677	313.173	11.6
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme	2.653	13.166	32.678	54.902	68.0
4.	Agri. Research	273.430	375.564	414.910	191.089	(-) 53.9
5.	Agri. Marketing	0.756	0.200	—	0.084	—
6.	Cooperatives	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Agri. Economics and Statistics	71.213	59.548	63.035	51.399	(-) 18.5
8.	Improved Seed	1.187	1.000	1.500	1.840	22.7
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	1.565	14.947	14.847	8.237	(-) 44.5
10.	Plant Protection	—	2.000	0.500	2.497	399.4
11.	Mechanization	—	—	—	1.690	—
12.	Soil Conservation	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Livestock & Poultry Development	2.901	6.000	5.718	8.617	50.7
14.	Forestry	36.849	12.339	69.315	80.095	15.6
15.	Watershed Management	6.123	8.000	8.500	17.125	101.5
16.	Wildlife	2.162	2.000	2.075	3.507	69.0
17.	Range Management	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Fisheries	42.719	112.182	56.074	89.711	60.0
19.	Block Allocation for Projects based on NCA's Recommendations	—	—	—	38.941	—
20.	Special Areas	229.000	246.390	179.593	193.845	
	Total:	1142.113	1358.565	1348.134	1230.390	(-) 8.7
	Subsidy on Fertilizer:	1561.940	1600.000	1616.766	1401.873	(-) 13.3

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1988-89

Sector : Agriculture
Summary: All Provinces

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Expenditure during 1986-87	Allocation for 1987-88	Estimated Expenditure during 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89	Percent Change (Col. 6 over Col. 5)
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storages	25.762	32.880	28.250	24.017	(-) 15.0
2.	Agri. Education	3.072	10.702	9.958	13.772	38.3
3.	(a) Agri. Extension	52.591	116.645	70.874	94.000	32.6
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme	1.402	1.500	-	1.000	-
4.	Agri. Research	48.430	72.743	48.237	77.396	60.4
5.	Agri. Marketing	-	3.180	0.571	3.930	588.2
6.	Cooperatives	2.280	13.708	8.806	8.713	(-) 1.1
7.	Agri. Economics and Statistics	3.900	4.900	-	-	-
8.	Improved Seed	16.704	31.151	15.635	29.909	(-) 1.0
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	17.945	25.647	16.831	19.852	17.9
10.	Plant Protection	1.479	5.779	5.589	4.691	(-) 16.0
11.	Mechanization	37.405	36.808	14.433	39.610	174.4
12.	Soil Conservation	32.684	30.531	28.165	16.374	(-) 41.9
13.	Livestock & Poultry Development	147.263	229.025	136.621	177.439	29.9
14.	Forestry	57.995	93.245	67.559	118.889	75.0
15.	Watershed Management	2.278	9.797	4.180	6.304	50.8
16.	Wildlife	26.197	51.105	39.377	47.331	20.2
17.	Range Management	11.426	7.159	2.015	6.094	202.4
18.	Fisheries	21.852	50.318	30.715	46.096	50.1
19.	Others	-	-	-	2.000	-
	Total:	516.665	826.823	527.816	737.417	39.7

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1988-89

Sector : Agriculture

Summary: Punjab

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Expenditure during 1986-87	Allocation for 1987-88	Estimated Expenditure during 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89	Percent Change (Col. 6 over Col. 5)
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storages	20.092	24.750	24.750	10.355	(-) 58.2
2.	Agri. Education	0.676	8.275	6.575	5.700	(-) 13.3
3.	(a) Agri. Extension	20.929	54.415	23.875	37.588	57.4
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Agri. Research	23.596	35.826	27.260	39.672	45.5
5.	Agri. Marketing	—	2.500	0.100	0.100	—
6.	Cooperatives	2.907	7.500	1.862	1.572	(-) 15.6
7.	Agri. Economics and Statistics	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Improved Seed	1.029	1.027	—	—	—
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	15.139	20.010	11.810	10.072	(-) 14.7
10.	Plant Protection	—	2.000	5.179	1.916	(-) 63.0
11.	Mechanization	4.018	2.179	0.411	0.347	(-) 15.6
12.	Soil Conservation	28.236	23.088	23.546	7.500	(-) 68.1
13.	Livestock & Poultry Development	39.133	93.185	32.945	51.900	57.5
14.	Forestry	18.021	48.199	40.198	55.707	38.6
15.	Watershed Management	2.278	4.197	4.180	6.304	50.8
16.	Wildlife	20.114	43.214	34.629	38.095	10.0
17.	Range Management	9.671	4.754	0.869	2.894	233.0
18.	Fisheries	7.168	17.490	12.588	11.300	(-) 10.2
Total:		213.007	392.609	250.777*	281.022**	12.1

*Excludes Rs. 274.587 and Rs. 858.300 million for schemes reflected under Water Resources and Rural Development Sector respectively.

**Excludes Rs. 112.105 million for schemes reflected under Water Resources and Rs. 902.400 million for the schemes reflected under Rural Development Sector.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1988-89

Sector : Agriculture

Summary: Sind

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Expenditure during 1986-87	Allocation for 1987-88	Estimated Expenditure during 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89	Percent Change (Col 6 over Col 5)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Government Storages	5.670	6.630	2.000	8.000	300.0
2.	Agri. Education	1.226	1.150	0.100	2.673	2573.0
3.	(a) Agri. Extension	5.411	27.249	26.949	27.062	0.4
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme	1.402	1.500	—	—	—
4.	Agri. Research	14.101	18.740	17.306	27.470	58.7
5.	Agri. Marketing	—	0.680	0.471	2.330 ¹⁹⁾	394.7
6.	Cooperatives	2.275	1.530	2.512	2.110	(-) 16.0
7.	Agri. Economics and Statistics	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Improved Seed	4.308	11.210	8.505	8.200	(-) 3.6
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	1.806	4.200	4.130	6.250	51.3
10.	Plant Protection	0.629	2.506	0.410	2.075	406.1
11.	Mechanization	30.847	18.087	10.022	10.239	2.2
12.	Soil Conservation	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Livestock & Poultry Development	22.854	48.401	30.268	29.381	(-) 2.9
14.	Forestry	23.545	20.908	14.423	37.890	162.7
15.	Watershed Management	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Wildlife	2.558	2.558	—	3.690	44.1
17.	Range Management	1.183	1.184	1.146	3.000	161.8
18.	Fisheries	11.310	24.740	11.468	13.583	18.4
19.	Others	—	—	—	—	—
	Total :	129.125	191.273*	129.710	183.953**	41.8

*Excludes Rs. 50.696 million for the schemes reflected under water resources sector.

**Excludes Rs. 49.157 million for the schemes reflected under water resources sector.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1988-89

Sector : Agriculture

Summary: NWF.

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Expenditure during 1986-87	Allocation for 1987-88	Estimated Expenditure during 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89	Percent Change (Col. 6 over Col. 5)
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storages	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Agri. Education	1,170	1,227	0,283	1,571	455.1
3.	(a) Agri. Extension	12,295	20,534	14,850	19,898	34.0
	(b) Onseed Maximization Programme	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Agri. Research	10,733	15,177	2,671	7,444	178.7
5.	Agri. Marketing	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Cooperatives	3,098	4,678	4,432	5,031	13.4
7.	Agri. Economics and Statistics	3,900	4,900	—	—	—
8.	Improved Seed	0,802	11,414	0,830	13,999	1586.6
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	1,000	1,437	0,891	3,530	1084.6
10.	Plant Protection	0,850	1,273	—	0,500	—
11.	Mechanization	2,540	8,400	—	10,924	—
12.	Soil Conservation	3,162	6,554	4,414	7,290	39.8
13.	Livestock & Poultry Development	16,320	31,139	19,648	28,080	42.9
14.	Forestry	13,664	19,866	10,396	21,117	103.1
15.	Watershed Management	—	5,600	—	—	—
16.	Wildlife	1,428	2,633	4,091	2,496	(-) 39.0
17.	Range Management	0,572	1,221	—	—	—
18.	Fisheries	2,374	3,588	2,077	9,286	347.1
19.	Block Allocation for Projects based on NCA's Recommendations.	—	—	—	2,000	—
	Total	73,908	139,691	64,583*	133,166**	106.2

* Excludes Rs. 37,494 million utilized during 1987-88 for schemes reflected under Water Resources Sector.

** Excludes Rs. 35,634 allocated for the schemes reflected under Water Resources Sector.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1988-89

Sector : Agriculture
Summary: Baluchistan

(Million Rs.)						
Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Expenditure during 1986-87	Allocation for 1987-88	Estimated Expenditure during 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89	Percent Change (Col. 6 over Col. 5)
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storages	—	1.500	1.500	5.662	277.5
2.	Agri. Education	—	—	3.000	3.828	27.6
3.	(a) Agri. Extension	13.956	14.447	5.200	9.452	81.8
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme	—	—	—	1.000	—
4.	Agri. Research	—	3.000	1.000	2.810	181.0
5.	Agri. Marketing	—	—	—	1.500	—
6.	Cooperatives	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Agri. Economics and Statistics	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Improved Seed	10.565	7.500	6.300	7.710	22.4
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Plant Protection	—	—	—	0.200	—
11.	Mechanization	—	8.142	4.000	18.100	352.5
12.	Soil Conservation	1.286	0.889	0.205	1.584	672.7
13.	Livestock & Poultry Development	68.956	56.300	53.760	68.078	26.6
14.	Forestry	2.765	4.272	2.542	4.175	64.2
15.	Watershed Management	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Wildlife	2.097	2.700	0.657	3.050	364.2
17.	Range Management	—	—	—	0.200	—
18.	Fisheries	1.000	4.500	4.582	11.927	160.3
Total:		100.625	103.250	82.746*	139.276**	68.3

*Excludes Rs. 32.550 million utilized for the schemes reflected under Water Resources Sector.

**Excludes Rs. 24.647 million allocated for schemes reflected under Water Resources Sector.

**ADMISSION AND OUTPUT OF STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURAL
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES**

University/College/Class	Achievement 1987-88		Target 1988-89
	Admission	Output	Admission
(i) University of Agriculture, Faisalabad			
B. Sc.	737	672	706
M. Sc.	943	445	1200
M. Phil.	26	15	26
Ph. D.	58	6	60
Sub-total:	1,764	1,138	1,992
(ii) Sind Agricultural University, Jindōjam			
B. Sc.	600	355	610
M. Sc.	210	140	220
M. Phil.	16	8	16
Sub-total:	826	503	846
(iii) NWFP Agricultural University, Peshawar			
B. Sc.	508	64	567
M. Sc.	230	131	206
Sub-total:	738	195	773
(iv) Faculty of Agriculture, Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan			
B. Sc.	88	60	97
M. Sc.	20	15	23
Sub-total:	108	75	120
(v) Bahawal Agricultural College, Rawalpindi			
B. Sc.	65	42	65
(vi) Agricultural College, Quetta			
B. Sc.	52	—	59
Grand Total:	3,553	1,953	3,855

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

Provinces	Achievements 1987-88	Targets 1988-89
1. PUNJAB:		
(i) Field Assistants qualified.	218	218
(ii) In-service training:		
(a) A.O.	20	60
(b) F.A.	28	68
(iii) Training for Farmers/Malis and other extension staff.	140	350
2. SIND:		
(i) Field Assistants Qualified.	79	80
(ii) In-service training of:		
(a) A.O.	13	16
(b) F.A.	62	68
(iii) Training for Farmers/Malis and other extension staff.	234	255
3. N.W.F.P.:		
(i) Field Assistants Qualified.	51	50
(ii) In-service training of:		
(a) A.O.	89	93
(b) F.A.	313	321
(iii) Training for Farmers/Malis and other extension staff.	125	120
4. BALUCHISTAN:		
(i) Field Assistants Qualified.	25	25
(ii) In-service training of:		
(a) A.O.	55	60
(b) F.A.	132	80
(iii) Training for Farmers/Malis and other extension staff.	NA	NA

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

	Punjab		Sind		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan	
	1987-88 Achievements	1988-89 Targets	1987-88 Achievements	1988-89 Targets	1987-88 Achievements	1988-89 Targets	1987-88 Achievements	1988-89 Targets
1. No. of Directors	5	5	7	7	4	4	2	3
2. No. of Deputy Directors	39	39	14	14	17	17	5	5
3. No. of E.A.D. As/ A.D.As.	85	85	15	23	42	42	13	14
4. No. of Subject Matter Specialists/ Senior Subject Matter Specialists.	55	55	19	41	8	8	16	18
5. No. of Agricultural Assistants/ Agricultural Officers.	471	471	251	251	132	132	12	17
6. Field Assistants.	2864	2864	1,506	1,506	528	528	72	102
7. No. of Adaptive Research Farms.	7	7	5	5	—	—	3	3
8. No. of Demonstration Plots.	4,100	4,100	1,150	1,500	1,520	1,672	361	548
9. Field Assistants to Farm Families ratio under T&V Districts.	1:700	1:700	1:600	1:600	1:800	1:800	1:400	1:400

SUPPORT/PROCUREMENT PRICES FIXED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Crops	1987-88		1988-89	
	per 100 Kgs.	per 40 Kgs.	per 100 Kgs.	per 40 Kgs.
1. WHEAT	206.25	82.50	206.25	82.50
2. RICE (PADDY)				
(i) Basmati	325.00	130.00	337.50	135.00
(ii) Irri-6 (Superior)	147.50	59.00	162.50	65.00
(iii) Irri-6 (F.A.Q.)	137.50	55.00	150.00	60.00
(iv) KS-282, DR-82 and 83 (Superior)	157.50	63.00	175.00	70.00
(v) KS-282, DR-82 & 83 (F.A.Q.)	147.50	59.00	162.50	65.00
3. SEED COTTON				
(i) BSI & NT	462.50	185.00	470.00	188.00
(ii) B-557 and NIAB	482.50	193.00	490.00	196.00
(iii) Sarmast, Qalandri, MS-38, MS-40, MNH-93, Deltapine	517.50	207.00	525.00	210.00
(iv) Desi	433.75	173.50	441.25	176.50
4. OILSEEDS				
(i) Soyabean	400.00	160.00	400.00	160.00
(ii) Sunflower	425.00	170.00	425.00	170.00
(iii) Safflower	350.00	140.00	350.00	140.00
5. SUGARCANE				
(i) Punjab	29.48	11.79	31.48	12.59
(ii) Sind	29.88	11.95	32.15	12.86
(iii) NWFP	28.80	11.52	30.81	12.32
6. VEGETABLES				
(i) Potato	111.25	44.50	117.50	47.00
(ii) Onion	93.75	37.50	93.75	37.50
7. GRAM	401.25	160.50	450.00	180.00

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS/TARGETS FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Products	Unit	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Target)
Milk			
Gross Production	Million Tonnes	12.9	13.6
Available for human consumption	"	10.5	11.1
Meat			
	'000' Tonnes	1299	1370
Beef	"	595	621
Mutton	"	570	595
Poultry	"	134	154
Eggs	Million Numbers	4,140	4,471
Hides	"	5.66	5.77
Skins	"	34.02	35.17
Wool	'000' Tonnes	55.00	56.13

INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SUB-SECTOR

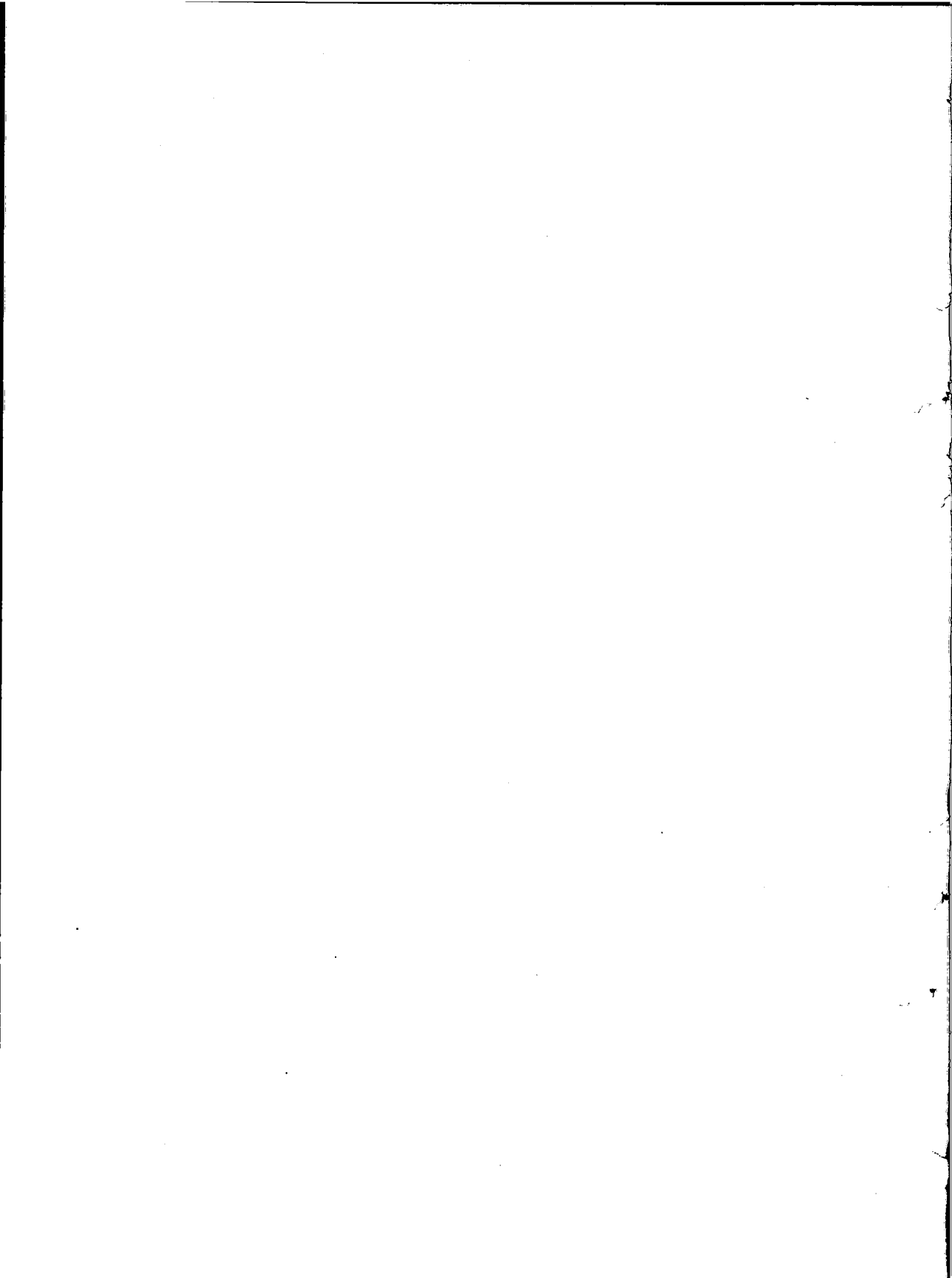
Institution/Activity	Unit	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Target)
Livestock Production Research Centre	Numbers	1	2
Veterinary Research Institute	"	3	4
Disease Diagnostic Laboratories	"	27	30
Veterinary Hospitals	"	544	550
Veterinary dispensaries/centres	"	3,255	3,270
Semen Production Units	"	3	4
Artificial Insemination centres	"	160	165
Artificial Insemination Sub-centres	"	470	490
Sera/Vaccine Produced	Million dozes	122	130
Milk Processing:			
Milk Processing Plants	Numbers	10	20
Butter/Cheese Plants	"	7	9
Ice Cream Plants	"	8	12
Poultry:			
Poultry Research Institutes	Numbers	2	2
Government Poultry Farms	"	36	40
Commercial Layer Farms	"	2,480	2,500
Commercial Broiler Farms	"	1,370	1,400
Breeding Farms	"	72	75
Hatcheries	"	115	125
Processing Units	"	6	7
Feed Mills	"	102	105

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS/TARGES FOR FORESTRY SUB-SECTOR

Activity	Unit	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Target)
Compact Plantation	Hectares	33,000	34,287
Linear Plantation	Ave. Kms.	2,000	2,236
Nursery Raising	Hectares	375	397
Tree Plantation	Million Nos.	180	220
Wood Production from Government Forests	000 Cubic Meters	<u>1055</u>	<u>1,082</u>
Timber	"	410	419
Firewood	"	645	663

S. A. Table 7.17**PERFORMANCE OF FISHERIES SUB-SECTOR**

Activity	Unit	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Target)
Fish Production	000 Tonnes	425	438
Inland	"	80	82
Marine	"	345	356
Fishing Crafts:			
(a) Marine	Numbers	11,050	11,520
Trawlers	"	1,700	1,750
Gillnetters	"	1,400	1,470
Motorized boats	"	4,800	5,100
Sail boats	"	3,150	3,200
(b) Inland	"	15,025	16,030
Motorized boats	"	25	30
Sail boats	"	15,000	16,000
Population of Fishermen	"	233,700	243,000
Marine	"	91,700	93,000
Inland	"	142,000	150,000
Processing Plants	"	44	48
Freezing	"	22	22
Canning	"	11	14
Fishmeal	"	11	12
Exports	Tonnes	<u>22,671</u>	<u>23,100</u>
Frozen Fish	"	22,586	23,000
Canned Fish	"	85	100



CHAPTER 8

WATER RESOURCES

Review of 1987-88

The overall water availability in the system increased by 2.5 MAF (2.3 percent) from 109.72 MAF to 112.22 MAF in 1987-88 (65.71 MAF surface and 46.51 MAF ground water) against the target of 112.33 MAF. Of the total availability in the system nearly 65.71 MAF was available during Kharif and 46.51 MAF during Rabi.

Financial

8.2 A total provision of Rs. 5621 million was made for the Water Sector during 1987-88 of which a sum of Rs. 4749.13 million was utilized. The Federal and Provincial expenditure and allocation on sub-sector basis is summarised below :

TABLE 8.1

Provision and Revised Estimates for 1987-88

Sr. No.	Sub-Sector	Provision 1987-88	1987-88 Revised Estimates	% Utili- zation
A. Federal				
(i)	Irrigation.	1048.37	1067.60	101.8
(ii)	Drainage & Reclamation.	2453.91	2250.99	91.7
(iii)	Flood Control.	150.00	260.00	173.3
(iv)	On-farm Water Management.	185.60	76.50	41.2
(v)	Survey and Investigation and Research.	100.00	112.51	112.5
(vi)	IBP/Tarbela.	200.00	210.50	105.2
(vii)	Misc.	—	—	—
Sub Total (A)		4137.88	3978.10	96.1

B. Provincial			
Punjab	754.97	247.97	32.8
Sind	335.30	214.01	63.8
NWFP	242.81	178.46	73.5
Baluchistan	150.04	130.59	87.0
Total (B)	1483.12	771.03	51.9
Total (A + B)	5621.00	4749.13	84.4

Physical :

8.3 The sub-sector wise physical achievements presented in Table 8.2.

TABLE 8.2

Physical Achievements 1987-88

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Targets 1987-88	Achievements 1987-88	% Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i)	Water Availability	MAF	112.33	112.22	99.9
(ii)	New Irrigated Area	MA	0.51	0.51	100.00
(iii)	Area Protected	MA	0.99	0.58	58.6
(iv)	SCARP Tubewells				
	(a) New	No	1069	944	88.3
(v)	Surface Drains	Km	1083	593	54.8
(vi)	Flood Control				
	(a) Earth Work	MCFT	228	202	88.6
	(b) Stone Work	MCFT	17.4	10.2	58.6
(vii)	Watercourse Improvement				
	(a) Regular	No	1966	2281	116.0
	(b) Crash	No	—	—	—

8.4 An overall provision of Rs. 5621 million was made for the Federal and Provincial water development programmes for the year 1987-88. Against the above provision the revised estimates indicate that utilization will be of the order of Rs. 4749.13 million showing a shortage in utilization by 15.5 percent.

8.5 Sub-sector wise break up of Federal and Provincial revised estimates for 1987-88 is given in Table 8.3.

TABLE 8.3
Sub Sector-Wise detailed expenditure for 1987-88
(Rs. Million)

Sr. No.	Sub-sector	Federal	Provincial	Total
(i)	Irrigation	1067.60	488.52	1556.12
(ii)	Drainage and Reclamation	2250.99	41.64	2292.63
(iii)	Flood Control/Protection	260.00	11.10	271.10
(iv)	Water Management	76.50	211.36	287.86
(v)	Survey Investigation and Research.	112.51	18.41	130.92
(vi)	Miscellaneous	—	—	—
(vii)	IBP/Tarbela	210.50	—	210.50
Total:		3978.10	771.03	4749.13

Review of Federal Programme

8.6 A brief review of the progress achieved is given in the following paragraphs.

IBP/Tarbela

8.7 An amount of Rs. 200 million was allocated for IBP/Tarbela works in 1987-88 against which the expenditure was Rs. 210.5 million. The expenditure, thus exceeded the allocation.

8.8 The physical progress of work relating to Watershed Management, Reservoir Maintenance Facility and Tarbela Resettlement has

been satisfactory. However, planned targets in the antiwaterlogging measures along the link canals could not be achieved due to inadequate financial provision. Progress in the Watershed projects has been satisfactory in the areas of construction of structural control, works, survey and investigation, design drawing for bedwalls, pucca spill ways and retaining walls.

Khanpur & HUB Dams

8.9 Khanpur dam remedial works have been completed. As for the Hub Dam it has been completed in all respects, including remedial works for the safety of the Dam and its efficient performance.

Chashma Right Bank Canal

8.10 Stage-I of the Chashma Right Bank Canal has been completed. Work on Stage-II of the project was initiated. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 250 million was allocated but the expenditure incurred was Rs. 316 million.

Canal Rehabilitation/Remodelling

8.11 An amount of Rs. 300 million was allocated for the Irrigation System Rehabilitation Programme against which the expenditure was Rs. 300 million. The project works included remodelling of irrigation and drainage channels, strengthening of canal banks and improvement of irrigation control structures. Physical targets achieved upto March, 1988 are 2445.8 MCF of earthwork, 4.75 MCF of stone-work and 2.50 MCF of concrete work. Province-Wise details of the physical achievements 1987-88 are shown in statistical Appendix Table 8.1.

On-Farm water Management

8.12 Substantial achievement was made during the period under review. Water was saved by improving-cleaning, remodelling and lining of watercourses and installation of Pucca Nuccas. Precision land levelling increased field application efficiency. The World Bank and Asian Development Bank Assisted Water Management Project phase-II continued during 1987-88.

8.13 An amount of Rs. 287.86 million was utilized against On-Farm Water Management activities in 1987-88 of which Rs. 76.50 million were utilized for the Federal and Rs. 211.36 million for the Provincial Programmes. The province-wise physical targets and achievements during the year is shown in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4
On-Farm Water Management Programme

	1987-88			
	Watercourses		P.L.L.	
	Tar. (No)	Ach. (No)	Tar. (Acres)	Ach. (Acres)
Punjab	942	1596	9778	20493
Sind	150	170	3750	1776
NWFP	447	450	7167	4620
Baluchistan	95	65	600	460
Total :	1634	2281	21295	27349

Review of Provincial Programme (1987-88)

8.14 A total of Rs. 771.03 million was spent on water resources projects in the provinces. The provincial programmes consisted mainly of improvement, re-conditioning, remodelling and extension of the existing irrigation systems. The detailed, financial achievements are given in statistical Appendix Table 8.2. Brief comments on major works in each province are given in the following paragraphs.

Punjab

8.15 Punjab spent about Rs. 248 million on their irrigation works as compared to the allocation of about Rs. 755 million which constitutes 32.8% of total allocation. Nearly 627 miles of canals were remodelled and 98 public tubewells installed. An area of 98415 hectares benefitted as a result of irrigation measures taken by the Punjab Irrigation Department. Details of achievement are given in Statistical Appendix Table 8.3.

Sind

8.16 Against an allocation of Rs. 335.3 million, Rs. 214 million were utilized on the construction of irrigation works. The progress indicates that 34 miles of canals were extended, 55 miles of canals remodelled and 65 miles of canals rehabilitated. Fourteen new irrigation structures were completed. All the efforts made towards efficient and effective utilization of water have resulted in benefitting 3184.5 hectares of land in Sind. Details of achievement are spelled out in Statistical Appendix Table 8.4.

NWFP

8.17 Against an allocation of Rs. 242.8 million an expenditure of Rs. 178.46 million was incurred on the remodelling and rehabilitation of canals. Major works included interalia, installation of about 20 public tubewells, remodelling/rehabilitation of 87.5 miles length of irrigation channels and remodelling/new construction of about 82 irrigation structures etc. The concentrated efforts resulted in benefitting 12872.9 hectares of land. Details of achievement are given in statistical Appendix Table 8.5.

Baluchistan

8.18 During 1987-88, as against an allocation of Rs. 150.05 million, an amount of about Rs. 130.6 million was utilized on various irrigation works which included surveys, investigation and remodelling of irrigation structures. Earth work on small dams of about 15 MCFT remained in progress during the period. The improvement in water utilization has benefitted 10307.2 hectares in Baluchistan. Achievements in various components of the irrigation sub-sector are given in Statistical Appendix Table 8.6.

ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

8.19 The Annual Plan 1988-89 reflects the policies and strategies of the 7th Five Year Plan and the Four Year Reclamation Plan for control of waterlogging & salinity. The main elements of the envisaged strategies are :

- (i) A pragmatic approach for solving the problem of waterlogging and salinity both by preventive and curative measures.

- (ii) Better management, conservation and control of water by relying on programmes such as canal remodelling, rehabilitation and lining, Command Water Management, On-Farm Water Management and Flood Control Programmes; and
- (iii) Extension of Irrigation to new areas particularly in NWFP, Northern areas, Baluchistan & FATA by executing projects like CRBC Phase-II and Pat Feeder, Small Irrigation Schemes, Canal remodelling and Integrated Valley development etc.

8.20 With a view to materialise the above objectives an amount of Rs. 2966.344 million has been allocated. Agency-wise & sub-sector-wise financial distribution is shown in Statistical Appendix Table 8.7 and 8.8 respectively. Within the given amount the allocations manifest the priorities of the programmes which are briefly described in subsequent paragraphs.

8.21 The proposed annual programme envisages an increase of 2.54 MAF (1.44 MAF from surface water sources such as watercourse improvement canal remodelling & small irrigation schemes and 1.1 MAF from groundwater, the bulk of which will come from private tubewells) from 112.22 MAF in 1987-88 to 114.76 MAF in 1988-89, installation of 640 SCARP tubewells, transfer of 20 public tubewells and protection to 0.23 million hectare disastrously waterlogged area. In addition, surface drains involving 500 Million Cubic Feet Earth Work will be remodelled and new surface drains excavated and tile drainage network extended to an additional area of 15216 HA (37,600 acres). About 1500 watercourses are expected to be improved whereas the precisely levelled area will be of the order of 7140.2 hectares. The impact of increased water availability would be primarily to increase intensity. It is also estimated that about 0.29 million hectares additional area will be brought under irrigation. Details of physical targets for 1988-89 may be seen in Statistical Appendix Table 8.9.

8.22 Some of the main programmes and projects to be implemented are described below :

Waterlogging and Salinity Control Programme

8.23 Drainage & Reclamation would continue to receive the bulk of the allocation of the Water Sector. An amount of Rs. 1631.202 million which

constitutes 54.4% of the total allocation has been provided to WAPDA for this programme. During the year seven on-going projects in Punjab, five in Sind, two in NWFP and one in Baluchistan would be continued. Under the new programme a few projects are likely to be initiated.

Irrigation System Rehabilitation Programme

8.24 Rehabilitation and remodelling work is under implementation in all provinces under the IDA and USAID assisted Phase-I Programme. Phase-I of the programme will be dove-tailed with Phase-II which would continue through the year. The programme mainly consists of earthwork to strengthen the banks, provide free board, silt clearance, bank protection, brick lining of the tail reaches to provide more reliable water supply to the tail users in selected canal systems alongwith rehabilitation of surface drains and related structures.

Chashma Right Bank Canal

8.25 Stage-I of Chashma Right Bank Canal has been completed and work on Stage-II will continue with the assistance of ADB during the year. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 160.126 million has been allocated.

Pat Feeder Canal Project

8.26 The work on the project started in 1987-88 and will continue with greater momentum in 1988-89 with an increased financial provision of Rs. 110.694 million. The project is being assisted by ADB.

Command Water Management Project

8.27 The programme envisages rehabilitation of about 127 Km of irrigation canals and lining of those distributaries which carry discharges upto 30 cusecs. It also provides for drainage to control the watertable in the command areas. Another major component of this programme is improvement of water courses. It involves, coordination between Provincial Irrigation and Agriculture Departments and the beneficiaries. About 231 watercourses will be renovated and commissioned with 25% lining in the brackish water and highly sandy areas. An amount of Rs. 111.217 million has been allocated for this programme for 1988-89 with assistance from IDA/USAID.

On-Farm Water Management

8.28 It is an on-going programme with the assistance of the World Bank, USAID and the Asian Development Bank. The major projects which would be implemented during the year are OFWM Project-II, and OFWM Fourth Drainage Project. The physical targets include improvement and lining of about 1269 watercourses, precision land levelling of 7140.2 hectares, training of 1862 farmers over 2051 demonstration plots. An amount of Rs. 223.708 million has been allocated for this programme. OFWM extension programme launched in Sind is to cover about 2000 watercourses in the next five years. Similar programme in Punjab is to be launched.

Flood Protection Programme

8.29 To protect infrastructure, valuable agricultural land, lives and property of the people from the devastation of floods a block provision of Rs. 136.418 million has been placed at the disposal of the Federal Flood Commission for the year 1988-89. This amount will be further allocated by the Federal Flood Commission among various provinces and areas for meeting their needs in the Flood Control sector.

Survey, Investigation & Research

(a) WAPDA

8.30 Survey, Investigation and research is a continuing activity of WAPDA. During the year the work will continue on important projects such as lower Indus Water Management and Reclamation Research Project, International Waterlogging and Salinity Institute, Alluvial Channel Observation Project, Water Resources Development and Management in Baluchistan, Gomal Zam Project, and Groundwater exploration in the desert areas of Pakistan. Study on medium term investment plan has been initiated with the assistance of UNDP funds. An amount of Rs. 104.904 million has been allocated.

(b) Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)

8.31 The PMD will provide data and information relating to agricultural meteorology, weather and climatic forecasts during the year. The

programme includes procurement of remote recording equipment related to Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics, Data processing Centre, pilot balloon observatory, Agromet Centres-Agromet Stations, modernization project, seismic observations etc. An amount of Rs. 7.099 million has been allocated for the projects in the Water Sector.

(c) Survey of Pakistan

8.32 The Survey of Pakistan provides the basic topographic contour survey for planning Water Resources Development projects. The programme includes construction of multipurpose geodetic survey marks, length standardization laboratory, construction of bachelor's hostel and some other minor construction works. An amount of Rs. 3.155 million has been allocated for the year 1988-89.

Special Areas

(a) FATA

8.33 The programme includes small Irrigation schemes, groundwater tubewells, small dams and flood protection projects. An amount of Rs. 74.041 million has been allocated to carry out the development programme in FATA.

(b) AJ&K

8.34 There is only one on-going scheme namely protection of land erosion by Sukater and Mahl Nullah. Other major new schemes include irrigation facilities in Andrel area, control of land erosion in Azad Kashmir and Irrigation in Azad Kashmir through small channels. An amount of Rs. 15.818 million has been allocated.

(c) Northern Areas

8.35 An allocation of Rs. 12.733 million has been made for small irrigation schemes in the Northern Areas.

S. A. Table 8.1

**IRRIGATION SYSTEM REHABILITATION PROJECT
PHYSICAL PROGRESS**

(Million Cubic Feet)

Province	Project	During 1986-87	During last quarter	During 1987-88	%age
IDA-FUNDED SCHEMES					
Punjab	1160	126.2	6.5	1132.0	98
Sind	850	104.4	21.7	847.8	99
NWFP.	23	3.0	0.1	22.7	99
Baluchistan	57	17.0	4.4	60.9	107
Total:	2090	250.6	32.7	2063.4	99
STONWORK					
NWFP.	4.2	0.18	—	2.84	67
Baluchistan	1.2	0.12	—	1.13	94
Total:	5.4	0.30	—	3.90	73
CONCRETE					
NWFP.	1.4	0.08	0.04	1.13	80
Baluchistan	0.9	0.04	0.02	0.61	68
Total:	2.3	0.12	0.06	1.74	75
USAID-FUNDED SCHEMES					
Earthwork					
Punjab	355	21.8	1.3	218.7	62
Sind	261	44.9	20.8	152.1	58
NWFP	10	3.9	0.9	11.1	111
Baluchistan	15	0.2	—	1.1	7
Total:	641	70.8	23.0	383.0	60
Stenowork					
NWFP.	1.7	0.28	0.25	0.73	43
Baluchistan	0.1	—	0.01	0.06	60
Total:	1.8	0.28	0.26	0.79	44

(Million Cubic Feet)

Province	Project	During 1986-87	During last quarter	During 1987-88	%age
	Concrete				
NWFP.	0.6	0.14	0.22	0.45	75
Baluchistan	0.3	0.19	—	0.31	100
Total:	0.9	0.33	0.22	0.76	84

TOTAL IDA AND USAID FUNDED SCHEMES

	Earthwork				
Punjab	1515	148.0	7.8	1350.7	90
Sind	1111	149.3	42.5	999.9	90
NWFP.	33	6.9	1.0	33.8	102
Baluchistan	72	17.2	4.4	62.0	86
Total:	2731	321.4	55.0	2445.8	90

	Stenowork				
NWFP.	5.9	0.46	0.25	3.56	60
Baluchistan	1.3	0.15	0.01	1.19	92
Total:	7.2	0.61	0.26	4.75	66

	Concrete				
NWFP.	1.5	0.22	0.26	1.58	105
Baluchistan	1.2	0.23	0.02	0.92	77
Total:	2.7	0.45	0.11	2.50	92

(a) Extension and Remodelling of open drains.	Miles	155	125	60
(b) Area protected of open drains.	Sq. Mile	18810	15000	7500
(c) Area protected.	M.A.	0.13	0.11	0.4

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1987-88 AND ALLOCATION FOR 1988-89

Sector/Sub-sector	Federal		Punjab		Sind		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Total Prov.		Federal & Prov. Total ADP 1988-89	
	Revised Estimates 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	R.E. 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	R.E. 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	R.E. 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	R.E. 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	R.E. 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	R.E. 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89
/Tarbela	210.500	147.538	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	210.500	147.538
ization	1067.603	722.57	38.304	271.528	176.869	267.591	154.35	201.413	118.997	125.825	488.520	866.357	1556.123	1589.214
inage and clamation	1067.603	1631.202	34.703	43.871	6.94	10.910	--	--	--	--	41.643	54.781	2292.629	1685.983
od Control	260.000	136.418	--	--	11.100	0.95	--	--	--	--	11.100	0.950	271.100	137.368
.W.M. + T.W. sidy	76.503	223.708	174.961	32.177	13.000	9.595	11.797	17.595	11.6	14.25	211.358	73.617	287.861	297.325
vey Investiga- n and Research	112.512	104.908	--	4.75	6.100	15.663	12.31	15.39	--	--	18.41	35.803	130.922	140.711
Total:	3978.104	2966.344	247.968	352.326	214.009	304.709	178.457	234.398	130.597	140.075	771.031	1031.508	4749.135	3998.139

*Federal Irrigation Program includes;

- (i) Surface Water.
- (ii) Command Water Manage.
- (iii) Meteorological Deptt.
- (iv) Survey of Pakistan.
- (v) Special areas.
- (vi) Canal Rehabilitation.

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1987-88 AND TARGETS
FOR 1988-89**

(WATER RESOURCES)

PUNJAB

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets 1987-88	Achievement 1987-88	Targets	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. SURVEY & INVESTIGATION						
(a)	Reconnaissance Survey	Sq. Mile	20	40	—	
(b)	Topographic Survey	"	36	60	—	
(c)	Detailed investigation (Dam sites)	No.	6	3	—	
(d)	Investigation for surface water development schemes	No.	6	—	—	
(e)	Others	—	—	—	—	
2. IRRIGATION						
(a)	Extension of Canals	Mile	75	15	6	
(b)	Remodelling of Canals	"	681	627	195	
(c)	Rehabilitation of Canals	"	475	250	10	
(d)	Enlargement of canals	No.	—	—	—	
(e)	Remodelling of structures	"	59	40	15	
(f)	New structure	"	22	20	15	
(g)	Residential Accommodation	"	5	10	9	
(h)	Metalled road	Sq. ft.	59	—	—	
(i)	Public Tubewells	No.	100	98	24	
(j)	Small Dams (E/works)	"	1	2 in Progress	2 in Progress	
(k)	Pumping stations	"	—	—	—	
(l)	Subsidised tubewells	"	—	—	—	
(m)	Cropped area benefited					
	(i) Surface Water	Acre	227000	230000	75000	
	(ii) Ground Water	"	6295	13000	3000	
3. DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION						
(a)	Extension and Remodelling of open drains	Mile.	155	125	60	
(b)	Area protected	Sq. Mile	18810	15000	7500	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(c) Strengthening/restoration	Mile	340	250	150	
	(d) Structures	No.	200	150	60	
4.	FLOOD PROTECTION					
	(a) Extension of Flood embankment	Mile	10	8	—	
	(b) Stone pitching	Mcft.	2	1.60	—	
	(c) Strengthening/restoration	Mile	—	—	—	
	(d) Structures	No.	11	9	—	
	(e) Earth-work	Mcft.	11	9	—	
5.	WATER MANAGEMENT					
	(a) Watercourse improved	No.	—	1596	1240	
	(b) Watercourse cleaned	"	—	—	—	
	(c) Watercourse improvement under (Crash Programme)	"	—	—	—	
	(d) Precision land levelling	Acre	—	20493	17800	
	(e) Others	No.	—	1386	1413	
6.	REQUIREMENT OF MATERIAL AND MANPOWER					
	(a) Employment of Engineers					
	(b) Cement	ton	520	440	40	
	(c) Bricks	lack	8	6	1	
	(d) Re-inforeing structural steel	ton	2	4	1	
	(e) Blind pipe and stainer	ft.	5500	18000	2000	
	(f) Timber	cft.	100	1000	10	
7.	PLANT & MACHINERY					
	(a) Drilling Rigs	No.	—	—	—	
	(b) Pumps	No.	—	98	8	
	(c) Draglines	"	—	—	—	
	(d) Dozer	"	—	—	—	
	(e) Scraper	"	—	—	—	
	(f) Compressor	"	—	—	—	
	(g) Hy. Excavator	"	—	—	—	

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1987-88 AND
TARGETS FOR 1988-89**

(WATER RESOURCES)

SIND

Sr. No.	Sub-sector	Unit	Targets 1987-88	Achievement 1987-88	Targets 1988-89	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. SURVEY & INVESTIGATION						
(a)	Reconnaissance Survey	Sq. Mile	200	200	150	
(b)	Topographic Survey	"	50	50	—	
(c)	Detailed investigation (Dam sites)	No.	—	—	—	
(d)	Investigation for surface water development schemes	No.	—	—	—	
(e)	Others (hydrological)	Sq. Mile	20% Bal. Work Job.	20% Bal. Work Job completed	—	Pertains to Kotri Barrage
2. IRRIGATION						
(a)	Extension of Canals	Miles	34.24	34.34	40.54	
(b)	Remodelling of Canals	"	86.20	55.10	590.20	
(c)	Rehabilitation of Canals	"	216.00	65.00	256.00	
(d)	Enlargement of canals	No.	5	—	—	
(e)	Remodelling of structures	"	29	10	61	
(f)	New structure	"	124	14	1751	(Including model of Kotri Barrage)
(g)	Residential Accommodation	"	147	37	192	
(h)	Metalled road	Sq. Ft.	11.27 Miles	11.27 Miles	—	
(i)	Public Tubewells	No.	—	—	—	
(j)	Small Dams (E/works)	Mcf (i) E/W (ii) S/W	0.116 0.26	0.116 0.026	—	
(k)	Pumping stations	No.	—	—	—	
(l)	Subsidised tubewells	No.	15	9	10	
(m)	Cropped area benefited:					
	(i) Surface Water	Acres	7863	7863	107126	
	(ii) Ground Water	Acres	—	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION						
(a)	Extension and Remodelling of open drains	Miles	453.42	299.54	369.04	
(b)	Area protected	M.A.	0.728	0.646	0.614	
(c)	Strengthening/restoration	Miles	11.25	—	27.47	
(d)	Structures	No.s	1169	1268	1133	
4. FLOOD PROTECTION						
(a)	Extension of Flood embankment	Miles	12.0	12.0	4.187	
(b)	Stone pitching	"	5.81	4.56	19.25	
(c)	Strengthening/restoration	"	11.25	—	34.245	
(d)	Structures	Nos.	4	4	32	5.5% Balance completed in Gudu Barrage
(e)	Earth-work	Wcft.	92.826	23.55	157.33	
5. WATER MANAGEMENT						
(a)	Watercourse improved	No.	—	170	—	
(b)	Watercourse cleaned	"	—	—	—	
(c)	Watercourse improvement under (Crash Programme)	"	—	—	—	
(d)	Precis on land levelling	Acres	—	—	—	
(e)	Others					
6. REQUIREMENT OF MATERIAL AND MANPOWER						
(a)	Employment of Engineers	Nos.	—	—	—	
(b)	Cement	tons	—	—	—	
(c)	Bricks	lacks	—	—	—	
(d)	Re-inforeing structural steel	tons	—	—	—	
(e)	Blind pipe and stainer	ft.	—	—	—	
(f)	Timber	cft.	—	—	—	
7. PLANT & MACHINERY						
(a)	Drilling Rigs	No.	—	—	—	
(b)	Pumps	Nos.	—	—	—	
(c)	Draglines	"	4	1	4	
(d)	Dozer (D-8) (D-7)	"	4 4	1 —	3 4	
(e)	Scraper	"	74	—	74	
(f)	Compressor	"	—	—	—	
(g)	Hy. Excavator	"	—	—	—	

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1987-88
AND TARGETS FOR 1988-89**

(WATER RESOURCES)

N.W.F.P.

Sr. No.	Sub-sector	Unit	Targets 1987-88	Achievement 1987-88	Targets 1988-89	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. SURVEY & INVESTIGATION						
(a)	Reconnaissance Survey	Sq. Mile	27	24	11	
(b)	Topographic Survey	"	—	—	—	
(c)	Detailed investigation (Dam sites)	No.	2	2	3	
(d)	Investigation for surface water development schemes	"	—	—	1	
(e)	Others		—	—	—	
2. IRRIGATION						
(a)	Extetsion of Canals	Miles	1.4	1.4	4	
(b)	Remodelling of Canals	"	2.75	2.0	7	
(c)	Rehabilitation of Canals	"	102.5	85.5	67.20	
(d)	Enlargement of canals	No.	—	—	—	
(e)	Remodelling of structures	"	48	36	45	
(f)	New structure	"	50	46	50	
(g)	Residential Accommodation	"	6	6	8	
(h)	Metalled road	Sq. ft.	—	—	—	
(i)	Public Tubewells	No.	23	20	32	
(j)	Small Dams (E/works)	Mcf	—	—	—	
(k)	Pumping stations	No.	—	—	—	
(l)	Subsidised tubewells	No.	—	—	—	
(m)	Cropped area benefited					
	(i) Surface Water	Acres	28335	28785	182298	
	(ii) Ground Water	"	3450	3000	4800	
3. DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION						
(a)	Extension and Remodelling of open drains	Miles	—	—	—	
(b)	Area protected	M.A.	—	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(c)	Strengthening/restoration	Miles	—	—	—	
(d)	Structures	Nos.	—	—	—	
4.	FLOOD PROTECTION					
(a)	Extension of Flood embankment	Miles	—	—	—	
(b)	Stone pitching	"	—	—	—	
(c)	Strengthening/restoration	"	—	—	—	
(d)	Structures	Nos.	—	—	—	
(e)	Earth-work	Mcft.	—	—	—	
5.	WATER MANAGEMENT					
(a)	Watercourse improved	No.	447	450	434	
(b)	Watercourse cleaned	"	—	—	—	
(c)	Watercourse improvement under (Crash Programme)	"	—	—	—	
(d)	Precision land levelling	"	7167	4620	2096	
(e)	Water storage tanks	Nos.	3	7	12	
(f)	Sprinkler/Trile Irri. trails	"	26	26	—	
6.	REQUIREMENT OF MATERIAL AND MANPOWER					
(a)	Employment of Engineers	Nos.	12	10	12	
(b)	Cement	tons	11000	10000	11500	
(c)	Bricks	lacks	—	—	—	
(d)	Re-inforeing structural steel	tons	70	65	80	
(e)	Blind pipe and stainer	ft.	—	—	—	
(f)	Timber	cft.	—	—	—	
7.	PLANT & MACHINERY					
(a)	Drilling Rigs	No.	—	—	—	
(b)	Pumps	Nos.	—	—	—	
(c)	Draglines	"	—	—	—	
(d)	Dozer	"	—	—	—	
(e)	Scraper	"	—	—	—	
(f)	Compressor	"	—	—	—	
(g)	Hy. Excavator	"	—	—	—	

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1987-88
AND TARGETS FOR 1988-89**

(WATER RESOURCES)

BALUCHISTAN

Sr. No.	Sub-sector	Unit	Targets 1987-88	Achievement 1987-88	Targets 1988-89	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. SURVEY & INVESTIGATION						
(a)	Reconnaissance Survey	Sq. Mile	300	200	300	
(b)	Topographic Survey	"	200	150	250	
(c)	Detailed investigation (Dam sites)	No.	5.	2	2	
(d)	Investigation for surface water development schemes	"	—	—	—	
(e)	Others					
2. IRRIGATION						
(a)	Extension of Canals	Miles	15	15	—	
(b)	Remodelling of Canals	"	11	9	3	
(c)	Rehabilitation of Canals	"	3	3	5	
(d)	Enlargement of canals	No.	1	1	—	
(e)	Remodelling of structures	"	5	5	30	
(f)	New structure	"	41	41	40	
(g)	Residential Accommodation	"	3	3	2	
(h)	Metalled road	Sq. ft.	30,000	30,000	—	
(i)	Public Tubewells	No.	35	25	—	
(j)	Small Dams (E/works)	Mcf	15	15	—	
(k)	Pumping stations	No.	—	—	—	
(l)	Subsidised tubewells	No.	—	—	—	
(m)	Cropped area benefited :					
	(i) Surface Water	Acres	30,000	25,000	—	
	(ii) Ground Water	"	475	450	25	
3. DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION						
(a)	Extension and Remodelling of open drains	Miles	32	26	11	
(b)	Area protected	M.A.	0.13	0.11	0.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(c) Strengthening/restoration	Miles	—	—	—	
	(d) Structures	No.	—	—	—	
4.	FLOOD PROTECTION					
	(a) Extension of Flood embankment	Miles	10	8	15	
	(b) Stone pitching	"	8.00	6.00	12	
	(c) Strengthening/restoration	"	5.00	9	9	
	(d) Structures	Nos.	—	—	—	
	(e) Earth-work	Mcft.	8	6	3	
5.	WATER MANAGEMENT					
	(a) Watercourse improved	No.	95	65	224	
	(b) Watercourse cleaned	"	5	5	—	
	(c) Watercourse improvement under (Crash Programme)	"	—	—	—	
	(d) Precision land levelling	Acres	600	460	1600	
	(e) Others					
6.	REQUIREMENT OF MATERIAL AND MANPOWER					
	(a) Employment of Engineers	Nos.				
	(b) Cement	tons	350	320	90	
	(c) Bricks	lacks	1.8	1.5	0.7	
	(d) Re-inforeing structural steel	tons	28	28	6	
	(e) Blind pipe and stainer	ft.	6000	6000	280	
	(f) Timber	cft.	—	—	—	
7.	PLANT & MACHINERY					
	(a) Drilling Rigs	No.	—	—	—	
	(b) Pumps	Nos.	—	—	—	
	(c) Draglines	"	—	—	—	
	(d) Dozer	"	—	—	—	
	(e) Scraper	"	—	—	—	
	(f) Compressor	"	—	—	—	
	(g) Hy. Excavator	"	—	—	—	

AGENCY WISE ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1988-89

Agency	Revised	Allocation	%age increase/ decrease
I. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT			
(a) IBP/Tarbela	210.500	147.538	-30
(b) WAPDA	2700.344	2012.969	-25.5
(c) Remaining	860.000	469.283	-46
(d) Ministry of Water and Power (Total)	3770.844	2629.790	-30
(e) Other agencies	207.260	336.554	+62
Sub-Total (Federal):	3978.104	2966.344	-25.5
II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT			
(A) Baluchistan			
(a) Irrigation & Power Deptt.	118.797	140.075	+ 17.9
(b) Agriculture Deptt. (OFWM)	11.6	14.25	+ 22.8
Sub-Total (Baluchistan):	130.597	154.325	+ 18.2
(B) N.W.F.P.:			
(a) Irrigation and Power Deptt.	166.66	234.398	+ 40.6
(b) Agriculture Deptt.	11.797	17.595	+ 49.1
Sub-Total (N.W.F.P.):	178.457	251.993	+ 41.2
(C) SIND			
(a) Irrigation and Power Deptt.	201.009	304.709	+ 51.6
(b) Agriculture Deptt.	13.000	9.595	- 26.2
Sub-Total (Sind):	214.009	314.304	+ 46.9
(D) PUNJAB			
(a) Irrigation and Power Deptt.	73.007	352.326	+ 382.6
(b) Agriculture Deptt.	174.94	32.177	- 81.6
Sub-Total (Punjab):	247.968	384.503	+ 20.1
Total Provinces:	771.031	1031.508	+ 32.8
G. Total:	4749.135	4381.571	- 7.7

SUB-SECTOR WISE (FEDERAL) DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1988-89

(Rs. Million)

Sr. No.	Name of Sub-sector	Total PSDP	Allocation for 1988-89	
			Own Res:	For: Aid
			PEC	
1.	Indus Basin/Tarbela	147.538	0.000	66.699
2.	Flood Control Programme	136.418	0.000	48.742
3.	Canal Rehabilitation Project	221.630	0.000	221.647
4.	Command Water Management	111.218	0.000	111.218
5.	WAPDA			
	(i) Chashma Right Bank Canal	160.126	0.000	135.000
	(ii) Khanpur Dam (Remedial)	0.038	0.000	0.000
	(iii) Accelerated Programme	1631.202	0.000	492.16
	(iv) General Investigation	104.908	0.000	27.516
	(v) Pat Feeder Canal	110.694	0.000	93.24
	(vi) Material Testing Lab.	6.001	0.000	0.000
6.	OFWM/Tubewell subsidy	223.708	0.000	210.846
7.	Meteorological Services	7.099	1.4	2.225
8.	Survey of Pakistan	3.155	0.000	0.000
9.	Special Areas	102.592	0.800	0.000
	Total:	2966.344	2.200	1909.540

TARGETS/ACHIEVEMENTS 1987-88 PHYSICAL TARGETS 1988-89

Item	Unit	Targets 1987-88	Expected Achievements 1987-88	Excess (+) Shortfall (-)	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Water availability (cumulative)	MAF	112.77	112.22	-05	114.76
2. Additional area to be irrigated (estimated)	MA	0.513	0.52	-	0.71
3. Disastrous Area Protected	MA	0.626	0.5	-20	0.57
4. SCARP Tubewells	No	839	852	+ 1.5	640
5. Surface drains:					
a. Punjab	MCFT	138	170	+ 23.2	140
b. Sind		341	292	-14.4	360
6. Tile drains	Acre	30,000	27637	- 8	37,600
7. Flood Control E/W	MCFT	122	160	+ 31	141
8. Watercourses	No	1143	1140	-	1500
9. Precision land levelling	Acre	14750	14700	-	17630

CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRY

REVIEW OF 1987-88

Financial

9.1 Against allocation of Rs. 362.42 million utilization is estimated at Rs. 266.65 million showing an achievement of 74 per cent. The details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 9.1. A summarised statement of overall agency wise break up of allocation and utilization for 1987-88 is presented in Table 9.1.

TABLE 9.1

Financial Allocation & Utilization 1987-88

(Rs. Million)

Executing Agency	1987-88		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
Federal (including Special areas).	195.23	119.90	61
Punjab	47.53	44.53	94
Sind	34.36	40.74	119
NWFP	64.000	54.75	86
Baluchistan	21.300	6.73	32
Total (Industry)	362.42	266.42	74

Review of Federal Public Sector

9.2 During 1987-88, an allocation of Rs. 195.23 million from PSDP and Rs. 1128 million from Public Corporations (Outside PSDP was earmarked. The estimated achievements, however, are reported to be only 68 per cent and 14.2 per cent respectively. A summarised picture of federal allocations and utilization is presented in Table 9.2.

TABLE 9.2
Federal Allocation and Utilization (1987-88)

Sector/sub-sector	1987-88		% Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization (Revised Estimates)	
PSDP	195.23	132.038	68
Public Sector Corporations (Outside Budget)	1128.00	160.240	14
Total (Federal)	1323.23	292.278	22

9.3 The shortfall of 32 per cent in PSDP utilization was mainly attributable to less utilization in Export Processing Zone, Pakistan Security Printing Corporation, and Technical Training Projects.

9.4 As regards semi public sector investment programme (Public Corporations), only Rs. 160.3 million were utilized against the allocation of Rs. 1128.0 million showing a shortfall of 86 per cent. Corporation wise performance in semi-public sector investment programme is given in Table 9.3.

TABLE 9.3
Public Sector Enterprises Allocation and Utilization
(Rs. Million)

Corporations	1987-88		% Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
State Cement Corp.	743	12.33	2
State Engg. Corp.	155	—	—
FCCCP	13	6.38	51
PACO	296	35.71	12
NFC	102	54.82	54
PASMIC	—	51.00	—
Total (Public Sector Enterprises)	1128	160.24	14.2

9.5 The above statement indicates that the shortfall in the Public Sector Enterprises (PSE) was mainly due to less utilization in almost all the corporations. Against the allocation of Rs. 155 million for State Engineering Corporation, no expenditure was incurred as the commercial bids for third country supplies for Heavy Electrical Complex (HEC) were opened on June 30, 1988. Against Rs. 743 million allocated to State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (SCCP) for modernization of Cement Plants, only preliminary expenditure of Rs. 12.332 million (2%) prior to the loan effectiveness was incurred. It could not be fully utilized due to delay in signing of subsidiary loan agreement with the World Bank which became effective in June 1988. PACO incurred an expenditure of only Rs. 35.7 million on Suzuki Automobile Project and BMR of Naya Daur Motors Limited. Also Rs. 54.8 million only against the allocation of Rs. 102 million, were spent on Hazara phosphate and Pakistan Fertilizer Industry Rehabilitation project.

9.6 The utilization of funds and physical progress of some selected major projects during 1987-88 is briefly discussed below:—

- (i) *Heavy Electrical Complex*.—The project entitled “Heavy Electrical Complex” Kot Najeebullah, District Abbottabad, NWFP aims at manufacturing power transformers of 132 KV/66 KV in the range of 6.3 MVA to 40 MVA. On attaining full production, the factory will be able to manufacture 148 pieces totalling 2886 MVA transformers. A provision of Rs. 12.9 million was made in the Budget and Rs. 155 million from Outside budget. Rs. 24.29 million are expected to be spent from PSDP. Contract between State Engineering Corporation and WAPDA/KESC has been signed to lift 70% products of Heavy Electrical Complex. Preliminary factory design has been approved by State Engineering Corporation. Commercial bids for third country supplies for HEC were opened on June 30, 1988. The finalization of commercial bids is being processed.
- (ii) *SSP Plant, Haripur*.—The project which will be capable of producing 90,000 metric tonnes of SSP per annum. During 1987-88, Rs. 55.125 million are estimated to be spent from own resources of public corporations including Rs. 24 million out of bridge financing. The project is scheduled to be completed by December, 1988. Progress by end June, 1988 is estimated at 81 per cent.

Special Areas

9.7 Allocation and utilization of funds in the special areas is tabulated in Table 9.4.

TABLE 9.4

Special Areas Allocation and Utilization for 1987-88

Sl. No.	Areas	1987-88		(Million Rs.)
		Allocation	Utilisation	% Utilization
(i)	Azad Kashmir	20.00	16.00	80
(ii)	Northern Areas	5.00	3.80	76
(iii)	FATA/DC	15.08	0.13	0.86
Total (Special Areas)		40.08	19.93	50

9.8 In Azad Kashmir, with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 16 million, the following schemes were completed.

- (i) Setting up of 10 women industrial schools;
- (ii) Establishment of five sales emporiums;
- (iii) Development of sericulture industry in Azad Kashmir;
- (iv) Conversion of six existing industrial homes into schools; and
- (v) Setting up of wood seasoning plant at Muzaffarabad.

In addition work was continued on industrial estates at Rawalakot, Muzaffarabad, Kotli, Dadyal, Bagh and Pallandri.

9.9 In FATA and Northern Areas, Rs. 0.13 million and Rs. 3.8 million are estimated to be spent respectively for different ongoing and new industrial sector development schemes.

PROVINCIAL

Punjab

9.10 The sub-sector wise PSDP allocation and utilization for 1987-88 is summarised in Table 9.5.

TABLE 9.5

Allocation and Utilization (1987-88)
(Punjab)

Sector/Sub-sector	(Rs. million)		
	1987-88		% Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
(i) Industrial Estates.	9.63	6.56	68
(ii) Handicrafts Dev. and other centres.	11.37	13.26	117
(iii) Industrial Education and Research.	5.03	6.75	134
(iv) Other Programmes.	21.53	17.96	83
Total (Punjab)	47.56	44.53	94

9.11 The shortfall in utilisation was due mainly to less utilization in industrial estates and other regional development programmes. Work was continued on industrial estates, Mian Channu, Sialkot and D.G. Khan. Rs. 6.7 million were spent on industrial education and research including grant of scholarships, Institute of Blue pottery, Multan, Institute of Leather Technology, Gujranwala and stipends to industrial trainees. Some of the handicrafts development schemes were completed whereas work on others continued satisfactorily during the year under review.

Sind

9.12 Sub-sector wise allocation and utilization during 1987-88 in the industry sector of Sind Province is given in Table 9.6.

TABLE 9.6

Allocation and Utilization (1987-88)
(Sind)

Sector/Sub-sectors	(Rs. million)		
	1987-88		%
	Allocation	Utilization	
(i) Industrial Estates.	11.92	14.91	125
(ii) Handicrafts and other centres.	15.60	19.82	127
(iii) Other programmes (Sind Govt. Press).	6.84	5.01	88
Total (Sind)	34.36	40.74	118.5

9.13 Sind Small Industrial Corporation has been engaged in the development of small industrial estates, establishment of handicraft and other development centres and imparting training in various fields/trades, viz, carpet weaving, electronics machinery, maintenance and repairs and updating of skill in traditional trades. Training centres (77) were operating in the province with intake capacity of 2865 trainees including 435 females besides, a socio-economic programme to provide more services for industrialization in the backward areas of the province through setting up of pilot projects on turnkey basis to be disinvested later. The following projects were completed during 1987-88.

- (i) Small Industries Estate, Thatta.
- (ii) Ceramic Training Centre, Hala.

- (iii) Oil Expelling at S.E.E. Khairpur.
- (iv) Agriculture Implements at S.I.E. Nawabshah.
- (v) Straw Board/Chip Board Industries at S.I.E. Kotri, Dadu.
- (vi) Artisan's Colony Matiari, Hyderabad.
- (vii) Artisan's Colony Khairpur.
- (viii) Up-gradation of S.I.E. Larkana.

N.W.F.P.

9.14 A summary of sub-sector wise performance in the industry sector of NWFP is given in Table 9.7.

TABLE 9.7
Allocation and Utilization (1987-88)
(N.W.F.P.)

Sector/sub-sector	(Rs. million)		
	1987-88		%
	Allocation	Utilization	
(i) Industrial Estates.	23.00	23.50	102
(ii) Handicrafts Dev. and other centres.	16.00	23.30	146
(iii) Processing Industries.	19.16	—	—
(iv) Other Programmes.	5.84	7.95	136
Total (NWFP)	64.00	54.752	86

9.15 The main reason for shortfall in the financial achievements is that no expenditure was incurred for processing industries against the allocation of Rs. 19.16 million. The pace of development in the industrial estates has been satisfactory where 102 per cent of allocated funds were utilized. The progress has also been satisfactory in Handicrafts and other Development Centres. Work was in progress at Ceramic Development Centre, Akora Khattak, Electric Development Centre Peshawar, Wood Working Centre, Kurk, specialised Plastic/Polymer Products, Peshawar, Agricultural light Engineering Centre, Mardan (Phase-II), Sports Goods Abbottabad, Pak-Holland Metal Project Peshawar (Phase-I) and others.

Baluchistan

9.16 A Summary of allocations as well as utilization of funds during 1987-88 in the industry sector of Baluchistan province is given in Table 9.8.

TABLE 9.8

Allocation and Utilization (1987-88)
(Baluchistan)

Sector/sub-sector	1987-88		%
	Allocation	Utilization	
(i) Industrial Estates	2.91	5.05	173
(ii) Handicrafts Dev. and other Centres.	11.90	1.30	11
(iii) Processing Industries (BDA).	6.00	—	—
(iv) Other Programmes	0.49	0.39	79
Total (Baluchistan)	21.30	6.73	32

9.17 No work was initiated in processing industries under Baluchistan Development Authority (BDA) which is the main reason for shortfall. Less

utilization has also been reported in Handicraft Development Centres and other programmes. The progress of work at different industrial estates has been quite satisfactory where the utilization of funds has been estimated to be 100%. The progress of work at Quetta Industrial and Trading Estates, Industrial and Trading Estate, Dera Murad Jamali, Industrial Estate, Uthal and Mini Industrial Estates at Loralai, Sibi, Khuzdar, Turbat and Pasni has been satisfactory.

REVIEW OF INVESTMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR

9.18 An investment of Rs. 14,740 million has been estimated in the private industrial sector against the target of Rs. 17,700 million showing 83 per cent achievement. Of Rs. 14,740 million, Rs. 12,200 million have been estimated to be invested in large scale industries and Rs. 2,540 million in small scale industries. The estimated investment of Rs. 14,740 million compares with Rs. 13,790 million during 1986-87 indicating 7 per cent increase over the previous year.

9.19 Over the last two years investment in the private sector has sharply increased as a result of simplification of sanctioning procedures, enhancement in the investment limit, implementation of deregulation policy, relaxation in foreign exchange controls, liberalization in imports, lifting of price controls on production and marketing of cement, sugar, fertilizers, textiles and vegetable ghee. The increase in investment in private sector is attributable to the efforts made by Government to restore confidence of the private investors by providing them necessary incentives and facilities and streamlining the working at the level of Central Investment Promotion Committee (CIPC) and Development Financial Institutions (DFIs). With the regular convening of CIPC meetings every month, sizeable back log of pending investment proposals have been cleared.

9.20 Some of the major policy decisions that have been implemented are:

- (i) The investment sanction limit for unspecified industries was raised from Rs. 60 million to Rs. 300 million in 1984 and to Rs. 500 million in 1987;
- (ii) The specified industries list was limited to 23 in 1984 and to 11 in 1987. Later on sugar, cotton spinning, fertilizer, basic steel,

defence oriented electronics, basic chemicals, ship building, aircraft manufacturing and railway locomotives were also removed from the list of specified industries. As a result, the list was confined to five items *viz.* security and defence related industries, beverages, drugs and pharmaceutical, and vegetable ghee. The recent removal from the list include vegetable ghee/edible oil and beverage industries;

- (iii) Non-repatriable foreign private investment was placed at par with domestic investment;
- (iv) Sugar was decontrolled and derationed with the result that bulk of the marketing turned over to the private sector;
- (v) Cement was removed from the specified list of industries in 1984 and cost-*plus*-pricing of cement was discontinued;
- (vi) Edible oil prices were decontrolled in 1986; and
- (vii) Price controls were eliminated on nitrogenous fertilizers and imports of all fertilizers by the private sector were allowed in 1987.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DURING 1987-88

9.21 As regards physical achievements during 1987-88, a growth rate of 7.6 per cent is estimated to be achieved in value added in manufacturing against the target of 8 per cent. The industrial production targets for 1987-88 alongwith expected achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table 9.2. The estimates for 1987-88 are based on ten to eleven months actual data and projections for the remaining one two months on the basis of production trend observed from the data available. The increase over the previous year expected for the year under review as a whole are: Cotton Yarn (16%) Cotton cloth (16.81%), Vegetable ghee (11.3%), Paper and board (15.8%), motor tyres/tubes (128%), Petroleum Products (3.8%), LCVS/Cars/Jeeps (20.6%), Air Conditioners (14.7%) Bicycles (11.7%), soda ash (3.8%), Caustic Soda (10.9%), M.S. Products (9.5%), Billets (6.7%), rolled sheets (20.5%), Cement (8.4%), tricks/buses (22.2%), electric motors (10.1%) and transformers 16.6 per cent. However, some decrease was noticed in sugar (2.8%), electric fans (27.9%), Cycle tyres/tubes (4.3%) and fertilizers (1.0%).

PROGRAMME FOR 1988-89**Investment in Federal Public Sector:**

9.22 A public sector development programme (PSDP) of Rs. 935.59 million including Public Corporation's Programme of Rs. 690.0 million has been earmarked for the federal industry sector during 1988-89. This compares with Rs. 1323.23 million allocated for 1987-88 showing a decline of 29.3 per cent. The decline of public sector development programme in the industry sector over the previous few years reflects the policy of the Government to rely more on the private sector. Both the private and public sectors would continue to complement each other as in the past but the private sector will shoulder the major responsibilities for future industrialisation.

9.23 The public sector development programme for 1988-89 is mainly required for Heavy Electrical Complex, NWFP (Rs. 296.9 million), Suzuki Two Wheelers Project, Karachi (Rs. 71 million), Associated Cement, Wah (Rs. 170 million), BMR of Cement Projects located in NWFP and Punjab (Rs. 107 million), Continuous Billet Caster (Rs. 96 million), Export Processing Zone, Karachi (Rs. 14.3 million), Technical Assistance Credit Cell (Rs. 29.97 million), Special Areas Projects (Rs. 26.2 million) and other minor projects (Rs. 124.2 million).

9.24 Out of the total PSDP of Rs. 935.59 million, Rs. 785 million is for completion of ongoing projects. About 40 per cent of public sector development programme is for BMR programme. Rs. 277 million have been earmarked for BMR of the existing public sector cement plants, Rs. 96 million for Balancing and Modernization of Pakistan Steel (Continuous Billet Caster), Rs. 15.5 million for BMR of Pak American Fertilizers Limited, Daudkhel and Pak Saudi Fertilizer Limited, Mirpur Mathelo, Rs. 2.4 million for BMR of Harnai Woolen Mills and Rs. 3.16 million for BMR of PCP Presses Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi.

SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMME FOR 1988-89**Azad Jammu and Kashmir**

9.25 An allocation of Rs. 19.77 million has been made for the Industry Sector of Azad Jammu and Kashmir for 1988-89. This compares with Rs. 20

million allocated during the previous year showing 1.2 per cent decrease. Of Rs. 19.77 million, Rs. 18.75 million (95%) is for 19 ongoing schemes. The remaining Rs. 1.02 million (5 per cent) will be spent for initiating 3 new schemes.

During 1988-89, the following 4 Industrial Projects are expected to achieve 100 per cent completion.

- (i) Establishment of industrial estate at Muzaffarabad;
- (ii) Setting up of 10 women industrial schools in A.J.K.;
- (iii) Development of sericulture industry in Azad Kashmir; and
- (iv) Setting up of Wood Seasoning Plants at Muzaffarabad.

9.26 Among the other major on-going schemes are establishment of industrial estates at Rawlakot and Kotli, vocational institutes at Mirpur, Rawalakot and Kotli, production and plantation of 5 million mulberry trees, establishment of additional 10 women industrial schools at markaz level and silk production in Azad Kashmir. The new schemes include development of Industrial Area, Mirpur, establishment of Small Industrial Estates at Dadyal, Bagh and Plandri, establishment of Vocational Institute at Bagh and Modernization of Government Printing Press, Muzaffarabad.

Northern Areas

9.27 An allocation of Rs. 1.9 million has been earmarked for the industrial projects of Northern Areas. The schemes to be carried out during the next year are:

- (i) Establishment of match unit at Gilgit; and
- (ii) Establishment of wood work training *cum* production centre at Chilas.

FATA DC

9.28 An allocation of Rs. 4.525 million has been earmarked as compared with the utilization of Rs. 9.0 million over the previous year showing 50 per cent decrease. The allocation is 100 per cent for on-going projects. FATA/DC envisages completion of some of the projects during 1988-89.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES FOR 1988-89

Punjab

9.29 An allocation of Rs. 17.25 million has been made as compared to the estimated expenditure of Rs. 44.52 million during 1987-88 showing 38.7 per cent decline over the previous year. Sub sector-wise PSDP allocation as compared with the revised estimates for 1987-88 are summarised in Table 9.9.

TABLE 9.9

Development Outlays, 1988-89 (Punjab)

Sector/Sub-Sector	(Rs. million)		
	Revised Estimates 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)
(i) Industrial Estates	6.56	1.76	(73.2)
(ii) Handicrafts Dev. and other Centres.	13.26	7.95	(40.1)
(iii) Industrial Education and Research.	6.75	5.967	(11.6)
(iv) Other Programmes	17.96	1.573	(91.2)
Total (industry Punjab):	44.53	17.25	(38.7)

9.30 Of the total allocation of Rs. 17.25 million, 12.423 million *i.e.* 72 per cent has been earmarked for ongoing schemes and the remaining 28 per cent (Rs. 4.827 million) for new schemes. During 1988-89, a number of industrial schemes will achieve 100% completion. Rs. 1.76 million have been budgeted for the development of Chunian Industrial Area and other Small Industrial Estates in Punjab. The provision of Rs. 7.95 million is for development of handicraft and other centres. The major projects include sports goods service centre, Sialkot, BMR of light Engg. Service Centre, Gujranwala, Service Centre for Agriculture Manufacturing Industries at Mian Channu and other small handi-craft development centres. Industrial Education and Research Programme includes industrial survey feasibility studies and grant of

scholarships for Industrial Education by the Directorate of Industries, Payment of Stipend to trainees by PSIC, Institutes of Blue Pottery, Multan and Leather technology, Gujranwala.

Sind

9.31 Rs. 51.8 million have been allocated for industrial projects of the Sind province. This compares with Rs. 40.74 million estimated to be spent during 1987-88 showing 27.2 per cent increase. A summary of sub-sector-wise allocations for 1988-89 alongwith revised estimates for 1987-88 are given in Table 9.10.

TABLE 9.10

Development Outlays, 1988-89 (Sind)

(Rs. million)			
Sector/sub-Sector	Revised Estimates 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)
(i) Industrial Estates	14.91	29.359	51.3
(ii) Handicrafts Dev. and other Centres.	19.82	1.032	(-65.5)
(iii) Other Programmes	6.01	21.434	530.6
Total (Industry)	40.74	51.825	27.2

9.32 In order to accelerate industrial activity in the province a new strategy of setting up small industrial units on turn key basis and disinvesting to the private sector later has been adopted by the Sind Small Industries Corporation. Under this programme Rs. 18 million have been earmarked during 1988-89, Light Engineering Workshop which was started in 1987-88 would be speeded up. Besides two other such projects would be set up at Small Industries Estates, Thatta and Sanghar. Leather Footwear, Hyderabad and upgrading of Small Industrial Estate (SIE) Sukkur would be completed during 1988-89. A programme of dissemination of technical and financial information has also been launched to facilitate prospective investors in setting up

industries. For this purpose two institutes of entrepreneurs at Larkana and Sanghar would be set up during the year. In addition, the scheme of Technology Transfer Centre, Karachi would also be started to facilitate transfer of latest technology amongst the entrepreneurs.

9.33 Other programmes include boosting up socio-economic condition of the people especially by setting up agrobased industries. For this purpose Rs. 10 million have provided 1988-89. In addition modernization of Sind Government Printing Press, Karachi and Khairpur would be continued with an allocation of Rs. 5 million during 1988-89. The following 5 industrial projects are envisaged to be completed during 1988-89:

- (i) Leather Footwear Centre Hyderabad;
- (ii) Upgradation of S.I.E. Sukkur;
- (iii) S.I.E. for powerlooms sector and sizing and warping yarn Unit at Gabat, Khairpur;
- (iv) Modernization of Sind Government Press Karachi; and
- (v) Weight and Measures workshop at provincial head quarters Karachi.

NWFP

9.34 An allocation of Rs. 69.144 has been earmarked for 1988-89 for the industries sector projects of NWFP. The summarised position of sub-sector wise allocation for 1988-89 as compared with the revised estimates of 1987-88 are given in Table 9.11.

TABLE 9.11
Development Outlays, 1988-89 (NWFP)

(Rs. million)

Sector/Sub-sectors	Revised estimates 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)
(i) Industrial Estates	23.50	36.48	55.2
(ii) Handicrafts development and other centres.	23.30	26.854	15.3
(iii) Processing industries	—	2.398	—
(iv) Other programmes	7.95	3.412	(57.1)
Total NWFP (Industries)	54.75	69.144	26.3

9.35. Based upon 26.3 per cent increase over previous year's revised estimates, the programme for 1988-89 envisages to boost up industrial development in the province. It includes development of industrial estates with a provision of Rs. 36.48 million. The industrial estates to be established during the next year include Industrial Estates, Dir, Hattar (Phase-iv), Hattar (Phase-v), Dera Ismail Khan and Small Industries Estates at Mansehra and D. I. Khan Rs. 26.4 million have been earmarked for the development of handicrafts and other development centres including Ceramic Development Centre, Akora Khattak, Electronic Development Centre, Peshawar, Wood Working Centre, Kark, Agriculture Light Engineering Centre, Mardan, Sports Goods Centre, Abbottabad, Pak-Holland Metal Project, Peshawar (Phase-I) and other small handicraft development centres. Among major processing industries, Single Super Phosphate, Haripur, Mini Cement Plant and Electric Meter Unit are included in next years programme. Other programmes are scholarships for Small Industrial Development Board (SIDB) trainees and machinery for Government Printing Press, Peshawar.

Baluchistan

9.36 An allocation of Rs. 6.577 million for 1988-89 has been made for projects in the industry sector of Baluchistan. Sub-sector-wise allocations for 1988-89 is summarised in Table 9.12.

TABLE 9.12
Development Outlays, 1988-89 (Baluchistan) (Rs. million)

Sector/Sub-sectors	Revised Estimates 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	Percentage Change Increase/ (Decrease)
(i) Industrial Estates	5.05	4.000	(20.8)
(ii) Handicrafts Dev. and other centres.	1.30	2.212	70.2
(iii) Processing Industries	—	—	—
(iv) Other programmes	0.39	0.365	(6.4)
Total Baluchistan (Indus- tries).	6.74	6.577	(2.4)

9.37 The programme for 1988-89 includes development of Industrial and Trading Estates at Quetta and Dera Murad Jamali, Industrial Estate at Uthal and Mini Industrial Estates at Loralai, Sibi, Khuzdar, Turbat and Pasni. With a provision of Rs 1.11 million the extension of Wood Work Centre, Turbat will achieve 100 percent completion. In addition Rs 0.35 million have been allocated for Industrial Development and Planning Advisory Cell.

Investment Programme in Private Sector (1988-89)

9.38 A target of Rs 16.11 billion has been fixed for industrial investment in the private sector. This compares with the investment of Rs. 14.74 billion estimated during 1987-88 showing 9.3 per cent increase over the previous year. Of the targetted investment of Rs 16.11 billion, Rs. 12.98 billion (81 per cent) have been envisaged to be invested in large scale industries and Rs 3.13 billion (19 per cent) in small scale industries.

9.39 Government has taken the following decisions to open the door of private investment in the industry sector:—

- (i) A four year income tax holiday has been allowed throughout Pakistan, to those key industries which are established by 30th June, 1991 and for which at least 70 per cent of the raw material is procured from within the country. In addition, key industries will include units producing fertilizers, engineering goods, electronics and other high-tech products. Such key-industries will also enjoy total exemption from customs duty on imported machinery, provided that such machinery is not manufactured locally;
- (ii) Strong incentives have been provided for all the industries proposed to be located in the NWFP, Baluchistan (except Hub Chowki area), FATA, Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir. In these areas, the income tax holiday will extend to eight years and no import duty or import surcharge will be recovered on imported machinery. For a period of eight years, the output of such industries will also be exempt from the payment of sales tax;
- (iii) The requirement of sanction for edible oil, Banaspati ghee and beverage industries has been done away with. These industries

have been excluded from the specified list. This is subject to the condition that these industries are based on locally produced edible oil seeds and locally produced concentrates;

- (iv) Only such industrial units as have a capital cost of more than Rs. 70 crore will need sanction;
- (v) Industrial units based on imported raw material will need no sanction provided that their products are on the import list and the duty on such products is not more than 80 per cent;
- (vi) No special sanction will be required for repatriable foreign investment in key industries;
- (vii) The Provincial Governments have prepared a negative list of areas where the establishment of industries is not considered desirable for any particular reason. Investors will be free to establish industries outside these areas without the requirement of NOC from a Provincial Government;
- (viii) The Federal Ministry of Industries is being provided special infrastructure budget to enable it to arrange the necessary infrastructure in the industrial estates;
- (ix) All financial institutions and nationalised banks have been instructed to take final decisions on any project within a period of two months. The Capital Cost Evaluation Committee under the Banking Council has been abolished and every financial institution has been authorised to take its own decisions. However, these institutions have been given new guidelines. These guidelines will enable them to assess the usefulness of the projects and give adequate importance to the employment aspects of these projects;
- (x) To encourage small industries, the provincial corporations are being provided Rs. 100 crore, including foreign exchange, during 1988-89 as against Rs. 26 crore provided last year. The experience of the past ten years shows that small industries compared to the large ones generate eighty times more employment with the same amount of investment;

- (xi) For the rehabilitation of power looms industry, Small Business Finance Corporation and the nationalised banks are being provided Rs. 25 crore during 1988-89. The details of the scheme have been worked out so that loans at concessional rates are available;
- (xii) To encourage the establishment of agro-based industries in the rural areas, the Agricultural Development Bank and the nationalised banks will set apart Rs. 1200 crore during 1988-89. Every effort will be made to provide incentives to these industries so that employment opportunities in the rural areas are generated;
- (xiii) A high powered National Dis-investment Authority has been created to promote and accelerate disinvestment of certain industrial units and that of shares in some other units. This Authority has been provided three lists for disinvestments; firstly, fourteen nationalised units, secondly, shares of certain government enterprises, thirdly, 20 per cent shares of the nationalised banks. This Authority will be instructed to ensure that all the planned dis-investment materialises during 1988-89; and
- (xiv) Concrete steps have been taken to encourage the promotion of private urban transport:
 - Import duty on CKD buses has been abolished. In addition, there is no import duty on built up buses with over 100 seating capacity, specially built taxis and auto rikshaws;
 - Fares are being deregulated for private buses. However, public buses will continue to provide service at previously fixed rates; and
 - Liberal loans will be given to private transport companies which will be treated as an industry for purposes of fiscal concessions.

Industrial Production

9.40 A growth rate of 8.1 per cent has been targetted for the manufacturing sector during 1988-89. It compares with the growth rate of 7.6 per cent achieved during 1987-88. The out put of large scale manufacture is

forecast to grow by 8.0 per cent and that of small scale by 8.4 per cent. The deceleration in growth in industries such as fertilizer, cement, and petroleum refining is explained by the optimum level of capacity utilization already attained. The major increase expected during 1988-89 include truck/buses (67%), electric fans (71%), electric motors (32%), airconditioners (4.5%), cycle tyres/tubes (24%), motor tyres/tubes (15.6%), transformers (46.0%), petroleum products (28.8%), billets (10.5%), rolled sheets (7.1%), cotton yarn (11.0%), cotton cloth (3.2%), paper and board (83%), caustic soda (6.1%) and soda ash (6.0%). The targetted increase for 1988-89 in different industrial products will be achieved through better utilization of existing capacity, BMR of some of existing units and addition in the installed capacity of different products. The details of industrial production targets as compared with the estimated production alongwith percentage increase/ decrease for selected major industrial items are given in Statistical Appendix Table 9.2.

INDUSTRY SECTOR
Financial Allocation and Utilization

Sl. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	1987-88			PSDP (1988-89) (Rs. Million)
		Allocation	Utilization	% Utilization	
A. FEDERAL					
1.	Industrial Corporations.	15.975	24.595	154	118.553
2.	Export Processing Zone.	11.690	2.405	21	14.317
3.	Technical Training Projects.	18.310	8.520	47	48.365
4.	Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press.	7.125	7.000	98	3.155
5.	Export Promotion.	7.375	7.375	100	2.667
6.	Technical Assistance Projects.	44.675	43.675	98	29.974
7.	Public Corporations.	1128.0	160.240	14	698.000
8.	Special Areas.	40.080	19.924	50	28.193
9.	Miscellaneous.	—	—	—	2.367
Sub-Total (Federal):		1273.230	273.734	22	938.591
B. PROVINCIAL					
(a)	Punjab	47.553	44.523	94	17.250
(b)	Sind	34.362	40.742	119	51.825
(c)	N.W.F.P.	64.000	54.752	86	69.144
(d)	Baluchistan	21.300	6.731	32	6.577
Sub-Total (Provincial):		167.195	146.748	88	144.796
Total (Industry Sector):		362.425	266.646	74	1083.387

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	% Change	
				Targets	Revised		Targets	1987-88
1.	Vegetable Ghee	000 M.T.	609.0	606.0	685.5	700.0	12.6	2.1
2.	Sugar	"	1286.0	1350.0	1771.0	1750.0	37.7	(-) 1.2
3.	Paper & Board	"	152.0	157.0	102.0	187.0	(-) 32.9	83.8
4.	Cigarettes	Min Nos.	39930.0	45807.0	40697.0	46540.0	1.9	14.4
5.	Cotton Yarn	000 M.T.	587.0	596.0	685.5	760.0	16.8	10.9
6.	Cotton Cloth	Min. Sq. Mt.	238.0	283.0	281.0	290.0	18.1	3.2
7.	Jute Goods	000 M.T.	114.0	120.0	118.0	120.0	3.5	1.7
8.	Fertilizer	000 N.T.	1212.0	1244.0	1200.0	1250.0	(-) 1.0	4.2
9.	Soda Ash	000 M.T.	130.0	145.0	134.0	142.0	3.1	6.0
10.	Caustic Soda	"	55.0	58.0	61.3	65.0	11.5	6.1
11.	M.S. Products	"	782.0	833.0	869.7	887.0	11.2	2.0
12.	Coke	"	637.0	800.0	642.0	500.0	0.8	(-) 22.1
13.	Billets	"	254.0	300.0	271.4	300.0	6.9	10.5
14.	Rolled Sheets	"	523.0	630.0	630.0	675.0	20.5	7.1
15.	Cement	000 M.T.	6508.0	7118.0	7041.0	7290.0	8.2	3.5
16.	Petroleum Products	000 Tones	5418.0	N.A.	5624.0	7244.0	3.8	28.8
17.	Trucks/Buses	000 Nos	1.8	3.5	1.5	3.5	(-) 16.7	66.7
18.	E.C.Vs/Cars/Jeeps	"	26.7	32.1	32.0	34.1	19.9	6.6
19.	Bicycles	"	593.0	585.0	654.7	685.0	10.4	4.6
20.	Sewing Machines	"	85.0	N.A.	86.0	92.0	1.2	6.0
21.	Electric Fans	"	208.0	N.A.	146.1	250.0	(-) 30	71.1
22.	Air Conditioners	"	7.5	N.A.	14.8	15.5	97.3	4.7
23.	Electric Motors	"	43.6	N.A.	45.6	60.0	4.6	31.6
24.	Motor Tyres/Tubes	"	499.0	N.A.	1138.0	1315.0	128.1	15.6
25.	Cycle Tyres/Tubes	"	10528.0	N.A.	10076.0	12500.0	(-) 4.3	24.1
26.	Transformers	"	30.2	N.A.	22.6	33.0	(-) 25	46.0

i. C.S.O.
ii. Ministry of Industries
iii. PASMIC

CHAPTER — 10

MINERALS

Review of 1987-88

An expenditure of Rs. 224.8 million has been estimated during the year under review, against an allocation of Rs. 256 million, showing an achievement of 88 per cent. An expenditure of Rs. 184.8 million as against the allocation of Rs. 195.5 million has been assessed, recording a utilization of 94.6 per cent by the federal agencies. In Special Areas (*i.e.*, Azad Jammu/Kashmir, Federally Administered Tribal Areas), Rs. 15 million have been spent against an allocation of Rs. 19.1 million, showing an achievement of 78.5 per cent. The Provincial programmes, with an expenditure of Rs. 39.9 million as compared with the budgeted allocation of Rs. 60.5 million, exhibited 66 per cent utilization.

10.2. Details of agency-wise and Province-wise expenditures as compared with the allocations are given in Statistical Appendix Table 10.1 and of performance in the following paragraphs.

Federal**Geological Surevey of Pakistan (GSP)**

10.3. The financial as well as physical attainments of the Geological survey of Pakistan have been satisfactory. An expenditure of Rs. 73.7 million was incurred against an allocation of Rs. 80.1 million; it has shown a 92 per cent utilization.

10.4. GSP carried out a number of projects during the year, some of which are:

- (a) *Energy Planning and Development Umbrella Project (Coal Resources Assessment)*:

The project with a capital cost of Rs. 99.67 million including FEC of Rs. 77.28 million, is being undertaken with USAID assistance. Its basic objectives are to provide the country with an evaluation

and assessment of the economic exploitation potentials of coal reserves in some of the most promising areas and institutional invigoration of GSP structure to discharge the rapidly expanding responsibilities in exploratory fields. The project will help to establish an improved basis for determination of investment options for coal and diversification of energy sources, particularly towards power generation for industrial use (e.g., cement, fertilizer factories) and household consumption (e.g., heating, cooking) through raw or smokeless coal briquettes to substitute natural gas, kerosene oil and fuel-wood. To this effect, with an expenditure of Rs. 31.80 million, 25 exploratory holes with a cumulative depth of 6112.9 meters have been drilled in Sonda coal field. In addition, geo-physical logging of 8 drilling holes was completed at Jherrak Sind, while 10 coal seams ranging in thickness from 0.10 to 1.86 meters were also explored. As a result, coal reserves of 294 (220.55 indicated, 73.45 proven) million tonnes have been substantiated.

(b) *Exploration of Lead-Zinc Prospects in Lasbella Khuzdar Metallogenic Belt (GSP-UNDP Collaborative Project)*

Under this scheme, GSP plans to continue regional exploration and evaluation of Lead-zinc occurrences in the selected areas of Southern Axial Belt by following the genetic model developed at Gunga-Khuzdar (6 million tonnes of 5.5—6.0% lead plus zinc) with the assistance of UNDP. The successful completion of the project would guide the evaluation and development of two or three additional deposits to supplement these proven reserves and give rise to the establishment of a domestic zinc industry. During 1987-88, geological mapping of Duddar north and south body to the scale (1 is to 1200) has been completed. Geological maps and cross sections of quadrangles of 35 J/5, 35-N/6 and 35-N/7 have been finalized. Large scale mapping with compass and tape of 71 known and 7 newly discovered mineralized areas have been accomplished, as accompanied by a detailed sampling, while Induced Polarization (IP), and resistivity surveys have also been carried out. Some 1163 samples of stream sediments, rocks, soils, and water have thus been collected. Out of these, 234 samples have been analysed in Canada. The results of which have been

received for evaluation of lead-zinc properties. As a result of geologic activities seven mineralization zones have been identified in Lasbela Khuzdar metallogenic zone.

(c) *Exploration and Development of Surmai Lead Zinc Project, Khuzdar, District (GSP-JICA Collaborative Project (1986—89))*

This project aims at intensifying lead-zinc exploration and development. An expenditure of Rs. 18.2 million, including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 14.5 million financed by JICA of Japan, was made during the year. Regarding the physical performance, a 4 kilometer approach road to the drilling site at Surmai has been constructed, exploratory drilling of 4 holes has been completed, and geo-chemical sampling of Surmai area has been completed. Moreover 1880 samples were collected and sent to Canada for laboratory analysis.

Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC)

10.5. The Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation has been carrying out the project "Exploration of Northern Block of Lakhra Coal Field". Out of a total allocation of Rs. 13.88 million, it has spent Rs. 13.8 million for procurement of drilling equipment, transport vehicles, and water carriers, etc. During the period under review, the following physical achievements have been reported:

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

However, due to pending work order to be issued by the Government of Sind, exploration has not so far been initiated.

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission

10.6. Rs. 70 million including a foreign exchange of Rs. 35 million through own resources, was made in the ADP 1987-88 for implementation two major designs: (i) Nuclear Minerals Survey Scheme (Phase III); and

(ii) Detailed Exploration of Uranium in D.G. Khan. The allocation has been fully utilized. While the former project has been satisfactorily completed, the latter is in progress.

Special Areas

10.7. A provision of Rs. 19.1 million was made during 1987-88 for the Special Areas, against which Rs. 15 million were spent, showing 78.5 per cent utilization.

Azad Kashmir Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation (AKMIDC)

10.8. Rs. 7.1 million have been spent in the mineral sector of Azad Kashmir against the allocation of Rs. 7.9 million showing utilization of 90 per cent. The mineral wing of AKMIDC continued work on investigation of ruby occurrences in the Neelum Valley, development of mica deposits in various pegmatites, geo-chemical prospecting of Lamnian-Reshian-Shakhori Kel belt for metallic minerals, and geological appraisal of mineral resources in Azad Kashmir in collaboration with GSP. The schemes for preparation of feasibility studies and evaluation/exploitation of the relevant deposits (coal, graphite, gypsum) were also undertaken during the year.

Federally Administered Tribal Areas Development Corporation (FATADC)

10.9. Against an allocation of Rs. 11.2 million, an estimated expenditure of Rs. 7.9 million was incurred in the mineral sector by FATADC during 1987-88. With reference to physical performance, geological mapping of 3,360 Sq. Km. was done in North Waziristan, South Waziristan, Frontier Region and D.I. Khan. Geophysical studies through induced polarization, magnetic and gravity methods were also undertaken in 1.5 Sq. Km. areas of North Waziristan Agency. Further, diamond core drilling of 1,882 meters was conducted for copper in North Waziristan Agency. In addition, 2,750 core and rock samples were analysed for copper, nickle, zinc, silver, cobalt and chromite.

Provincial

10.10. All provinces with the exception of Sind, has established an autonomous mineral development agency to administer, develop, exploit, and

market minerals. These include: Punjab Mineral Development Corporation (PUNJMIN), Sarhad Development Authority (SDA) and Baluchistan Development Authority (BDA). In Sind, the Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development is responsible for such activities.

Punjab

10.11. During the year under review, an expenditure of Rs. 1.1 million has been estimated against an allocation of Rs. 4.361 million, showing 25 per cent utilization. PUNJMIN completed two projects entitled Exploration of Coal Deposits at Khushab and "Feasibility Study for Micro Thermal Power Plants based on Indigenous Coal." The work also continued on "Expansion of Dandot Coal Mines, Chakwal." However, no scheme in the mineral sector was undertaken by the Directorate of Industries and Mineral during the year.

North West Frontier Province

10.12. Rs. 31 million were incurred against the allocation of Rs. 45 million, showing a utilization of 69 per cent. Projects included: "Hazara Phosphate Exploration," "Chitral Metallogenic Mineral Exploration," "Kohistan Lead Zinc Exploration." "Survey and Exploration of Malakand Chromite Deposits," "Mineral Testing Laboratory," and other minor undertakings for the development of minerals in the Province. Rs. 5.0 million were spent for the provision of infrastructure facilities in the mineral bearing areas of the Province.

Baluchistan

10.13. Rs. 4.8 million were incurred in the mineral sector against an allocation of Rs. 5.2 million, showing 92.3 per cent utilization. As regards the physical progress, the Baluchistan Development Authority (BDA) could not launch the evaluation and development of Gunga lead/zinc deposits during 1987-88. The Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development, which is also seized with mineral development activities, has carried out the aerial photography of mineral bearing areas and constructed 65 per cent residential quarters for its staff at Quetta and constructed 5 per cent shingle road in Torpezha Coal fields, District Sibi.

Sind

10.14. Rs. 3.00 million were incurred against an allocation of Rs. 5.938 million, indicating utilization of 51 per cent. With a provision of Rs. 3 million, construction of a 26 mile mettalled road to Jhimpir along Karachi-Hyderabad National Highway was in progress to facilitate mineral development in the Province.

Physical Achievement

10.15. In the mineral sector, an annual growth rate of 7.5 per cent has been achieved during 1987-88, as against the target of 8 per cent. Details are given in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1

Mineral Production 1987-88

Items	Unit	Targets (1987-88)	Estimates (1987-88)	% Achieve- ment
Coal	000 Tonnes	2236	2800	125
Rock Salt	"	672	490	73
Gypsum	"	580	450	78
Rock Phosphate	"	150	120	80
Limestones	"	8230	8000	97
Gemstones	Rs. Million	400	370	93
Regional Geological Mapping 1 is to 50,000 scale.	000 Sq. Kms	25	25	100

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Private Investment

10.16. The private investment in the mineral sector is being carried out by a number of individuals, who are engaged in small units running into

thousands and spread out all over the country. The investment by private sector has increased. During the Sixth Plan period, it rose from Rs. 66 million in 1982-83 to Rs. 143 million in 1987-88 with an average annual growth rate of 16.7 per cent. The investment of Rs. 143 million during 1987-88 compared with Rs. 114 million during 1986-87 and a target of Rs. 110 million manifests increases respectively of 25.4 per cent and 30.0 in one year.

PROGRAMME FOR 1988-89

Federal

10.17. An allocation of Rs. 410.7 million has been made for the Federal mineral sector, against the estimates of Rs. 184.9 million during the previous year, showing 122 per cent increase. The bulk of this amount, Rs. 340.6 million has been allocated for the development of copper and associated precious metals of Saindak, Chagai, Baluchistan.

10.18. Other priorities that would receive attention are exploration of lead-zinc prospects in Lasbela-Khuzdar-Metallogenic Belt, exploration cum evaluation of Surmai lead-zinc prospects, Khuzdar District, construction of residential colonies for GSP staff at Lahore, Karachi, and Peshawar, construction of laboratories for GSP at Karachi and Islamabad and Special Areas mineral schemes.

10.19. Ministry-wise and corporation-wise details of allocation are given in Statistical Appendix Table 10.2.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir

10.20. Rs. 14.2 million have been earmarked for mineral sector projects, of which Rs. 3.2 million are meant for ongoing schemes and Rs. 11.1 million for the execution of new projects. The major proposals to be carried out during the year 1988-89 includes geological appraisal survey of mineral resources (AKMIDC-GSP collaboration), minerals exploration and evaluation (AKMIDC-UNDP collaboration), exploitation of graphite deposits of Shountar Valley, establishment of processing plant of graphite, modernization of mineral testing laboratory (Muzaffarabad) and exploration of precious metals in Muzaffarabad District.

Federally Administered Tribal Area

10.21. An allocation of Rs. 12.78 million, has been made for carrying out mineral sector schemes of the area. FATADC will not only concentrate on implementation and completion of ongoing projects but a few new undertakings will also be initiated. Of Rs. 12.78 million, Rs. 6.76 million are earmarked for ongoing schemes and the remaining Rs. 6.02 million for new schemes. The major projects included in the 1988-89 programme are: preparation of geological base map of 10,000 sq. km. area in FATA; Evaluation of Shinkai Copper in North Waziristan, Prospection of Manganese in North Waziristan, Prospection of Chromite in Bajur Agency and Prospection/evaluation of coal in Aurakzai Agency.

Punjab

10.22. An allocation of about Rs. 3.1 million has been earmarked for execution of mineral sector projects in the Punjab PUNJMIN and the Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development are jointly responsible to administer exploration, development and exploitation of minerals in the Province. The work envisaged during the forthcoming Annual Plan include: expansion of Dandot Coal Mines (Chakwal), initiation of exploration/evaluation of the Dhariaia Potash Brine Project (Chakwal), and importation of drilling rigs to assist the private sector.

North West Frontier Province

10.23. An outlay of Rs. 52.33 million has been made for execution of a number of mineral projects during the year. The principal tasks to be implemented are: execution of Lagarban-Tarnwai Phosphate Mining Project Kohistan Lead Zinc Exploration Project Phase-II, Chitral Metallogenic Mineral Exploration Project-Phase-II, Hazara Phosphate Exploration Project Phase-IV, Survey and Exploration of Malakand Chromite Project-Phase-II, Survey and exploration of mineral bearing areas and provision of infrastructure facilities in mineral bearing areas.

Baluchistan

10.24. A provision of Rs. 13.6 million has been made for mineral related activities, of which Rs. 9.15 million and Rs. 4.8 million respectively

have been provided to the two bodies for carrying out the necessary designs. These include among others, exploration of Vacuum areas of Baluchistan (through GSP), construction of shingle road in Tor-Pezha Coal Field, Baluchistan Coal Resources Evaluation Study, evaluation/development of lead/zinc deposits at Gunga, and vermiculite and other mineral deposits in Raskoh Range.

Sind

10.25. The mineral-related programmes are carried out by the Directorate of Industries & Mineral Development. For 1988-89, Rs. 2.71 million have been set aside for these purposes. In order to facilitate mining development, a 26 mile metalled road from Karachi — Hyderabad National Highway to Jhimpir would be completed and mineral deposits at Dadu and Tharparkar will be identified as Phase-II programme. In addition, Sind Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation (SIMDC) has been created in order to promote and accelerate the pace of development of mineral resources of the province.

Physical Targets

10.26. A growth rate of 8.5 per cent in the mining sector has been contemplated for 1988-89 as compared with 7.5 per cent during 1987-88. These projections are based on the average growth rate observed during the last three years. The highest increase over the estimated production of 1987-88 is expected from gypsum (29 per cent), followed by China clay (28 per cent), dolomite (19 per cent), bauxite (18 per cent), rock phosphate (17 per cent), silica sand (16 per cent), chromite (15 per cent), soapstone (13 per cent), limestone (9 per cent), and coal (3 per cent). Details of these comparisons are given in Statistical Appendix Table No. 10.2.

Private Sector Investment

10.27. The private investment in the minerals field is dissipated into thousands of small units scattered all over the country. In coal mining alone, there are more than 2000 mines in the private sector. Because of the complex and long gestation nature of the mineral industry, private sector has restricted its activities to minerals that can easily be located and exploited with little capital, have low processing requirements and technical skills, and ensure

quick returns. Thus, most of the non-metallic minerals that occur on or near the surface (*e.g.*, coal, gypsum, limestone, clays, soapstones, marble etc.) are being extracted through primitive and destructive technologies, causing irreparable damage to mineral resources and the environment.

10.28. The private sector generally run by individual operators, has the potential to expand and improve its operations provided appropriate institutional arrangements and facilities are available. The Government, therefore, intends to encourage the private sector by extending all the necessary provisions and incentives (infrastructure, rebates, holidays, exemptions, credit, equipment-leasing, public sector support). A target of Rs. 170 million has been fixed for 1988-89. This compares with an investment of Rs. 143 million estimated during 1987-88, showing 19 per cent increase over the previous year. This projection is based on an average growth rate of 17 per cent achieved during the last five years.

S.A. Table 10.1

**AGENCY-WISE AND PROVINCE-WISE
FINANCIAL ALLOCATION/UTILIZATION**

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector/Agencies	Estimated Expenditure during			% increase/decrease over 1987-88
		Allocation for 1987-88	Estimates (Revised) 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.	106.413	87.50	381.91	336.2
1.	Geological survey of Pakistan	80.100	73.7	37.073	(50)
2.	Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation	13.880	13.8	3.943	(71.4)
3.	Mineral Co-ordination Board	0.59	0.590	0.078	(86.8)
4.	Resources Development Corporation (Pvt) Ltd., (Saindak Integrated Project.	11.843	11.8	*340.580	2786
5.	Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan.	—	—	0.236	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
B.	President Secretariat (P.A.E.C)				
	6. Nuclear Mineral Survey	70.00	70.00	—	—
	7. Uranium Exploration				
C.	Production Division				
	8. Pakistan Steel Mills (Nukkundi Iron Ore)	—	—	1.578	—
D.	Planning and Development Division				
	9. Technical Assistance	—	—	0.158	—
E.	Special Areas:				
	(i) Azad Kashmir	7.914	7.112	14.236	100
	(ii) FATA DC	11.189	7.888	12.784	62
	Sub-Total (Federal)	195.516	184.80	*410.666	122
F.	Provincial				
	(i) Punjab	4.361	1.085	3.050	181
	(ii) Sind	5.938	3.000	2.705	(10)
	(iii) NWFP	45.000	31.000	52.328	169
	(iv) Baluchistan	5.200	4.800	13.600	183
	Sub-Total (Provincial)	60.499	39.885	71.683	80
	Total (Mineral)	256.015	224.785	*482.349	115

Source:

- (i) Federal Provincial Agencies.
- (ii) Programming Section, Planning Commission.
Includes Rs. 100 million from Public Corporation.

S.A. Table 10.2

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION

Items	Units	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 Revised Estimates Achieve- ment	1988-89 Targets	% increase/ decrease over 1987-88
Coal	000 tonnes	2,157	2,800	2,885	3
Rock Salt	"	503	500	540	8
Gypsum	"	412	450	580	29
Rock Phosphate	"	50	120	140	17
Limestone	"	6,885	8,000	8,700	9
Chine Clay	Tonnes	32,953	42,800	54,650	28
soapstone	"	24,504	41,470	46,900	13
Basite	"	3,114	3,345	3,950	18
Marble/Argonite	000 Tonnes	203	230	265	15
Silica Sand	"	127	185	215	16
Chromite	Tonnes	6,541	10,000	11,500	15
Dolomite	000 Tonnes	151	160	190	19

Source:

- (i) C.S.O.
- (ii) Projections for 1988-89 are based on the average growth rate given in Seventh Five Year Plan.

CHAPTER II

ENERGY

11.1 The Annual Plan for 1988-89 has been prepared keeping the Seventh Plan Objectives and strategies in perspective. The initiatives suggested in the Seventh Plan are directed to enhance indigenous energy production, improve equitable distribution and energy planning besides conservation and improvement in investment planning and induction of the private sector.

REVIEW OF ENERGY SUPPLY 1987-88

11.2 Primary commercial energy supply increased from 23.2 MTOE in 1986-87 to 25.2 in 1987-88 as shown in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1

Primary Commercial Energy Supply

	1986-87		1987-88		
	MTOE	share %	MTOE	share %	% change
Commercial					
Imported Crude	3.7	15.9	3.8	15.6	2.7
Imported POL	3.2	13.8	3.8	15.1	18.8
Indigenous Crude	2.0	8.6	2.2	8.7	10.0
Total Oil	8.9	38.3	9.8	39.9	10.1
Nat. Gas Production	8.6	37.2	9.2	36.5	7.0
Coal	2.2	9.5	2.3	9.1	4.5
Hydro	3.4	14.7	3.8	15.1	11.8
Nuclear	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0
Total Commercial	23.2	100.0	25.2	100.0	8.6

ENERGY PROJECTIONS FOR 1988-89

11.3 Total commercial energy supply is projected to increase from 25.2 MTOE in 1987-88 to 28.2 MTOE in 1988-89, showing an overall increase of

11.9%. Indigenous production of crude is expected to increase from 44,562 BPD to 49,000 BPD, mainly due to discoveries in the Badin block in Sind. Natural gas production will increase due to increased production from Sui, Pirkoh and Loti gas fields and removal of transmission bottlenecks.

11.4 Breakup of the projected commercial energy supply is given in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2

Primary Commercial Energy Supply

	1987-88		1988-89		change %
	MTOE	share %	MTOE	share %	
Commercial					
Imported Crude	3.8	15.1	3.5	12.4	-8.6
Imported POL	3.8	15.1	4.4	15.2	15.8
Indigenous Crude	2.2	8.7	2.3	8.2	4.5
Total Oil	9.8	38.9	10.2	36.2	4.1
Nat. Gas Production	9.2	36.5	11.7	41.5	27.2
Coal	2.3	9.1	2.4	8.5	4.3
Hydro	3.8	15.1	3.8	13.5	0.0
Nuclear	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0
Total Commercial	25.2	100.0	28.2	100.0	11.9

ENERGY SECTOR INVESTMENT

Review of 1987-88

11.5 The estimated revised expenditure in the Energy Sector (public sector) during 1987-88 was Rs. 22.1 billion as compared to Rs. 18.8 billion during 1986-87, showing an increase of 18 per cent. Sub-sector wise breakup is given in Table 11.3.

Table 11.3

Public Sector Investment

			(Rs. Million)
Sector	1986-87 Revised (Estimates)	1987-88 Revised (Estimates)	Increase/ Decrease (%)
Power	14054	16916	20.4
Fuel	4969	5157	3.7
Total	19023	22073	16.0

Proposed Investment for 1988-89

11.6 The total public allocation proposed in the Energy Sector during 1988-89 is Rs. 22.5 billion as compared to Rs. 22.1 billion in 1987-88 showing an increase of 1.8%. Sector-wise break up is given Table 11.4

Table 11.4

Public Sector Investment

			(Rs. Million)
Sector	1987-88	1988-89	Increase/ Decrease %
Power	16916	15,977	-5.41
Fuel & Others	5157	6,933	34.4
Total	22073	22,910	3.8

REVIEW OF 1987-88

POWER

Generation

11.7 The installed capacity for power generation increased from 6516 MW at the end of 1986-87 to 6716 MW by end 1987-88. An addition of 200 MW in the WAPDA System was due to the commissioning of the Combined Cycle

Unit 5-6 each of 100 MW at Guddu. The break-up of the installed capacity at the end of 1986-87 and 1987-88 is shown in Table 11.5.

Table 11.5

Installed Capacity MW

	1986-87			1987-88		
	WAPDA	KESC	Total	WAPDA	KESC	Total
Hydel	2900	—	2900	2900	—	2900
Steam	1169	802	1971	1169	802	1971
Gas Turbines	1283	225	1508	1483	225	1708
Nuclear	—	137	137	—	137	137
Total	5352	1164	6516	5552	1164	6716

Demand

11.8 The computed diversified power peak demand experienced during 1987-88 was 5887 against the projected demand of 5674 MW. Energy generation during 1987-88 was 33,282 GWH as compared to 28,996 GWH generated in 1986-87 recording an annual growth rate of 14.8%. The corresponding increase in power demand was 15.1%. Details may be seen in Tables 11.6 and 11.7.

Table 11.6

Computed Maximum Demand (MW)

	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Actual)	% increase over 1986-87
WAPDA System	4325	5031	(+) 16.3
KESC System	945	1033	(+) 9.3
Aggregate	5270	6064	(+) 15.1
Diversified	5116	5887	(+) 15.1

Table 11.7

Energy Generated – GWH

	1986-87	1987-88	% increase over 1986-87
WAPDA	23630	27445	16.1
KESC	4772	5518	15.6
Aggregate.	28402	32963	16.1
PASMIC Export to KESC	153	109	(-) 28.8
KANUP Export to KESC	441	210	(-) 52.4
Total	28996	33282	14.8
Hydel Generation	15251	16689	9.4
Thermal Generation	13745	16593	20.7
Total	28996	33282	14.8

Supply and Demand Situation

11.9 On the whole the shortages were less than in 1986-87. Major reasons for shortage are variability of hydel power, rapid growth of demand, slippages in commissioning scheduled and unforeseen outages. Table 11.8 brings up the summary of load shedding in 1987-88.

Table 11.8

Agency-wise Load Shedding

	Load Shedding 1987-88 as in Plan	Actual Maximum load-shedding in 1987-88	
	WAPDA	WAPDA	KESC
July	+ 288	-219	+137
August	+522	-529	+ 81
September	+265	-452	+ 51
October	+150	- 66	- 60
November	+376	-125	+213
December	+128	-840	+ 03
January	-822	-714	+ 37
February	-531	-770	+ 20
March	-290	-1074	- 97
April	-449	-973	- 62
May	-378	-910	-354
June	-564	-938	- 76

PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

11.10 Brief statement on the implementation of major projects in 1987-88 is given below:

Name of Project	Status
-----------------	--------

WAPDA Projects**Generation**

1728 MW Tarbela 11-14.	Contracts signed for civil works and E&M equipment.
200 MW Mangla Units 9 & 10.	Agreements signed for engineering of E & M and civil works.

1	2
400 MW Kot Addu Gas Turbines Units 5-8.	Letter of award was issued and formal contract was signed. Contracts for civil and E & M works have already been awarded.
3x210 Oil Fired Thermal Power Station Unit 2-4 Jamshoro.	M/s. Pakistan Engineering Services and M/s. Lahmeyer, Germany have been appointed advisory consultants. An agreement has also been concluded with M/s. China National Machinery & Equipment Imports and Exports Corporation.
210 x 3 MW Multan Steam Unit 5, 6 & 7.	Contract for preparation of the detailed project report was signed with USSR. Due to some problems in land acquisition WAPDA moved the project to a new site in District Muzaffargarh. Preliminary activities have started. M/S. TECHNOPROMEXPORT U.S.S.R. have been appointed as consultants. Contract for supply of equipment and material have been signed and the Contract for civil works, railway siding, site grading and water supply has been awarded.
250 MW Oil Fired Jamshoro Unit-1.	The contract was awarded to M/s. Mitsui and Co. Japan under letter of award issued by WAPDA. M/s. TEPCO. Japan are working as consultants on this project with M/s. Noon Qayum and Co. Lahore as associated local consultants. The contract for civil works, water supply and E & M works has been awarded.
3x50 MW Fluidized Bed at Lakhra.	The contract has been awarded to M/s. Dong Fang Electric Corporation of China. The topographic survey and geological Survey at Khanot Plant site is in progress.
45 MW Diesel Power Generation Transmission Lines & Grid Station Project at Pasni.	M/s. NESPAK have been appointed as local consultants for preparation of tender documents for the power plant and allied switchyard. The foreign consultants were yet to be

1.	2.
KESC Project	appointed. Land has been acquired and tenders invited. The topographic survey is in progress.
Bin Qasim Power Station Unit-3 & 4.	Overall Progress during 1987-88: Unit-3 is 55% and Unit-4 is 38.94%. Bids were received and evaluated. Final evaluation of bids were submitted to the Management for approval.
West Wharf Thermal Power Station.	The feasibility study of the project was completed and the final report submitted by Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA).
Transmission	
500 KV Faisalabad-Multan-Guddu-Jamshoro Line up grading.	Guddu-Multan and Multan-Dadu lines and grid stations were commissioned in December, 1986 and February, 1987 respectively. The Jamshoro and Dadu sub-stations have been commissioned.
500 KV Lahore-Multan-Guddu-Jamshoro Second Circuit.	The route survey and land acquisition was completed. Tenders for procurement of materials was in progress. M/s. NESPAK has been appointed as consultants.
500 KV Transmission Line From Tarbela to Lahore.	The route alignment has been completed and route markers installed. Profiling work, after collecting field data, was in progress.
220 KV Dadu-Khuzdar Transmission Line.	Route survey from Dadu to Khuzdar was completed. Plan tabling and profile has been submitted for approval. Tenders for sub-station equipment and being sent for the Authority's approval. Orders have been placed for the supply of steel towers.
220 KV Double Circuit Mardan-Peshawar.	Re-survey was in progress due to change of grid station site. Cost of land has been

1

2

deposited with D.C. Peshawar in order to get possession of land. Tower spotting on profile sheets was in progress. Final tower spotting has been completed.

Distribution of Power

11.11 In 1987-88, energy sold in the WAPDA system was 20,692 GWH Against 17,745 GWH in 1986-87 giving an increase of 16.6%. WAPDA System losses including consumption in auxiliaries improved from 24.9% in 1986-87 to 24.6% in 1987-88. Energy sold in the KESC System in 1987-88 was 4,534 GWH against 4,153 GWH in 1986-87 while System losses remained essentially the same in both years. Details are shown in Table 11.9.

Table 11.9

Energy Generation Sales and Losses

Item	WAPDA		KESC		Total (GWH)	
	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Energy	23,439	27,335	4,772	5,518	28,214	32,853
Generation Import (a)	191	110	594	355	785	465
Total Available for sale in the System.	23,630	27,445	5,366	5,873	28,996	33,318
Energy Sale (b)	17,745	20,692	4,153	4,534	21,875	25,226
Loss%	24.9	24.6	22.6	22.8	25.2	24.3

Notes:—(a) WAPDA imports from KESC. Whereas KESC imports from WAPDA, KANUP and PASMIC. WAPDA and KESC integrated system imports from KANUP and PASMIC.

(b) In WAPDA and KESC integrated system, inter-utility sales has been accounted for.

11.12 During 1987-88, 530,452 consumers were added by both KESC and WAPDA. The total number of consumers increased from 6 million in 1986-87 to 6.63 million in 1987-88. Break up is shown in Table 11.10.

Table 11.10

Cumulative No. of Consumers

	1986-87			1987-88			% increase over 1986-87
	WAPDA	KESC	Total	WAPDA	KESC	Total	
Domestic	4,106,424	625,596	4,732,020	4,515,794	660,632	5,176,426	9.4
Commercial	898,118	175,817	1,073,935	955,967	178,984	1,134,951	5.7
Industrial	130,000	17,767	147,801	155,849	19,001	174,850	18.3
Agriculture	139,537	966	140,503	136,860	1,081	137,941	1.9
Others	4,573	489	5,062	5,151	545	5,605	10.7
Total	5,278,686	820,635	6,099,321	5,769,621	860,152	6,629,773	8.7

Village Electrification

11.13 The target for village electrification in 1987-88 was 4937 villages. However, because of subsequent change in the allocation and by removing the erroneous concept of electrified village (under which even a small basti or abadi was treated as a village), the revised target was 2,259 villages. Achievement as reported by the agencies are given below. These are being compared with the census record of names of villages to ensure proper accounting. Out of this 1865 villages were to be electrified by WAPDA and the remaining 394 villages by NA/AK/FATA etc. The position of achievement versus target is given in Table 11.11.

Table 11.11

Achievement of Village Electrification

	1986-87	1987-88	
		Targets	Achievement (Tentative)
WAPDA ..	1,373	1,865	2,117
FATA ..	64	250	324
AJK ..	45	107	32
N.A. ..	Not available	37	11
Total	1,482	2,259	2,484

PLANS FOR 1988-89

Generation

11.14 In the WAPDA and KESC systems, 610 MW will be added to the installed capacity with the commissioning of combustion turbines Kot Addu Unit-5-8 of 100 MW each and Bin Qasim Unit 3 of 210 MW. Total installed capacity in the country will increase from 6,716 MW in 1987-88 to 7,326 MW in 1988-89 as given in Table 11.12.

Table 11.12

Installed Capacity in MW

	1987-88			1988-89		
	WAPDA	KESC	Total	WAPDA	KESC	Total
Hydel ..	2900	-	2900	2900	-	2900
Steam ..	1169	802	1971	1169	1012	2181
Gas Turbines ..	1483	225	1708	1883	225	2108
Nuclear	-	137	137	-	137	137
Total ..	5552	1164	6716	5952	1374	7326

Demand

11.15 The maximum demand is envisaged to be 6,530 MW as against 5,887 MW in 1987-88 showing an increase of 10.9% (Table 11.13). Energy generation in the WAPDA and KESC systems is envisaged to be 35,819 GWH against 33,282 GWH in 1987-88). Details are given in Table 11.14.

Table 11.13

Computed Maximum Demand MW

	1987-88	1988-89	% increase over 1987-88
WAPDA system	5031	5536	10.0
KESC System	1033	1135	10.0
Aggregate	6064	6726	10.9
Diversified	5887	6530	10.9

Table 11.14

Energy Generation (GWH)

	1987-88	1988-89	% increase over 1987-88
WAPDA ..	27,445	29,537	7.6
KESC ..	5,518	5,742	4.1
Aggregate ..	32,963	35,279	7.0
PASMIC ..	109	-	-
Export to KESC.			
KANUP Export to KESC	210	540	157.1
Total ..	33,282	35,819	7.6

11.16 The overall power surplus and deficit for 1988-89 as projected by WAPDA & KESC is given in Table 11.15.

Table 11.15

Power Deficit/Surplus 1988-89

Month	Anticipated Power Surplus (+) Deficit (-)	
	WAPDA System	KESC System
July ..	- 432	- 38
August ..	- 108	- 23
September ..	- 353	- 16
October ..	- 456	- 05
November ..	- 485	- 53
December ..	- 780	- 95
January ..	- 701	- 14
February ..	- 728	- 83
March ..	- 699	- 28
April ..	- 785	- 40
May ..	- 798	- 52
June ..	- 806	- 84

MEASURES TO OVERCOME POWER SHORTAGES

Short Term Measures

11.19 The shortages will be managed by load shedding, load management and energy conservation in order to improve on past performance. However, there will be shortages in winter because of canal closures and variations in the capacity of hydel plants.

Medium and Long Term Measures

11.18 As the power projections show, load shedding is to continue for quite some time. Therefore, medium and long term measures will be adopted to face this situation mainly to increase the generation capacity and to manage by energy conservation, loss reduction, rehabilitation and improvement of thermal plants efficiency, and load management measures. In this context WAPDA is making efforts to eliminate load shedding. A study has been conducted in respect of load management in the WAPDA and KESC systems. A preliminary estimate indicates that 670 MW of peak saving can be effected, in the last year of the Seventh Plan by taking load management measures including ripple control devices and time switches.

Participation of Private Sector

11.19 The main constraint on the public sector programme has been financial resources. To overcome this, induction of the private sector in power generation is considered essential. In 1987-88, steps have been taken to promote participation of the private sector. Offers for construction of thermal power plants based on imported oil and indigenous coal plants in Sind, Punjab and Baluchistan have been received. Induction of the private sector in power generation has been initiated. In this connection a decision has already been taken and preliminary work is expected to be started in 1988-89. A policy decision has been taken to place coal mining and coal based power generation at par with other industries.

Projects

11.20 The progress of major projects during 1988-89 is envisaged to be as follows:

Generation

Name of Project	Status
WAPDA Projects	
1728 MW Tarbela 11-14	Contract for penstock, turbines, and some of the electrical/mechanical equipment has been placed. Civil works and other activities of the project will remain in progress.
200 MW Mangla Unit 9 & 10	Contract for civil works, penstock and other main items of the project has been finalized.
630 MW Multan Steam Units 5, 6 and 7.	WAPDA has moved to the new site of the power station in District Muzaffargarh. Soil investigation and preliminary work is in progress at the new site. The contract for the supply of equipment has been signed with M/s. TECHNOPROMEX-PORT, USSR, The erection contract has been signed and subsequent activities will remain in progress.
250 MW Oil Fired Jamshoro Unit-1.	The contract has been signed with M/s. MITSUI, Japan. Work on various activities of the project will be in progress.
4 MW Hydel Power Plant at Gilgit.	Civil works such as construction of power house, residential colony and other allied civil works will be executed.
Development of Mirpur Lead Cut in Mangla Reservior.	Work will be progress in lower shallow channel at bed level from EL 1114 to EL1070 between Jari pocket and main reservior to generate 15.88 million units of electricity. The project is scheduled to be completed in 1989-90.

1	2
240 MW Low Head Hydel-1 Chashma.	The consultants will be appointed. Prequalifications and tenders for construction of Chashma hydro electric project will be initiated.
Thermal Rehabilitation of Existing Thermal Power Plants & C. C. Plants at F. Abad & Kotri.	The consultants have been appointed. Civil works will be awarded. Bids for E & M equipment will be invited and orders will be placed to the lowest bidders.
45 MW Diesel Power Genration, Transmission lines & Grid Station Project at Pasni.	The work is in progress.
3 x 210 MW Oil Fired Thermal Station Unit 2-4 Jamshoro.	The construction work is in progress.
KESC Projects	
Bin Qasim Power Station Unit-3 & 4.	Unit-3 is scheduled to be commissioned by June, 1989. 90% of the overall work would be completed on Unit-4 by the end of 1988-89.
Bin Qasim Unit-5.	Negotiations are in progress and the contract would be awarded soon. The engineering/manufacturing and civil works are expected to commence.
Transmission	
500 KV Faisalabad-Multan-Guddu-Jamshoro line up grading.	The project will be completed with the commissioning of Dadu-Jamshoro line at 500 KV and Jamshoro Grid Station will be upgraded to 500 KV.
500 KV Lahore-Multan, Guddu-Jamshoro, Second Circuit.	Tenders for various components of the project will be finalized and orders will be placed.

1	2
500 KV Transmission line from Tarbela to Lahore.	Tender documents will be prepared and published. Evaluation of the tenders will begin.
220 KV Dadu-Khuzdar Line.	For procurement of materials the tenders will be finalized and orders place.
220 KV Double Circuit Mardan-Peshawar.	The route survey will be carried out. Tender documents will be prepared. Evaluation of tenders and placing of some contracts will begin.
Modernization of Load Despatch Centre.	The consultants have been appointed and civil works have been awarded. The equipment will reach to to site soon.
High Tension and Short Circuit Testing Lab.	The site has been shifted from Kot Najibullah, District Abbottabad (NWFP) to Rewat (Rawalpindi). Preliminary works will be carried out.
Power System Transmission Planning Study.	The consultants will soon be appointed. Computer hardware/software and the programme will be purchased. The scheduled date of commissioning is 1989-90.

KESC Transmission

KESC has placed a contract in January, 1988 for the establishment of 8 Nos. 132/11 KV Grid Stations. These grid stations will add 300 MVA transformation capacity in the first phase. These grid stations are expected to be completed in 1990-91. The financing of these stations has been arranged from U.K. grant whereas the 132 KV cables and overheads lines for linking these stations are being financed from IBRD Loan.

Further plans exist for the establishment of new grid stations and expansion of existing grid stations as well as linking of these stations with cable overhead links. Necessary PC-I has been submitted to the Government and arrangements made for the allocation of funds.

Distribution of Power

11.21 In the WAPDA system, 22,743 GWH energy is envisaged to be sold with load management and energy conservation against the sale of 20,692 GWH in 1987-88 showing an increase of 6.9%. System losses including consumption in auxiliaries are expected to be 23%. In the KESC System, energy sales are envisaged at 4,848 GWH against 4,534 in 1987-88 showing an increase of 6.9%. System losses are expected to be 22.8% Details are given in Table 11.16.

Table 11.16
Energy Generation, Sales and Losses

	1987-88 (Actual)			1988-89 (Projected)		
	WAPDA	KESC	Integ- rated System	WAPDA	KESC	Integ- rated System
Energy Generation.	27,335	5,518	32,853	29,537	5,742	35,279
Import	110	355	465	—	540	540
Total available for sale in the System.	27,445	5,873	33,318	29,537	6,282	35,819
Energy sales	20,692	4,534	25,226	22,743	4,848	27,591
Loss%	22.8	17.9	24.3	23.0	22.8	23.0

11.22 It is expected that 718,666 new consumers will be added. Agency wise breakup is given in Table 11.17.

Table 11.17
Number of Consumers (Incremental) 1988-89

Category	WAPDA	KESC	Total
Domestic.	567,206	43,994	611,200
Commercial.	91,033	6,570	97,603
Industrial	1,021	554	1,575
Agriculture	8,190	131	8,321
Others	—	38	38
Total	667,379	51,287	718,666

Village Electrification

11.23 The details of village electrification as verified or proposed by Planning Commission are given in Table 11.18. As already stated the definition of village is taken as used for census based on area concept.

Table 11.18

Electrification of Villages

	WAPDA	Other	Total	Cumulative	% of Total
1986-87	1,373	109	1,482	14,338	29.3
1987-88	2,117	367	2,484	16,822	34.3 (Tentative)
1988-89	1,518	200	1,718	18,540	37.9

11.24 Because of resource constraint, wider area to be covered on the basis of the census definition of village and pre-emption of a large component of the PSDP for a number of on-going projects for which irrevocable commitments have been made, the target for village electrification in 1988-89 has been left low.

11.25 Programs of Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC)

An allocation of Rs. 93.86 million has been made for PAEC. Their programs include Chashma Nuclear Power Plant (CHASNUPP). Nuclear Mineral Surveys and activities of various institutes and centres.

11.26 Special Areas and Small Hydro

An allocation of Rs. 398 million is made for Special Areas (AJK, NA, FATA, ICT) and small hydro development.

REVIEW OF 1987-88

OIL

CONSUMPTION

11.27 The consumption of POL increased in the country from 7.72 million tons in 1986-87 to 8.52 million tons in 1987-88, showing an increase of 10.4%. Sector-wise break-down of POL consumption is given in Table 11.19.

Table 11.19

POL Consumption

'000 Metric Tons'

Sector	POL Consumption		% change
	1986-87	1987-88	
Domestic	860	859	-0.12
Industrial	1228	1225	-0.24
Agriculture	240	330	37.50
Transport	3923	4186	6.70
Power	1181	1599	35.39
Others	296	329	11.15
Total .	7728	8528	10.35

Refining

11.28 The country has a refining capacity of 6 million tons. The refineries at Karachi are processing imported crude and crude from the Badin Blocks in the southern part of the country. The refinery at Attock is processing only indigenous crude. A project for expansion of National Refinery Limited by 0.67 million tons per annum by energy conservation and revamp is underway.

11.29 Because the product-mix of the refineries and the pattern of consumption do not match, oil products are imported and Naphtha produced by the refineries is exported. Balance sheet of POL sources and consumption is given in Table 11.20.

Table 11.20

Disposal of POL

(Million Metric Tons)

	1986-87	1987-88
POL Production from refineries	5.376	5.671
POL import	3.169	3.759
Sub-Total :	8.545	9.430
Domestic Consumption	7.728	8.850
Exports/Bunkers	0.304	0.323

11.30 During 1987-88, about 5.89 million tons of crude was processed in the country. The break-up of crude from various sources is given in Table 11.21.

Table 11.21
Crude Source-wise 1987-88

	Million Tons	Million Barrels per annum	Barrels per day (Annual Average)
Total Crude supply	5.887	44.255	120,915
Imported Crude	3.802	28.003	76,353
Domestic Crude	2.085	16.252	44,562

Domestic Production

11.31. The domestic production of crude showed a rising trend. Annual average production was 44,562 barrels per day as against a target of 41,095 barrels. However, the daily production in the month of June, 1988 was 46,295 BPD. Field wise production is given in Table 11.22.

Table 11.22
Field-wise Crude Production

Field	Operator	Production (BPD)	
		1986-87	1987-88
1.	2	3	4
Khaur	POL	9.64	8.93
Dhullian	"	30.05	26.30
Joyamair	"	305.72	445.77
Balkassar	"	393.44	438.28
Meyal	"	3370.56	3401.72
Fimkassar	OGDC	22.87	9.60
Toot	"	1609.23	1418.47
Tando Alam	"	3770.92	3042.63
Injra	"	—	17.31
Thora	"	—	1961.18

1	2	3	4
Ghotana	"	210.21	186.19
Sono	"	-	152.33
Chak-Naurang	"	-	556.93
Lashari South	"	-	-
Khaskeli	UTP	2729.52	1037.61
Laghari	"	8110.67	6537.23
Dhabi	"	2039.72	1167.31
Mazari	"	2961.42	6441.96
South Mazari	"	-	642.20
Halipota	"	-	-
Sonro	"	-	-
Liari	"	-	-
Condensate	"	-	-
Dhurnal	OXY	15530.12	17069.38
Total Production		41094.09	44561.53

Drilling

11.32 51 wells were drilled as against a target of 62 wells. Break up is given in Table 11.23.

Table 11.23 No. of wells drilled during 1986-87 and 1987-88

	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88		1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88	
		Target	Actual		Target	Actual
OGDC	5	10	10	18	20	21
Private Sector	3	10	9	21	22	21
Total	8	20	19	39	42	42

Exploration and Development of new fields

11.33 A number of new fields were discovered by the OGDC and the private sector. Progress by end June, 1988 is given in Table 11.24.

Table 11.24

Physical Targets and Achievements

Sub-Sector/Item	Estimated Achievement during 1987-88	
Name of Oil and Gas Fields Discovered in 1987-88		
Name of Field	Operator	
Injra (O*)	OGDC	17.31 (BOPD)
Thora (O)	"	1961.18 (BOPD)
Ghungthro (O)	UTP	152.33 (BOPD)
Sono	OGDC	Testing
Paniro (O)	UTP	- do -
Bobbi (O)	OGDC	- do -
Lashari South (O)	"	- do -
Duphri (O)	UTP	- do -
Khorewan (G*)	UTP	- do -

*O - OIL

*G - GAS

Oil Transmission and Storage

11.34 During the last few years, the transmission requirements in up-country have increased considerably to meet the increased requirements of fuel oil in the northern parts of the country. The Ministry of Railways, Pak Arab Refinery and Pakistan State Oil implemented different projects to cater transportation requirements.

Foreign Exchange Bill

11.35 The net foreign exchange cost of oil imports was US \$ 982.91 million against a projection of US \$ 892.86 million. The main elements of the foreign exchange bill are shown in Table 11.25.

Table 11.25

Cost of Oil in Foreign Exchange

Imports	1986-87		1987-88	
	Quantity (Million Tons)	Total Cost (US\$ Million)	Quantity (Million Tons)	Total Cost (US\$ Million)
Crude Oil imported	3.713	416.52	3.802	465.52
Foreign Companies share in indigenous crude Products	0.710	72.62	0.742	81.77
	3.169	396.21	3.759	520.57
Total :	7.592	885.35	8.303	1067.86
Export	0.186	24.33	0.197	26.51
Bunkers	0.118	59.66	0.126	58.44
Total :	0.304	83.99	0.323	84.95
Net Foreign Exchange Oil Bill		801.36		982.91

PLAN FOR 1988-89

Oil

11.36 Consumption of POL is envisaged at 9.71 million tons as compared to 8.52 million tons in 1987-88 showing an increase of 13.9%. The growth rate is higher than in 1987-88 because of greater increase projected in power generation. Sector-wise break-up of consumption is given in Table 11.26.

Table 11.26

POL Consumption

Sector	(000 Metric Tons)		
	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Projected)	% Change
Domestic	859	900	4.8
Industrial	1225	1236	0.9
Agricultural	330	356	7.9
Transport	4186	4663	11.4
Power	1599	2372	48.3
Others	329	184	-44.1
Total :	8528	9711	13.9

11.37 The above table shows that percentage increase in the power sector is the highest which is attributed to increase in the consumption of furnace oil and high speed diesel oil for power generatoion.

Refining

11.38 The expected refined products production, domestic consumption and exports are shown in Table 11.27.

Table 11.27

Disposal of POL

	(Million Metric Tons)	
	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Projected)
POL Production from Refineries	5.671	5.454
POL Import	3.759	4.641
Sub- Total :	9.430	10.095
Domestic Consumption	8.850	10.191
Export/Bunkers	0.323	0.256

11.39 As there will be no addition in the refining capacity the amount of crude for processing will remain about the same as in 1987-88. However, the product mix will change slightly as local production of crude will have a greater share. The break-up of crude to be processed is given in Table 11.28.

Table 11.28

Details of Crude Processed

(Million Metric Tons)

	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Projected)
Total Crude	5.892	5.71
Imported Crude	3.792	3.455
Domestic Crude	2.1	2.255

Domestic Production

11.40 The domestic production of crude is expected to increase annually from 44,562 barrels per day in 1987-88 to 49,000 barrels per day showing an increase of 10%. The increase in production is attributed to increase in production from Mazari and Tando Alam and from new fields of South Mazari and Sonro. Field-wise production is given in Table 11.29.

Table 11.29

Crude Production

(Barrels/day)

Field	Average Daily Production		
	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Projected)	
1	2	3	4
Khaur	POL	8.93	329
Dhullian	"	26.30	—
Joyamair	"	445.77	400
Balkassar	"	438.28	391
Meyal	"	3401.72	3398
Fimkassar	OGDC	9.60	17

1	2	3	4
Toot		1418.47	1358
Tando Alam		3042.63	2673
Injra	"	17.31	-
Thora	"	1961.18	2950
Ghotana	"	186.19	106
Sono	"	152.33	1550
Chak Naurang	"	556.93	1000
Lashari South	"		200
Khasfeh	UTP	1037.61	495
Laghari	"	6537.23	4722
Dhahi	"	1167.31	725
Mazari	"	6441.96	6440
South Mazari	"	642.20	2310
Haliota	"	-	1612
Somro	"	-	513
Liari	"	-	978
Condensate	"	-	138
Dhurnal	OXY	17069.78	17000
Total Production		44561.75	49000

Drilling

11.41 77 new wells are envisaged to be drilled. Break-up is given in Table 11.30.

Table 11.30

Targets of Drilling

Agency	Exploratory Wells	Appraisal and Development Wells	Total
OGDC	13	18	31
Private Sector	20	26	46
Total :	33	44	77

Oil Transmission and Storage

11.42 Pak Arab Refinery intends to increase the throughput by installing two pumping stations on their existing 16" dia, crude and product pipe line systems at Bubuk, district Dadu and Fazilpur, district Rajanpur. The other project in hand is to extend the PARCO pipe line from Multan to Lahore via Faisalabad. A 16" dia pipeline 175 miles long is proposed upto Faisalabad and 14" dia 80 miles long pipe line from Faisalabad to Lahore. Pakistan State Oil will continue to work on Their pipeline projects from Mehmood Kot to Kot Addu and from Karachi to Jamshoro. Also, target of up-country storage capacity is 74,000 metric tonnes. The pipeline for transportation of furnace oil from refineries to KESC power station at Bin Qasim will be constructed by KESC. This will ease the congestion at Korangi due to tank lorries. For fuel supply to XENEL/HSPCL power project, PSO has completed the route survey and the feasibility study is expected shortly.

Foreign Exchange Bill

11.43 The import bill depends on the international prices which have been uncertain in the past. In view of the uncertainty in the world market, the import bill can only be taken as an estimate. Estimates for oil import bill are given in Table 11.31.

Table 11.31

Cost of Oil Import in Foreign Exchange in 1988-89

	Quantity (Million Tons)	Total Cost (US\$ Million)
Imports		
Crude	3.455	424.64
Foreign Exchange share in indigenous Crude	0.753	84.40
Products	4.641	566.58
Total imports	8.849	1075.62
Exports		
POL	0.134	17.99
Bunkers	0.122	51.44
Total exports	0.256	69.43
Net foreign exchange bill		1006.19

N.B.:

Oil Price	=	\$ 16/bbl.
POL Prices:		
High Octane Blending Component	=	\$ 17.55/bbl.
Superior Kerosene	=	\$ 20.30/bbl.
High Speed Diesel	=	\$ 18.85/bbl.
Furnace Oil	=	\$ 71.35/metric ton.

NATURAL GAS

Review of 1987-88

11.44 The production of natural gas in the country increased from 403 BCF in 1986-87 to 437 BCF in 1987-88 showing an increase of 8.4%. This increase was mainly due to increased production from Pirkoh, Khankot, Sui and Mari gas fields. Field wise production in million cubic feet per day is given in Table 11.32.

Table 11.32

Field-wise Gas Production

Field	(MMCFD)		
	1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (Actual)	% Change
Sui	680.723	694.574	2.03
Kandhkot	11.093	37.139	234.78
Mari	258.112	279.835	8.41
Pirkoh	84.687	111.146	31.24
Dhurnal	35.936	40.968	14.00
Meyal	25.857	28.032	8.41
Toot	6.402	6.049	-
Total :	1102.810	1197.743	8.60
Losses 2%	22.056	23.955	8.60
Net Supply	1080.754	1173.788	8.60

Demand and Consumption

11.45 The demand position for the pipeline system determined for average day demand is presented in Table 11.33.

Table 11.33

Demand for Natural Gas Pipeline System

(MMCFD)

Supply	SGTCC	SNGPL	Total
Total	302	451	753
Demand	333	564	897
Shortfall	(31)	(113)	(144)

11.46. In addition, supply was made to some consumers directly from gas fields in Table 11.34.

Table 11.34

Supply of Natural Gas (Direct) in 1987-88

(MMCFD)

Gas Field	WAPDA Guddu Power Station	Fertilizer Factories	Total
Sui	110	—	110
Mari	74	200	274
Khandkot	36	—	36
Total	220	200	420

Distribution

11.47. Sector-wise gas connections added are given in Table 11.35.

Table 11.35

New Connections during 1987-88

Category	SNGPL	SGC	Total
General Industry	91	68	159
Commercial	1224	534	1758
Domestic	40950	35626	76576
Total	42265	36228	78493

TRANSMISSION

Northern System

11.48 SNGPL-V project remained under implementation to augment the capacity from 378 MMCFD to 447 MMCFD. The project will be completed by December, 1988. At present, work is being done on Multan-Faisalabad section.

Southern System

11.49 The transmission capacity of the southern system is 320 MMCFD Ex-Sui (120 MMCFD Indus Left Bank Pipeline and 200 MMCFD Indus Right Bank Pipeline). With the completion of Badin-Hyderabad pipeline, natural gas has become available from Badin block fields (13 in number) since March, 1988. The pipeline will be extended to Jamshoro and Kotri to meet the requirements of power plants. The pipeline has a capacity to transmit 100 MMCFD of natural gas. The Badin block fields are expected to provide 49 MMCFD of natural gas to Hyderabad and the rest to Jamshoro and Kotri power plants.

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1988-89

Natural Gas

11.50 The production of natural gas is estimated at 1381 MMCFD as compared to actual production of 1198 MMCFD in 1987-88 showing an increase of 15.3%. This is in line with the gas policy approved by the ECC. In the past the supply was constrained due to transmission capacity bottlenecks. As transmission bottlenecks would be eased due to some pipelines commissioning/compression, there would be a jump in the growth rate of natural gas supply. Field-wise estimated production is given in Table 11.36.

Table 11.36

Estimated Field-wise Production, 1988-89

Field	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Projected)	% Change (MMCFD)
Sui	694.574	818.000	17.77
Kandhkot	37.139	45.000	21.16

1.	2	3	4
Mari	279.835	300.00	7.20
Pirkoh	111.146	180.000	61.94
Dhurnal	40.968	30.000	26.77
Meyal	28.032	—	—
Toot	6.049	8.000	32.25
Total :	1197.743	1381.000	15.30
Losses 2%	23.954	27.620	15.30
Net Supply	1173.788	1353.380	15.30

Demand and Supply

11.51 The demand and supply position projected for the average day demand are given in Table 11.37.

Table 11.37

Demand for Natural Gas (Pipeline System) (1988-89)

(MMCFD)

Supply	SGTC	SNGPL	Total
Total	320	578	898
Demand	343	579	922
Surplus/(Shortfall)	(23)	(1)	(24)

11.52 In addition, supply will be made directly from the gas fields to the consumers as given in Table 11.38.

Table 11.38

Demand for Natural Gas (Direct) in 1988-89

(MMCFD)

Gas Field	WAPDA Guddu Power Station	Fertilizer	Total
Sui	110	—	110
Mari	100	200	300
Kandhkot	45	—	45
Total :	255	200	455

TRANSMISSION CAPACITY

Northern System

11.53 The existing transmission capacity ex-Sui for the northern system is 447 MMCFD. SNGPL has prepared a project (SNGPL-VI) which proposes to increase the capacity initially by 200 MMCFD; it can be further increased by another 150 MMCFD by the completion of loop lines at a marginal incremental cost. Phase-I of this project envisages Sui-Pirkoh-Loti pipeline which will connect the three fields to the main system; this will be completed by March, 1989. A project to utilize 19 MMCFD of natural gas ex-Adhi is under implementation. The project envisages laying of 52 KM long, 10 inches diameter pipeline and is expected to be completed by March, 1989. Also a 51 KM long, 16 inches diameter pipeline is under construction to utilize 25 MMCFD of natural gas ex-Dakhni. The pipeline has been designed to utilize the expected production of 70 MMCFD from this field in future. The project is expected to be completed by December, 1989. Another project to supply natural gas to Abbottabad and Mansehra is under implementation. A 40 KM long, 8 inches diameter pipeline is planned to be laid between Havelian-Abbottabad-Mansehra.

Southern System

11.54. The existing transmission capacity of the Indus right bank and left bank pipelines is 320 MMCFD ex-Sui which will be increased to 400 MMCFD by installing loop lines on the Indus right bank pipeline and debottlenecking in the transmission system/compressors. Proposals for further augmentation of the system are being prepared by the Southern Gas Company (SGC). This loop line would be completed by June, 1990. The pipeline between Hyderabad and Jamshoro/Kotri to supply natural gas to power plants is expected to be completed by June, 1989.

Distribution

11.55 Gas connections which will be added during 1988-89 are given in Table 11.39.

Table 11.39

New Connections during 1988-89

Category	(Nos.)		
	SNGPL	SGC	Total
General Industry	100	70	170
Commercial	1000	600	1600
Domestic	50000	40000	90000
Total :	51100	40670	91770

COAL

REVIEW OF 1987-88

Investment

11.56 Total allocation of Rs. 47.06 million was made for the Federal and Provincial Programmes against which an expenditure of Rs. 44.43 million is estimated to have been incurred in 1987-88 94.4% utilization. The federal agencies utilized Rs. 44.11 million against an allocation of Rs. 46.74 million showing 94.4% achievement whereas expenditure on the provincial programmes was Rs. 0.32 million against an allocation of Rs. 0.32 million indicating 100% utilization. Agency-wise allocation and utilization is given in Table 11.40.

Table 11.40

PSDP Allocation and utilisation, 1987-88

S.No.	Agency	(Million Rs.)		
		Allocation	Utilization	%Utilization
A.	Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)	35.16	32.53	92.50
B.	Pakistan Mineral Dev. Corporation (PMDC).	11.08	11.08	100.00
C.	FATADC.	0.5	0.50	100.00
D.	Punjab Mineral Dev. Corp.	0.32	0.32	100.00
	Total :	47.06	44.43	94.4

Physical Achievement

11.57 Physical achievements of different agencies engaged in coal exploration and development viz-a-viz targets of 1987-88 are summarized in Table 11.41.

Table 11.41

Physical Achievement during 1987-88 and targets for 1988-89

Item/Activity	Agency/Sector	Targets (1987-88)	Achievement (1987-88)	Achievement %	Targets (1988-89)	% Increase Decrease (-) in 1988-89 over 1987-88
Exploration						
Drilling						
Drill Holes Nos (D/Depth- Meter)	GSP					
	Private Companies (USAID Funded)	41 (10,000.0)	21 5710.0 (11,500.0)	51.2 (115.0)	88 21800.0 (5,000.0)	319.05 281.8 -56.52
	PMDC	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.0 (10,200.0)	
	PUNJMIN	30.0 (5,100.0)	27.0 (4,545.0)	90.0 (89.1)	0.0 0.0	-100.00 -100.00
Development						
Mine/Shaft Drivages (Mtr)	PUNJMIN	400	400	100	318	-20.50
Production (Tonnes)						
Public Sector						
	(i) PMDC	335000	282603	84.4	380000	34.46
	(ii) PUNJMIN	20000	22250	111.2	27500	23.60
Private Sector (Reported)						
		2200000	2300000	104.5	2600000	13.00
Total (Reported)						
		2555000	2604853	102.0	3007500	15.17
Total (including unreported)						
		4350000	4404853	101.2	4807500	9.10
Sale (Tonnes)						
Public						
	(i) PMDC	335000	29639	87.4	380000	29.85
	(ii) PUNJMIN	22250	27850	125.1	25800	-7.36
Private (reported)						
		2200000	2284365	103.8	2594200	13.56
Total (Reported)						
		2557250	2604854	101.9	3000000	15.17
Total un-reported (estd).						
		1800000	1800000	100.0	1800000	0.00

Item/Activiey	Agency/Sector	Targets (1987-88)	Achieve- ment (1987-88)	Achieve- ment %	Targets (1988-89)	% Increase Decrease (-) in 1988-89 over 1987-88
	Total Private & Public (Reported & Unreported)	4357250	4404854	101.1	4800000	8.97
Sale by Sector (Tonnes)	Brick Klim	2100000	2560000	121.9	2955000	15.43
	Power	25000	24000	96	24000	0.00
	Domestic	5000	5000	100	5000	0.00
	Others	15000	15854	106	16000	0.09
	Total :	2145000	2604854	121.4	3000000	15.17

A. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PAKISTAN

During 1987-88, the Geological Survey of Pakistan incurred an expenditure of Rs. 32.53 million on coal exploration projects against the total PSDP allocation of Rs. 35.52 million showing 92.5% utilization. Project-wise brief is given below :

(i) **Energy Planning and Development Umbrella Project (Coal resources Assessment (1984-91))**

An expenditure of Rs. 30.05 million has been incurred against an allocation of Rs. 32.36 million. GSP drilled 1500 meterage (cumulative depth) with USAID funding in Lakhra-Sonda-Thatta. The exploration conducted under this project has so far established 368 million tonnes measured reserves, 1100 million tonnes indicated reserved and 1150 million tonnes inferred reserves in Lakhra-Sonda-Thatta coal fields whereas 280 million tonnes of coal have also been identified in the category of indicated reserves in Jherruck coal field.

(ii) **Salt-Range Tertiary Coal Exploration Punjab**

GSP plans to continue exploration and evaluation of coal resources of Salt-Range, Pinjab. During 1987-88, 8 holes with cumulative depth of 958 meters covering an area of 100 sq. Km. were drilled. As a result of exploration conducted so far an additional 2 million tonnes measured reserves and 6 million tonnes indicated coal reserves have been identified.

Table 11.42

PSDP Allocation for Exploration & Development Programme (1988-89)

S. No.	Scheme	Agency	Total Cost (FEC)	Allocation S1987-88	Expenditure 1987-88	% Utilization	PSDP Allocation 1988-89 (FEC)	% Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Allocation in 1988-89 over 1987-88	(Rs. Million)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
On-going									
1.	Energy Planning and Development Project (Coal-Resources Assessment) (1984-91).	GSP	165.670 (147.280)	32.355	30.050	92.000	25.310 (23.000)	-4.10	
2.	Salt-Range Tertiary Coal Exploration, Punjab (1986-90).	GSP	9.300	1.000	0.855	86.000	24.75	189.5	
3.	Exploration evaluating of Khosr-Sharif-Harnai Coal Fields (1986-89)	GSP	9.600	1.700	1.52	89.500	4.370	187.1	
4.	Exploration of Pigeon Coal in Punjab Plans (1987-88).	GSP	8.780	0.100	0.900	9.000	0.000	0.0	
5.	Survey and Investigation and evaluation of Oriskany coal.	FATADC	8.500	0.500	0.500	100.000	0.636	27.2	
6.	Exploration of Northern Block of Lakhra Coal Fields (1986-89).	PMDC	54.140	11.080	11.080	100.000	6.219	43.875	
			259.970 (147.280)	46.735	44.007	468.400	39.51 (23.000)		
Sub-Total:									

A. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PAKISTAN		B. PAKISTAN MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION		C. PUNJAB MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (PUNMIN)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
New	(i) Exploration and Evaluation (1988-89)	(ii) Exploration and Evaluation (1988-89)	(iii) Exploration and Evaluation (1988-89)	(iv) Exploration and Evaluation (1988-89)	(v) Exploration and Evaluation (1988-89)
	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Rs. 3.0 million and for a drilling rig at a cost of Rs. 0.5 million. A provision of Rs. 3.0 million has been made in the financial year 1988-89.

A. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PAKISTAN

(i) Exploration and Evaluation in SOR-Range Degari Coal Fields Baluchistan (1988-89)

11.67 The scheme at a total cost of Rs. 3.4 million envisages the drilling of 26 holes with cumulative depth of 2600 meters and is likely to identify geological reserves to the extent of 34 million tonnes of coal. Rs. 4.60 million has been allocated in PSDP 1988-89.

(ii) Baluchistan Coal Resources Evaluation Study

11.68 This is a joint project of GSP Government of Baluchistan (GOB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) the total cost of which is Rs. 20.38 million. The known coal fields of Baluchistan will be studied to (i) assess resource and reserve potential; (ii) identify physical facilities required for development and exploration; (iii) model of investment packages, and (iv) identify the need and scope of upgrading institutional capabilities and proposing relevant changes in mining laws and regulations.

11.69 A provision of Rs. 2.475 million has been made in the federal PSDP 1988-89.

B. PAKISTAN MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

11.70 PMDC will evolve a process of beneficiation/upgradation of coal and its utilization in various energy intensive industries. A provision of Rs. 0.879 million has been made in the federal PSDP 1988-89.

Exploration of Northern block of Lakhra Coal Fields

11.71 Under this scheme, PNDC plans to continue exploration of coal reserves. A provision of Rs. 6.219 million has been made in the federal PSDP to drill 85 holes with 10200 meterages.

C. PUNJAB MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (PUNJMIN)

11.72 PUNJMIN will expand mines at Padhrar and Dandot at a cost of Rs. 3.0 million and import a drilling rig at a cost of Rs. 0.05 million. A provision of Rs. 3.05 million has been made in the provincial PSDP 1988-89.

D. FATA DC

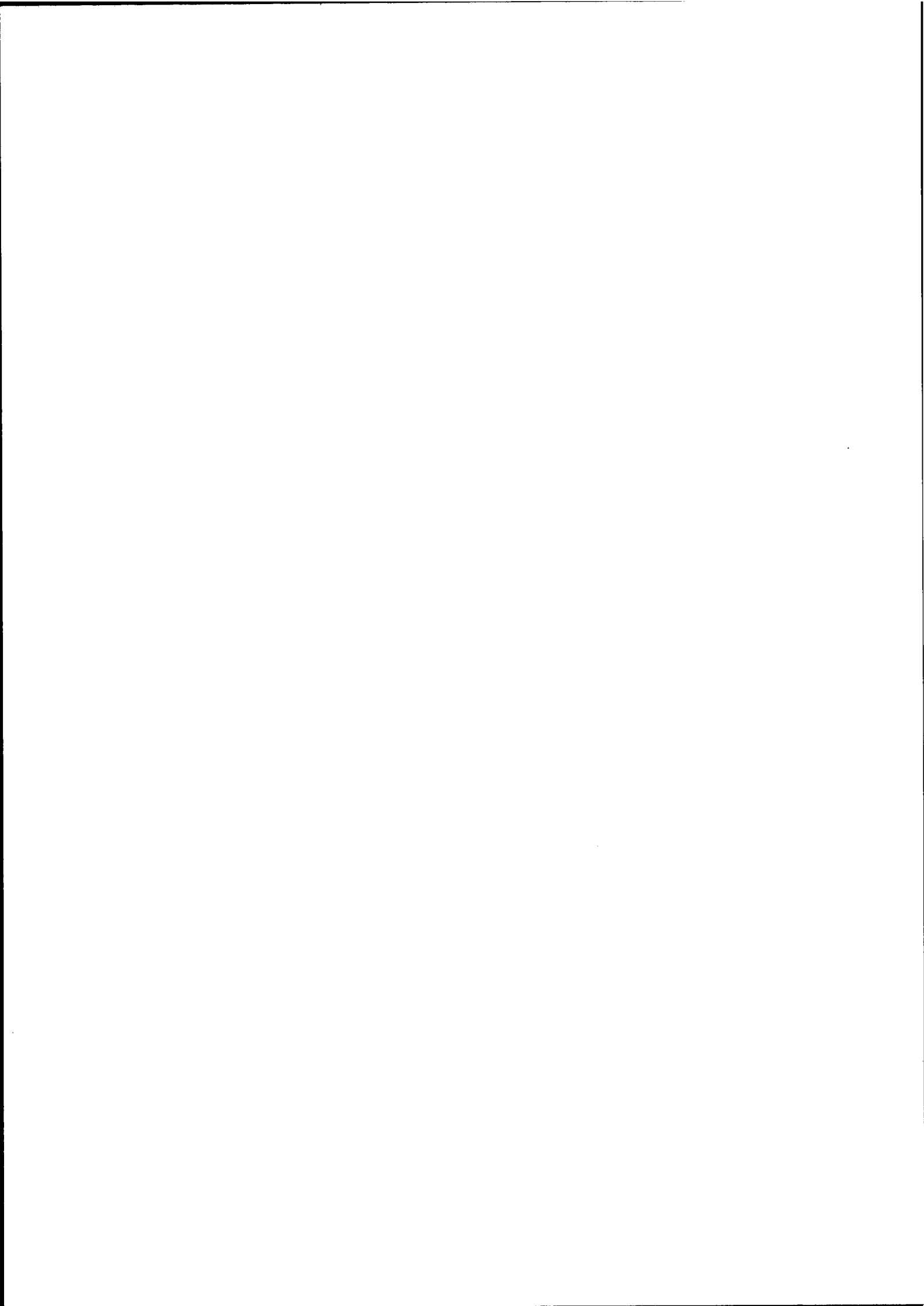
11.73 Phase-II of the scheme "Prospection/evaluation of coal in Orakzai Agency" will be completed at a cost of Rs. 0.251 million whereas survey and investigation of coal will be taken up at a cost of about Rs. 0.385 million. These allocations have been made in the federal PSDP 1988-89.

Private Sector

11.74 Unlike the public sector, private enterprises and investment in coal mining is dissipated in thousands of small units and spread all over the country. Therefore, exact identification of development programmes and financing arrangements are not possible. To feed coal to 2 x 50 MW coal fired Fluidized Bed Combustion (FBC) plant and 30 MW coal fired plant outside Quetta by M/s. Habibullah Mines Ltd., expansion of M/s. HML Mines at Lakhra and Sor-Range coal field had been planned and production of 0.65 million tonnes had been expected. However, with the cancellation of the M/s. HML projects, the work on these plans may be jeopardized. Further, WAPDA has also issued request for proposal (RFP) to private sector mine owners for supply of 0.8 million tonnes coal to feed its 3 x 50 MW coal fired (FBC) power plant at Lakhra. Large expansion of mines in the private sector to meet the coal requirements is expected.

Renewable

11.75 An amount of Rs. 59.16 million is allocated to (Directorate General New and Renewable Energy Resources) for the development and commercialization of Renewable Energy Resources. Work done by D.G.N.R.E.R. is being evaluated at present to determine an improved course of action. Besides the D.G.N.R.E.R. Projects, the Energy Forestry Project is being implemented by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with assistance from USAID.



CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Review of 1987-88

The public sector allocation for Transport and Communications during 1987-88 was Rs. 5628.5 million including Rs. 4511.9 million for the federal programme and Rs. 1116.6 million for the provincial programme. Besides, an allocation of Rs. 1539 million was made for Public Sector Corporations. The total utilization was Rs. 6190.4 million of which Rs. 1472.8 million was under the provincial programme giving an over all achievement of 110 per cent. The expenditure incurred under the Public Sector Corporations was Rs. 1407.6 million against the allocation of Rs. 1539 million giving a utilization of 91.5 per cent. Details may be seen at statistical Appendix table 12.1 Major physical achievement are given in Statistical Appendix table 12.2.

12.2 The Railway traffic handled during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is tabulated below:—

	Goods MTKM	Passenger MPKM
1986—87		
Plan target	9500	19,049
Actual	7820	16,920
% increase/decrease	(—) 18	(—) 11
1987—88		
Plan target	10,820	19,982
Actual	7,800	17,000
% increase/decrease	(—) 28	(—) 15

12.3 The performance of Railways in the carriage of goods traffic fell short of the plan targets and also declined during 1987-88 as compared to 1986-87. This resulted in a greater strain on roads and road transportation.

Physical Implementation

12.4 The principal features of the 1987-88 implementation programme are given in the following paragraphs.

I — RAILWAYS

Review of 1987-88

12.5 Against an allocation of Rs. 1130.9 million, an expenditure of Rs. 1409.8 million was incurred giving a utilization of 125 per cent. The excess expenditure was made possible through supplementary grants for telecommunications & signalling, procurement of 21 DE locomotives, and locomotive maintenance facilities. In physical terms, rail renewal of 12 Kms, sleeper renewal of 28 Kms, procurement of 21 DE locos, manufacture of 80 Passenger carriages and rehabilitation of 25 traction motors for DE locomotives was carried out. Work progressed on the 11th Railways project including modernization of diesel locomotive maintenance facilities and the expansion of Dry Port at Lahore.

Programme for 1988-89

12.6 An allocation of Rs. 700.462 million has been made for Pakistan Railways. During the year work relating to rail renewal of 93 Kms, sleeper renewal of 103 Kms, manufacture of 80 passenger coaches, rehabilitation of 100 traction motors, procurement of 75 traction motors and installation of plant and machinery at the locomotive factory will be carried out.

II — PORTS & SHIPPING

Review of 1987-88

12.7 Against an allocation of Rs. 150.6 million, an expenditure of Rs. 155.6 million was incurred giving a utilization of over 100 per cent. The Port Qasim project (Phase-I) was allocated Rs. 53.50 million against which Rs. 56.5 million were incurred giving about 106 per cent utilization. About 95.50 per cent work on phase-I was completed by end of 1987-88. Further, an allocation of Rs. 55.5 million was made for initiating work on Phase-II of the Pakistan Marine Academy, which was fully utilized. The Contract has been

awarded for Phase-II which provides for ship manoeuvring and engine plant simulators. An amount of Rs. 8.00 million was also provided for procurement of dredger including consultancy services against which Rs. 6 million were utilized. The entire allocation of Rs. 0.646 million for light house at Ketty Bunder was utilized. The project is in its final stage of completion.

12.8 The Gwadar Fish Harbour project is envisaged to cost Rs. 759 million with foreign exchange component of Rs. 269.6 million. It is designed to cater for 900 DWT vessels. An allocation of Rs. 32 million including foreign exchange component of Rs. 12 million was made for confirmatory geo-technical investigations, establishment of hydrographic station and infrastructural facilities including approach road, residential buildings etc against which expenditure of Rs. 37 million was incurred.

12.9 An allocation of Rs. 300 million was made for construction of three container vessels and acquisition of one second hand 70-80,000 DWT crude oil tanker. No expenditure was incurred during the year under review and no work was carried out.

Programme for 1988-89

12.10 An allocation of Rs. 671 million (including Rs. 321 million for PNSC). has been made for Ports and Shipping. The main facets of the programme are :

Port Qasim

12.11 Rs. 17.76 million have been allocated which includes Rs. 17.0 million foreign aid, for continuation of work on Phase-I of the Port Qasim project. It is expected that 95 per cent of the on-going work will be completed by the end of the year. The project is expected to be completed in 1989-90. An allocation of Rs. 0.9 million has also been made for preliminary work on the dredger for Port Qasim.

Gwadar Fish Harbour Project :

12.12 An allocation of Rs. 352.3 million (including Rs. 41.5 million as supplementary grant) has been made for the Gwadar Fish Harbour project. It is expected that 50 per cent work will be completed during the year.

Lighthouse at Ketty Bunder :

12.13 An allocation of Rs. 3.05 million has been made for continuation of work.

KSEW

12.14 An allocation of Rs. 16.758 million has been made for undertaking work on restructuring of the Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works.

Inland Water Transport Study :

12.15 To explore the possibility of inland water transport, Rs. 0.4 million have been allocated for relevant study.

Upgradation of Pakistan Marine Academy :

12.16 An allocation of Rs. 1.0 million has been made for execution of civil works for the upgradation of the Academy.

Shipping :

12.17 An allocation of Rs. 321 million has been made, which includes Rs. 57 million for acquisition of one second hand 25,000-30,000 DWT bulk carrier and Rs. 264 million for initiating construction work on the first of the 5 container ships planned for construction during the Seventh Plan period.

III — ROADS AND BRIDGES**Review of 1987-88**

12.18 An allocation of Rs. 2731.4 million was made for the development of roads and bridges and road transport. Of this Rs. 1614.8 million were provided under the Federal Road Development Programme, against which an expenditure of Rs. 1534.5 million (including Rs. 458.6 million in special areas) was incurred on construction of 236 Km of new roads and improvement of 323 kms of existing roads. The Provincial Programme envisaged an allocation of Rs. 1116.6 million for roads and road transport.

Under the Provincial Programme an expenditure of Rs. 1472.8 million was incurred on construction of 524 Km of new roads and improvement of 962 Km of existing roads. A very modest programme of the Provincial Road Transport Corporation was also carried out.

A. FEDERAL PROGRAMME :

I. National Highways and Bridges :

- (i) An allocation of Rs. 1052 million was made for National Highways in the ADP 1987-88 which included Rs. 20 million for NLC and Rs. 32 million for FWO projects. An expenditure of Rs. 1075.9 million including Rs. 25.4 million for the NLC project was incurred which constituted over 100 per cent utilization. The excess expenditure was made possible through supplementary grant.
- (ii) An allocation Rs. 165 million was envisaged for works in the Punjab. Major programmes included carpetting of dual carriageway from the Chief of Army staff (COAS) house to Chablat bridge, construction of bridge over river Chenab at Talibwala, rehabilitation of Khanewal-Sahiwal and Gujranwala-Lalamusa sections of National Highway N—5 and additional carriageway between Lahore and Sahiwal. During the financial year an expenditure of Rs. 144.4 million was incurred against which 20 per cent of work on the Chenab bridge at Talibwala, 36 per cent of work on the Khanewal-Sahiwal section and 14 per cent work on the Gujranwala-Lalamusa section was completed. Work on carpetted dual carriageway between COAS house and chablat bridge was almost completed. The additional carriageway between Lahore and Sahiwal could not be initiated due to non-availability of funds.
- (iii) In the NWFP, a development programme of Rs. 109 million was prepared. The major works included construction of five bridges on Peshawar-Charsada road and construction of bridges on Kurram and Gambila rivers. During 1987-88, Rs. 78.94 million were utilized which comprised about 73 per cent utilization of the original allocation. In physical terms 19 per cent of work on the 5 bridges on Peshawar-Charsada, 24 per cent work on bridge over

Gambila river and 22 per cent of work on bridge over Kurram river was completed.

- (iv) A development programme of Rs. 123 million was prepared for Sind which included special repairs of Karachi-Hyderabad Super Highway, Kotri bridge and Hyderabad bypass, and the construction of Moro and Mirpur Mathelo Bypasses. During the year, Rs. 138 million were utilized, which constituted 112 per cent utilization. In Physical terms work on special repairs of Karachi-Hyderabad Super Highway was completed, while 15 per cent work on the Kotri Bridge and Hyderabad Bypass, 15 per cent of work on the Moro Bypass and 15 per cent of work on the Mirpur Mathelo Bypass project was completed.
- (v) For Baluchistan a development programme for Rs. 170.4 million was prepared. An expenditure of Rs. 187 million was incurred which constituted about 110 per cent utilization of the funds. During the year 15 per cent work on the D.I. Khan-Kuchlak road, 13 per cent work on the Quetta-Taftan road (N-40) and 53 per cent work on repair of flood damages to Quetta-Sibi road (N-65) was carried out.
- (vi) An allocation of Rs. 432 million was made for construction of second carriageway along National Highway N-5, feasibility study for Indus Highway and Lowari Tunnel projects and other minor works of the NHB. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 465.1 million was incurred including Rs. 398 million on second carriageway along N-5 project, Rs. 19.9 million on feasibility and design of Indus Highway and Rs. 6 million on feasibility study of the Lowari Tunnel project. In physical terms contracts for construction of second carriage-way along N-5 were awarded over the Gujranwala-Chenab bridge (49 kms), Chenab bridge to Kharian (45 kms), Karachi-Hyderabad Phase I (68 kms), and Hyderabad-Hala (45kms) Sections. The expenditure incurred was mainly on account of mobilization advance, land acquisition and other consultancy and operational costs. Feasibility studies and detailed design for construction of Indus Highway was initiated. The feasibility Study for the Lowari Tunnel project was completed while detailed design was taken in hand.
- (vii) An expenditure of Rs. 25.4 million was incurred by the NLC on completion of 18 per cent of work on Kalabagh-Shakardara road project.

- (viii) Against an allocation of Rs. 32 million an expenditure of Rs.37 million was incurred by the FWO, which constitutes a utilization of 113 per cent.

II. Special Areas :

12.19 Against an allocation of Rs. 562.8 million an expenditure of Rs. 458.6 million was incurred giving a utilization of about 82 per cent. Details are given in the following paragraphs.

FATA

12.20 Against an allocation of Rs. 221 million an expenditure of Rs. 213 million was incurred on construction of 153 Km of new roads and improvement of 65 Km of existing roads.

Azad Kashmir

12.21 An allocation of Rs. 213.24 million was made against which an expenditure of Rs. 175.8 million was incurred on improvement of 16 km of existing roads, construction of 70 km of metalled and 8 kms of fair weather roads in addition to bridges.

Northern Areas

12.22 An allocation of Rs. 128.5 million was made against which an expenditure of Rs. 69.9 million was incurred on construction of 6 km of metalled and 234 km of jeepable & metalled roads in addition to work on bridges.

B. BROVINCIAL PROGRAMME :

I. Punjab

Roads and Bridges

12.23 An allocation of Rs. 377.2 million was made for the roads and bridges development programme, against which an expenditure of Rs. 631.69 million was incurred, on improvement of 500 Km and construction of 60 Km of roads in addition to bridges.

Road Transport

12.24 An allocation of Rs. 12.4 million was made for reconstruction and modernization of central workshops, urban depots and construction of service station complexes of the Punjab Road Transport Corporation. However no work was undertaken during the year under review.

II. Sind :

Roads and Bridges

12.25 An allocation of Rs. 246.5 million was made for roads and bridges development programme against which an expenditure of Rs. 231.8 million was incurred on construction of 171 km of new roads and improvement of 162 km of existing roads.

Road Transport :

12.26 Against an allocations of Rs. 13.7 million for Sind road Transport Corporation an expenditure of Rs. 23.3 million was incurred on work relating to fleet replacement programmes, improvement of workshops and construction of new depots.

III. N.W.F.P

Roads and Briges

12.27 Against an allocation of Rs. 332 million an expenditure of Rs. 330.5 million was incurred on construction of 208 km of black top roads and improvement of 200 km of existing roads in addition to work on bridges and tunnels.

IV Baluchistan :

12.28 Against an allocation of Rs. 134.7 million an expenditure of Rs. 255.5 million was incurred on construction of 70 Km of black top, 100 Km of shingle roads, 13 bridges, 100 culverts and 3 causeways.

PROGRAMME FOR 1988-89

12.29 A total allocation of Rs. 3691.0 million has been made for the development of roads, bridges and road transport. Under the Federal Road Development Programme Rs. 1778.9 million have been provided for construction of 174 Km of new roads and improvement of 367 Km of existing roads in addition to work on bridges. The Provincial Programme envisages an allocation of Rs. 1912.1 million for construction of 470 Km of new roads and improvement of 1205 Km of existing roads in addition to a very modest programme of workshop improvement and fleet replacement of the Provincial Road Transport Corporations Board.

A. FEDERAL PROGRAMME :

I. NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES :

12.30 An allocation of Rs. 1236.2 million has been made which includes Rs. 27 million for NLC roads.

12.31 For Punjab Rs. 225.6 million are envisaged for the improvement and construction of roads. The major programme are construction of Talibwala bridge, Rehabilitation of Gujranwala-Lalamusa and Sahiwal-Chichawatni sections of National Highways N-5. Work on carpetting of dual carriageway from COAS House Rawalpindi to Chablat including Chablat bridge will be completed. Work on additional carriageway along the Lahore-Sahawal Section of N-5 and realignment of National Highway N-5 near Lahore will be initiated.

12.32 An allocation of Rs. 166.9 million is envisaged for the development of roads and bridges in the NWFP. This includes Rs. 99.7 million for initiating work on the Sara-e-Gambila - Karapa and other sections of the Indus Highway (N-55). Further, Rs. 3.47 million are envisaged for feasibility study and design of Kohat Tunnel, which is also a part of the Indus Highway Project. Other major projects include continuation of work on 5 bridges on the Peshawar-Charsada road and bridges over Kurram and Gambila rivers.

12.33 In Sind, Rs. 157.7 million will be spent on continuation of work on the Kotri bridge and Hyderabad bypass and Moro and Mirpur Mathelo

bypasses in addition to minor schemes. The allocation includes Rs. 19.0 million for improvement/upgrading of the Kotri-Kashmore section of the Indus Highway.

12.34 In Baluchistan, Rs. 87.3 million will be spent on continuation of work on the Improvement/construction of D.I. Khan – Kutchlak road (N-50) and Quetta-Taftan (N-40) road and repair of National Highway N-65 due to flood damage in addition to minor schemes.

12.35 An allocation of Rs. 571.6 million is envisaged for NHB schemes which includes Rs. 538.4 million for the Fourth Highway Project cofinanced by the World Bank. Under this project work on the additional carriageway along National Highway N-5 will be taken in hand. In Punjab, work on additional carriageway along the Gujranwala-Chenab bridge, Chenab bridge-Kharian and Mian Chunnu-Sahawal Sections and construction of 4 major bridges between Gujranwala and Kharian and rehabilitation of carriageway between Gujranwala and Kharian, will be taken up. In Sind work on Karachi-Hyderabad (Phase-I, II) and Hyderabad Hala sections will be initiated. Construction of additional carriageway along National Highway N-5 over Kharian-Rawalpindi and Chablat Nowshera Sections under private sector financing will also be initiated. About 62% of work on the Kalabagh-Shakardra road project being executed by the NLC will be completed.

II. F.W.O.

12.36 An allocation of Rs. 9.2 million has been made for carrying out replacement work on the damaged portion of KKH at Gulkin glacier and other minor works on National Highway N-35. Work on realignment of approach road and bridge over River Indus near Tata Pani (Km 469 of KKH) will also be initiated.

III. Special Areas :

12.37 An allocation of Rs. 533.5 million has been made for development of roads and bridges in the Special Areas. Details are given below:—

FATA

An allocation of Rs. 176.9 million has been made for construction of 122 km of new roads and improvement of 52 km of existing roads.

Azad Kashmir

An allocation of Rs. 213.2 million has been made for widening 25 Km of metalled roads from single to double lane and construction of 100 Km of metalled and 13 Km of fair weather roads in addition to 800 Rft of bridge work.

Northern Areas

An allocation of Rs. 143.3 million has been made for construction of 27 km of metalled and 170 km of truck roads. Work on construction of 6 suspension 3 concrete and 810 rft of truss bridge and 266 culverts will also be carried out.

B. PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME 1988-89

I. Punjab :

12.38 An allocation of Rs. 987.2 million has been made for roads and bridges and a modest programme of road transport. The bulk of the investment will be spent on widening of narrow roads to 7.3 meters width, provision of missing links and new bridges. Against self financing, preliminary work will be initiated on the Rawalpindi-Multan motorway *via* Lahore and the Lahore-Faisalabad motorway. In physical terms about 400 Km of existing roads will be improved in addition to bridge works.

II. N.W.F.P.

12.39 An allocation of Rs. 332.1 million has been made for development of roads and road transport in the province. Under the road development programme, 199 km of existing roads will be improved while 34 km of new roads will be constructed.

III. Sind :

Roads and Bridges

12.40 An allocation of Rs. 362.5 million has been made for roads and road transport. Under the road development programme 221 km of existing

roads will be improved while 216 km of new roads will be constructed in addition to bridge works.

IV. Baluchistan :

12.41 An allocation of Rs. 230.4 million has been made for construction of 110 km of black top and 100 km of shingled roads in addition to work on construction of 15 bridges, 120 culverts and 5 causeways.

IV — CIVIL AVIATION

Review of 1987-88

Civil Aviation Authority

12.42 An allocation of Rs. 700 million was made during 1987-88 for completion of work on Lahore and Faisalabad runway projects, initiating the construction of new terminal complex at Karachi (limiting the work to international portion of the terminal), functional terminal building at Islamabad and Lahore, acceleration of work on aeronautical Communications and Control (AC&C) project and construction of new airport at Mansehra. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 854.4 million. In physical terms work progressed on AC&C systems project while Lahore and Faisalabad runway projects reached advanced stages of completion. Work on new Karachi air terminal and Mansehra airport projects could not be started.

PIA :

12.43 An allocation of Rs. 529 million was made during 1987-88 for purchase of two used Fokker F-27 aircrafts, one as replacement of the crashed aircraft and the second to cater for the increased traffic on domestic routes besides purchase of one used Boeing 707 aircraft. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 537 million was incurred on induction of 2 Fokker F-27 aircraft to the airline fleet. PIA mounted 6th frequency to New York while Toronto was also added to PIA network.

Airport Security Force

12.44 No allocation was made for the ASF in the Public Sector development programme 1987-88. The ASF was also not funded from the self-financing of the Civil Aviation Authority. Work on the ASF programmes, therefore, remained suspended during the year.

Programme for 1988-89**Civil Aviation Authority**

12.45 An allocation of Rs. 1000 million has been made for acceleration of work on Aeronautical Communication and Control system project, start of work on new Karachi air terminal, functional terminal buildings at Lahore/Islamabad, upgradation of Peshawar airport for Boeing 747 operations with Instrument Landing System (ILS) and night landing facilities, upgradation of Kohat, Bannu, D.I. Khan, Saidu Sharif, Chitral and Gilgit airports for Boeing 737 operation & construction of feeder services airports at Mansehera, Loralai and Kotli.

PIA

12.46 An allocation of Rs. 478 million has been made to cater for essential fleet procurement programme.

Airport Security Force

12.47 An allocation of Rs. 14.987 million has been made during 1988-89 for construction of barrack accommodation for ASF guards at different airports besides procurement of detection equipment.

V — RESEARCH**Review of 1987-88****NTRC**

12.48 An allocation of Rs. 10 million was made for continuation of research studies in the centre against which an expenditure of almost Rs. 12 million was incurred on completion of 8 studies and acceleration of work on 9 studies.

NTPS

12.49 Against an allocation of Rs. 0.5 million an expenditure of Rs. 0.6 million was incurred. The work on the study reached an advanced stage of completion.

Programme for 1988-89
NTRC

12.50 An allocation of Rs. 14.2 million has been made for continuation of research studies in the centre.

NTPS

12.51 An allocation of Rs. 0.346 million has been made for completion of the remaining work on the National Transport Plan Study during the year.

VI — TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONES

Review of 1987-88

12.52 The entire allocation of Rs. 1500 million was incurred by the T&T Department on the following :

(i) New Telephone Lines	64,500
(ii) NWD Stations	13
(iii) New Trunk positions	23
(iv) PCM Terminal	163
(v) IND 16—18 Plan	92%
(vi) Multiplex Equipment for 2000 long distance channels	90%
(vii) Public Call Offices	132
(viii) Alternate M/W Link Karachi-Quetta-Peshawar	98%
(ix) Addition of RF Channels on existing M/W Links	98%
(x) PCM over Radio Digital link for junctions	99%
(xi) DOMSAT Network in Pakistan	75%
(xii) Providing digital office fibre transmission link between RWP-KHI via Faisalabad	5%
(xiii) NWD facilities to Khipro town Sanghar Distt.	100%

Programme for 1988-89

12.53 An allocation of Rs. 3500 million has been made for T&T Department for commencement of the following :

(i) Telephone Exchange lines (i/c Manual 8000)	2000,000
(ii) New Telephone Connections	250,000

(iii)	New Trunk Positions	110
(iv)	Telex Connections	2000
(v)	Telex Lines	6000
(vi)	Public Call Offices	500
(vii)	Exchange Buildings	120 Nos.
(viii)	NWD Station New	62 Nos.
(ix)	Expansion of NWD Channels (PTDC's)	90%
(x)	Open Wire Lines	1500 Kms
(xi)	Domestic Statellite In Northern Area and Baluchistan Province.	100%
(xii)	Multiplex Equipment for 2000 lines long distance channels	100%
(xiii)	Alternate M/W Link Karachi-Quetta-Peshawar	100%
(xiv)	Digital Optical Fibre Transmission Link between Rawalpindi—Karachi via Faisalabad	10%
(xv)	Expansion of IGE Karachi.	100%
(xvi)	Additional R.F Channels on existing M/W link	100%
(xvii)	Modernization of Earth station Karachi	100%
(xviii)	Fascimile	100%
(xix)	Data Communications	100%
(xx)	VHF Links	100%

VII — SPECIAL COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION

(S.C.O.)

Review of 1987-88

12.54 The entire allocation of Rs. 35 million was spent for providing 1470 New Telephone Connections and 29 Public Call Offices.

Programme for 1988-89

12.55 An amount of Rs. 29.565 million, including about Rs. 7.191 million for other telecommunication services, has been earmarked for providing 2816 new telephones, 11 Long Distance Public Call Offices, 93.5 Kilometer of new Overhead lines, 57 carrier Channels, 144 NWD Channels and 7 VHF Channels in Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas.

VIII — POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**Review of 1987-88**

12.56 The entire allocation of Rs. 70 million was incurred on the construction of 41 buildings, 157 residential quarters and acquisition of 14 motor vehicles for transportation of mail. Computerization of saving accounts was achieved at four stations and introduction of urgent mail service commenced between 38 stations.

Programme for 1988-89

12.57 An allocation of Rs. 71.171 million has been made for the construction of 45 operational buildings, 200 residential quarters and purchase of 20 Motor vehicles. Computerization of saving accounts and introduction of Urgent Mail Service will be increased to 8 stations and 120 stations respectively.

Programme for 1988-89**Civil Aviation Authority**

12.45 An allocation of Rs. 1000 million has been made for acceleration of work on Aeronautical Communication and Control system project, start of work on new Karachi air terminal, functional terminal buildings at Lahore/Islamabad, upgradation of Peshawar airport for Boeing 747 operations with Instrument Landing System (ILS) and night landing facilities, upgradation of Kohat, Bannu, D.I. Khan, Saidu Sharif, Chitral and Gilgit airports for Boeing 737 operation & construction of feeder services airports at Mansehera, Loralai and Kotli.

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(vii) Public Call Offices	132
(viii) Alternate M/W Link Karachi-Quetta-Peshawar	98%
(ix) Addition of RF Channels on existing M/W Links	98%
(x) PCM over Radio Digital link for junctions	99%
(xi) DOMSAT Network in Pakistan	75%
(xii) Providing digital office fibre transmission link between RWP-KHI via Faisalabad	5%
(xiii) NWD facilities to Khipro town Sanghar Distt.	100%

Programme for 1988-89

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(xix)	Data Communications	100%
(xx)	VHF Links	100%

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(S.C.O.)

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FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

Name of the Sector: Public Sector		(Million Rupees)				
Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during			Allocation for 1988-89	% increase(+) decrease(-) Allocation in 1988-89 over 1987-88
		1986-87 (Actual)	Allocation 1987-88	1987-88 (R.E)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. PUBLIC SECTOR						
A. FEDERAL						
1. Ministry of Communications						
	(i) Ports & Shipping (Ports)	105.738	150.646	88.628	357.163	3.3
	(ii) National Highways and Bridges.	946.813	1000.000	1023.998	951.753	-7.0
	(iii) N.L.C.	30.000	20.000	25.392	17.0	-33.0
	(iv) F.W.O.	22.132	32.000	36.000	8.183	-77.3
	(v) T&T	3010.013	1500.000	1500.000	3500	133.3
	(vi) S.C.O. i/c Others Communications.	34.652	35.000	35.000	29.565	-15.5
	(vii) Post Offices	66.995	70.000	70.000	71.171	1.7
	(viii) Shipping	—	—	—	321.000	—
Sub-Total (Ministry of Communications):		4216.343	3107.646	2779.010	5255.835	89.1
	2. Pakistan Railways	1740.233	1130.938	1409.854	700.462	-50.3
	3. Civil Aviation/PIA					
	(i) Civil Aviation Authority	962.635	—	870.559	1000.000	14.9
	(ii) Airport Security Force	8.445	—	—	14.987	—
	(iii) PIA	554.000	—	537.000	478.000	-11.0
Sub-Total (C.A/PIA):		1525.080	1239.000	1407.559	1492.987	6.1
	4. Special Areas					
	(i) A.K.	177.545	213.340	175.778	189.415	7.8
	(ii) N.A.	172.583	128.461	69.884	127.33	82.2
	(iii) FATA	192.370	221.000	212.982	157.183	-26.2
Sub-Total (Special Areas)		542.498	562.801	458.644	473.928	3.3

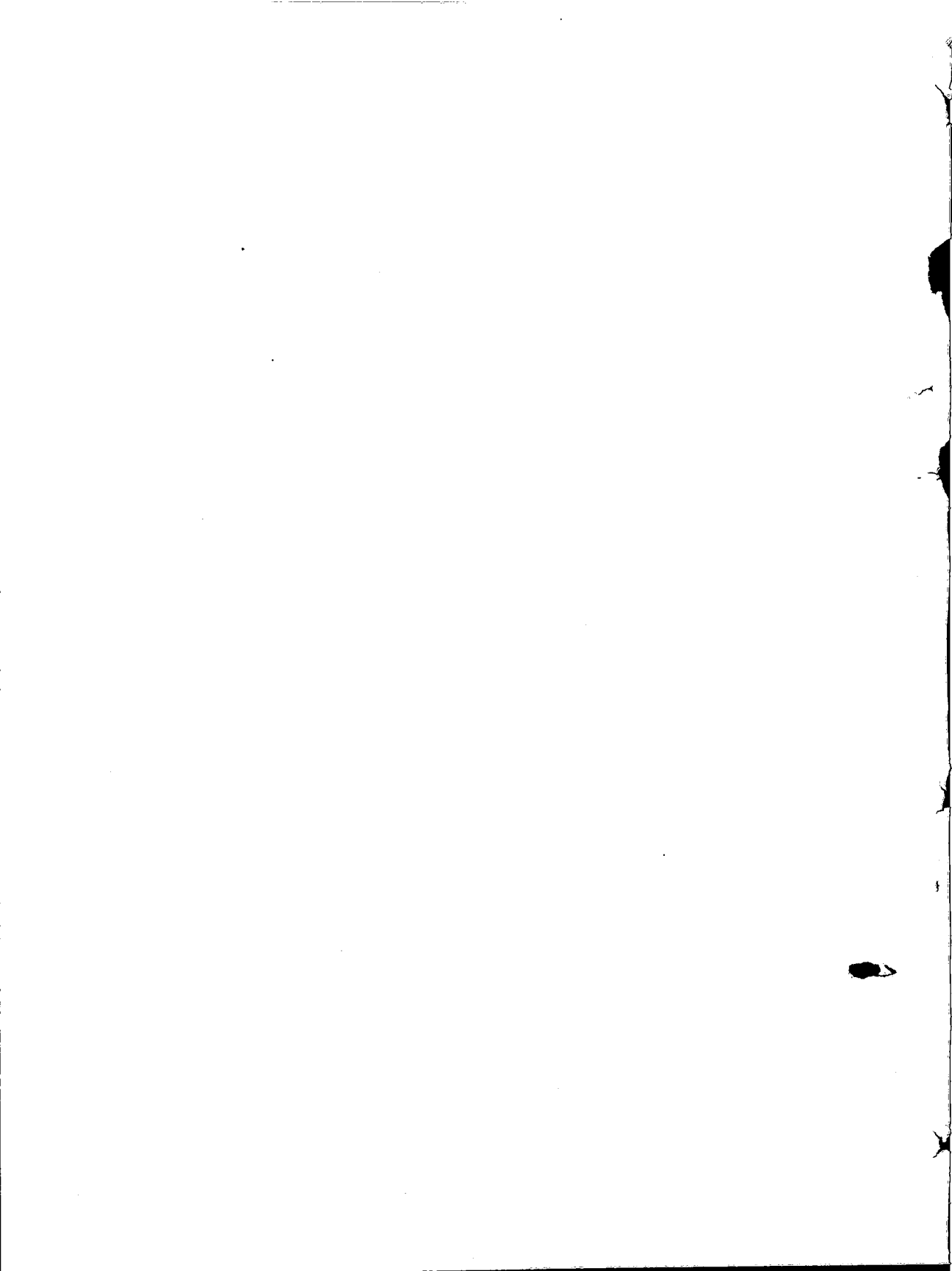
2	3	4	5	6	7
RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS					
A. Research					
NTRC	5,174	10,000	11,973	13,522	12.9
NTPS	0,298	0,500	0,600	0,346	42.3
Sub-Total (Research):	5,472	10,500	12,573	13,868	10.3
Total (Federal):	8029.626	6050.885	6067.648	7937.08	30.8
B. PROVINCIAL					
1. Punjab	392,786	389,600	631,690	656.3	3.9
2. Sindh	239,352	260,260	253,097	294.45	15.4
3. NWFP	197,090	332,000	330,523	283,126	14.3
4. Baluchistan	108,504	134,742	255,483	233,558	-8.6
Sub-Total (Provincial):	937,732	1116,602	1472,793	1467,668	-3.6
Total:	8967,358	7167,487	7540,441	9404,748	24.7

101	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(vi)
102	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(vii)
103	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(viii)
104	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(ix)
105	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(x)
106	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xi)
107	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xii)
108	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xiii)
109	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xiv)
110	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xv)
111	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xvi)
112	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xvii)
113	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xviii)
114	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xix)
115	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xx)
116	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xxi)
117	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xxii)
118	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xxiii)
119	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xxiv)
120	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	(xxv)

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Name of Sector: Transport & Communications

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Achievement during		Target for 1988-89	Estimated Achievement during 1986-89
		1986-87	1987-88		
1	2	3	4	5	6
PORTS & SHIPPING					
1.	Bin Qasim Project	94.5%	95.5%	95.9%	115%
2.	Gwadar Fish Harbour	5.0%	6.0%	11.0%	110%
TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE					
1.	New Telephone Connections	65795	64500	250000	380295
2.	NWD Stations	9	13	62	84
3.	New Trunk Position	42	23	110	175
4.	P.C.M. Terminals	112	163	2070	2545
5.	Long Distance PCO's	379	132	500	1071
SPECIAL COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION					
1.	Public Call Offices	35	29	11	175
2.	Telephone	1110	1470	2816	5996
PAK POST OFFICE DEPT.					
1.	Buildings	41	41	45	127
2.	Quarters	157	157	200	514
3.	Motor Vehicles for Transportation	6	14	20	40
ROADS					
	New Construction (Kms)	871	760	582	2275
	Improvement (Kms)	1250	1385	951	4207
PAKISTAN RAILWAYS					
1.	Track Rehabilitations:				
	(i) Rail Renewal	61	12	93	166
	(ii) Sleeper Renewal (Kms)	70	28	103	201
2.	Procurement of Locomotives	39	21	—	60
3.	Carriages (Nos)	81	80	80	241
4.	Rehabilitation Traction Motors (Nos)	—	25	100	125
5.	Procurement of Traction Motors	—	—	75	75



CHAPTER 13

MASS MEDIA

Review of 1987-88

13.1 The revised estimates for 1987-88 amounted to Rs. 174.2 million, of which Rs. 11 million were meant for the projection of the Prime Ministers' Five-Point Programme.

13.2 Pakistan Television Corporation was given about Rs. 102 million which included self financing of Rs. 40 million. During the year a new project Rebroadcast Centre, Parachinar was initiated at a cost of Rs. 15 million and was completed. The remaining amount was spent on on-going projects of PTVC. Of these Rebroadcasting Centre, Tando Allah Yar was completed and is ready for commissioning. Other on-going projects included civil works at Television Centres, Islamabad, Karachi and Quetta, which made headway. During 1987-88 the equipment ordered in prior years for television centres Quetta, Peshawar and Lahore was received while some additional equipment for Peshawar Centre was ordered.

13.3 Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation was initially allocated Rs. 22 million in the ADP; the revised estimates were Rs. 52 million. The entire amount was earmarked for on-going projects, except one, the broadcasting house Karachi. During the year village broadcaster, Abbottabad and 300 KW MW transmitter, Peshawar were completed. Due to resource constraints PBC had to face a large cut and therefore most of the projects remained incomplete. These included 10 KW MW transmitter Skardu, 10 KW MW transmitter and Broadcasting Houses Faisalabad and Karachi, 10 KW MW transmitter Zhob and 100 KW MW transmitter, Khuzdar.

Programme for 1988-89

13.4 Mass Media Sector has been allocated an amount of Rs. 152.576 million. Major emphasis will be on completion of on-going schemes. However two new projects, 2nd TV channel for education (Rs. 45.577 million) and extension of TV coverage in Azad Kashmir (Rs. 5.359 million) will be initiated. An amount of Rs. 2.25 million has been allocated for the construction of a

press club at Rawalpindi while the National Press Trust papers will get Rs. 10.127 million for modernization of equipment and for improving the quality of news gathering system. An amount of Rs. 1.130 million has been earmarked for launching a national debate on the Seventh Five Year Plan. (Statistical Appendix Tables 13.1 and 13.2).

Pakistan Television Corporation

13.5 A sum of Rs. 94.893 million has been allocated to the PTVC of which Rs. 33.536 million will be self-financing. A major portion of the PTV's allocation *i.e.* Rs. 45.877 million will go to the 2nd channel. Besides, the following broad programmes will be implemented :—

- (i) Purchase/leasing of transponders, up down links and TVROS for 2nd channel. This project includes a foreign exchange component of Rs. 22.908 million which is to be arranged as foreign project aid and the remaining sum of Rs. 22.669 million will be sanctioned as Government investment.
- (ii) Some of the studio equipment ordered for the Television Centre, Peshawar last year will be received this year. Rs. 10.421 million have been allocated for the completion of the programme.
- (iii) During the Seventh Five-Year Plan an extensive programme of expanding TV coverage to all parts of Azad Jammu and Kashmir has been planned by installing a high power booster associated with a number of small low power boosters. This programme will be extended to the setting up of a full fledged television centre in the area during the Eight Plan. An amount of Rs. 5.359 million has been given for the project during the year for initiating survey and providing basic infrastructure.
- (iv) Augmentation of production facilities, which involves a capital outlay of Rs. 40 million to be self-financed. This programme includes the establishment of two new production studios and three sound studios at different television stations. It will improve the quality of programmes and facilitate the production system.

Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation

13.6 Rs. 44.171 million has been allocated to PBC. This will be utilised for the completion of on-going projects. Broadly the programme

includes village broadcaster, Sibbi, 10 KW MW transmitters and Broadcasting Houses at Faisalabad, Gilgit, Zhob and Loralai, modification of transmitters, replacement of damaged aerial system at, HPT Rewat, 100 KW MW transmitter, Karachi, and 100 KW MW transmitter Peshawar. The 300 KW MW transmitter and Broadcasting House Khuzdar, which is nearing completion, will be commissioned during 1988-89.

Press Club

13.7 An amount of Rs. 2.255 million has been allocated for construction of Press Club at Rawalpindi.

Modernisation of National Press Trust Papers

13.8 An amount of Rs. 10.127 million has been earmarked for modernising the National Press Trust papers. The Papers will be provided with computerised printing equipment and facilities for newsgathering.

National Debate on 7th Plan

13.9 A Debate will be initiated to create a sense of participation among the people regarding national economic goals and also to create an awareness about development planning in the country. An amount of Rs. 1.130 million has been allocated for this purpose.

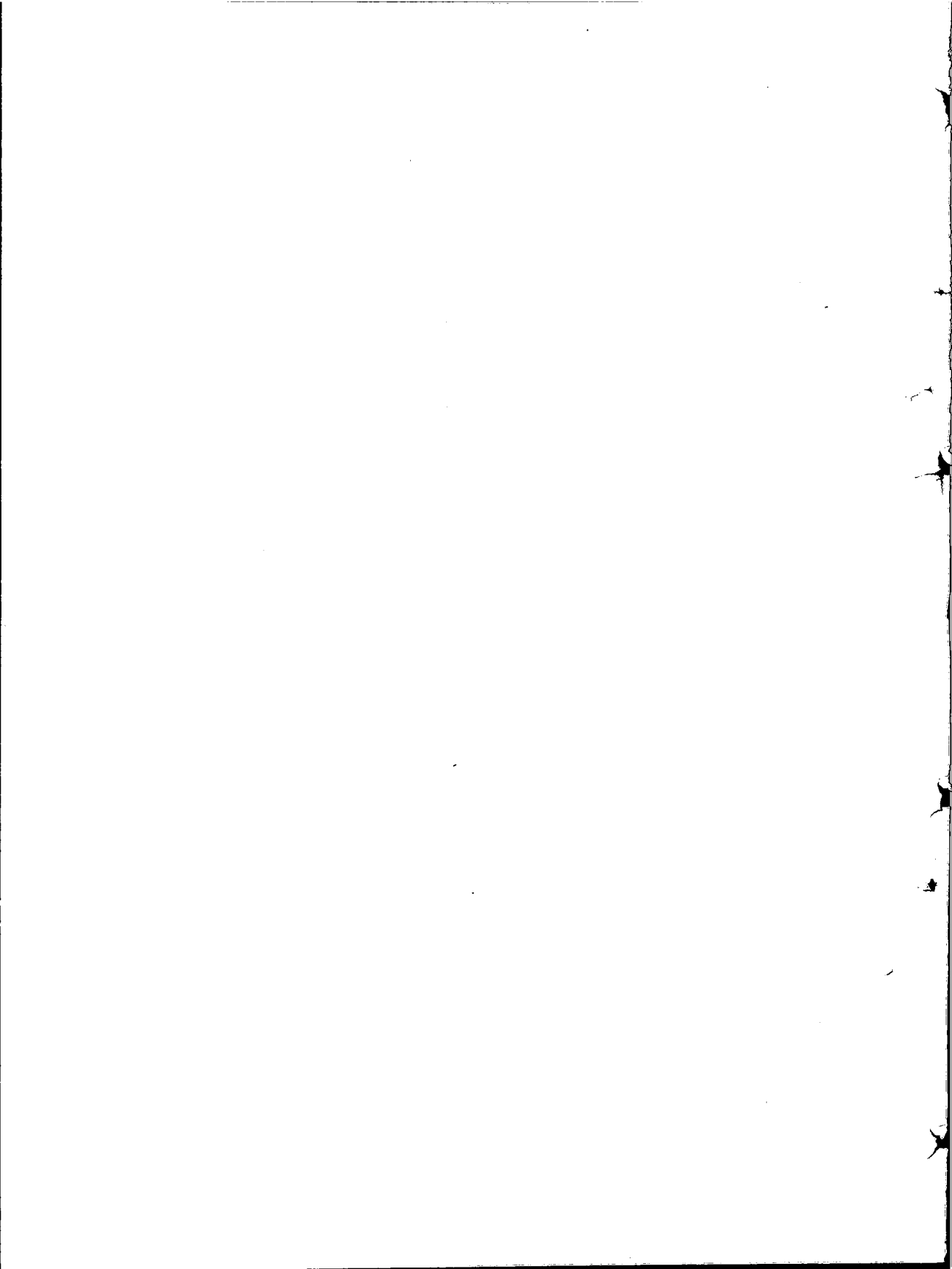
S. A. Table 13.1

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		Allocation for		% increase (+) or decrease (-) in allocation in 1987-88
		1986-87 (Actual)	1987-88 (R.E.)	1986-87 (R.E.)	1987-88 (R.E.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING						
1.	Television (2nd channel)	147.24	101.970	101.970	144.893	(-2.619) (45.577)
2.	Radio	45.224	22.000	22.000	24.171	(-15.0)
3.	Associated Press of Pakistan	—	8.270	8.270	—	—
4.	Directorate of Films and Publications.	—	1.000	1.000	—	—
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION						
5.	National Debate on 7th Plan.	—	—	—	1.130	—
6.	Prime Minister's 5 Point Programme.	—	11.000	11.000	—	—
7.	National Press Club.	—	—	—	2.255	—
8.	Modernisation of NPT papers.	—	—	—	10.127	—
Total:		197.46	174.240	174.240	152.576	(-12.4)

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector/Item	Estimated Achievement in		Target for 1988-89	% increase (+) decrease (-) in 1987-88 over 1986-87
		1986-87	1987-88		
A. PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION					
1.	Population coverage%	95	96	96	-
2.	Area coverage%	75	88	90	2.2
3.	MW transmitters No.	37	37	37	-
4.	Broadcasting House No.	18	18	19	5.2
B. PAKISTAN TELEVISION CORPORATION					
1.	Population Coverage%	85	87	87	-
2.	Area coverage%	47	47	47	-
3.	Main TV Centres No.	5	5	5	-
4.	Production Studios No.	13	13	15	13.3
5.	Rebroadcast Centres/Boosters No.	20	22	22	-
6.	Super High Frequency Links.	7	7	7	-



CHAPTER 14

PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Review of PSDP 1987-88

14.1 Basic theme of the programmes for 1987-88 was built around the policies and objectives stipulated in the Sixth Plan and the socio-economic programme of the Government: meeting housing needs of the urban poor by regularizing/improving Katchi Abadis and rural poor through 7-marla schemes and maximizing the availability of drinking water and sanitation services, specially in the rural areas. Other programmes included Government servants housing, Offices/buildings, capital at Islamabad etc.

14.2 The PSDP allocated Rs. 4968 million against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 3975 million during 1986-87 showing an increase of about 25 percent. The programmes including provision of (i) rural and urban water supply and sewerage/sanitation services; (ii) urban site and services; (iii) regularization and environmental improvement of Katchi Abadis; (iv) 7-marla schemes in rural areas; (v) Government servants housing and office buildings; (vi) capital at Islamabad; (vii) buildings of Pakistan Embassies abroad; and (viii) residential/non-residential buildings for the Civil Armed Forces.

14.3 In addition, the Government also launched a "Shelter Programme" for the shelterless. Under this programme about 150,000 nucleus houses having a covered area of about 300 sft were envisaged to be constructed. Impact of this programme would be visible during 1988-89.

14.4 Against the total allocation of Rs. 4967 million to various executing agencies an expenditure of Rs. 5439 million is reported to have been incurred showing a utilization of 109 percent. Details are given in the Table 14.1 below.

Table 14.1
PSDP 1987-88: Allocations & Expenditures

(Million Rs.)

Agency	PSDP 1987-88		
	Allocation	Estimated Utilization	% Utilization/Achievement
I. Federal	934.80	991.00	106
II. Provincial	4033.26	4448.00	110
(a) Punjab	2336.62	2655.00	114
(b) Sind	855.38	955.00	112
(c) NWFP	496.77	502.00	101
(d) Baluchistan	344.49	336.00	98
Total :	4967.56	5439.00	109

Physical Targets/Achievements

14.5 Physical targets and achievements are given in Table 14.2.

Table 14.2

Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets	Achievements	% Achievements
*1. Development of plots.	Nos.	150,000	145,500	97
2. Urban Water Supply.	Add. pop. (Million)	2.50	2.30	92
3. Urban Sewerage.	Do.	1.50	1.25	93
4. Rural Water Supply.	Do.	4.50	4.10	91
5. Rural Sanitation.	Do.	1.00	1.08	108
6. Govt. Servants Housing.	Nos.	5,000	4,000	80
7. Environmental Improvement of Katchhi Areas.	Nos. (Million)	1.00	0.90	90
8. 7-Marla Programme.	Nos. (Million)	0.500	0.610	122

* Targets/achievement of urban residential plots include schemes sponsored by the public and private sectors.

ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

14.6 A departure in the Sixth Plan from the traditional approach resulted in considerable improvements in infrastructure in the urban and rural areas. However, the magnitude of the environmental and housing problems facing the country is still great. The gap between felt needs and actual availability of facilities in the field of housing as well as water supply and drainage continues to be large.

14.7 The Sectoral Programme 1988-89 has been formulated in accordance with the policies laid down in the Seventh Plan which aim at accelerating efforts to provide housing, water supply and sanitation and other services and facilities to the needy and shelterless both in the urban and rural areas. Within this policy framework the major thrust during the year will be on the following sectoral programmes:

- (i) Provision of safe water supply and sanitation with emphasis in the rural areas;
- (ii) Development of 3 Marla and 7 Marla plots in urban and rural areas respectively;
- (iii) Regularisation and improvement of Katchi Abadis; and
- (iv) Housing for the low income group employees of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Financial

14.8 The total size of the normal sectoral programme has been proposed as Rs. 3943.356 million (Federal Rs. 766.619 million and Provincial Rs. 3176.737 million). Out of the total Provincial allocation of Rs. 3176.737 million, the share of 7-marla and water supply/sanitation in rural areas programmes is about 50 percent. The rest of the allocation is for water supply/sanitation programmes in the urban areas, construction of Government servants housing and government office buildings as well as development programmes in major urban centres.

14.9 In addition, Rs. 1550.960 million has been provided for the Physical Planning and Housing Sector under the Special development Programme. Thus the overall size of the sectoral allocation is Rs. 5494.316 million which shows an increase of Rs. 526.756 million or 11% over the previous year. Details of allocation under normal PSDP and Special Development Programme are given in Table 14.3 below:

Table 14.3

(Million Rs.)

Area	Normal	SDP	Total
Federal	766.619	38.201	804.820
<u>Provincial</u>	<u>3176.737</u>	<u>1512.759</u>	<u>4689.496</u>
Punjab	1853.511	392.425	2245.936
Sind	590.699	777.729	1368.428
NWFP	444.788	214.105	658.893
Baluchistan	287.739	128.500	416.239
Total :	3943.356	1550.960	5494.316

Physical Targets

14.10 The overall major physical targets are the provision of water supply facilities to an additional 2.62 million and 4.7 million urban and rural population respectively, provision of sanitation facilities to an additional 2.0 million and 2.5 million urban and rural population respectively. With the achievement of these targets by June, 1989, the overall water supply coverage would increase to 59 percent against 53 percent of the population in June, 1988 whereas the overall sanitation coverage will increase to 29 percent in June, 1989 against 25 percentage in June, 1988. Other targets are the provision of 0.40 million 7-marla plots in the rural areas, environmental improvement of 0.8 million Katchi Abadis population in the urban areas, construction of about 5000 houses for government employees and development of 120,000 residential plots in the urban areas. Details are given in Table 14.4 below :

Table 14.4
Overall Physical Targets

Item	Unit	Physical Targets
(i) Urban Residential plots	Nos.	120,000
(ii) Urban water supply.	Addl. pop. to be served in million	2.62
(iii) Urban Sewerage/Drainage.	Do.	2.00
(iv) Rural Water Supply.	Do.	4.70
(v) Rural Sanitation.	Do.	2.50
(vi) Govt. Servants Housing.	Nos.	5000
(vii) Katchi Abadis Improvement.	Million	0.80
(viii) 7-Marla plots in rural areas.	Nos. of plots (Million)	0.40

Details of programmes of the Federal and Provincial Government under various sub-sectors are described in the subsequent paragraphs.

Federal:

14.11 Construction of employees housing, buildings of national importance, water supply and sanitation facilities in Islamabad, Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and FATA and provision of credit facilities through Housing Building Finance Corporation are the main elements of the Federal Programme. In addition, allocations have been provided to meet the essential residential/non-residential needs of the Civil Armed Forces (CAF), Levies and Thanas in border areas.

- (i) *Islamabad*.—The programme includes accelerating work on the construction of Cabinet Block and completing the leftover works of the Parliament Building. Other major projects include the construction of roads, water supply, sewerage and drainage system. Work on projects of Ombudsman's Secretariat, Plan House, and security measures for Aiwan-e-Sadar will also be initiated.

Under their self-financed programme CDA has further progressed on the development of Sector G-11, which is likely to provide about 4500 plots over a period of 3 years. Two new sectors *i.e.* D-12 and E-12 which will ultimately provide about 8000 residential plots will be opened.

- (ii) *Government Offices and Buildings.*—Most of the on-going schemes at various places in the country will be completed.
- (iii) *Government Servants Housing.*—The programme includes construction of houses in Islamabad/Quetta, Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi. In Islamabad under the on-going scheme, construction of about 3,000 housing units will be completed which will help in reducing the housing shortage to some extent.
- (iv) *Islamabad Administration.*—Allocation has been provided for the construction of barrack type accommodation for Police in Islamabad and provision of water supply facilities in the rural areas under Islamabad Administration.
- (v) *Civil Armed Forces.*—The programme includes construction/ completion of schemes of provision of office residential accommodation for agencies *viz.* Frontier constabulary (F.C.). Baluchistan, F.C. NWFP, Pakistan Coast Guards, Pakistan Rangers, General Administration and Federal Investigation Agency. Major Schemes on which work will continue are CAF forts in Baluchistan, F.C. Colony, Quetta and accommodation for F.C. Baluchistan at Quetta and Sibi.
- (vi) *Special Areas.*—the special areas comprise Azad Kashmir, Northern and Federally Administered Tribal Areas. Allocations made are for provision of water supply facilities and construction of Government servants Housing and office accommodation.
- (vii) *Frontier Constabularies and Levy/Thanas-Baluchistan.*—The programme includes construction of buildings for Frontier Constabulary in Hazara and Swat Division. Work will also continue on the schemes of levy/thanas in Baluchistan.
- (viii) *Other Programmes.*—Other programmes to be undertaken/ continued relate to office/residential buildings of Commerce and Foreign Affairs Ministries and research studies and environment protection programmes by Environment and Urban Affairs Division. Provision has also been made for purchase of land and construction of embassy buildings abroad.

Provincial Programmes:

14.12 Total sectoral allocation for the four provinces including the Special Development Programme is Rs. 4689.496 million. The provincial programmes include development of plots in urban areas, provision of water supply, sewerage and drainage facilities both in the urban and rural areas, provision of housing and offices for the provincial government employees and improvement of katchi abadis as well as provision of 7-marla plots to landless rural population. Out of the total provision the major share of about 60 percent is for water supply/sanitation sub-sector followed by the programme of 7-marla scheme, katchi abadi and Government Servants Housing.

Punjab

14.13 25,000 plots will be developed for low income families in the urban areas. In case of water supply and sanitation, and additional population of 1.0 million will be served in urban areas and 2.09 million and 1.56 million in rural areas respectively. Details of various programmes under different sub-sectors are :

- (i) *Low Income Housing*.—Work will continue on 33 on-going schemes of plot development of which 6 schemes will be completed. As a result 8,000 plots will be developed by the Department of Housing. In addition, about 17,000 plots will be developed in Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan by the respective Development Authorities. Also, a large number of plots will be developed in the Labour Colonies under the Workers Welfare Fund Programme.
- (ii) *Government Servants Housing*.—Construction of housing for Provincial employees and office accommodation will be continued and initiated. The target envisaged is the construction of 550 houses.
- (iii) *Urban Water Supply/Sewerage*.—Besides Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan, work on 44 schemes will continue. It is expected that with the completion of 31 schemes an additional population of 1.0 million will be served with water supply and 1.0 million with sewerage.
- (iv) *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation*.—The programme in the rural areas is to complete about 867 schemes of water supply and

drainage. This will benefit an additional population of 2.09 million with potable water and 1.56 million with drainage facilities.

- (v) *Katchi Abadis/7-Marla Schemes.*—The programme is a component of the accelerated development programme. The target, envisaged is the provision of about 300,000 7-Marla plots in rural areas and upgrading the Katchi Abadis to benefit 0.32 million population.
- (vi) *Urban Development.*—The programme envisages undertaking urban development in major cities including the Punjab Urban Development Project which will involve improvement of infrastructural services in Lahore, Multan, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Faisalabad.

Sind:

14.14 The major targets include development of plots for low income groups of population, provision of water supply and sewerage facilities to an additional population of 0.9 million and 0.6 million respectively in urban and 1.03 million and 0.42 million respectively in rural areas, construction of about 375 houses for government employees and 0.11 million sft covered area for government offices and buildings. the programmes in various sub-sectors are :

- (i) *Basic Development.*—Work of survey and mapping of 20 small towns and key villages and preparation of outline development plans for 6 towns has been completed. Master Plans for Sukkur and Hyderabad and Development Planning for 9 secondary cities will continue whereas the extension of the Karachi Development Plan upto the year 2000 A.D. will be taken up with UNDP assistance.
- (ii) *Low Income Housing.*—Outside Karachi and Hyderabad, work on low income housing schemes will be continued. Regularization and improvement of Katchi Abadis at various places will also be taken in hand. About 87,500 plots will be developed by Karachi Development Authority and Hyderabad Development Authority from their own resources.
- (iii) *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.*—The programme in the rural areas is being substantially accelerated both through normal PSDP funds and the Special Development Programme (SDP). As many as 402 on-going schemes (232 water supply and 170

drainage) will be completed to provide coverage to an additional population of 1.03 million persons with water supply and 0.42 million persons with sanitation.

- (iv) *Urban Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.*—The 4th phase of Greater Karachi Bluk Water Supply has been completed to bring in additional supply of 50 mgd water into the system. Work will also continue on the scheme of renovation of water supply to North Nazimabad and Federal 'B' Area as well as Lyari Water supply and Sewerage scheme.
- (v) Greater Hyderabad Water Supply and Sewerage project to provide additional 30 mgd water to Hyderabad City will be commissioned during the year. Outside Karachi and Hyderabad, work will continue on 134 on-going schemes of which 50 schemes will be completed which will serve an additional population of 0.9 million with water supply and 0.6 million with sewerage facilities.
- (vi) *7-Marla Scheme.*—Under the Gothabad scheme 75,000 plots on government and private land will be made available for distribution to landless peasants.
- (vii) *Katchi Abadis.*—Katchi Abadis on 1600 locations under new schemes, development of 13,000 plots in Karachi, and 5000 plots in the rest of Sind and construction of 2,300 plots in the main cities for high density rehousing of those moved from Katchi Abadis will be taken up.

N.W.F.P.:

14.15 The major targets include provision of water supply/sanitation facilities to 0.32 million and 0.13 million respectively urban population and 0.63 million and 0.21 million respectively rural population, and construction of 200 housing units for government employees at various places in the Province.

Various programmes to be executed are :

- (i) *Urban Water Supply and Sewerage.*—Five on-going and new schemes will be completed to provide safe water supply facilities to urban population.
- (ii) *Rural Water Supply & Sanitation.*—One hundred four on-going and new schemes of rural water supply and sanitation will be undertaken and are expected to be completed.
- (iii) *Low Income Housing.*—Work will be continued on the area development schemes at Peshawar, Kohat, D.I. Khan,

- Mansehra, and Bannu and about 3500 plots will be developed.
- (iv) *Slum Improvement*.—It is expected that living conditions of about 0.06 million slum dwellers will be improved.
 - (v) *7-Marla Scheme*.—About 15,000 plots will be developed in the rural areas of the Province under this scheme.

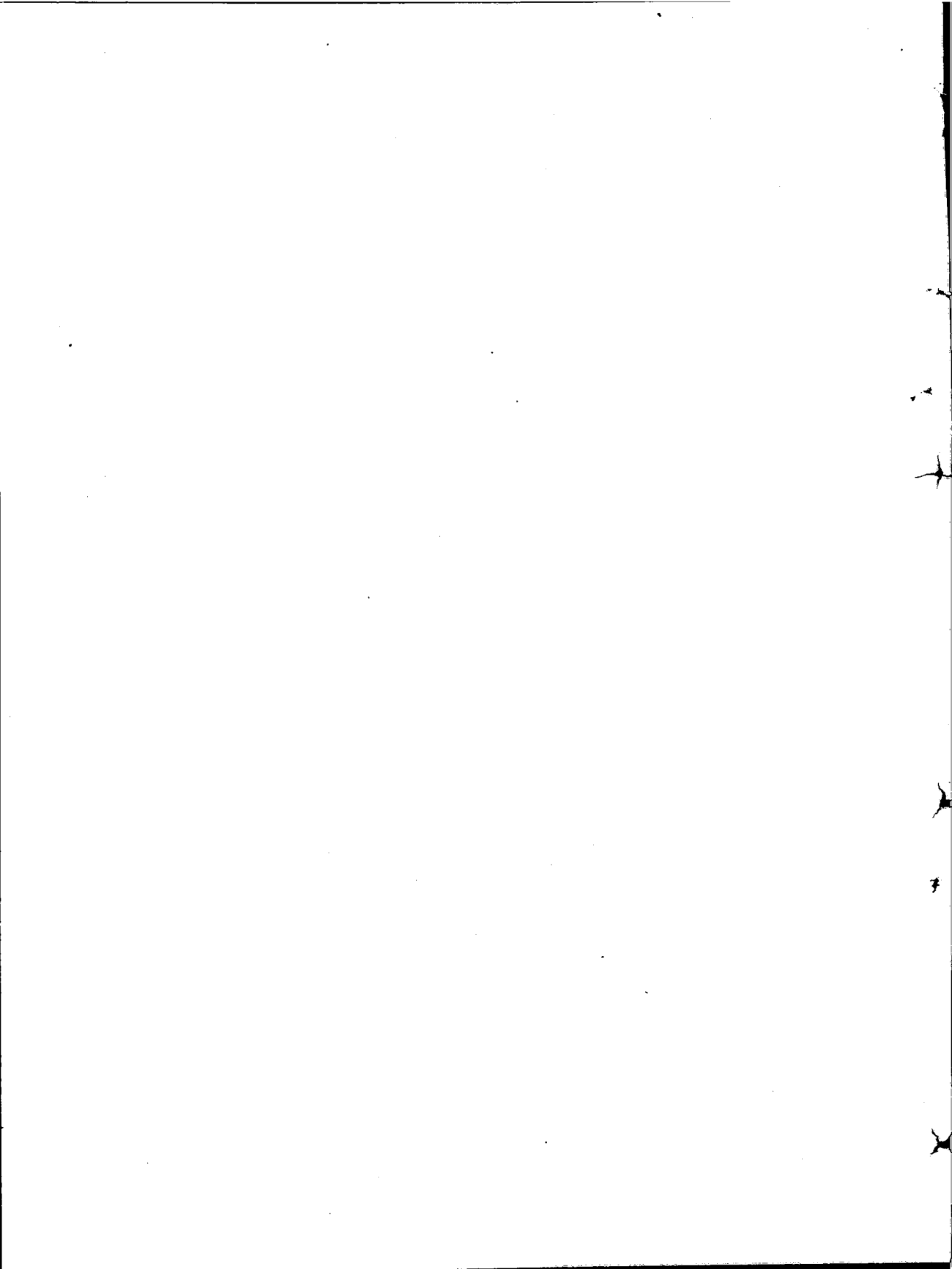
Baluchistan

- 14.16 Details of programmes to be undertaken in Baluchistan are :
- (i) *Master Plan*.—Work will continue on the preparation of a Master Plan for Quetta which is expected to be completed during the year.
 - (ii) *Government Housing Offices and Buildings*.—Sixteen schemes of housing will be undertaken. Under the sub-sector of offices and buildings, 8 schemes will be completed including construction of High Court Building at Quetta, archives building, and office accommodation for the newly created District, Jhatpat.
 - (iii) *Urban Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation*.—Under the Baluchistan Special Development Programme work on water supply schemes at Quetta, Gadani, Nokundi and Ziarat will be initiated/continued.
 - (vi) *Rural Water Supply & Sanitation*.—Five on-going and 35 new schemes of water supply will be under implementation. With the completion of on-going and new schemes an additional population of 0.53 million will be served with water supply and 0.17 million with sanitation.
 - (v) *Katchi Abadis and 7-marla Scheme*.—Schemes for improvement of Katchi Abadis in Quetta to improve the living conditions of about 0.06 million Katchi Abadis dwellers, and for provision of plots under the 7 Marla Scheme will be taken up.

Part III

**HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT**

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CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

REVIEW 1987-88

Financial

15.1 Against an allocation of Rs. 3884.9 million, almost Rs. 3813 million were utilized giving a utilization of 98%. The details of expenditure are given in Statistical Appendix Table 15.1. There were wide variations in utilization of the development funds among sub-sectors and executing agencies as reflected in Table 15.1.

Table 15.1
Percentage Utilization of PSDP allocation for 1987-88 by sub-sectors and executing agencies

Sub-Sector	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchis- tan	Federal Agencies	Pakistan
Primary	114	111	94	100	98	108
Secondary	72	77	88	100	99	82
Teacher	69	93	131	100	102	99
Technical	80	117	107	—	60	77
College	86	107	116	100	101	99
University	—	—	—	—	182	182
Scholarships	89	98	93	—	98	95
Literacy & Mass Education	—	—	—	—	92	92
Production & Supply of Text Books	—	—	—	—	227	227
Dev. of Library Services & Museums	—	—	—	—	99	99
Miscellaneous	92	170	106	167	89	97
MPA's Programme	—	—	93	100	—	97
Total :	92	96	95	101	106	98

15.2 The federal agencies had the highest utilization rate of 106% of the PSDP allocation due to the higher revised budget estimates for university

education (Rs. 351.5 million as against the PSDP allocation of Rs. 192.7 million) mainly because of Japanese aid received during the year for Hussain Ebrahim Jamal (HEJ). Institute of Chemistry, Karachi University. In overall terms the performance of all the executing agencies was fairly good.

15.3 The sub-sectoral percentage share of expenditure by various executing agencies in 1987-88 is given in Table 15.2.

Table 15.2
Percentage share of expenditure in each sub-sector by executing agencies during 1987-88

Sub-Sector	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Federal Agencies	Pakistan
Primary	50.5	50.8	33.7	30.0	8.7	32.2
Secondary	32.5	36.0	29.5	26.7	14.9	26.1
Teacher	0.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0
Technical	2.6	4.5	6.1	—	5.1	4.1
College	7.3	6.4	8.6	3.0	7.8	7.2
University	—	—	—	—	25.7	9.2
Scholarships	4.7	0.03	2.5	—	9.6	5.1
Literacy & Mass Education	—	—	—	—	23.6	8.5
Production & Supply of Text Books	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
Development of Lib. Services & Museums	—	—	—	—	1.5	0.5
Miscellaneous	2.0	0.8	2.5	1.1	2.3	1.9
MNA's Senators' Programme	—	—	15.2	38.2	—	4.2
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100

15.4 In overall terms, the highest expenditure of 32.2 percent was on primary education because Punjab and Sind gave it high priority, almost 50 percent of their PSDPs to this sub-sector. Secondary education had the next priority which claimed about 26 percent of total expenditure; the provinces of Sind and Punjab incurred a higher share of expenditure on this sub-sector followed by NWFP and Baluchistan. University education, college education and technical education come next in priority. The performance of college education compares favourably for the provinces of Punjab, Sind and NWFP.

PHYSICAL:**Primary and Secondary Education:**

15.5 The major physical targets achieved in primary and secondary education (including those under the Prime Minister's Programme) are summarized in Table 15.3.

Table 15.3
Physical Achievements in Primary and Secondary Education during 1987-88

	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchis- tan	Federal	Total
A. Primary Education:						
Opening of primary schools	2900	762	420	200	295	4577
Opening of Mosque Schools	1462	2535	569	400	250	5216
Const. of primary school buildings	700	221	50	50	631	1652
Consolidation and improvement of primary schools	200	375	135	—	458	1168
B. Secondary Education:						
Upgradation of primary schools to middle level	536	112	70	50	115	883
Upgradation of middle schools to high level	483	73	27	20	55	658
High schools established	4	4	—	—	5	13
Construction of middle/high schools	8	15	50	2	5	80
Addition of clauses XI-XII in high schools	11	5	3	—	5	24
Consolidation of existing middle/high schools	220	80	60	25	55	440

Teacher Education:**Punjab:**

15.6 Following programmes reached completion stage:

- (i) Construction of building of In-service Teachers Training College, Multan;
- (ii) Improvement of College of Elementary Teachers Training, Kot Lakhpat, Lahore; and
- (iii) Expansion of College of Elementary Teachers Training, D.G. Khan.

15.7 Following programmes remained in progress during the year:

- (i) Provision of additional class rooms in Education Extension Centre, Lahore;
- (ii) Up-gradation of Normal Schools (girls) Lalamusa and Chanot boys to Elementary Teacher Training Colleges; and
- (iii) Construction of Middle School building attached with Elementary Teacher Training College, Multan.

Sind

15.8 Following programmes remained in progress during the year:

- (i) Establishment of Elementary College for girls at Mirpur Khas and Sanghar and for boys at Lyari, Karachi; and
- (ii) Construction of Practising School with College of Elementary Education, Khairpur.

NWFP

15.9 The scheme for construction of hostel and staff residences with two Elementary Colleges was completed during the year and the programme of establishment of Elementary College at Mansehra remained in progress.

Baluchistan:

15.10 The programme of establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College at Kalat reached completion. The schemes of up-gradation of Teacher Training Schools at Uthal and Panjgur to Elementary Teachers Training Colleges remained in progress.

Federal:

15.11 The project of Introduction of B.S. Education in Federal College of Education was completed.

15.12 Following programmes remained in progress during the year:

- (i) In-service Training of Elementary and Secondary School Teachers in Islamabad/Federal Area;

- (ii) In-service training of Secondary School Science and Mathematics Teachers through Bureau of Curriculum in the country.

Technical Education:

Punjab:

15.13 Following programmes were completed during the year:

- (i) Establishment of Commercial Training Institute, Burewala; and
- (ii) Up-gradation of Polytechnics at Lahore both for Men & Women, for boys at Sialkot, Faisalabad and Sargodha.

15.14 Following programmes reached completion stage during the year:

- (i) Establishment of three Commercial Training Institutes at Kamoke, Nowshera and Lodhran;
- (ii) Construction of building of one vocational institute and two other commercial training institutes; and
- (iii) Conversion of Government Commercial Training Institute into College of Commerce, D.G. Khan.

15.15 The programme of establishment of three colleges of technologies in Punjab remained in progress.

Sind :

15.16 Following programmes reached completion stage during the year:

- (i) Establishment of Polytechnics for Boys at Badin, Sanghar and Dadu; and
- (ii) Establishment of Polytechnics for Girls at Karachi and Sukkar.

15.17 Following programmes remained in progress during the year:

- (i) Establishment of Polytechnics at Karachi, Sukkar, Mirpur Khas and Hyderabad for girls;
- (ii) Establishment of Polytechnics for Boys at Larkana and Thatta; and
- (iii) Establishment of five Mono-technics.

NWFP:

15.18 Following programmes were completed during the year:

- (i) Introduction of two new trades in two Government Vocational Institutes at Swabi and Ghazi and B-Tech Course in College of Technology, Peshawar; and
- (ii) Construction of hostel in Commerce College, Chitral.

15.19 Following programmes remained in progress during the year:

- (i) Up-gradation of facilities in two polytechnics at Haripur and D.I. Khan;
- (ii) Addition of physical facilities in Commercial Colleges at Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Abbottabad and Thana (District Dir);
- (iii) Establishment of two Commercial Institutes at Swabi and Karak and five Vocational Institutes at Charsada, Peshawar, Hangu, Thall and Karak;
- (iv) Construction of hostel in Polytechnic, Nowshera;
- (v) Establishment of Polytechnic at Bannu and a Mono-technic at Timar Ghar (Dir); and
- (v) Up-gradation of Vocational Institutes at Abbottabad and Kohat to the level of Polytechnic.

15.20 The programme of up-gradation of Commercial Institute, Mansehra to the level of Commerce College was started during the year.

Federal:

15.21 Following programmes reached completion stage during the year:

- (i) Establishment of a National Technical Teachers Training College, Islamabad;
- (ii) Strengthening of National Equipment Centre, Lahore;
- (iii) Strengthening of Dawood Engineering College, Karachi; and
- (iv) Development of Polytechnic for Women, Islamabad.

15.22 Following programmes remained in progress during the year:

- (i) Establishment of Baluchistan Engineering College, Khuzdar; and
- (ii) Establishment of Polytechnic at Rawalakot (AJK).

15.23 Following programmes were initiated during the year:

- (i) Establishment of boys Polytechnic at Islamabad;
- (ii) Establishment of boys Polytechnic at Gilgit; and
- (iii) Expansion of vocational institutes in FATA.

College Education:

Punjab:

15.24 Following programmes were completed during the year:

- (i) Construction of buildings of seven Inter Colleges at Nara Kanjur (Attock), Kallur Kot and Mankera (Bhakkar), Sadiqabad for girls (R.Y. Khan), Lodhran, Okara and Shah Kot;
- (ii) Addition of facilities (hostel, class rooms, science laboratories etc.) in 15 Inter/Degree colleges.

15.25 Following programmes reached completion stage during the year:

- (i) Establishment of 9 Inter Colleges and construction of their buildings; and
- (ii) Consolidation and improvement of 6 existing colleges.

15.26 Following programmes were initiated during the year:

- (i) Establishment of 8 new Inter Colleges;
- (ii) Construction of buildings of 5 existing colleges; and
- (iii) Addition of physical facilities in six existing colleges.

15.27 In addition, an amount of Rs. 20 million was spent on improvement and strengthening of existing physical facilities in various colleges of the Province.

Sind:

15.28 Following programmes were completed during the year:

- (i) On-going work on opening of composite Degree Science College at Gulshan-i-Iqbal, Karachi;
- (ii) Consolidation and improvement of two other degree colleges;
- (iii) Construction of building of Pakistan College, Saeedpur;
- (iv) Construction of Degree College, Baldia Town, Karachi;

- (v) Construction of additional class rooms in Government Mumtaz College, Khairpur; and
- (vi) Up-gradation of Inter College Murad Memon, Inter Girls College at Shikarpur and Jacobabad.

15.29 Following programmes remained in progress during the year:

- (i) Establishment of 14 Inter Colleges;
- (ii) Up-gradation of five Inter Colleges; and
- (iii) Consolidation and improvement of 20 colleges.

NWFP:

15.30 Following programmes were completed during the year:

- (i) Construction of residences, hostel for teachers in colleges; and
- (ii) Addition of science blocks, class rooms, and cafeteria in seven colleges at Tangi, Peshawar, Charsada and Lundkhowar (Mardan), Hangu, Kohat and Kanpur (Abbottabad).

15.31 Following programmes remained in progress during the year:

- (i) Construction of buildings for 6 colleges;
- (ii) Construction of Principals' residences at Government Colleges, Peshawar, Khanpur, Karak and Havallian, bachelors' hostels in Government Colleges, Karak, Khanpur, Abbottabad, Tank, Chitral, Timar Ghar, Havallian and Alporai;
- (iii) Addition of science blocks in Government Colleges Ogi (Mansehra), Mansehra and Thana (Malakand Agency) and class rooms in Government Colleges, Pabbi and Mansehra;
- (iv) Construction of student hostels in Government Colleges at Havallian and D.I. Khan.

Baluchistan:

15.32 Following programmes reached completion stage during the year:

- (i) Improvement and expansion of existing two Intermediate colleges at Dera Bugti and Bhag;
- (ii) Construction of building of Tameer-Nau College, Quetta.

15.33 Following programmes remained in progress during the year:

- (i) Construction of students hostel, Government College, Quetta; and
- (ii) Construction of College building at Barkhan.

Federal:

15.34 Following programmes were completed during the the year:

- (i) Improvement and expansion of Madrisa-tul-Islam, Karachi;
- (ii) Islamabad College for Boys, Islamabad;
- (iii) Islamabad College for Girls, Islamabad;
- (iv) National College of Arts, Lahore;
- (v) Home Economics Colleges at Lahore and Karachi;
- (vi) Urdu Science College and Urdu Arts College, Karachi;
- (vii) Establishment of Degree College for boys, Lahore Cantt;
- (viii) Establishment of Inter Colleges at Sialkot and Rawalpindi Cantonments;
- (ix) Repair of Degree College, Skardu;
- (x) National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Islamabad;
- (xi) Immediate requirements of AJK University;
- (xii) Expansion and development of NAHE;
- (xiii) Development of area study centre for North Africa and South America, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad;
- (xiv) India Study cell/Area and Pakistan Study Centre at Punjab University; and
- (xv) Renovation/repair of educational complex at Khanspur.

15.35 Other projects relating to the establishment of new universities in the country and expansion and development of existing universities remained in progress.

Scholarships and Loans:

15.36 The following expenditure was incurred on the award of scholarships to talented and needy students:

(million Rupees)

Punjab	Sind	NWFP	M/o Education	FATA	Total
49.8	0.2	12.5	119.2	12.3	194.0

In addition, scholarships to talented and needy children in Baluchistan, Sind and AJK were awarded out of the recurring budget. During the year, 65 scholars under the Central Overseas Training Scheme, 3 scholars under the merit scholarship scheme, 18 scholars under the Quaid-i-Azam scholarship scheme and 34 under Cultural Exchange Programme were sent abroad for higher studies in various disciplines.

Library Services and Museums:

15.37 Following programmes reached completion stage during the year:

- (i) Establishment of Model Children Library, Islamabad;
- (ii) Establishment of National Library of Pakistan, Islamabad;
- (iii) Establishment of National Museum of Science and Technology, Islamabad;
- (iv) 5000 books were acquired for the National Library of Pakistan, Islamabad;
- (v) Matching grants were given to 27 public libraries;
- (vi) A set of eight journals was provided to each of 530 Inter/Degree colleges in the country;
- (vii) Offer was made to acquire three private collections; and
- (viii) A certificate Course in Library Science of six months' duration was instituted on regular basis.

Literacy and Mass Education:

15.38 During the year, 15,100 Nai Roshni Schools were opened against the target of 22,000 and four hundred thousand students were enrolled in these schools. Over 18,000 adults were made literate in Rawalpindi and Islamabad districts through the experimental Iqra Pilot Project.

Production and Supply of Text Books :

15.39 Reprinting of selected text books for Deeni Madaris and frequency count and grading of Urdu words was completed while 3452 books were donated to 81 Missions/chairs abroad, besides supply of 200 titles to various Muslim Associations abroad. Under the programme for promotion of books, multiple copies of 46 out of 47 approved titles were purchased.

Other Programmes:

15.40 Following programmes were completed during the year:

- (i) Improvement and expansion of Academy of Educational Planning and Management;
- (ii) Teaching of Economics and English in Deeni Madaris; and
- (iii) Centre for advancement of talent.

15.41 Following programmes reached completion stage during the year:

- (i) Programme for promotion of physical education facilities;
- (ii) Establishment of Pakistan Academy of Letters, Islamabad; and
- (iii) Construction of UNESCO House, Islamabad.

15.42 The programme of Computer Research and Office Automation in Iqbal Academy, Lahore remained in progress.

Establishment Division:

15.43 Following programmes were completed during the year:

- (i) Construction of new block, provision of air-conditioning facilities, furnishing and expansion of administration block, NIPA, Karachi;
- (ii) Extension of office and residential building in Rural Development Academy, Peshawar; and
- (iii) Construction of Secretariat Training Institute building at Islamabad.

15.44 Following programmes reached completion stage during the year:

- (i) Construction of Male probationers hostel;

- (ii) Renovation of staff quarters;
- (iii) Extension of offices and residential block of Pakistan Academy of Rural development, Peshawar; and
- (iv) Air-conditioning of Civil Services Academy, Lahore.

15.45 Following programmes remained in progress during the year:

- (i) Construction of a new hostel block for NIPA, Karachi;
- (ii) Strengthening and expansion of NIPA, Lahore.

Cabinet Division:

15.46 Work relating to up-gradation and modernization of computer facilities of Pakistan Computer Bureau were completed.

Planning and Development Division:

15.47 The Economic Research Programme continued and Planning and Management Institute, Islamabad was completed.

SPECIAL AREAS:

Azad Jammu and Kashmir:

15.48 Major physical achievements in AJK include opening of 200 mosque and 150 primary schools, provision of equipment to existing 302 primary schools and construction of buildings of 506 primary schools through the Department of Local Government. In secondary education, primary and middle schools were up-graded. Class rooms were added in 185 middle and 65 high schools. Equipment was provided to high and middle schools and parada walls constructed in girls high schools and 3 colleges. Work on the establishment of polytechnic at Rawalakot, acquisition of land, construction of building, provision of residences and other physical facilities in various colleges of AJK remained in progress.

Northern Area:

15.49 Major physical achievements were construction of buildings of 6 primary schools and up-gradation of 28 primary schools to middle schools and 2 middle schools to high level. The work on up-gradation of 26 primary

and 19 middle schools remained in progress. Work on the construction of buildings of 4 high schools, 2 middle schools, 2 Inter Colleges and up-gradation of Inter College, Gilgit remained in progress. Physical facilities of existing schools and colleges were improved by providing furniture and equipment.

FATA:

15.50 Major physical achievements included opening of 130 primary schools and construction of their buildings, construction of buildings of 93 existing primary schools and consolidation and improvement of 20 existing primary schools. On-going work for up-gradation of 22 primary and 17 middle schools remained in progress. Construction of buildings of existing 12 middle and 7 high schools and addition of 44 class rooms in existing secondary schools, remained in progress. On-going work on construction of 19 staff residences in schools and colleges was completed while work on the construction of 32 such residences was initiated.

Development Programme 1988-89:

15.51 The proposed programme attempts to reflect the policy shifts recommended in the Seventh Plan. Liberal provision for construction of buildings of shelterless primary schools, opening of more girls primary schools to narrow down the gap between male and female primary education, provision of additional physical facilities in existing primary schools and introduction of universal primary education in selected districts are some of the major programmes in the PSDP 1988-89.

15.52 In the field of technical education, the Seventh Plan envisages channelizing 33 percent of secondary school graduates to technical and vocational education against 24.4 percent at present. Towards this end, the PSDP provides for opening of four new polytechnics, besides provision of funds for on-going projects of polytechnics/mono-technics Commercial institutes will be raised to the level of colleges of commerce and vocational institutes to the level of polytechnics. During the year, work will begin on the establishment of over 30 vocational schools/institutes in the country.

Financial:

15.53 An allocation of Rs. 3874.832 million has been made for the development and expansion of education in the country. Agency-wise and sub-sector-wise details of PSDP allocation are given in Statistical Appendix Table 15.2. The allocation for the provincial programmes is Rs.2702.083million while Rs. 1172.749 million have been allocated for programmes of the Ministry of Education, AJK, NA and FATA. In addition Rs. 9.485 million are provided for programmes of the Establishment Division and the Planning and Development Division. In addition to the PSDP allocation, the Provincial Governments will receive Rs. 1124.3 million as foreign aid from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank for aided projects. Percentage distribution of allocation among sub-sectors is given in Table 15.4.

Table 15.4

Sub-Sector-wise distribution of the allocation by various Agencies during 1988-89

Sub-Sector	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Federal	Total
Primary	23.4	46.2	41.9	27.1	8.0	24.4
Secondary	39.0	38.3	35.4	48.5	12.7	31.0
Teacher	0.6	2.1	1.4	5.1	0.9	1.3
Technical	1.9	4.2	6.5	0.6	12.4	5.9
College	6.9	7.0	9.2	14.9	6.1	7.3
University	—	—	—	—	29.9	8.4
Scholarships	3.7	—	2.2	—	9.0	4.4
Literacy and Mass Education	—	—	—	—	18.7	5.6
Production & Supply of Text Books	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.01
Development of Library Services & Museums	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.2
Miscellaneous	*24.5	2.2	3.4	3.8	3.6	11.5
Total :	100	100	100	100	100	100

*Including 50 percent of Work allocation for Rural Education and Local Development.

PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES:**Primary Education:**

15.54 Major physical targets for primary education for the year 1988-89 are summarized in Table 15.5.

Table 15.5
Major Physical Targets for Primary Education during 1988-89

Programme	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchis- tan	Federal	Total
Opening of primary schools	2900	659	730	200	166	4655
Opening of Mosque schools	1462	2455	679	400	100	5096
Construction of primary school buildings for shelterless schools	600	71	52	50	415	1188
Consolidation of primary schools	550	270	107	50	110	1077

15.55 Expansion and improvement of primary education has been given priority. Apart from socio-economic development, it will help in combating the menace of illiteracy. The province of Punjab will launch a programme for universalization of primary education from the current year. Besides opening of primary schools through normal PSDP in the province Sind, work on the establishment of 170 boys primary schools and 85 girls primary schools in the Arid Zone of Sind under the Special Development Programme of Arid Zone Development Authority will be started.

Secondary Education:

15.56 The Major physical targets for secondary education for 1988-89 are summarized in Table 15.6.

Table 15.6
Major physical targets for secondary education during 1988-89

Programme	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchis- tan	Federal	Total
Up-gradation of :						
(i) Primary schools to middle level	393	123	156	20	75	767
(ii) Middle Schools to high level	435	68	74	16	42	635
Establishment of new high schools	5	6	1	2	4	18
Construction of buildings of middle and high schools	96	10	7	2	85	200
Consolidation of middle/high schools	30	64	12	40	255	401
Addition of classes XI & XII in high schools	100	4	7	—	5	116

15.57 The foreign aided primary education projects and the Science Education Projects will accelerate the development and expansion of primary and secondary education.

Teacher Education:

Punjab:

15.58 Following programmes will be completed during the year:

- (i) Construction of additional building for newly up-graded Elementary College of Education, D.G. Khan;
- (ii) Provision of class rooms in Education Extension Centre, Lahore; and
- (iii) Up-gradation of Normal School (girls), Lalamusa to College of Elementary Teachers.

15.59 Following programme will remain in progress during the year:

- (i) Up-gradation of Normal School (boys) Chiniot to College of Elementary Education; and
- (ii) Construction of building for Elementary Teachers Training College, Multan and its attached Middle School.

Sind:

15.60 Following programmes will be completed during the year:

- (i) Establishment of Elementary College of Education for girls, Mirpur Khas;
- (ii) Conversion and improvement of existing 15 practising schools attached with training institutes; and
- (iii) Construction of three-section primary school building attached with College of Elementary Education near Khairpur.

15.61 Work on establishment of College of Elementary Education for Girls, Sanghar and for Boys at Lyari, Karachi will continue during the year.

15.62 Following programmes will be initiated during the year:

- (i) Establishment of colleges of Elementary Education for Men at Badin and Shikarpur and for Women at Dadu and Thatta;
- (ii) Construction of 4 Science laboratories in existing Elementary Colleges;

- (iii) Improvement of existing teachers training institutes;
- (iv) Expansion of Audio-visual aid centre. In-service training of primary, secondary and college teachers will continue.

NWFP:

15.63 The programme for Establishment of Elementary Teachers Training Colleges Mansehra and Karak will remain in progress.

15.64 Establishment of a new Elementary Teachers Training College will be initiated during the year.

In-service training of schools, college and technical teachers will continue.

Baluchistan

15.65 Establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College at Kalat will be completed.

15.66 Up-gradation of teachers training schools, Uthal and Panjgur will remain in progress.

15.67 Following programmes will be initiated during the year:

- (i) Establishment of College of Education at Quetta; and
- (ii) Teachers Training Schools for Women at Sibi and at Loralai for Men.

Federal:

15.68 On-going work on the in-service training of science and mathematic teachers will be completed, while work on the English Language and Research Phase I Programme will continue.

15.69 During the year, construction of buildings of eight Elementary Colleges (4 male, 4 female) in AJK, and students' hostel in the College of Education Afzalpur, AJK will be started.

15.70 The programme of in-service training of school teachers of Islamabad/Federal Area, AJK, NA and FATA will continue.

Technical Education:

Punjab:

15.71 Following programmes will be completed during the year:

- (i) Conversion of Commercial Training Institute D.G. Khan to College of Commerce;
- (ii) Construction of additional hostel in College of Technology (Multan), and Polytechnic (Layyah);
- (iii) Construction of buildings for Vocational Institute (Toba Tek Singh); and
- (iv) Construction of Commercial Training Institutes (Kamoke, Nowshera and Lodhran).

15.72 Following on-going programmes will remain in progress during the year:

- (i) Establishment of three institutes of technology;
- (ii) Construction of buildings of Vocational Institute, Burewala; and
- (iii) Construction of buildings of commercial Training Institutes Murree, Toba Tek Singh and Bhalwal.

15.73 Following new programmes will be initiated during the year:

- (i) Construction of buildings of three Commercial Training Institutes;
- (ii) Construction of buildings of three Government Vocational Institutes for girls; and
- (iii) Establishment of Vocational Institute at Chak No. 279 R.B., Faisalabad.

Sind:

15.74 Following programmes will be completed during the year:

- (i) Establishment of 5 Polytechnics (3 male, 2 female);
- (ii) Introduction of Bio-Medical Technology at Jamia Millia Institute, Karachi; and
- (iii) Improvement of Habib College of Tehnology Nawabshah.

15.75 Following on-going programmes will remain in progress during the year:

- (i) Establishment of Polytechnic for Women at Hyderabad, for Boys at Larkana and Thatta;
- (ii) Establishment of four Mono-technics;
- (iii) Introduction of new technologies in 2 polytechnics;
- (iv) Introduction of new trades in 2 Commercial Training Institutes; and
- (v) Provision of equipment in general Engineering Workshops and supply of Library books.

15.76 Following new programmes will be initiated during the year:

- (i) Establishment of Women Polytechnic, Mirpur Khas;
- (ii) Establishment of Mono-technic Institute, Taizgang (Khairpur);
- (iii) Opening of 24 vocational schools for girls at Taluka level;
- (iv) Consolidation and improvement of 8 polytechnics;
- (v) Construction of building for existing Government Vocational Institute for Boys at Nawabshah; and
- (vi) Introduction of Technical School Certificate Courses in existing vocational institutes/schools.

NWFP:

15.77 Following programmes will be completed during the year:

- (i) Construction of hostel in the Government Polytechnic Institute, Nowshera;
- (ii) Construction of hostel in the Commercial College, Mardan;
- (iii) Introduction of Civil Technology in Polytechnic, Mangora;
- (iv) Addition of class rooms in Commercial Colleges Peshawar and Kohat; and
- (v) Addition of Academic Block in Commercial College, Abbottabad.

15.78 Following on-going programmes will remain in progress during the year:

- (i) Establishment of Polytechnic at Bannu and Mono-technic at Timarghar (Dir);
- (ii) Up-gradation of Vocational Institutes at Kohat and Abbottabad to the level of Polytechnic Institutes;

- (iii) Establishment of 5 Vocational Institutes; and
- (iv) Construction of hostel in Commercial Colleges at Thana, (Malakand Agency).

Baluchistan:

15.79 Work on the construction of Laboratory for Civil Technology and 2 class rooms in Polytechnic Institute, Quetta will be started.

Federal :

15.80 Establishment of Polytechnic Institute for Women at Islamabad will be completed during the year.

15.81 Following programmes will reach completion stage during the year:

- (i) Establishment of National Technical Teachers Training College, Islamabad; and
- (ii) Strengthening of department of Electronics, Dawood College of Engineering and Technology, Karachi.

15.82 Following programmes will remain in progress during the year:

- (i) Establishment of Baluchistan Engineering College, Khuzdar;
- (ii) Establishment of Polytechnic for Boys (Rawalakot, AJK);
- (iii) Establishment of Boys Polytechnic Institutes at Islamabad and Gilgit (Northern Area).

15.83 Following new programmes will be initiated during the year:

- (i) A feasibility study for the establishment of an Institute of Science and Technology; and
- (ii) Establishment of a Polytechnic at Muzaffarabad, AJK.

College Education:

Punjab:

15.84 Following programmes will be completed during the year:

- (i) Establishment of four Inter Colleges at Kallar Syedan, Dunyapur and Kot Radha Kishan;

- (ii) Construction of buildings of three Inter Colleges at Chunnian, Ghazalia (Jhang) and Qila Didar Singh (Gujranwala);
- (iii) Addition of facilities (*i.e.*, Science laboratories, class rooms hostels, staff residences) in 10 Inter/degree colleges;
- (iv) Construction of post-graduate blocks in three degree colleges at Jhang, Sargodha and Gordon College, Rawalpindi.
- (v) Up-gradation of six Inter Colleges to degree level;
- (vi) Addition of post-graduate blocks in science subjects in 5 Degree colleges;
- (vii) Provision of science laboratories in Post-degree college, Vehari;
- (viii) Completion of 3 incomplete schemes of Government College for Women, Multan.
- (ix) Strengthening and improvement of various colleges in the Province to be started during the year at a cost of Rs. 22.5 million.

15.85 Following programmes will remain in progress during the year:

- (i) Establishment of 16 Inter/degree colleges;
- (ii) Addition of physical facilities in Faridia degree college, Pak Pattan and Government Degree College Lahore.
- (iii) Construction of post-graduate block in Government College, Rawalpindi.

15.86 During the year, work on the construction of buildings of 8 colleges will be initiated in the province.

Sind:

15.87 Following programmes will be completed during the year:

- (i) Establishment of 15 Inter Colleges;
- (ii) Construction of buildings of Pakistan College, Girls College Tando Muhammad Khan and S.L. College Kambar;
- (iii) Addition of physical facilities in 10 Inter/Degree colleges; and
- (iv) Up-gradation of Inter College Latifabad, Mithi (Tharparkar) and Khipro (Sanghar) to degree level.

15.88 Following programmes will remain in progress during the year:

- (i) Up-gradation of Inter College Murad Memon Goth, Thatta, Nasirabad and Girls College Khairpur to degree level;

- (ii) Construction of buildings of Govt. City Collge Karachi, Govt. College Tando Allah Yar, Girls College Baldia Town, Karachi and Govt. Premier College, Karachi.
- (iii) Provision of additional physical facilities in 10 Inter/degree colleges.

15.89 Following programmes will be initiated during the year:

- (i) Up-gradation of Inter College K.M. Shah (Dadu) Matli (Badin) Kandkot (Jacobabad) and Sehwan (Dadu) to degree level;
- (ii) Construction of buildings of colleges at Tando Johan Muhammad and S.S. College Rampur (Khairpur).
- (iii) Construction of building of Directorate of Colleges, Hyderabad;
- (iv) Provision of additional physical facilities to 6 Inter/degree colleges; and
- (v) Construction of 40 class rooms in various Inter/degree colleges of the province.

NWFP:

15.90 Following programmes will be completed during the year:

- (i) Construction of building of colleges at Bannu and Chakesar;
- (ii) Consolidation and improvement of 10 Inter/degree Colleges which includes construction of student/teacher hostels, science block/laboratories, addition of class rooms and supply of equipment etc.

15.91 Following programmes will remain in progress during the year:

- (i) Construction of buildings of degree college Peshawar, Inter Colleges at Takhat Bhai Thall Booni and Battagram.
- (ii) Addition of class rooms, science blocks/laboratories, student/teacher hostels and residences for Principals in respect of 8 colleges.

15.92 Following programmes will be initiated during the year:

- (i) Establishment of Inter College at Adinzai Gulabad (Dir).
- (ii) Up-gradation of Inter College Dir to degree level; and
- (iii) Addition of class rooms, student/teacher hostels etc. in respect of 7 Inter/Degree Colleges.

Baluchistan :

15.93 Following programmes will be completed during the year:

- (i) Construction of building of Barkhan College; and.
- (ii) Purchase of furniture and equipment for various colleges in the province.

15.94 Following new programmes will be initiated during the year:

- (i) Establishment of a commerce college in Quetta;
- (ii) Up-gradation of Inter College Nushki and Pishin to degree level;
- (iii) Conversion of Inter College Jhal Magasi to Science College; and
- (iv) Addition of physical facilities in 12 Inter/degree colleges.

Federal:

15.95 Following programmes will be completed during the year:

- (i) Improvement of physical facilities of F. Govt. College for Women F-7/2, and F-7/4, Islamabad.
- (ii) Establishment of Women Degree College, Lahore Cantt;
- (iii) Expansion of college for Women Wah Cantt;
- (iv) Introduction of B.Sc. classes in degree College for Women in Rawalpindi Cantt;
- (v) Construction of buildings of 6 Inter Colleges bifurcated from the University of AJK and one girls college at Kotli;
- (vi) Construction of building for Inter college Chilas (NA) and its playground; and
- (vii) Construction of 2 residential quarters in degree College, Skardu.

15.96 Following programmes will reach completion stage during the year:

- (i) Construction of building of Federal Government College of Commerce, Islamabad;
- (ii) Consolidation and improvement of Rana Liaqat Ali Khan College of Home Economics and Urdu Arts College, Karachi;
- (iii) Construction of building and acquisition of land for 13 Inter colleges and repair/renovation of 8 Inter colleges in AJK; and
- (iv) Up-gradation of Inter College, Gilgit.

15.97 Following programmes will be initiated during the year:

- (i) Construction of additional class rooms in 2 existing colleges at Islamabad;

- (ii) Establishment of 3 Inter Colleges one each in Rawalpindi, Karachi and Abbottabad Cantt;
- (iii) Establishment of a degree college at Wah Cantt;
- (iv) Construction of new building for Inter College, Gujranwala Cantt;
- (v) Establishment of Cadet College, Sanghar; and
- (vi) Up-gradation of 2 Islamabad Colleges one each for boys and girls.

15.98 Following on-going programmes will remain in progress during the year:

- (i) Establishment of Cadet College Larkana and Girls College Bannu;
- (ii) Expansion and development of National College of Arts, Lahore;
- (iii) Expansion and development of Islamabad College for Boys F-6/2, Islamabad;
- (iv) Acquisition of land and construction of buildings for 17 Inter colleges in Muzaffarabad and Poonch districts;
- (v) Provision of additional accommodation to 6 degree colleges bifurcated from the University of AJK; and
- (vi) Construction of building for Girls Inter College, Gilgit and a Gymnasium in boys Degree College, Gilgit.

University Education:

15.99 Following programmes of various Universities will be completed or reach completion stage during the year:

- (i) Punjab University New Campus Phase I & II;
- (ii) Repairs and renovation of Punjab University, Main Hall, Senate Hall, Old campus;
- (iii) Establishment of Islamia University, Bahawalpur;
- (iv) (a) Revised Development Project of University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore; and (b) construction of 3 hostels at University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore;
- (v) (a) Establishment of Clinical Psychology; (b) Mussel Farming and Industrial Processing; and (c) HEJ Institute of Chemistry, Karachi University;
- (vi) Construction of hostel at Nawabshah, Mehran Engineering University, Jamshoro;

- (vii) Establishment of Gomal University, D.I. Khan;
- (viii) Development of Peshawar University, Phase I & II and establishment of Teaching and Research Programme in Urban/Rural Planning in Department of Geography, Peshawar University;
- (ix) Establishment of Pharmacy Department; (b) construction of Main Library; and (c) construction of girls hostel, Baluchistan University.
- (x) Development of Quaid-i-Azam University;
- (xi) Establishment of AJK University;
- (xii) Institute of Dawah, Islamic University;
- (xiii) Support for scientific talent;
- (xiv) Construction of Pandhravin Hijri Yadgar (Hijra Manzil); and
- (xv) Development of Centre of Excellence in Geology, University of Peshawar, Centre of Excellence in Water Resources, Engineering University, Lahore, Center of Excellence in Marine Biology, University of Karachi, Area Study Centre, South Asia, Punjab University, Lahore and Area Study Centre for Europe, Karachi University, Pakistan Study Centres at Peshawar University, Sind University, Quaid-i-Azam University and Karachi University.

15.100 Other project relating to establishment of a new University at Khairpur and development and expansion of existing universities will be continued.

Scholarships and Loans:

15.101 During the year, following allocations have been made to help capable and needy students to study in the country and abroad under various schemes—

(Million Rupees)					
Punjab	Sind	NWFP	M/o Education	FATA	Pakistan
55.4	0.200	10.0	94.2	10.3	170.1

15.102 Scholarships to talented and needy students from Baluchistan, NA and AJK will be provided out of the non-development budget. In the province of Sind, allocation for scholarships has been diverted to Zakat Fund. During the year, 65 scholars under Central Overseas Training Scholarship Scheme (COTS) programme, 36 under Merit Scholarship Scheme, 18 under Quaid-i-Azam Scholarship Scheme and 50 under Cultural Exchange Programme will be sent abroad for higher studies.

Library Services and Museums:

15.103 Establishment of National Library of Pakistan and Model Children Library, Islamabad will be completed. During the year, equipment, furniture and computer facilities will be provided to make the National Library operational. The work on National Museum of Science and Technology, Islamabad, will reach completion stage. Work on the establishment of Khushal Khan Khattak Memorial Library, Public Library Muzaffarabad, Children Library Complex at Lahore and construction of additional block Punjab Public Library, Lahore will remain in progress. During the year, a set of seven journals, both in English and Urdu, will be provided to 530 Inter/degree colleges in the country. Grants-in-aid will be provided to public Libraries maintained by Municipal/Town Committees in the country.

Literacy and Mass Education:

15.104 The programme of Mass Literacy through Nai Roshni schools and NGO's will be continued.

Text Books:

15.105 Expanded programme for donation of Pakistani books abroad and promotion of books by purchasing multiple copies will be continued. Final report about survey in children literature and manuscript of graded vocabulary will be printed while the manuscript of a childrens catalogue will be updated. The work for the computerization of National Book Council will be initiated.

15.106 Following programmes will be completed during the year:

- (i) Construction of UNESCO House at Islamabad;
- (ii) Construction of DEOs offices buildings in Sahiwal, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Bahawalpur, D.G. Khan, and Sukkur;
- (iii) Construction of Directorate of Education Office at Gujranwala;
- (iv) Establishment of MIS system in Education Department, Government of Sind;
- (v) Construction of offices enclave for education offices of D.I. Khan;
- (v) Publication of Pashto Dictionary; and
- (vii) Repair of educational institutions and construction of residences of 10 high and 20 middle schools in Northern Areas.

15.107 Following on-going programmes will remain in progress during the year:

- (i) Promotion of physical education and sports;
- (ii) Modernizing Computer Centre, Central Bureau of Education, Islamabad;
- (iii) Establishment of Pakistan Academy of Letters;
- (iv) Encouragement and support to new creative Pakistani publications;
- (v) Promotion of children literature;
- (vi) Computerized Research and Office Automation, Iqbal Academy Lahore;
- (vii) Construction of additional accommodation for Curriculum Wing, Islamabad;
- (viii) Manpower development programme for improvement of educational planning in Pakistan;
- (ix) Establishment of children library complex at Lahore;
- (x) Construction of Directorate of Education Office, Lahore Division and District Education Office, Lahore District;
- (xi) Construction of District Education Offices (15 units) at District Headquarters in Sind;
- (xii) Construction of Provincial Scout Headquarter at Peshawar; and
- (xii) Construction of residences for middle and high school teachers in Baluchistan.

15.108 Following new programmes will also be completed during the year:

- (i) Construction of additional rooms for Central Library, Bahawalpur;
- (ii) Construction of 3 Female DEOs offices in Punjab;
- (iii) Construction of residences for Directors of Education, Schools and Colleges in Punjab;
- (iv) Construction of residences for 3 principals in 3 existing colleges in Punjab; and
- (v) Construction of a Hall, Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Mirpur, AJK.

Establishment Division :

15.109 Following programmes will be completed during the year:

- (i) Renovation of staff quarters of Civil Service Academy; and
- (ii) Expansion of offices and residential buildings of Pakistan Academy of Rural Development, Peshawar.

15.110 Following on-going programmes will remain in progress during the year:

- (i) Construction of new Hostel, NIPA, Karachi;
- (ii) Strengthening and expansion of NIPA, Karachi,
- (iii) Air-Conditioning of newly constructed building of Secretariat Training Institute Islamabad; and
- (iv) Expansion of office block, library and dining hall of Pakistan Administrative Staff College, Lahore.

15.111 Following programmes will be initiated during the year:

- (i) Construction of housing facilities at District Management Group Campus and Walton Campus;
- (ii) Construction of Computer Centre at Walton; and
- (iii) Improvement of physical facilities of Walton Campus.

Planning and Development Division:

15.112 Work on the establishment of a Statistical Cell at each district headquarter to collect educational data will be initiated.

Programme of Special Areas:**AJK:**

15.113 During the year 100 girls primary and 100 mosque, schools will be opened. Buildings of 421 primary schools will be constructed through the Department of Local Government. Work on the construction of buildings of 255 primary schools and provision of other educational inputs to develop them as quality primary schools will be launched through Oil Producing Exporting Countries (OPEC) assisted Primary Education Expansion and Development Project.

15.114 On-going work on the construction of additional rooms and acquisition of land in respect of 169 primary schools and 88 high schools will be completed. On-going work on the construction of buildings and acquisition of land for 520 middle and 100 high schools will remain in progress. Work on the re-habilitation of 14 high school buildings will also remain in progress. Work on the construction of pardah walls with 57 girls high schools, consolidation and improvement of 18 high school buildings, up-gradation of 25 primary and 10 Middle schools, addition of class rooms and acquisition of land (new programme) for high schools in AJK and acquisition of land for construction of 6 District Education Offices will be initiated during the year.

15.115 On-going work on the construction of compound walls of 7 degree colleges, construction of additional accommodation and provision of equipment in existing degree colleges in AJK, acquisition of land and construction of buildings of 6 Inter Colleges bifurcated from the University of AJK, will be completed. On-going work on the acquisition of land and construction of buildings for 35 Inter Colleges, consolidation and improvement of 8 Inter College buildings and provision of additional accommodation to 6 degree colleges, bifurcated from the University, will remain in progress.

15.116 Work on the establishment of Polytechnic at Rawalakot will continue while the establishment of Polytechnic at Muzaffarabad will be initiated. Construction of buildings of 8 elementary Colleges of Education will be initiated while construction of a Hall in the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Mirpur, will be completed.

NA :

15.117 On-going work to establish 3 primary schools will be completed. Also up-gradation of 10 primary schools, 6 middle schools, construction of a high school building, construction of boundary wall in girls high schools, Chillas, construction of hostel at Public School Jutial, will be completed, while up-gradation of 28 primary schools, 28 middle schools, construction of buildings of 4 high schools, extension of high school Skardu and Public School Chillas will continue. Work on the up-gradation of Inter College Gilgit to Degree level, construction of building of Inter College Chillas and its playground, construction of 2 quarters in Degree college, Skardu will be completed. On-going work on construction of girls Inter College Gilgit, construction of a Gymnasium in Boys Degree college, Gilgit and establishment of Polytechnic at Gilgit, will remain in progress. On-going work on construction of buildings of Directorate of Education with residential accommodation at Gilgit and Deputy Director Education/District Inspector Schools (DDE/DIS), Offices at Skardu and repair and renovation of educational institutions in Gilgit, Baltistan and Diamer district, will be completed.

PSDP ALLOCATION, REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES AND UTILIZATION FOR 1987-88

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Punjab			Sind			N.W.F.P.			Baluchistan			Total Provincial		
		All.	R.B.E.	Util. %	All.	R.B.E.	Util. %	All.	R.B.E.	Util. %	All.	R.B.E.	Util. %	All.	R.B.E.	Util. %
1.	Primary	463,960	530,311	114.3	311,000	346,141	111.3	176,960	165,649	93.6	66,214	66,214	100.0	1018,134	1108,315	108.9
2.	Secondary	471,284	340,880	72.3	318,000	245,545	77.2	163,492	145,431	87.9	58,786	58,786	100.0	1013,562	790,642	78.0
3.	Teacher	6,329	4,389	69.3	11,030	10,250	92.9	7,080	9,267	130.9	2,000	2,000	100.0	26,439	25,906	98.4
4.	Technical	34,280	27,352	79.8	26,200	30,650	117.0	28,081	30,075	107.1	—	—	—	88,561	88,077	99.4
5.	College	89,617	76,783	85.7	41,000	43,700	106.6	36,318	42,207	116.2	6,730	6,730	100.0	173,665	169,420	97.6
6.	Scholarships	56,000	49,825	89.0	0,209	0,205	98.1	13,398	12,484	93.2	—	—	—	69,607	62,514	89.8
7.	University	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Literary & Mass Education.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Production & supply of text books.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Development of Library Services & Museums.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Miscellaneous	23,070	21,308	92.4	3,050	5,200	170.5	11,671	12,420	106.4	1,500	2,500	166.7	39,291	41,428	105.4
12.	MPA's Programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,000	74,624	93.3	84,100	84,100	100.0	164,100	158,724	96.7
Total Education:		1144,540	1050,848	91.8	710,489	681,691	95.9	519,000	492,157	94.8	219,330	220,330	100.5	2593,359	2445,026	94.3
13.	Cabinet Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Estt. Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Planning Division	3,137	2,475	—	3,130	3,130	—	12,985	12,985	—	14,000	14,000	—	33,252	32,590	—
16.	Statistics Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Interior Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total:		3,137	2,475	—	3,130	3,130	—	12,985	12,985	—	14,000	14,000	—	33,252	32,590	—
Grand Total:		1147,677	1053,323	—	713,619	684,821	—	531,985	505,142	—	233,330	234,330	—	2626,611	2477,616	—

S. A. Table 16.1

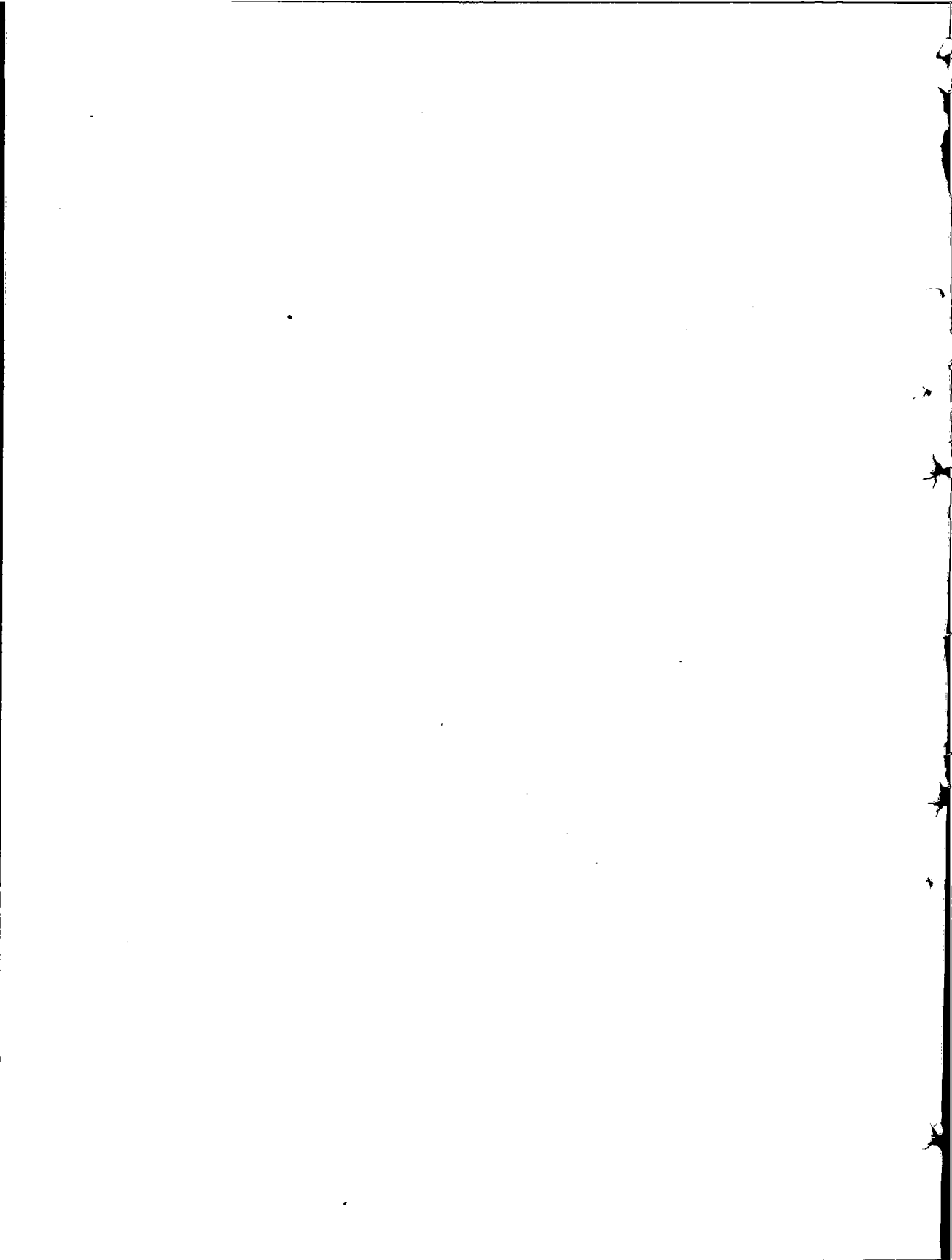
Sl. No.	Sub-sector	M/o Education			FATA			Northern Area			A.J.K.			Total Federal Agencies			Pakistan		
		All.	R.B.E.	Util.%	All.	R.B.E.	Util.%	All.	R.B.E.	Util.%	All.	R.B.E.	Util.%	All.	R.B.E.	Util.%	All.	R.B.E.	Util.%
1.	Primary	51,090	49,570	97.0	46,388	46,388	100.0	1,410	1,410	100.0	21,767	21,767	100.0	120,655	119,135	97.9	1138,789	1227,450	107.8
2.	Secondary	91,270	76,631	84.0	37,984	37,000	97.4	27,499	27,499	100.0	48,189	61,996	128.6	204,942	203,126	99.1	1218,504	993,768	81.6
3.	Teacher	2,190	2,509	114.6	8,081	8,000	99.0	0,543	0,543	100.0	—	—	—	10,874	11,052	102.2	37,253	36,958	99.2
4.	Technical	98,000	51,660	52.7	13,102	12,100	92.3	2,716	2,716	100.0	2,643	3,200	121.1	116,461	69,676	59.8	205,022	157,753	76.9
5.	College	74,570	73,944	99.2	5,727	5,200	90.8	1,738	3,600	207.1	23,079	23,079	100.0	105,114	105,823	100.7	278,779	275,243	98.7
6.	Scholarships	121,637	119,189	98.0	12,257	12,257	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	133,894	131,446	98.2	203,501	193,960	95.3
7.	University	192,719	351,545	182.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192,719	351,545	182.4	192,719	351,545	182.4
8.	Literacy & Mass Education.	350,000	323,235	92.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350,000	323,235	92.3	350,000	323,235	92.3
9.	Production & supply of text books.	0.252	0.572	227.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.252	0.572	227.0	0.252	0.572	227.0
10.	Development of Library Services & Museums.	20,700	20,160	97.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.152	0.395	259.9	20,852	20,555	98.6	20,852	20,555	98.6
11.	Miscellaneous	13,150	9,843	74.8	22,201	20,000	90.1	0,533	1,940	364.0	—	—	—	35,884	31,783	88.6	75,175	73,211	97.4
12.	MPA's Programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Education:		1015,578	1078,858	106.2	145,740	140,945	96.7	34,439	37,708	109.5	95,830	110,437	115.2	1291,587	1367,948	105.9	3884,946	3872,974	98.1
13.	Cabinet Division	2,902	2,902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,902	2,902	—	2,902	2,902	—
14.	Estt. Division	11,265	9,735	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,265	9,735	—	11,265	9,735	—
15.	Planning Division	13,343	5,920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,343	5,920	—	46,595	38,510	—
16.	Statistics Division	8,335	8,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,335	8,335	—	8,335	8,335	—
17.	Interior Division	9,223	9,223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,223	9,223	—	9,223	9,223	—
Sub-Total:		45,068	36,115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,068	36,115	—	78,320	68,705	—
Grand Total:		1060,646	1114,973	—	145,740	140,945	—	34,439	37,708	—	95,830	110,437	—	1336,655	1404,063	—	3963,266	3881,679	—

AGENCY-WISE BREAK-UP OF SUB-SECTORAL PSDP ALLOCATION - 1988-89

(Rs. in Million)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total Provincial Programmes	Ministry of Education	A.J.K.	N.A.	FATA	Total Federal Agencies	Pakistan
1.	Primary	348.110	251.889	193.751	54.556	848.306	41.859	7,988	2,084	41,607	93,538	941,844
2.	Secondary	580.967	208.687	163.744	97.561	1050.959	45,019	43,167	26,733	32,066	146,985	1197,944
3.	Teacher	9.823	11,500	6,600	10,164	38,087	1,440	1,604	0,513	6,821	10,378	48,465
4.	Technical	28,264	22,606	30,242	1,100	82,212	129,914	3,342	2,200	8,635	144,181	226,393
5.	College	102,498	37,900	42,498	29,895	212,791	44,361	20,062	1,891	4,834	71,148	282,939
6.	Universities	—	—	—	—	—	324,860	—	—	—	324,860	324,860
7.	Scholarships	55,440	0,209	9,995	—	65,644	94,183	—	—	10,346	104,529	170,173
8.	Development of Library services and Museums	—	—	—	—	—	8,235	0,046	—	—	8,281	8,281
9.	Literacy and Mass Education	—	—	—	—	—	216,877	—	—	—	216,877	216,877
0.	Production and Supply of Text Books	—	—	—	—	—	0,544	—	—	—	0,544	0,544
1.	Miscellaneous	*364.959	12,000	15,682	7,705	400,346	10,888	7,535	4,778	18,742	41,943	442,289
	Sub-Total Education:	1490.061	544.791	462.512	200.981	2698.345	918.180	83,834	38,199	123,051	1163.264	3861.609
2.	Establishment Division	—	—	—	—	—	9,465	—	—	—	9,465	9,465
3.	P&D Division/Deptt.	3,738	—	—	—	3,738	0,020	—	—	—	0,020	3,758
	Sub-Total other Divisions:	3,738	—	—	—	3,738	9,485	—	—	—	9,485	13,223
	Grand Total:	1493.799	544.791	462.512	200.981	2702.083	927.665	83,834	38,199	123,051	1172.749	3874.832

*Including 50 percent (Rs. 322.887 million) of block allocation for rural education and local development for the province of Punjab.
 Note.—In addition Rs. 5.500 million are provided for opening boys and girls primary schools in Arid Zones of Sind under Special Development Programme of Sind Arid Zone Development Authority.



CHAPTER — 16**SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN****REVIEW OF 1987-88****Financial**

16.1 An allocation of Rs. 240 million (including Rs. 130 million for Special Women Action Programme (SWAP) was made which was utilized in full.

Physical

16.2 Technical and vocational training continued to receive special attention. Funds were provided for the establishment of 6 polytechnic institutes for women and 15 technical & vocational training centres besides 5 industrial homes.

16.3 Small interest-free credit schemes were introduced through the provincial cooperative departments and the National Bank of Pakistan for the benefit of women in the lower income groups.

16.4 In health sector, 31 mobile dispensaries including one eye mobile unit were provided. New female wards and eye patient department for women were established and three Post-graduate Colleges for Training of Nurses, were funded.

16.5 Component of adult literacy was added to a number of Community Development Centres in the provinces. Funds were also provided for the construction of buildings for shelterless primary girls schools and addition of class rooms in middle and high schools for girls. Financial assistance was also extended for establishment of Home Economics laboratories in 22 girls high schools and libraries in 21 girls high schools.

16.6 New day care centres, community centres, darulfalabs/amans and homes for mentally disturbed women were also established.

16.7 Funds were made available to NGOs for the establishment of 2 academies for the training and employment of women extension workers. In

these academies, women will be trained in community development, home economics, nutrition, physical health, sanitation, etc.

16.8 Province-wise financial utilization is given in Statistical Appendix Table 16.1

PROGRAMMES FOR 1988-89

16.9 Against the allocation of Rs. 240 million for 1987-88, an allocation of almost Rs. 162.5 million has been made for 1988-89 which represents a 32% decrease over last year's allocation. A large portion of the ADP allocation would be spent on on-going schemes, and the balance on new schemes. New schemes will be in the following areas:

- (i) Credit schemes for poor women;
- (ii) Establishment of polytechnics/ vocational centres;
- (iii) Mobile dispensaries;
- (iv) Construction of working women's hostels.

16.10 In addition Women's Division has been Planning an out-reach programme for women for the organization of women and girls in rural and urban areas, expanding adult education, mobilization of local resources for small women's schemes and for preparation and implementation of large schemes. Schemes for mental health, day care centres, nursing and crash programmes, handicraft, legal aid for destitute women, study centres in the universities and NGOs support programmes etc., will also be undertaken.

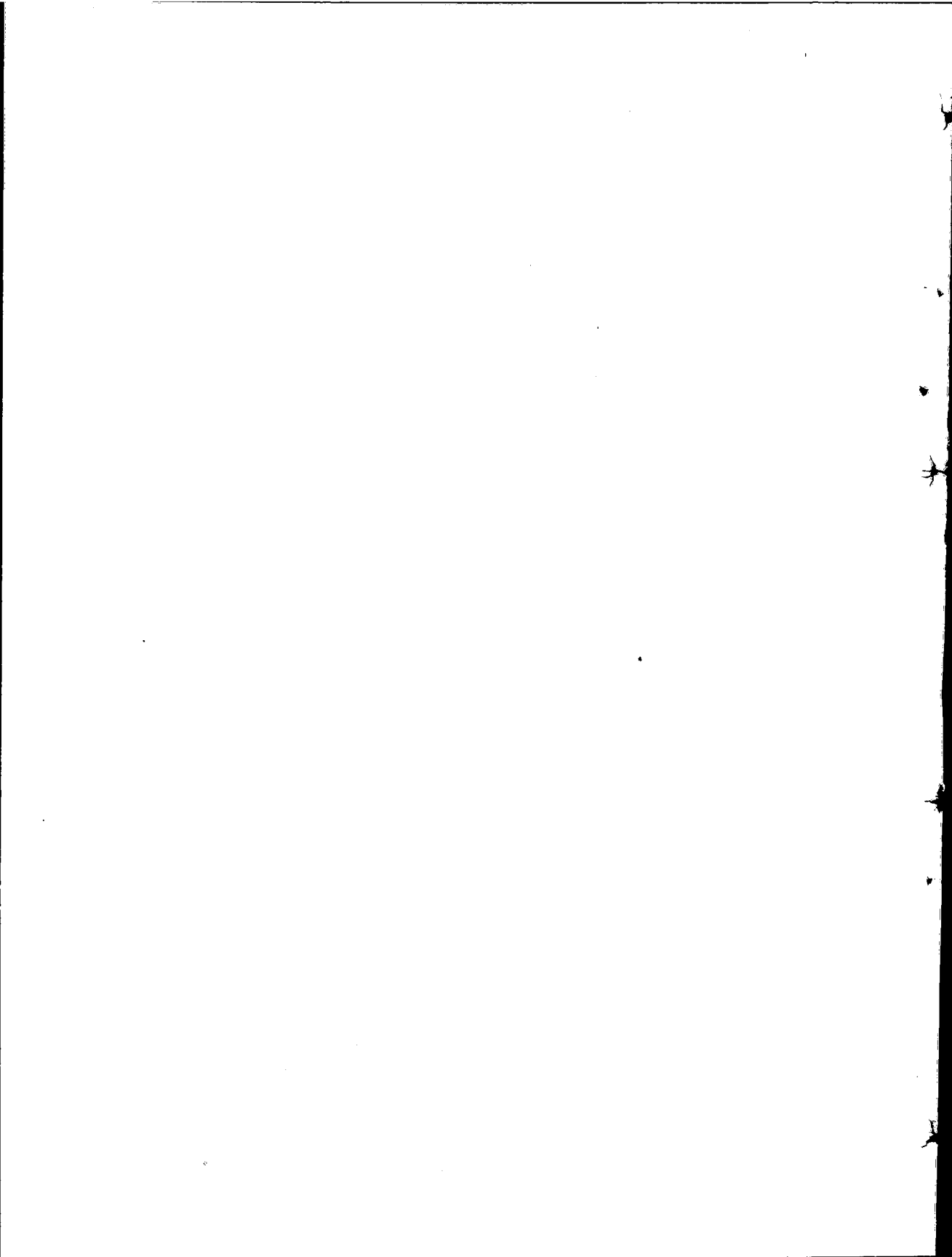
16.11 The sector-wise tentative percent age-wise distribution of ADP allocation will be as under:

	(%)
On-going schem	64
Credit Schemes	5
Polytechnic Institutes/Vocational Centres.	11
Mobile Dispensaries	3
Working Women Hostels	6
Other Programmes	10
	<hr/>
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**STATEMENT SHOWING PROVINCE-WISE AND SECTOR-WISE ALLOCATION FOR THE
YEAR 1986-87 AND 1987-88**

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	1986-87			1987-88		
		Allocation	Utilization	% Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	% Utilization
1.	Punjab	107.668	101.324	94	108.182	107.926	99
2.	Sind	60.117	67.762	113	61.803	62.215	101
3.	N.W.F.P.	36.526	29.946	82	39.167	39.011	99
4.	Baluchistan	23.940	18.737	78	16.907	16.907	100
5.	A. J. K., N.A. FATA and Federal Areas	18.908	18.908	100	13.941	13.941	100
		247.159	236.677	96	240.000	240.000	100

Note.—The variation in the actual utilization by Provinces was due to the reason that larger number of viable and useful schemes were received from Sind and lesser number from other provinces.



CHAPTER 17**CULTURE, SPORTS, TOURISM & YOUTH AFFAIRS****Review of 1987-88.**

17.1 The PSDP provision for 1987-88 in respect of this sector stood at Rs. 121.2 million while actual releases/expenditure is placed at Rs. 111.1 million, with implementation of 92%. Major shortfalls were in the programmes of youth development tourism, and sports.

17.2 In the sports sector, the projects completed during the year include the national hockey stadium, Lahore, the national coaching and training centre, Peshawar, the sportsmen hostel, Quetta, and the laying of synthetic 'B' type turf at the hockey stadium, Quetta. The other major project, national coaching and training centre, Quetta was completed upto 60%.

17.3 The National Archives building was completed and occupied for use. The physical progress achieved on major projects during 1987-88 included Restoration of the Quaid-i-Azam House, Karachi, 88% and preservation of Moenjodaro 90%, as against 68% and 82%, respectively, achieved by June, 1987. The major archaeology projects progressed slowly due to limited technical capability of the Department of Archaeology.

17.4 In the youth sector, the construction of youth hostels remained under progress at Islamabad and Peshawar. A youth Investment Promotion Society (YIPS) was established in 1987 to provide concessional finance and technical advice to youth cooperatives. The National Development Finance Corporation (NDFC), Federal Bank for Cooperatives (FBC) and Small Business Finance Corporation (SBFC) act as co-financers. Upto June 1988, the YIPS sanctioned loans of Rs. 138 million to provide support to 1729 employment generating projects. These included 1032 projects in the urban areas and 697 projects in the rural areas to provide employment to 2784 educated youth.

17.5 In the tourism sector, the major project of the Malam Jabba Skii Resort, Swat Valley, has reached a completion stage of 85% with Skii lifts installed and hotel building completed upto 90%. The provincial projects funded on matching grant basis (tourist lodges at Kallar Kahar, Fort Monro and Hiran Minar, Sheikhpura) were completed.

17.6 The Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation completed 5 units of motels and recreation facilities at Choa Saidan Shah, Rawal Dam, Ziarat, Besham and Satpara Lake.

PROGRAMME FOR 1988-89

Federal Programme

17.7 An allocation of Rs. 129.57 million (FEC Rs. 14.45 million) has been made in the PSDP which is 6.90% higher than the ADP allocation and 16.57% higher than the estimated expenditure in 1987-88. The sub-sectoral position appears in Table 17.1.

Table 17.1

Financial Allocations 1988-89

(Rs. Million)

Name of Sub-sector	PSDP Allocation 1987-88	Actuals for 1987-88	PSDP 1988-89	% increase over 1987-88 ADP
Sports	38.00	38.85	48.74	+28.26
Archaeology & Archives	25.00	29.78	14.06	-43.76
Youth Development	20.00	18.36	15.56	-22.20
Culture	1.05	1.05	15.86	+1410.48
Tourism:	37.16	23.11	35.35	-4.87
(a) Tourism Division	(22.16)	(16.63)	(22.10)	—
(b) P.T.D.C.	(15.00)	(6.48)	(13.25)	-11.66
	121.21	111.15	129.57	6.90

Physical Programme/Targets

17.8 **Sports.**—An amount of Rs. 48.74 million or 37% of the total sectoral programme has been provided for the sports development programme. Pakistan has decided to host the SAAF games in Pakistan in 1989 for which facilities like the Swimming Pool have been accorded priority.

Construction of squash courts at Islamabad, Karachi and Peshawar will be started while the National Coaching and Training Centre, Quetta will be completed.

17.9 Funds have been provided for resurfacing of the astroturf at the National Hockey Ground, Karachi. Besides, construction/renovation work at 3 district stadia will be taken in hand at Khairpur, Sukkur and Gilgit, while the stadia at Kohat and Bannu will be completed.

International Conference Hall:

17.10 Construction of the International Conference Hall at Islamabad will be started during the year with an allocation of Rs. 18.00 million.

Archaeology and Archives:

17.11 This sector has been allocated Rs. 14.06 million during 1988-89, compared to an expenditure of Rs. 29.78 million in the preceding year, indicating a deceleration of 53% mainly due to limited implementation capability of the concerned departments. A sum of Rs. 5.57 million has been provided for flood protection works around the Moenjodaro monuments and its preservation and conservation. The air-conditioning work and balance installation will be completed at the National Archives Building; the renovation of the Quaid-i-Azam House will also be completed during 1988-89.

Youth Development:

17.12 The Programme under youth development (allocation Rs. 15.56 million) includes completion of 2 youth hostels at Islamabad and Peshawar and taking up construction work of one hostel at Quetta. Besides, efforts will be made to speed up the on-going projects of 9 stadia at tehsil level and the youth skill training centres through grants to the provinces (Rs. 1.43 million for stadia, and Rs. 13.71 million for skill centres), and better coordination. Two stadia will be completed, one each in Sind and N.W.F.P.

Programme for Greater Employment Opportunities Among Educated Youth:

17.13 The Government attaches high priority to the solution of the unemployment problem among the educated youth. The following measures

aimed at providing greater employment opportunities will be taken during 1988-89:

- (i) Creation of special employment fund of Rs. 500 million which will be utilised for technical training to 100,000 unemployed youth. Each trainee will be given a monthly stipend of Rs. 1,000.
- (ii) The loan allocation to the Small Business Finance Corporation (SBFC) for giving self-employment loans to doctors, engineers and lawyers has been doubled to Rs. 400 million.
- (iii) The credit allocations to the Youth Investment Promotion Society (YIPS) has been increased four-fold in 1988-89, from Rs. 60 million to Rs. 240 million.
- (iv) Additional credit allocation of Rs. 250 million for expansion and modernization of small power looms in order to significantly increase the employment opportunities in this labour intensive industry.
- (v) Promotion of private sector investment in domestic industries through the following measures with a view to open up opportunities for increased employment:
 - (a) 4-year tax-holiday and duty exemption on machinery throughout the country to key industries, established upto June 13, 1991.
 - (b) For industries located in NWFP and Baluchistan, Northern Areas, FATA and Azad Kashmir, the tax holiday period is 8 years, while the output will be exempted from payment of sales tax.
 - (c) Removal of restrictions on establishment of edible oil, Banaspati ghee and beverages industries from the specified list requiring sanction, besides grant of liberal concessions to private investment in the industries sector.

Cultural Development:

17.14 The provision for cultural development programmes of Rs. 15.86 million records a large increase during the year and includes Rs. 9.33 million for construction of the Shahbaz Cultural Complex at Sehwan Sharif to be funded by the Federal Government. Construction will also start on the National Arts Gallery at Islamabad with an allocation of Rs. 2.47 million. Estimated to cost Rs. 100 million, the project will be completed during the

Seventh Plan. The Institute of Folk Heritage, Islamabad, has been provided funds for extension of 8 art galleries and a media centre.

Tourism:

17.15 The Tourism development programme includes Rs. 22.10 million for the Tourism Division projects and Rs. 13.25 million for P.T.D.C. projects.

17.16 The Tourism Division programme claims Rs. 17.53 million or 74% of the total allocation, for the Malam Jabba project which has reached an advanced stage of completion (85%). In addition, Rs. 1.80 million have been provided as matching grant for provincial schemes for promotion of tourism. Rs. 1.33 million have been provided for the new building of the Pakistan Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management, Karachi and Rs. 0.87 million for the revival of Sound and Light Show at the Lahore Fort.

17.17 The P.T.D.C. programmes include construction of 9 units of road side facilities on the Karakoram Highway in the northern areas, and in Baluchistan.

17.18 Physical targets to be achieved during 1988-89 are given in Statistical Appendix Table 17.1

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

Financial:

17.19 The total size of the provincial programmes for the sector for 1988-89 amounts to about Rs. 86.38 million, as against the revised estimates of Rs. 63.7 million. The allocations include Rs. 39.754 million for Punjab, Rs. 17.481 million for Sind, Rs. 23,250 million for Baluchistan, Rs. 0.5 million for N.W.F.P., and Rs. 5.9 million for Azad Kashmir. The details of the provincial programmes appear in Statistical Appendix Table 17.2

Physical:

Punjab

17.20 The PSDP allocation is Rs. 39.754 million for 1988-89 compared to the revised estimates of Rs. 46.28 million in the preceding year.

This covers Rs. 7.60 million for sports, Rs. 14.68 million for culture and Rs. 17.46 million for tourism sector.

17.21 The sports development programme includes Rs. 6.60 million for the completion of the on-going scheme of construction of office accommodation for the Punjab Sports Board. Construction of a sports stadium at Murree will also be started with an allocation of Rs. 1 million.

17.22 In the culture sector, the on-going schemes for renovation of the Free Mason Hall Building, Lahore, Al-Hamra open air theatre, Lahore and projection of cultural heritage will be completed with a total allocation of Rs. 9.89 million. Construction of a Culture and Information Complex, Rawalpindi will be started with an allocation of Rs. 4.79 million.

17.24 In the tourism sector, a block allocation of Rs. 17.46 million has been made to the Punjab Tourism Development Corporation for promotion of tourism in the province. The allocation will be utilised for completion of 7 road-side facilities at Attock, Murree, Sohava, Wazirabad, Okara, Liaquatpur and Sadiqabad and development of Murree Hills.

Sind

17.24 The PSDP allocation of Rs. 17.49 million includes Rs. 10.28 million for sports and Rs. 7.27 million for culture.

17.25 The sports development programme covers provision of Rs. 3.93 million for six sports stadia at Nawabshah, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Khairpur, Khandkot and Mirpur Khas, and Rs. 6.35 million for sports promotion in the middle and high schools in Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Khairpur Divisions,

17.26 The cultural development programme of Rs. 7.20 million includes major on-going schemes as the Sind Archives building, Karachi, construction of Sachal Academy, Khairpur, Sindhi Adabi Board, Hyderabad, and a museum/centre, Deraza Sharif, Khairpur.

Baluchistan

17.27 The PSDP allocation of Rs. 23.25 million includes Rs. 7.90 million for sports, Rs. 0.5 million for culture and Rs. 14.85 million for tourism, indicating major acceleration in the sector during the year.

17.28 In the tourism sector, construction work will start on development of Hanna Lake, Tourism Complex, Quetta, 5 rest houses at Khuzdar, Hub, Loralai, Ziarat and Pasni, parks and playgrounds at Quetta and infrastructure development at the Bab-i-Bolan.

17.29 In the culture sector, construction of art gallery, Quetta will be undertaken and completed upto 80%.

17.30 The sports development programme includes construction of 3 stadia at Kalat, Sibbi and Turbat, improvement of hockey stadium, Quetta, Table Tennis Hall, Quetta, and sports promotional measures in the province.

N.W.F.P.

17.31 The province has made useful contribution to the promotion of culture and sports. A cultural centre, known as the Nishtar Hall was completed at Peshawar at a cost of Rs. 20.5 million. The centre has an auditorium, exhibition hall, and performing arts section to project the cultural life of the people. The poligrass turf hockey ground was in an advanced stage of completion at a cost of Rs. 6.6 million. These projects were funded out of special grants.

17.32 On the other hand, progress has been slow on construction of the four sports stadia located at D.I. Khan, Kohat, Bannu and Mansehra which are funded on matching grant basis. upto 50% of total cost by the Federal Government. Although Federal shares have been released to a considerable extent, the Provincial Government has yet to line up their contribution like purchase of sites and starting/completing the construction work at site, except in case of D.I. Khan.

17.33 There is no provincial ADP for 1988-89 for these projects. Physical progress on these four projects is therefore unsatisfactory. The province has however, provided Rs. 0.475 million for the Peshawar Museum and Archives.

Azad Kashmir

17.34 The total ADP amounts to Rs. 5.89 million of which Rs. 1.425 million are earmarked for construction of sports stadia at Dudyal, Kahuta,

Planandri and Hattian Bala. The total approved cost of these four stadia is Rs 25 million. The tourism development programme amounts to Rs. 440 million, which cover improvements in the Hot Springs, Tatta Pann, upgradation and extension of tourist facilities like rest houses and establishment of a tourist village in the Chakar area.

The Government of India has approved the plan for the development of the tourism industry in the State. The Government of India has approved the plan for the development of the tourism industry in the State. The Government of India has approved the plan for the development of the tourism industry in the State.

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CULTURE, SPORTS & TOURISM

Items	Unit	Targets 1987-88	Expected Achieve- ments 1987-88	Excess (+) Short- fall (-) %	Targets 1988-89
1. Sports Stadia					
(a) District level.	Nos.	2	—	—	2
(b) Tehsil level.	"	2	—	—	2
2. Archaeological Museums/ Archives Building.	"	1	1	100	2
3. Squash Courts.	"	1	—	—	2
4. Hockey Grounds.	"	1	1	100	—
5. Training Centres					
(a) Male Centres	"	1	1	100	1
(b) Female Centres	"	—	—	—	—
6. Tourist Parks.	"	4	2	(-) 50	8
7. Tourist Lodges/Motels/Hotels and Rest Houses.	"	5	5	100	9
8. Number of Tourists.	Thousands	2014	1850	(-) 18	2100

PSSDP ALLOCATIONS FOR PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

Province	Sports			Culture			Tourism			Grand Total		
	1987-88 ADP	Revised Estimates 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	1987-88 ADP	Revised Estimates 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	1987-88 ADP	Revised Estimates 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	1987-88 ADP	Revised Estimates 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89
1. Punjab	5.50	5.00	7.60	20.00	16.28	14.68	25.00	25.00	17.46	50.50	46.28	39.75
2. Sind	0.10	3.80	10.29	1.90	5.15	7.20	—	—	—	—	8.95	17.49
3. Baluchistan	8.80	2.90	7.90	0.60	—	0.50	2.60	—	14.85	12.00	2.90	23.25
4. N.W.F.P.	—	—	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	—
5. Azad Kashmir	5.10	5.10	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	4.46	5.10	5.10	5.89
	19.50	16.80	27.21	22.50	21.93	22.38	27.60	25.00	36.77	67.60	63.73	86.38

CHAPTER — 18**HEALTH AND NUTRITION****REVIEW 1987-88****Financial**

Health sector allocation for the capital outlay was Rs. 3106 million in 1987-88. Revised estimates are around Rs. 2763 million with a utilization rate of 89 percent. Revised estimates by sub-sector and by executing agency are given at Statistical Appendix Table 18.1 and 18.2 respectively.

Physical

18.2 Establishment of new infrastructure in the rural areas includes construction of 352 basic health units, 30 rural health centres and 210 residences for doctors against a target of 510 BHUs, 52 RHCs and 265 residences. As a result 1388 hospital beds were created in the rural areas.

18.3 Health manpower targets have been fully met. During the year 3980 doctors, 114 dentists, 1470 nurses and 4210 paramedics graduated. Progress of accelerated health programme has also been encouraging. Four million children have been fully immunized against six killer diseases. Nearly 80 percent of all children under two years are fully protected. Four and a half million packets of ORS were distributed through health facilities for the control of diarrhoea. The target for training of TBAs has been surpassed showing an output of 7870 against estimates of 6,500. In the urban areas only 560 hospital beds have been added. Details of achievement during the year appear at Statistical Appendix Table 18.3. Health facilities, manpower statistics and some health indicators at the beginning of the Seventh Plan are given at Statistical Appendix Table 18.4.

Federal

18.4 Originally the Federal allocation was Rs. 759 million which was reduced to about Rs. 648.8 million. Revised estimates are projected at Rs. 572.2 million. Estimates of agencywise utilization are given in Table 18.1

Table 18.1

Agency-wise Allocation/Utilization

(Million Rs.)

S.No. Executing Agency	1987-88		Percent Utilization
	Allocation	Revised Estimates	
(i) Health Division	492.00	446.33	90.6
(ii) Islamabad Capital Territory	3.08	3.08	100.0
(iii) Planning Division (Nutrition)	3.00	2.50	83.3
(iv) Azad Kashmir	85.00	68.25	80.3
(v) Northern Areas	16.29	12.01	73.8
(vi) FATA	49.40	40.03	81.0
Total	648.77	572.20	88.2

18.5 Achievements during the year are completion of 9 RHC, 14 BHUs and addition of 176 hospital beds. Health manpower training activities resulted in an output of 106 doctors, 150 nurses and 350 paramedics. Nurses and paramedics qualifying from the federal hospitals have been reflected in the respective provinces. Performance of various federal executing agencies is given in subsequent paragraphs.

Health Division

18.6 Allocation for the Health Division was Rs.492 million. The revised estimates indicate utilization of Rs.446.3 million. Sub-sectorwise breakdown is given in Table 18.2.

Table 18.2

Sub-sectoral Expenditure

		(Million Rs.)
S. No.	Sub-sector	Revised Estimates
(i)	Hospital beds	69.69
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	147.00
(iii)	Preventive programme	199.51
(iv)	Rural health	25.00
(v)	Nutrition	2.13
(vi)	Traditional medicine	3.00
Total:		446.33

18.7 Civil works of Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad and Bolan Medical College, Quetta remained in progress. Both the projects are expected to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan. Allocations earmarked for Federal Nursing programme and Health Services Academy remained unutilised. The major expenditure on the preventive side was on establishment of laboratories for vaccines production and cold chain/logistic support for accelerated health programme. The 262 bedded National Institute of Health Diseases, Rawalpindi is nearing completion.

Interior Division

18.8 A sum of Rs. 3.1 million was allocated for construction of 12 basic health units and 3 rural health centres. The revised estimates indicate 100 percent utilization. Nine BHUs and 2 RHCs were already functioning, the remaining facilities are almost complete and at finishing stage.

Planning Division

18.9 Against an allocation of Rs. 3 million for nutrition activities, Rs. 2.5 million are estimated to have been spent.

Azad Kashmir

18.10 Preliminary estimates of utilization of funds during 1987-88 are about Rs. 68.3 million against an allocation of Rs. 85 million showing a utilization rate of 80.3 per cent. Sub-sectorwise utilization is given in Table 18.3.

Table 18.3

Sub-sectoral Expenditure

		(Million Rs.)	
S. No.	Sub-sector	Utilization	Percentage share
(i)	Hospital beds	22.39	32.80
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	4.79	7.03
(iii)	Rural health	40.89	59.91
(iv)	Dental Services	0.05	0.08
(v)	Miscellaneous	0.13	0.18
Total:		68.25	100.00

18.11 Physical achievement includes completion of 8 BHUs, 4 rural health centres and 62 hospital beds. During the year 35 doctors, 10 nurses and 50 paramedics qualified besides training of 120 TBAs. Immunization programme maintained its tempo with coverage of 85 per cent of children under two years as fully protected against the six preventable diseases of childhood.

Northern Areas

18.12 Utilization of ADP allocations during 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 12 million against an allocation of about Rs. 16.3 million. Sub-sectorwise revised estimates are given in Table 18.4.

Table 18.4

Sub-sectoral Expenditure

(Million Rs.)

S. No. Sub-sector	Revised Estimates	Percent Share
(i) Hospital beds	2.08	17.34
(ii) Health Manpower Development	0.38	3.14
(iii) Rural health	6.34	52.73
(iv) Preventive Programme	0.82	6.81
(v) Nutrition	0.01	0.07
(vi) Miscellaneous	2.39	19.91
Total:	12.02	100.00

18.13 Eleven schemes have been completed resulting in addition of ten 'C' class dispensaries, four rural health centres/rural hospitals with 44 beds while 50 beds have been added to District Headquarter Hospital, Skardu. The following projects were completed.

- (i) Four rural hospitals at Shigar, Tolti, Dhanghoni and Siksa;
- (ii) Ten 'C' class dispensaries;
- (iii) Addition of 50 beds at DHQ hospital, Skardu including renovation;
- (iv) Leprosy centre at Gilgit;
- (v) Provision of equipment and furniture for three dispensaries and four first-aid posts; and
- (vi) Provision of two X-ray plants for rural hospitals.

FATA

18.14 Allocation during 1987-88 was Rs. 49.4 million. Funds to the tune of Rs. 40 million have been spent showing a utilization rate of 81 per cent.

Achievements include completion of 6 BHUs, one RHC and 20 hospital beds, besides output of 60 doctors, 10 nurses and 58 paramedics.

Punjab

18.15 The allocation of Rs. 1428.2 million was 16 per cent of the 1987-88 ADP with a target to complete 113 schemes. According to preliminary estimates 100 per cent of the allocation has been utilized. Achievement of physical targets of infrastructure are completion of 181 BHUs and 13 RHCs besides upgradation of 400 functioning basic health units. A total of 1310 hospital beds have been added during the year. The distribution is 930 beds at BHU/RHC, 220 at tehsil level, 10 beds at DHQ and 150 beds in tertiary care hospitals. The following schemes were completed.

- (i) Neonatal operation theatre, equipment for clinical laboratory, casualty block, children block and modernization of urology department in Mayo Hospital, Lahore;
- (ii) Addition/alterations in King Edward Medical College, Lahore including audio-visual and photographic laboratory;
- (iii) Equipment for 250 bedded Lahore Development Authority block including OPD and improvement of C.C.U. of Services hospital, Lahore.
- (iv) Construction of Cardiac centre, Lahore;
- (v) Purchase of equipment for institute of experimental medicine, Lahore;
- (vi) Internees hostel at DHQ hospitals, Jhang and Kasur;
- (vii) Expansion of hostel facilities of Dental College, Lahore;
- (viii) Tehsil headquarters hospitals at Rojhan, Kaloorkot, Nurpur Thal and Nowshera;
- (ix) Improvements in THQ hospitals Alipur, Hasilpur, Hazroo and Pindigheb;
- (x) OPD and casualty block, DHQ hospital, Sialkot; and
- (xi) Establishment of 25 Homoeopathic dispensaries at THQ hospitals.

18.16 There is no shortfall in the achievement of health manpower targets. During the year 1905 doctors, 810 nurses, 2553 paramedics and 980 dais qualified apart from training of 3700 TBAs. Immunization programme is progressing according to target. More than 80 per cent of children below two years are fully immunized.

18.17 Revised estimates for recurring budget are placed at Rs. 1516 million against an allocation of Rs. 1389 million showing a utilization rate of more than 100 per cent. During the year, 2517 new jobs for medical officers were created to provide employment to the educated unemployed.

Sind

18.18 A sum of Rs. 344.9 million was allocated as development budget during 1987-88. Utilization is estimated at Rs. 312.3 million. The allocations and revised estimates by subsector are given in table 18.5.

Table 18.5

Sub-sectoral Allocation/Utilization

(Million Rs.)

S. No. Sub-sector	1987-88	
	Allocation	Revised Estimates
(i) Hospital Beds	29.49	31.72
(ii) Health Manpower Development	26.00	24.22
(iii) Rural health programme	244.86	212.88
(iv) Preventive programme	26.70	26.70
(v) Traditional Medicine	8.07	7.43
(vi) Nutrition	1.40	1.40
(vii) Miscellaneous	8.34	7.94
Total:	344.86	312.29

18.19 New infrastructure added during the year includes 6 RHCs, 102 BHUs, one urban health centre, 7 Unani Shafakhans and 48 residences

for doctors and paramedics. Offices for three district health officers and an electro-medical equipment repair workshop have also been completed. Only 264 hospital beds could be added in RHCs and BHUs. Under the accelerated health programme, 1.458 million children have been fully immunized besides protection to 0.318 million women with tetanus toxoid and distribution of 0.8 million packets of ORS for diarrhoea control.

18.20 Human resource development efforts continued during the year with an output of 1607 doctors, 416 nurses, 700 paramedics and 1900 TBAs. A new paramedical institute has been completed to improve the doctor paramedic ratio.

18.21 An amount of Rs. 696.1 million was allocated. The revised estimates are placed at Rs. 802.3 million. During the year, 2517 new posts for doctors were created and filled as part of the programme to reduce unemployment among the educated unemployed.

NWFP

18.22 The allocation during 1987-88 was Rs. 416 million. The revised estimates are Rs. 376.3 million showing a utilization rate of 90.5 per cent. The provincial schemes numbering 33, utilized Rs. 121.7 million against an allocation of Rs. 85.0 million. The revised estimates of district schemes are Rs. 254.6 million against an allocation of about Rs. 331 million. Sub-sectorwise allocations and revised estimates for 1987-88 are given in table 18.6.

Table 18.6
Sector-wise Allocation/Utilization

(Million Rs.)

S. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation		Total	Revised Estimates	% age utilization
		Provincial	District			
(i)	Rural Health Programme	0.41	279.94	280.36	192.18	72.12
(ii)	Hospital beds	43.40	47.74	91.14	113.15	124.14
(iii)	Health Manpower Development	20.66	—	20.66	24.28	117.53
(iv)	Preventive Programme	10.23	—	10.23	24.21	236.58
(v)	Nutrition	1.80	—	1.80	1.12	62.05
(vi)	Dental Services	—	3.31	3.31	1.83	55.38
(vii)	Urban health centres	7.50	—	7.50	7.90	105.33
(viii)	Miscellaneous	1.00	—	1.00	1.68	168.00
Total:		85.00	330.99	416.00	366.35	90.47

18.23 Out of a total of 123 projects, 38 have been completed. Targets and achievement for 1987-88 are detailed below:—

Table 18.7

Targets and achievements

S. No.	Facility	Unit	Target	Achievement	% age achievement
(i)	Rural Health Centre	No.	1	1	100
(ii)	Basic health unit	No.	81	52	64
(iii)	Residences for doctors at BHU & RHC	No.	288	130	45
(iv)	Dental clinics at RHC	No.	14	16	114
(v)	Urban health centres/dispensaries	No.	25	—	0.0
(vi)	Hospital beds	No.	272	178	65
	Urban		100	108	108
	Rural-		172	70	41
(vii)	Doctors residences in hospitals	No.	18	18	100

Besides the above, the following schemes have also been completed:—

- (i) Nursing school in Khyber teaching hospital;
- (ii) 10-bedded ICU at DHQ, D.I. Khan;
- (iii) Reconstruction of civil hospital, Booni; and
- (iv) Improvement/expansion of civil hospital Charsadda, DHQ hospital Kohat, Civil Hospital Thakot, DHQ hospital, Timergarh and Mental Hospital, Dhudial.

18.24 Students graduating from various medical and paramedical institutions during the year are 280 doctors, 155 nurses and 650 paramedics. Around 0.392 million children under 2 years and 0.418 million pregnant women are fully immunized besides training of 967 TBAs under the accelerated health programme.

18.25 On the recurring side, the revised estimates are placed at Rs. 580.9 million against the budget estimate of Rs. 514.6 million.

Baluchistan

18.26 The total provision was Rs. 115.9 million. Utilization rate has been low resulting in shortfall in achievement of targets. Rs. 85.0 million is the preliminary indication of the revised estimates. Allocations and revised estimates are presented below:—

Table 18.8

Sector-wise Allocation/Utilization

S. No. Sub-sector	(Million Rs.)	
	1987-88	
	Budget Allocation	Revised Estimates
(i) Hospital beds	48.11	34.90
(ii) Health Manpower Development	3.94	3.90
(iii) Rural Health Programme	60.31	42.70
(iv) Nutrition	1.00	1.00
(v) Miscellaneous	2.50	2.50
Total:	115.86	85.00

18.27 Against a target of 51 BHUs and 10 RHCs only 3 BHUs and one RHC have been completed with an addition of 20 beds. During the year, 8 X-ray plants and three ambulances have been purchased. Work on 32 residences for medical officers and five bungalows for medical superintendents of DHQ hospitals was accomplished upto 90 per cent and 75 per cent respectively. Construction work on 100 bedded hospital at Sibbi and 20 bedded hospital, Duki could be completed upto 40 per cent only. Construction work of 12 MCH centres targetted for completion progressed upto 80 per cent.

18.28 Graduates qualifying from medical institutions are 82 doctors, 68 nurses and 180 paramedics. Expanded programme of immunization

provided complete protection to 40 per cent of new births and training of 200 TBAs.

18.29 Revised estimates are Rs. 306.4 million against the budget estimates of Rs. 329.3 million showing a utilization rate of 93 per cent.

ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Policy Framework

18.30 The Annual Plan 1988-89 marks the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The focus of activities will be:

- (i) Reduction in infant and maternal mortality through immunization of children below the age of 2 years against the six preventable diseases of childhood and of expectant mothers against tetanus, training of birth attendants (TBAs) and oral rehydration therapy of diarrhoeal diseases;
- (ii) Extension and improvement of primary health care in both urban and rural areas by consolidation and creation of new facilities;
- (iii) Expansion and improvement of medical education for doctors, nurses and paramedics at under-graduate and post-graduate level by addition of institutions and strengthening the existing ones;
- (iv) Improved referral care by upgradation and creation of new facilities; and
- (v) Introduction of health insurance, at least, for critical illnesses.

Financial

18.31 An allocation for Rs. 2802 million has been made for health sector development programme. This is 4.59 per cent of the total public sector development budget (Statistical Appendix Table 18.5) as against 6.47 per cent in 1987-88. Provincial ADPs constitute 75 per cent of the total health sector allocation. Sub-sector-wise and agency-wise allocation is given at Statistical Appendix Table 18.6.

18.32 The non-development budget has increased 23% from the revised estimates of Rs. 3835 million in 1987-88 to Rs. 4519 million in 1988-89. The total health sector budget is Rs. 7.149 billion (around 0.95 per cent of GNP) as against Rs. 6.7 billion in 1987-88, an increase of 6.7 per cent. Agency-wise details are given at Statistical Appendix Table 18.8

Physical Targets

18.33 Physical infrastructure development targets include establishment of 3600 hospital beds, 450 basic health units, 39 rural health centres and 23 urban health centres. Besides, 67 RHCs and 404 BHUs will be upgraded by addition of more beds at a RHC and two beds, labour room and a doctor's residence at a BHU. Existing 19 sub-centres and 6 dispensaries will also be upgraded to BHU and RHC respectively. Main preventive activities will consist of immunization of 3.905 million children under two years, training of 4597 TBAs, distribution of 5.2 million ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea. All malaria cases detected by blood examination will be given proper treatment.

18.34 Insurance for treatment of Coronary Artery Bypass surgery (CABS) and cancer treatment will be started by postal life insurance. Maximum limite of sum insured is Rs. 100,000 for cancer treatment and Rs. 200,000 for CABS. A premium of Re. 1 per thousand will be charged from the insured persons.

18.35 Targets for health manpower output include graduation of 3,750 doctors, 150 dentists, 1,625 nurses and 5,100 paramedics of different categories. Output of post-graduate doctors of different disciplines is estimated at 350 during the year. Agency-wise targets for 1988-89 are given at Statistical Appendix Table 18.9.

Federal

18.36 Allocation for various federal executing agencies including Health Division is Rs. 676.7 million. Breakdown by various executing agencies is given in table 18.9.

Table 18.9

Sectoral Allocation

(Million Rs.)

S. No.	Executing Agency	Allocation 1988-89
(i)	Health Division	514.607
(ii)	Islamabad Capital Territory	7.477
(iii)	Planning Division (Nutrition)	2.618
(iv)	Azad Kashmir	62.876
(v)	Northern Areas	21.222
(vi)	FATA	67.935
Total:		676.735

18.37 Targets for 1988-89 include the completion of 28 BHUs, 6 RHC, 14 MCH Centres, 10 'A' class dispensaries and 33 first-aid posts besides improvement in the existing health infrastructure. Training of health professionals include output of 100 doctors, 150 nurses, 350 paramedics and 250 TBAs. The immunization programme will attempt to complete protection to 0.3 million children against six killer diseases of childhood. Anticipated performance of each Federal Executing Agency appears in the subsequent paragraphs.

Health Division

18.38 Development outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 514.607 million against the revised estimates of Rs. 436.3 million for 1987-88. Allocation by subsectors is shown in Table 18.10.

Table 18.10

Sub-sectoral Allocation

(Million Rs.)

S. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1988-89	Percentage
(i)	Hospital beds	116.965	22.73
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	198.417	38.56
(iii)	Preventive Programme	168.110	32.67
(iv)	Rural Health	23.365	4.54
(v)	Nutrition	2.056	0.40
(vi)	Traditional medicine	3.948	0.77
(vii)	Miscellaneous	1.746	0.33
Total:		514.607	100.00

18.39 Projects under implementation in the field of health manpower development have a major share in the total outlay. Eleven projects have been funded, the major projects being Ayub Medical College with an allocation of Rs. 108.275 million. Bolan Medical College with Rs. 49.314 million. Post-graduate Medical Centre, Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences with Rs. 21 million, Post-graduate Medical Institute Sheikh Zayed Hospital with Rs. 8.18 million and Health Services Academy with Rs. 5.0 million.

18.40 For hospital beds Rs. 116.96 million have been allocated which is 23 per cent of total ADP. The Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi has been allocated Rs. 31.79 million for eight projects.

18.41 Four projects of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences have been funded with an allocation of Rs. 19.0 million. Federal Government Services Hospital, Islamabad has six projects with an allocation of Rs. 13.62 million.

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Total:		676.735

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Health Division

18.38 Development outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 514.607 million against the revised estimates of Rs. 436.3 million for 1987-88. Allocation by subsectors is shown in Table 18.10.

Table 18.10

Sub-sectoral Allocation

(Million Rs.)

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(iii)	Preventive Programme	168.110	32.67
(iv)	Rural Health	23.365	4.54
(v)	Nutrition	2.056	0.40
(vi)	Traditional medicine	3.948	0.77
(vii)	Miscellaneous	1.746	0.33
Total:		514.607	100.00

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18.42 National Institute of Cardiovascular diseases, Karachi has been provided Rs. 2.6 million and National Institute of Heart Diseases, Rawalpindi

has been allocated Rs. 25.8 million. The latter is likely to be commissioned by December, 1989.

18.43 The allocation for the preventive programme is Rs. 168.11 million distributed over 20 projects. Malaria control programme has an allocation of Rs. 23.33 million mainly for control of human reservoir *i.e.* detection of malaria cases and their treatment. Two other new control programmes have been launched in the Seventh Plan. One is leprosy control with an allocation of Rs. 0.427 million to augment the efforts of voluntary organizations and the other is Guineaworm eradication with an allocation of Rs. 3.0 million to eliminate pockets of this disease in D.G. Khan Division and in the Interior of Sind.

18.44 The accelerated health programme has been allocated Rs. 57.78 million for purchase of vaccines, syringes, some cold chain equipment, ORS packets, kits for TBAs training and for motivational campaign. The targets include: immunization of 3.905 million new born against six killer diseases of childhood, training of 4,597 TBAs and distribution of 5.2 million ORS packets for control of diarrhoea.

18.45 Five projects are under implementation at National Institute of Health, (N.I.H) Islamabad for developing indigenous capability to manufacture vaccines. A sum of Rs. 21.55 million have been earmarked in ADP, 1988-89. The main effort is on the preparation of oral polio vaccine, HDC rabies vaccine and tetanus toxoid. Government of Canada is supporting these projects for transfer of technology. Measles vaccine production laboratory is already in operation at N.I.H., Islamabad.

18.46 Apart from vaccine production four other projects are also under execution at N.I.H., Islamabad. They are laboratory for preparation of life saving fluids (Rs. 1.13 million). AIDS detecting centre (Rs. 20 million), establishment of animal house for rearing experimental animals (Rs. 0.95 million) and hostel accommodation for male officers (Rs. 1.0 million): The first two projects are scheduled for completion in the current year.

18.47 Airport health department, Karachi is also being upgraded. The scheme for extension of isolation hospital will be completed at a total cost of Rs. 2.6 million. Additional residential accommodation for the staff and officers is also planned for completion at a cost of Rs. 2.44 million.

18.48 The allocation for rural health programme is Rs. 23.37 million. This is a USAID funded project. The target is to complete the construction of five schools for medical technicians besides seven schools already completed in 1987-88.

Interior Division

18.49 Islamabad Administration have been allocated Rs. 7.47 million for construction of rural health centres and basic health units. One RHC and three BHUs are planned for completion by June, 1989.

Planning division

18.50 Nutrition Section of the Planning division is involved in coordination of nutrition activities all over the country including policy planning and evaluation of ongoing activities. Rs. 2.61 million have been allocated for this purpose.

FATA

18.51 Funds earmarked for development schemes of the health sector stand at Rs. 67.93 million against the revised estimates of Rs. 40.0 million for 1987-88. Targets set for the year are completion of 11 BHUs, one RHCs and addition of 30 hospital beds besides improvement in the existing health network. Health manpower targets are the output of 50 doctors, 10 nurses and 60 paramedics.

Azad Kashmir

18.52 An allocation of Rs. 62.87 million has been made which is about 8 per cent of total ADP. A total of 43 schemes have been accommodated in the health sector. Of these 37 schemes are ongoing sharing 93 per cent of allocation. Sub-sectorwise details of ADP are given in table 18.11.

Table 18.11

Sub-Sectoral Allocation

(Million Rs.)

S. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1988-89	Percentage
(i)	Hospital Beds	28.00	44.53
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	3.79	6.03
(iii)	Rural Health Programme	25.36	40.34
(iv)	Preventive programme	5.26	8.37
(v)	Nutrition	0.46	0.73
Total:		62.87	100.00

18.53 Eleven schemes are targetted for completion during 1988-89. They are:

- (i) Opening of 20 dispensaries in Mirpur district (Rs. 6.8 million);
- (ii) Establishment of 19 BHUs in Poonch (Rs. 10.1 million) and 12 BHUs in Muzaffarabad (Rs. 6.6 million);
- (iii) Establishment of dental clinics in rural areas (Rs. 4.5 million)
- (iv) Construction of 4 RHCs in Mirpur district (Rs. 9.3 million) and 3 RCHs in Kotli district (Rs. 9.5 million);
- (v) Establishment of 30 MCH centres (Rs. 11.7 million);
- (vi) Establishment of DHQ hospital, Kotli (Rs. 50.9 million); and
- (vii) Up-gradation of existing hospitals and dispensaries in districts of Mirpur, Muzaffarabad and Kotli (Rs. 49.6 million).

18.54 Targets for 1988-89 include 60 hospital beds, 4 RCHs, 14 BHUs and 14 MCH centres. Health manpower output includes graduation of 36 doctors, 10 nurses 50 paramedics and 200 TBAs. Immunization programme provides complete coverage to 80 per cent of new borns during 1988-89.

Northern Areas

18.55 Health sector allocation is Rs. 21.22 million for implementation of 48 schemes. Sub-sectorwise share is given in table 18.12.

Table 18.12

Sub-sectoral Allocation

		(Million Rs.)	
S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	Percent
(i)	Hospital Beds	7.60	35.82
(ii)	Health manpower development	0.46	2.18
(iii)	Rural Health	4.28	20.17
(iv)	Preventive Programme	2.11	9.94
(v)	Nutrition	0.03	0.14
(vi)	Dental Services	4.57	21.53
(vii)	Miscellaneous	2.17	10.22
Total:		21.22	100.00

18.56 Major share of the ADP is for the following five projects:

- (i) DHQ hospital Chillas : Rs. 3.36 million
- (ii) Improvement of DHQ hospital Gilgit. : Rs. 2.26 million
- (iii) Improvement of DHQ hospital, Skardu : Rs. 0.84 million
- (iv) Expanded programme of immunization : Rs. 1.69 million
- (v) Dental chair for 21 rural hospitals : Rs. 4.57 million

18.57 Targets for 1988-89 comprise completion of 33 first aid posts including purchase of furniture and equipment for ten posts, 10 'C' class dispensaries, nine residences for staff and medical officers, residence cum office buildings for district health officers of Skardu and Diamer and auditorium in DHQ hospital, Skardu.

Punjab

18.58 Development budget estimates are placed at Rs. 1268.2 million against the revised estimates of Rs. 1428.2 million for 1987-88. Health sector share is 14.38 per cent of the development outlay. Budget distribution by sub-sectors is given in table 18.13.

Table 18.13

Sub-sectoral Allocation

(Million Rs.)			
S. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1988-89	Percent
(i)	Hospital Beds	220.667	17.40
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	176.718	13.93
(iii)	Rural Health Programme	757.320	59.72
(iv)	Preventive Programme	102.000	8.11
(v)	Nutrition	1.600	0.13
(vi)	Traditional medicine	2.220	0.18
(vii)	Miscellaneous	6.775	0.53
Total:		1268.200	100.00

18.59 New facilities completed include 225 BHUs and 13 RHCs. In addition 400 BHUs and 60 RHCs will be upgraded by addition of doctors residence, two maternity beds and labour room at a BHU, and 10 beds with X-ray and dental unit at a RHC. Upgradation and new facilities will result in addition of 1490 beds in the rural areas. By June, 1989 every union council in Punjab will have, atleast a BHU or RHC.

18.60 Allocation for hospital beds is Rs. 220.66 million. Anticipated outcome is completion of 610 hospital beds for commissioning. Teaching hospitals have a major share of Rs. 174.8 million. In Mayo Hospital, Lahore, projects targetted for completion are upgradation of urology department and

construction of Psychiatry department. Casualty department, and upgradation and airconditioning of cardiac centre will be nearing completion. In the Services Hospital, Lahore Gynaecology ward and OPD will be ready for commissioning. Construction of operation theatre is scheduled for completion in the Lahore General Hospital. Renovation of Ganga Ram and Mental hospitals will also be completed. Nurses home and some staff residences will be completed at RGH, Rawalpindi at a cost of Rs. 10 million and Rs. 3 million respectively.

18.61 District Headquarters hospitals have been allocated Rs. 34 million. The projects planned for completion by June 1989 are:

- (i) Improvement of J.F. Hospital, Bahawalpur (Rs. 2.5 million);
- (ii) Hostel for 20 internees each at DHQ hospitals, Bahawalnagar and Mianwali;
- (iii) 120 bedded DHQ hospitals at Kasur (Rs. 18.2 million)
- (iv) OPD and casualty departments at DHQ hospitals Sahiwal and Sargodha, and 125 bedded DHQ hospital Bakhar completed in 1987-88 have marginal allocations for finishing; and
- (v) Hostel for 32 staff nurses at Samli.

Tehsil hospitals have been provided Rs. 22.5 million.

18.62 Ongoing schemes for establishment of medical colleges at Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur and Allama Iqbal and centres of excellence for nurses at Faisalabad and Rawalpindi have been allocated Rs. 143.4 million. An amount of Rs. 50.8 million has been allocated to support students of various cadres. The beneficiaries will be 2096 general nursing students, 589 midwives, 243 nurses for midwifery training, 987 dais, 320 Lady Health Visitor students and some medical and dental students. During the year 1640 doctors, 810 nurses, 160 LHVs, 137 medical technicians, 1466 dispensars, 832 midwives, 987 dais and 860 TBAs will be trained. About 300 technicians of various disciplines will also be provided on the job training at various institutions.

18.63 Traditional medicine has been allocated Rs. 2.22 million for establishment of homeopathic dispensaries at THQ hospitals and to support 20 students at Tibbia College, Bahawalpur.

18.64 Recurring budget is placed at Rs. 2106 million. There is an increase of 39 per cent over last year's revised estimates. 350 posts of medical officers have been created besides continuation of temporary posts created in 1987-88 for employment of the educated unemployed.

Sind

18.65 Budget estimates for 1988-89 placed at Rs. 370 million against the revised estimates of Rs. 312.3 million for 1987-88. This is about 15 per cent of total ADP. Rs. 340 million or 92 per cent of allocations are for ongoing schemes for their early completion. Sub-sectorwise distribution of Rs. 370 million is given in table 18.14.

Table 18.14

Sub-sectoral Allocation

(Million Rs.)			
S. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1988-89	Percent
(i)	Hospital beds	69.24	18.72
(ii)	Health Manpower development	37.54	10.14
(iii)	Rural health programme	212.20	57.36
(iv)	Urban health centres	4.20	1.13
(v)	Preventive programme	28.15	7.60
(vi)	Nutrition	1.20	0.32
(vii)	Traditional medicine	7.50	2.02
(viii)	Miscellaneous	9.99	2.70
Total:		370.02	100.00

18.66 The rural health programme has been accorded the highest priority with 57 per cent of total health sector allocation. Targets in this sub-sector are completion of 98 BHUs and 7 RHCs with addition of 250 beds.

18.67 Nineteen per cent of the allocation is reserved for various level hospitals with a target of addition of 200 beds. Projects scheduled for completion are:

- (i) New telephone exchange and additional equipment for Liaquat medical college hospital (Rs. 10 million);
- (ii) Expansion and improvement of District Headquarters hospitals at Badin, Dadu, Sanghar and Shikarpur;
- (iii) Addition of 24 residences at DHQ hospital, Sukkur and seven residences for dentists at Taluka hospitals;
- (iv) Additional equipment for civil hospital, Karachi (Rs. 6.6 million);
- (v) Upgradation of Korangi hospital, Karachi; and
- (vi) Completion of Taluka hospitals at Rohri and Miro Khan.

18.68 About 10 per cent of allocation is reserved for health manpower development. Schemes to be completed include Paramedical Institute Hyderabad, equipment for Dow Medical College and expansion of academic block, Sind Medical College; 1600 doctors, 416 nurses, 890 paramedics and 2000 TBAs are estimated to graduate during the year.

18.69 The immunization programme will maintain its tempo. About 1.1 million children will be fully immunized and 0.728 million women will be immunized against tetanus. Supply of ORS packets through health outlets free of cost will continue. About 0.6 million packets will be distributed during the year.

18.70 Likely improvements in the other areas include construction of 10 homeopathy/Unani Shifa Khanas, upgradation of 14 existing unani shifa khanas, establishment of three urban centres and establishment of emergency services at every 50 miles from Karachi to Jacobabad. Construction of office and residential building for District Health Offices (DHOs) of Jacobabad, Dadu and Thatta will be completed.

18.71 On the revenue side, Rs. 778.3 million have been allocated. 35 new jobs have been created for doctors, 13 in BPS-17, 21 in BPS-18 and one in

BPS-20. 2517 jobs for doctors created in 1987-88 under employment of educated un-employed will continue in 1988-89.

NWFP

18.72 Health Sector allocation in the public sector development programme is Rs. 335.9 million against the revised estimates of Rs. 366.3 million for 1987-88. Health sector share is about 13 per cent of total ADP. Of the total outlay for 1988-89, 40 per cent of the allocation (Rs. 133.34 million) is earmarked for rural health programme and Rs. 124.9 million or 37.18 per cent for the hospital beds. Sub-sectorwise details of Rs. 335.9 million shown in Table 18.15.

Table 18.15

Sub-sectoral Allocation

(Million Rs.)

S. No.	Sub-sector	Provincial Allocation	District Allocation	Total	Percent
(i)	Hospital beds	60.59	64.31	124.90	37.18
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	17.48	—	17.48	5.20
(iii)	Rural health programme	1.61	131.75	133.34	39.69
(iv)	Preventive programme	27.30	1.00	28.30	8.42
(v)	Nutrition programme	1.50	—	1.50	0.45
(vi)	Dental services	0.42	16.80	17.22	5.13
(vii)	Urban health centres	3.80	7.90	11.70	3.48
(viii)	Miscellaneous	1.50	—	1.50	0.45
Total:		114.20	221.74	335.94	100.00

18.73 Areawise breakdown of allocations for 1988-89 are given in table 18.16. Districtwise allocations should be read after 11.5 per cent.

Table 18.16

Areawise Allocation

(Million Rs.)

S. No.	Area	Allocation	Percent
A.	Provincial Programmes	114.20	34.00
B.	District Programmes	221.74	66.00
	(i) Peshawar	34.85	9.22
	(ii) Mardan	29.81	7.88
	(iii) Kohat	12.57	3.32
	(iv) Karak	8.82	2.33
	(v) Abbottabad	28.21	7.46
	(vi) Manshera	25.53	6.76
	(vii) Kohistan	12.73	3.37
	(viii) Bannu	19.51	5.16
	(ix) D.I. Khan	18.60	4.92
	(x) Chitral	5.97	1.58
	(xi) Dir	18.76	4.96
	(xii) Swat	25.59	6.77
	(xiii) Malakand	8.09	2.14
	Total:	335.94	100.00

18.74 The targets during the year includes 52 basic health units and four rural health centres. In the functioning BHUs/RHCs, construction of 106 residences for doctors will be completed to improve the working environment. In the process of expansion of rural health network, 200 beds would be added.

18.75 Hospital beds is receiving the next highest priority with an allocation of Rs. 124.9 million or 37 per cent of total development budget. The main projects are Hayatabad Medical Complex with an allocation of Rs. 22 million for equipment. Rs. 23.8 million for P.G.M.I./Lady Reading Hospital and Rs. 7.6 million for Khyber Hospital. The remaining allocation of Rs. 33.5 million is for sub-tehsil, Tehsil and District Hospitals. A total of 140

beds will be added in these hospitals. Targets in this sector are:—

- (i) Completion of OPD, Cardio-thoracic and Neurological units of P.G.M.I. at Lady Reading hospital;
- (ii) Completion of Eye/ENT theatre in Khyber hospital;
- (iii) 12 bedded ICU at civil hospital Bannu;
- (iv) Establishment of blood bank at Batkhela;
- (v) Additional facilities in civil hospital, Nowshera I.D. hospital Peshawar, Civil hospital, Swabi, Civil Hospital, Rustam, Civil hospital, Haripur, Civil hospital, Lakki and Zanana hospital Bannu.

18.76 For preventive programmes, Rs. 28.3 million are earmarked. E.P.I. programme is getting the major share with an allocation of Rs. 21.02 million. New births upto 80—90 per cent will be fully immunized against six killer diseases of childhood with immunization target of 0.49 million children and 0.454 million pregnant women with tetanus toxoid.

18.77 There is an allocation of Rs. 17.4 million for health manpower development besides Rs. 108.3 million for Ayub Medical College in the Federal budget. Students will be supported with scholarships to the tune of Rs. 15.1 million. Health manpower output targets include graduation of 300 doctors, 180 nurses and 710 paramedics.

18.78 Provisions of dental chairs at RHCs has been given the highest importance. A sum of Rs. 14.6 million has been set aside for this purpose. Twenty RHCs will be provided dental units.

18.79 A sum of Rs. 11.7 million has been allocated for urban dispensaries. Eight district towns will benefit with the completion of 20 dispensaries.

18.80 Rs. 613.2 million have been provided for 1988-89 in current budget against the revised estimates of Rs. 514.6 million for 1987-88. New posts have been created for 79 doctors and 16 dental surgeons besides continuation of 374 doctors positions created in 1987-88. Another 554 new posts of supporting staff have also been created. This includes 237 ancillary staff and 298 paramedics. Some of the major items catered for in the budget are as follows:

Table 18.17

(Million Rs.)

S. No.	Item	Budget 1987-88	Estimates 1988-89
(i)	Medicines	90.48	112.28
(ii)	X-ray films	5.51	5.55
(iii)	Diet	10.16	10.39
(iv)	Replacement of equipment	20.33	25.34
(v)	Repair of buildings	19.98	26.88
(vi)	Commissioning of cardio-thoracic unit, PGMI.	—	35.00

Baluchistan

18.81 Health sector allocation is Rs. 151.19 million which is 5.67 per cent of the provincial development outlay. Allocations have been earmarked for 35 schemes. Ongoing schemes have been allocated 37 per cent of the ADP. Sub-sectorwise breakdown is given in the table 18.18 below:

Table 18.18

Subsectoral Allocation

(Million Rs.)

S. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1988-89	Percentage
(i)	Hospital beds	48.41	32.02
(ii)	Health Manpower development	7.70	5.00
(iii)	Rural health programme	78.61	52.10
(iv)	Nutrition	0.80	0.52
(v)	Dental Services	0.84	0.55
(vi)	Miscellaneous	14.83	9.81
Total:		151.19	100.00

18.82 Targets for 1988-89 include completion of 13 RHCs, 63 BHUs and addition of 260 hospital beds in rural areas. Health manpower development targets include 110 doctors, 70 nurses, 250 paramedics and 500 TBAs. Sixty per cent of the new-borns will be immunized against six childhood diseases.

Schemes scheduled for completion other than RHCs and BHUs are:

- (i) Construction of offices and residences for deputy directors at Khuzdar, Sibi and Turbat;
- (ii) Provision of 3 X-ray units at RHCs and 3 ambulances for health institutions;
- (iii) Construction of sports complex and mosque in Bolan Medical College;
- (iv) Establishment of Gynae operation theatre and improvement of dental unit, provincial hospital, Quetta;
- (v) Improvement of operation theatre, civil hospital, Quetta;
- (vi) Residences in Helpers Eye Hospital, Quetta;
- (vii) Special repair of DHQ hospital Quetta, and
- (viii) Establishment of 12 MCH centres.

18.83 Rs. 381.4 million have been provided in the current budget against the revised estimates of Rs. 306.4 million in 1987-88. In the current budget 102 new posts for doctors in BPS-17 have been created besides regularization of posts created in 1987-88 under employment of educated unemployed. Another 9 senior positions have also been created as District Health Officers, Medical Superintendents, and Deputy Directors.

NUTRITION

Review 1987-88

18.84 Rs. 10.8 million were provided during the year under review to carryout nutrition programmes against which Rs. 5.015 million were utilized. Three projects *viz.*, (a) Policy Planning, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Nutrition Programmes; (b) Goitre Control Programme; and (c) Evaluation of World Food Programme, were in progress. The main reason for short fall in expenditure was low utilization in Goitre Control Project (Rs. 0.8 million against an allocation of Rs. 6.7 million) due to operational reasons. The financial allocation/utilization during 1987-88 is shown in Statistical Appendix Table 18.11.

18.85 Nutrition units, one in each province and one in Azad Kashmir, were set up to coordinate, monitor and evaluate nutrition programmes in the provinces. Two technical committees *viz.*, National Committee on Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control and National Committee on Nutrition were set up to review, monitor, evaluate, analyse and advise on different technical matters to facilitate/assist the Nutrition Syndicate in decision making and policy formulation.

18.86 Training in nutrition was imparted to 50 doctors and 50 paramedics in the Punjab. A study on nutritional anaemia was completed and the report published. The study concluded that iron absorption from fortified food vehicles is very low in a habitual Pakistani diet because of high contents of inhibiting factors *e.g.* phytates, tannin, phosphate and fibre. The study recommended that oral iron supplementation programme through primary health care is desirable and cost effective to control anaemia in the target groups.

18.87 Under the Goitre Control Programme, 76,000 persons were injected with lipiodol in the Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir and the northern districts of NWFP. A survey was conducted to evaluate the implications of the World Food Programme in terms of improvement in the nutritional status of mothers, health of infants and awareness of mothers of nutrition education. About 6000 tonnes of iodized salt was distributed to the endemic areas. In the private sector the Industrial Promotion Service (IPS) of Aga Khan continued to produce and distribute about 600 tonnes iodized salt in the endemic areas of

Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir and NWFP. Fifty-three per cent construction of World Food Programme warehouse at Karachi was completed.

18.88 The National Nutrition Survey was completed and a draft report was prepared by the National Institute of Health. Technical assistance was provided to the Provinces by the Planning Commission. Assistance was extended in the development, execution and monitoring of the provincial nutrition programmes during 1987-88.

Annual Plan 1988-89

18.89 Special programmes for the segment of population with low socio-economic and nutritional status through subsidising basic food items will be designed and implemented. These programmes will be adopted/initiated in 1988-89 and will have a significant impact on alleviating the nutritional status of the population.

18.90 The major emphasis of development strategy will be to improve growth output, employment and the patterns of income distribution in order to improve consumption, reduce and eventually eliminate malnutrition. The per capita availability of food commodities will be increased to make available 2421 calories and 62.35 gms of protein in 1988-89 against the 2396 calories and 61.4 gms protein available in 1987-88. (Statistical Appendix Table 18.12 and 18.13). However, a detailed account of consumption targets is discussed in a separate chapter on consumption.

18.91 In the public sector Rs. 4.674 million have been provided for nutrition programmes during 1988-89 as shown in Statistical Appendix Table 18.11 for four project *viz.*, (i) Policy Planning, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Nutrition Programmes (ii) Goitre control Programme (iii) Evaluation of World Food Programme and (iv) Construction of WFP Warehouse at Karachi. The physical targets are given in Statistical Appendix Table 18.14. Details of programmes and physical targets for 1988-89 are given in the following paragraphs.

A. Institutionalization of Nutrition Planning

18.92 Nutrition units have been established in the Planning and Development Departments in all the provinces including AJK. These units will

be staffed fully and strengthened through supply of vehicles, equipment, etc., to enable them to function efficiently. Since nutrition is a multisectoral concern, a forum for integration and coordination of development activities of other sectors affecting nutrition, is required to deliver a package of nutrition services to the target group. These functions have been assigned to Nutrition Section of the Planning and Development Division which has been strengthened. A Nutrition Syndicate established in the seventies has been revived with the following functions:—

- (i) Overall and specific planning and policy guidance;
- (ii) Inter-provincial and inter-agency coordination;
- (iii) Periodic review of on-going nutrition programmes and recommendations for additional programmes; and
- (iv) Fixation of responsibilities of implementation to relevant agencies.

Regular meetings of the National Committee of Iodine Deficiency Disorders and National Committee on Nutrition will be organized to facilitate/assist the Nutrition Syndicate in decision making and policy formulation.

B. Policy Planning, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Nutrition Programmes

18.93 To enhance the capability of the provincial governments and the federal agencies in policy planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of nutrition programmes, the Nutrition Section of the Planning Division will implement the project and provide technical assistance to the provinces and other concerned agencies at federal level.

C. Goitre Control Programme

18.94 Details of the programme are given below:

(i) Lipoidol Therapy

Under the project being implemented by the National Institute of Health about 2,50,000 to 3,00,000 persons will be injected with lipoidol to control goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders

(IDD) in the short term and prevent addition of new cases in Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir and Northern districts (Swat, Chitral, Kohistan, Mansehra) of NWFP.

(ii) *Salt Iodization*

The salt iodization plant sponsored by the Sarhad Development Authority, Peshawar will produce about 6,000 tonnes, iodized salt for distribution in the endemic goitre areas. The expansion of the SDA Plant will be examined and feasibility for additional requirement of iodized salt carried out.

(iii) *Private Sector*

Industrial Promotion Service (IPS) of Aga Khan is producing and distributing iodized salt in the endemic areas of Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir and NWFP. Their activities will continue during 1988-89.

The private sector will be invited through open competition for production and distribution of iodized salt for endemic areas for which subsidy will be provided to cover the additional costs to enable the enterprise to sell iodized salt at the price of common salt.

D. Weaning Foods

18.95 The main reason for late introduction of supplementary feeding is that cheap weaning foods are not extensively available. Imported foods are expensive, available only in urban markets and out of reach of the common man. To promote introduction of weaning foods at an early stage, development and marketing of cheap weaning foods based on local ingredients will be arranged.

E. Education and Training

18.96 (i) Training programmes of doctors, paramedics, teachers etc. in nutrition will continue in the Punjab. Similar training programmes will be developed and implemented in Sind, NWFP, Baluchistan and AJK. Under this programme 400 doctors, 400 paramedics and 50 teachers, will be trained.

(ii) The Ministry of Education will be approached to finalise the curriculum in Nutrition for introduction of a chapter in formal education at secondary level.

(iii) Nutrition education will be promoted through mass media from television, radio, etc.

(iv) A Pan-Islamic Conference on Nutrition will be organized to discuss nutritional issues at international level and evolve a strategy to eradicate malnutrition through mutual cooperation and assistance.

(v) A travelling seminar on breast feeding and weaning practices will be organized in the provinces with USAID collaboration to promote breast feeding and to introduce weaning practices for infants and young children.

F. Research

18.97 The following studies, will be completed in 1988-89, through contractual research:—

- (i) Development of diet charts for patients of metabolic disorders;
- (ii) A study on etiology of non-endemic goitre *e.g.* enzyme deficiency goitre;
- (iii) A survey on breast feeding and weaning practices; and
- (iv) A bibliography of work done in breast feeding and weaning practices in Pakistan.

G. Establishment of Nutritional Indicators

18.98 Nutritional indicators are now being considered as reliable indices of the impact of development. To measure the impact of development plans in Pakistan, nutritional indicators of Pakistan will be established.

H. World Food Programme

18.99 On the basis of a survey conducted in 1987-88, an evaluation report indicating implication of the WFP project in terms of improvement in nutritional status of mothers, health of infants and awareness of mothers about nutrition education will be finalized. Construction of World Food Programme Warehouse at Karachi will continue.

I. National Nutrition Survey

18.100 A survey was conducted by NIH, to ascertain the national nutrition status and a draft report was prepared. The report on National Nutrition Survey will be finalized by NIH. The final report will be examined and data gaps determined on which a mini nutrition survey will be arranged for which an agreement between GOP and USAID has already been signed.

J. Nutrition Surveillance — Growth Monitoring

18.101 A programme of Nutrition Surveillance — Growth Monitoring will be started. Regular monitoring of weight of children below four years of age will be done through Traditional Birth Attendants and other health workers. The programme will (i) prevent first and second degree cases to become third degree (ii) improve maternal nutrition and reduce low birth weight babies and (iii) rehabilitate third degree cases.

K. Anaemia Control

18.102 Nutritional anaemia is widely prevalent in all age groups. To combat anaemia iron/folate tablets will be distributed in the groups at risk, besides mass education programme.

ADP 1988-89 ALLOCATIONS AND FINANCIAL 1986-87 AND 1987-88

Sub-Sector	Estimated Expenditure		Allocation 1988-89
	1986-87	1987-88	
1. Rural Health Programme	1163	1490	1224
2. Preventive Programme	233	256	327
3. Hospital beds including teaching beds	526	568	580
4. Health Manpower Development	484	388	438
5. Medical Research	13	6*	—
6. Nutrition Programme	7	10	10
7. Traditional Medicine	—	12	6
8. Miscellaneous	70	39	65
9. Special Areas	—	—	152
Total:	2496	2763	2802

*Included in Science & Technology Section.

**ADP ALLOCATION BY EXECUTING AGENCIES FOR 1988-89 AND
UTILIZATION IN 1988-87 AND 1987-88**

	1986-87 Revised Estimates	1987-88 Budget Estimates	1987-88 Revised Estimates	1988-89 Budget Estimates	% age Change over 1987-88 (R.E)
Federal	629	759	572	677	+18.35
Punjab	1157	1428	1428	1268	-11.20
Sind	365	361	312	370	+18.58
NWFP	274	416	366	336	-8.19
Baluchistan	67	142	85	151	+77.64
Total:	2492	3106	2763	2802	+1.41

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sub-sector	Unit	Targets for 1986-88	Achievement 1986-87	Target for 1987-88
1. Rural Health Programme:				
(a) BHUs	Nos.	463	211	510
(b) RHCs	Nos.	44	42	52
(c) Doctor's Residences at BHUs/RHCs	Nos.	1412	520	265
2. Health Manpower:				
(a) Doctors	Nos.	4000	3434	3800
(b) Dentists	Nos.	120	120	150
(c) Nurses	Nos.	1110	1094	1100
(d) Paramedics	Nos.	5000	3676	5000
(e) TBAs	Nos.	5950	5505	6500
3. Accelerated Health Programme:				
(a) ORS packets Million	Million	11.235	8.380	9.0
(b) Immunization Children	Million	4.0	3.565	4.5
4. Hospital Beds (including teaching hospitals)	No.	4460	2310	4764

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Name of the Sector—Health

Sl. No.	Sub-sector/Item	Estimated Achievement during		Target for 1988-89	% Increase (+) decrease (-) in 1988-89 over 1987-88
		1986-87	1987-88		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Basic Health Units (BHU)	(No.) 211	352	504	(+) 43.18
2.	Rural Health Centres (RHC)	(No.) 42	30	45	(+) 50.0
3.	Doctors residence at BHU/RHC	(No.) 520	210	188	(-) 10.48
4.	Hospital beds	(No.) 2310	1948	4084	(+) 109.65
5.	Immunization Children	(Million) 3,565	4.0	3,905	(-) 2.38
6.	ORS - (Packets)	(Million) 8,380	4.5	6.1	(+) 35.55
7.	Doctors	(No.) 3,434	3,980	3,750	(-) 5.78
8.	Dentists	(No.) 120	114	150	(+) 31.58
9.	Nurses	(No.) 1,094	1,470	1,625	(+) 10.54
10.	Paramedics	(No.) 3,676	4,210	5,100	(+) 21.63
11.	TBAs	(No.) 5,475	7,870	4,597	(-) 41.59

HEALTH FACILITIES AND MANPOWER AS ON 30-6-1988

Facility	Number	Facility Population Ratio	
(I) Health Facilities:			
Hospitals	638	158,228	
Primary Health Care Facilities	10,038	11,230	
Rural Health Centres	492		
Basic Health Units	3,496		
Maternity Child Health Centres	867		
Dispensaries	4,551		
Sub-centres	632		
(II) Hospital beds	63,619	1,650	
(III) Health Manpower:			
Doctors	36,000	2,920	
Nurses	10,000	10,300	
Auxil-aries	65,000	1,585	
TBA's	45,000	515 (Women 15 - 45 years)	
(IV) Health indicators:			
(i) Life expectancy	61 years		
(ii) Infant mortality rate	80 per 1000 live births		
(iii) Crude death rate	11 per 1000 population		
(iv) Maternal mortality	2-4 per 1000 live births		
(V) Rural/Urban distribution:			
	Total	Urban	Rural
1. % of population with access to drinking water	55	80	40
2. % of population with adequate sanitary facilities	25	52	10
3. % of doctors		70	30
4. % of hospital beds		70	30
5. % of primary health care facilities		23	77

Note.—Population is taken as 103 million as of 30-6-1988.

S. A. Table 18.5**HEALTH SECTOR ALLOCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF ADP**

Administrative Agency	Allocation 1987-88	% age ADP	Allocation 1988-89	% age ADP
Federal	759	2.46	677	1.66
Punjab	1428	16.00	1268	14.38
Sind	361	11.85	370	15.43
NWFP	416	15.74	336	12.96
Baluchistan	142	10.03	151	5.67
	3106	6.47	2802	4.59

ADP 1988-89 ALLOCATION BY SUB-SECTORS

Sub-sector	(Million Rs.)						% age of Total ADP.
	Federal	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchis- tan	Total	
1. Hospitals	116.965	220.667	69.237	124.902	48.403	580.165	20.71
2. Health Manpower	198.417	176.718	37.549	17.478	7.699	437.861	15.62
3. Preventive Programme	168.110	102.900	28.189	28.300	—	327.499	11.69
4. Rural Health Programme	30.842	757.320	223.909	133.339	78.612	1224.031	43.69
5. Urban Health Centres	—	—	—	11.700	—	11.700	0.42
6. Nutrition	4.674	1.600	1.200	1.500	0.800	9.774	0.35
7. Dental services	—	—	—	17.223	—	17.223	0.61
8. Traditional Medicine	3.948	2.220	—	—	—	6.168	0.22
9. Others	1.746	6.775	9.936	1.500	15.673	35.630	1.27
10. Special Areas	152.033	—	—	—	—	152.033	4.42
Total:	676.735	1268.20	370.020	335.942	151.187	2802.084	100.00

**PROVINCE-WISE NUMBER OF UNION COUNCILS WITH HEALTH
FACILITIES ON 30-6-1988**

Name of the Province/Region	No. of Union Councils	Union Councils with BHU/BHC/Civil Hospital	Union Councils without BHU/RHC Civil Hospital	% age of Union Councils served
Punjab	2376	2009	367	85
Sind	612	423	189	76
NWFP	602	412	190	75
Baluchistan	315	171	144	54
Azad Kashmir	180	172	8	95
Northern Areas	105	84	21	80
Federal Capital Territory	11	9	2	82
Total:	4201	3280	921	78

**NON-DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS FOR 1988-89 AND UTILIZATION
FOR 1984-88 BY EXECUTING AGENCIES**

Administrative Agencies	Actuals 1983-84	Revised Estimates 1984-85	Revised Estimates 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Revised Estimates 1987-88	Budget Estimates 1988-89
A. FEDERAL						
1. Health Division	205	228	317	427	509	523
2. Interior Division	1	2	2	3	3	3
3. FATA	30	32	39	45	52	60
4. AJK	34	40	56	75	85	90
5. Northern Areas	17	20	23	28	34	40
6. Science & Tech.					13	14
Total:	287	322	437	578	696	730
B. PROVINCIAL:						
1. Punjab	758	899	1084	1570*	1516	2001
2. Sind	238	277	348	484	802	844
3. NWFP	251	397	404	438	515	582
4. Baluchistan	109	137	167	247*	306	362
Total Recurring expenditure	1643	1942	2440	3317	3835	4519
Percentage change		+18	+26	+36	+15.6	+23

*Actual.

AGENCY-WISE TARGETS 1988-89

Sl. No.	Item	Agency-wise targets					Total
		Federal	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	
A. Rural Health:							
1.	BHU	28	225	83	52	62	450
2.	RHC	6	13	3	4	13	39
3.	Upgradation of functioning RHC	—	60	5	2	—	67
4.	Upgradation of functioning BHU	—	400	4	—	—	404
5.	Doctors residences in functioning RHC/BHU	15	—	16	106	28	165
6.	Upgradation of subcentres/dispensaries into BHU	—	—	15	—	—	15
7.	Upgradation of BHU/dispensaries into RHC	—	—	4	—	—	4
8.	Urban health centres	—	—	3	20	—	23
B. Hospital beds		450	2100	450	340	260	3600
9.	Beds in RHC/BHU	60	1490	250	200	260	2260
10.	Beds in Hospitals	390	610	200	140	—	1430
C. Health Manpower:							
11.	Doctors	100	1640	1600	300	110	3750
12.	Nurses	150	810	415	180	70	1625
13.	Dentists	10	80	25	25	10	150
14.	Paramedics	350	2900	890	710	250	5100
D. Preventive Programme:							
15.	Training of TBAs	250	1847	2000	—	500	4597
16.	Immunization (000)	300	1800	1100	490	215	3905
17.	Oral Rehydration Salt (Million)	0.4	3.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	5.2

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Sub-Sector/Item	Unit	Estimated Achievements during		Estimated Achievements during 1984-88	Targets during 1984-88	Percentage Achievements
		1986-87	1987-88			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Rural Health Programme:						
1. Basic Health Units	No.	211	352	1512	2600	58
2. Rural Health Centres	No.	42	30	183	355	52
3. Doctors residences in Rural Health Institutions	No.	520	210	1438	1715	84
B. Preventive Programme:						
4. Immunizations (children)	Million	3.565	4.0	24.015	24	100
5. Supply of ORS (packets)	Million	8.380	4.5	41.380	25	164
6. Rehabilitation of disabled	No.	8500	9,000	38,000	50,000	76
7. Preventing 3rd degree mal-nutrition	Million	0.50	0.50	2.00	6.00	33
C. Hospitals:						
8. Hospital beds including teaching beds	No.	2310	1948	8,946	11770	76
D. Health Manpower:						
9. Doctors	No.	3434	3980	18,964	21000	90
10. Dentists	No.	120	114	574	600	97
11. Nurses	No.	1094	1470	5,244	5000	105
12. Paramedics	No.	3676	4210	20,456	38000	54
13. TBAs	No.	5475	7870	32,295	30000	108

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

Name of the Sector: Nutrition

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during			Allocation for 1988-89	% increase (+) decrease (-) allocation in 1988-89 over 1987-88
		1986-87 (Actual)	Allocation 1987-88	1987-88 (R.E.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. HEALTH DIVISION:						
1.	Goitre control Programme, NIH Islamabad	5.000	6.700	0.840	1.586	(+) 88.81
2.	Construction of Warehouse for World Food Programme, Karachi	0.828	1.134	1.411	0.242	(-) 82.85
3.	Strengthening of World Food Programme Evaluation.	—	—	0.300	0.228	(-) 24
	Sub-Total:	5.828	7.834	2.551	2.056	(-) 19.40
B. PLANNING DIVISION:						
4.	Policy Planning, Coordination and Monitoring of Nutrition Programmes	0.678	3.000	2.464	2.618	(+) 6.25
	Total:	6.506	10.834	5.015	4.674	(-) 6.80

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 1987-88 (ESTIMATES)

Population 103.82 Million

Item	Production	Deduction	Net food	Per Capita Availability			
				Kgs/annum	Gms/day	Calories/day	Protein/day (gms)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	12882	1288	12369	119.14	326	1155	34.27
Rice	3300	1399	1898	18.22	50	17177	3.75
Maize	1156	358	798	7.69	21	76	2.00
Other Cereals	447	72	375	3.61	10	36	0.94
Total:	17785	3117	15440	148.66	401	1444	40.97
Gram	583	181	500	4.82	113	48	2.57
Other Pulses	219	24	194	1.87	5	17	1.18
Total:	802	205	695	6.69	118	65	3.75
Sugar Refined	1700	—	1935	18.64	51	197	—
Sugar Raw	811	81	730	7.03	19	68	—
Total (Sugar):	2511	81	2665	25.67	70	265	—
Milk	10317	4643	5766	55.54	152	122	5.87
Beef	595	—	595	5.73	16	32	2.88
Mutton	570	—	570	5.49	15	30	2.66
Poultry	134	—	134	1.29	4	8	0.72
Fish	425	44	381	3.69	10	15	1.92
Eggs (Million No.)	4140	—	4140	40(2.00)	6	9	0.7
Total (Animal Sources):	—	—	—	73.74	203	216	14.75
Fats & Oils:	1356	136	1220	11.75	32	289	—
Fruit & Vegetables:	7362	—	7362	70.91	194	117	1.92
Total:	—	—	—	—	—	2396	61.39

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 1988-89 (TARGETS)

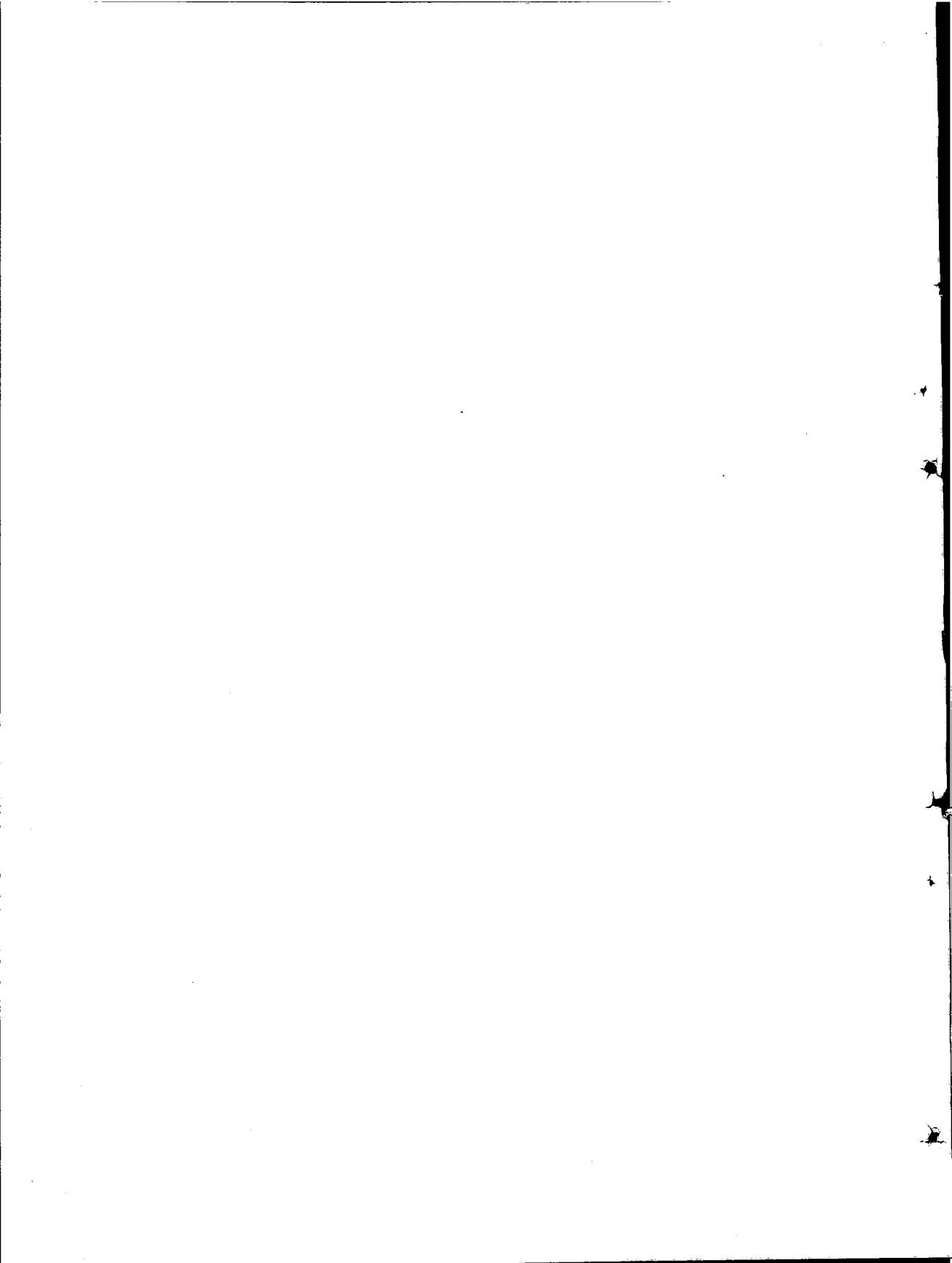
Population 107.00 Million

Item	Production	Deduction	Net food	Per Capita Availability			
				Kgs./annum	Gms/day	Calories/day	Protein/day (gms)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	12687	1269	12951	121.04	332	1174	34.82
Rice	3550	1541	2009	18.77	51	182	3.85
Maize	1190	369	821	7.67	21	76	2.00
Other Cereals	580	91	489	4.57	13	45	1.19
Total:	18007	3270	16270	152.05	417	1477	41.86
Gram	371	115	456	4.26	12	44	2.34
Other Pulses	225	25	200	1.87	5	17	1.18
Total:	596	140	656	6.13	17	61	3.53
Sugar Refined	1750	—	1800	16.82	46	178	—
Sugar Raw	1091	109	982	9.18	25	88	—
Total (Sugar):	2841	109	2782	26.00	71	266	—
Milk	10906	4908	6090	56.92	156	125	6.02
Beef	621	—	621	5.80	16	32	2.88
Mutton	595	—	595	4.56	15	30	2.70
Poultry	154	—	154	1.44	4	8	0.72
Fish	438	50	388	3.63	10	15	1.93
Eggs (Million No.)	4471	—	4471	42(2.10)	6	9	0.70
Total (Animal Sources):	—	—	—	75.45	207	219	14.95
Fats & Oils:	1355	136	1219	11.39	31	281	—
Fruit & Vegetables:	7704	—	7704	72.00	197	117	2.01
Total:						2421	62.35

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Name of the Sector: Nutrition

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector/Item	Estimated Achievement during		Target for 1988-89	% Increase (+) decrease (-) in 1988-89 over 1987-88
		1986-87	1987-88		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Goitre Control Programme	-	76,600 persons injected with lipoidol	2,50,000 persons will be injected with lipoidol	(+) 226



CHAPTER 19

POPULATION WELFARE PROGRAMME

Introduction

The perpetually high population growth rate has been viewed with concern particularly as it has resulted in an unfavourable age structure characterised by high dependency ratio and low labour force participation rate. The high population growth rate will undermine the process of economic development and will further aggravate the social scenario.

19.2 The population welfare sectoral programme for 1988-89 has been prepared in the light of past experiences and within the overall framework, strategies, policies and guidelines proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan. In view of the concerns about the current demographic trends the main emphasis of the programme has been placed on lowering the rate of population growth. The salient correlates of population like low standard of living, low rate of literacy particularly among women, slow process of behaviour change in favour of small family norm and low rate of contraceptive practice, have been considered as focal points of attention. Consequently, emphasis has been laid on multisectoral approach for linking Population Welfare Programme with the overall social development process. The thrust of the population sector projects therefore, has been placed on disseminating knowledge and education for limiting family size and child spacing, as well as easy and safe availability of family planning services for the target population voluntarily desiring the same.

Policy Review

19.3 Emphasis of population policy continued to remain upon the improvement of the quality of life of the people by motivating the target population towards child spacing and limiting the family size, bridging the gap between knowledge of family planning and its practice, reducing the total fertility rate and consequently lowering the population growth rate. The policy options pursued laid emphasis on (a) Information, Education & Communication (IEC), (b) training of field functionaries of Public Sector and the NGOs in family planning techniques for improved service delivery, (c) expansion of distribution points through public sector and social marketing for easy and

dispersed availability of conventional contraceptives, (d) undertaking at Family Welfare Centre (FWC) level multi-sectoral activities in the sphere of health, Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and income generation by women mainly as incentives for encouraging familiarization and use of family planning services by the target population, (e) involvement of the NGOs and local leadership for inspiring confidence among the target population, ice-breaking, venturing into difficult areas and resource mobilization and (f) expansion of 'Reproductive Health Services' through stationary and mobile service units for convenient access to reliable methods.

19.4 The communication strategy somewhat improved the level of knowledge and contributed in marginally increasing the rate of current practice. Mass-media involvement in IEC expanded, however, effectiveness and functional value of the messages conveyed is yet to be determined through research. The district level communication project remained weak due to management problems, inadequate logistic support, insufficient technical know-how and low level of commitment. Training of field staff did not fully achieve its objectives due to inadequate practical bias and working difficulties resulting from federal management of Provincial employees. Distribution of conventional contraceptives through commercial out-lets took-off and expanded, the 'Sathi' name brand attracted a comparatively larger clientele within the common distribution points. The FWCs were better utilized for common ailments. However, women development and income generating activities could not achieve the targets and the utilization of family planning services showed marginal improvement only. Service out-lets of NGOs expanded, the unit cost remained higher than that in the public sector; ice-breaking, venturing into difficult areas and local financial resource mobilization elements were postponed. Involvement of local leadership did not fully take-off on account of management problems.

Demographic Performance

19.5 The estimated level of CBR and CDR reduction as perceived in the previous plans were based on optimistic assumptions and were not achieved. Further, CBR trends during the last 30 years do not clearly reflect variations in fertility levels of different population groups according to social class stratification, levels of education and income, female emancipation and labourforce participation and by rural-urban residence. The very slow improvement in the level of female literacy and their share in labour-force

participation will continue to encourage women to derive their social esteem from long standing norms *i.e.*, bearing large number of children, particularly male issues. Further, the sex age data recorded by the 1981 census shows an uncommon age structure with 44.5 percent population below 15 years, and 21.1 percent females in reproductive age groups of 15 to 49 years. The population estimates for the period 1985—89 (Table 19.2) are based on the demographic rates given in Table 19.1.

Table 19.1

Mid-year Demographic Rates During 1985—89*

Year (1st July)	CBR (per 000)	CDR (per 000)	NGR (%)	TFR (per woman)
1985	43.04	11.64	3.14	6.66
1986	42.87	11.47	3.14	6.57
1987	42.56	11.26	3.13	6.48
1988	42.26	11.06	3.12	6.38
1989	41.95	10.75	3.12	6.27

*Estimates based on Annexure-VII of the Statistics divisions May, 1987 Working Paper on Population Growth Rates.

19.6 The demographic rates in table 19.1 are conservative and, therefore, differ from the rates quoted in previous plan documents and have been assumed for avoiding under-estimation. A major breakthrough in the level of literacy, female employment, age at first marriage, child survival and knowledge and use of contraceptives, if achieved, will positively change the prospective trends over a period of time. However, during a short span of two years, (1986—88) it is assumed that the change was not pronounced. The population estimates based on the above rates are given in Table 19.2.

Table 19.2

Estimated Population of Pakistan — 1985—89

(Figures in Millions)

Year (1st July)	Total Population	Children 0—4 year	% of total	Children 0—14 years	% of total	Women 15—49 years	% of total
		Age group No	Population %	age group		age group	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1985	96.398	17.138	17.8	42.278	44.5	20.464	21.2
1986	99.444	17.747	17.8	44.219	44.5	21.130	21.2
1987	102.545	18.190	17.7	45.505	44.4	21.835	21.3
1988	105.742	18.645	17.6	46.829	44.3	22.563	21.3
1989	109.039	19.111	17.5	48.191	44.2	23.316	21.4

19.7 The above table provides overall population estimates along with selected categories of age groups. The use of high, medium and low variants have been avoided due to marginal differences under all the three assumptions during single year periods. The above data indicates that during the period 1985 to 1989 the total population increased by 12.64 million (13.1%) the under 15 years by 5.91 million (13.99%) and females in reproductive age by 2.85 million (13.94%). The share of under 15 will decrease by 3% while the share of females between age 15 to 49 will increase by 2%.

REVIEW OF 1987-88

Financial Utilization

19.8 An over-all allocation of Rs. 571 million (table No. 19.3) including foreign assistance component of Rs. 397.1 million (69.5%) was made in the ADP 1987-88, showing a marginal increase of Rs. 15 million (2.7%) over the previous year. The programme utilized Rs. 439.7 million (77%) which is Rs. 105.829 million (31.7%) higher than that in the previous year. Sub-sectorwise position of allocations and utilization indicates a utilization range between 31.4% (research) and 113.5% (administrative organization). The IEC and Training sub-sectors utilized 52.5% and 71.7% respectively, while Population Welfare Services, Logistics and Supplies and

Research show a short-fall in utilization of 13.1%, 22.5% and 68.6% respectively.

S. A. Table 19.3

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION 1987-88

Sub-sector	1987-88		
	Allocation	Utilization	Utilization
1	2	3	4
Administrative Organization.	79.322	90.042	113.5
Population Welfare Services.	165.225	143.622	86.9
Training.	24.429	17.513	71.7
I.E.C.	43.978	23.076	52.5
Research	75.108	23.570	31.4
Logistics and Supplies.	182.938	141.846	77.5
Total:	571.000	439.669	77.0

Physical Performance

Table 19.9 shows that against the cumulative physical target of 82,412 service outlets a total of 71,930 outlets were established, thus showing an overall achievement of 87.3%.

Table No. 19.4

SUMMARY OF SERVICE OUTLETS 1987-88

Sl. No.	Name of Service Outlets	1986-87 Targets	1987-88		
			Targets	Achievements	% Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Family Welfare Centres (FWCs)	1300	1325	1250	94.3
2.	Reproductive Health Service units:				
	(i) A-Centres	34	39	32	82.0
	(ii) B-Centres	110	125	123	98.4
	(iii) Extension Teams	17	21	12	57.1
3.	Service Outlets of Institution/Organization:				
	(i) Provincial Line Departments (PLDs)	1342	1881	904	48.0
	(ii) Targets Group Institution(TGIs)	250	174	174	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
(iii)	Health Department Outlets (F PIHD)	—	1449	1449	100
(iv)	Non-Government Organizations (NGOs):				
(a)	NGOCC	500	500	430	86.0
(b)	FPAP	265	265	168	—
4.	Distribution/Sale Points:				
(i)	Social Marketing of Contraceptives (SMC)	—	54,000	54,000	100
(ii)	District Distribution Points (DDPs)	22,000	22,000	13,681	62.2
5.	Involvement of Professional/Para-professionals:				
(i)	Hakeems	1470	2000	1156	—
(ii)	Homeopaths	—	—	—	—
(iii)	Private Medical Practitioners (PRMP)	—	—	—	—
(iv)	Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs)	43000	4300	3000	69.8
	Total:	31,388	88,079	76,379	86.7
6.	Sector-wise Service Outlets:				
(a)	Public Sector Outlets	30,823	33,314	21,781	65.4
(b)	Private Sector Outlets	—	54,000	54,000	100
(c)	Voluntary Organization Outlets	765	765	598	78.2

19.10 Projectwise break-up of the achievements was: 'Provincial Line Departments' 904 (48%), 'District Distribution Points' 13,681 (68%), 'Target Group Institutions' 174 (78%), 'NGOs' 598 (98.3%), 'Reproductive Health Centres' 167 (94.3%), 'Family Welfare Centres' 1,250 (94.3%) and SMC Sale Points' 54,000 (100%). The shortfall in achievements in respect to Provincial Line Departments and Target Group Institutions was due to coordination difficulties. The achievement of District Distribution Points fell short of the target on account of policy shift in favour of SMC and concentration of the programme of improvement of Reproductive Health (R.H.) during the year. The target in Reproductive Health Centres could not be fully achieved partially due to coordination difficulties with the teaching and other hospitals and partially due to recruitment formalities of medical doctors. A shortfall of 5.7% in the establishment of FWCs is mainly due to relocation of the ongoing centres and hiring of new buildings for additional centres. There was an overall shortfall of 44.0% and 13.3% respectively during the last two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Contraceptive and Demographic Achievements

19.11 Data for contraceptive and demographic performance given in Table No. 19.5 shows that method-wise contraceptive performance ranged between 44% (CS) and 158.8% (IUDs). On the basis of reported performance data, the programme served 2.573 million (29.9%) acceptors and is estimated to have achieved 0.308 million (81%) net birth aversions. The overall performance shows an improvement of 0.966 million (acceptors) and 0.086 million (birth aversions) over the previous year.

Table No. 19.5

CONTRACEPTIVE AND DEMOGRAPHIC TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS 1987-88

Methods	Targets	Achievements	% Achievements
2	3	4	5
Condoms (Units)	180.00	140.888	78.3
Oral Pills (Cycles)	3.865	1.879	48.6
I.U.D. (Cases)	0.320	0.508	158.8
Injunctables (Vials)	0.890	0.435	48.9
Contraceptive Surgery (Cases)	0.175	0.077	44.0
Acceptors	2.770	2.573	92.9
Birth Aversions (Net)	0.380	0.308	81.0

PROGRAMMES FOR 1988-89

19.12 In pursuance of the policy objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1988—93) the population welfare services will be given high priority. The sector will emphasise better and wider information coverage for disseminating family planning messages and an improved service delivery system for reliable birth control measures.

19.13 The emphasis of the programme will be on educating the target population, encouraging small families, lowering the population growth and total fertility rates. Population policy will aim at increasing the birth interval through voluntary use of reliable methods of family planning. Key emphasis will continue to be placed on fertility management through multi-sectoral activities, out-reach services, wider and dispersed availability of conventional

methods, back-up medical services for counter-acting any side-effects and an effective follow-up system. Field activities will continue to remain decentralized and will be reinforced at tehsil level.

Objectives

19.14 The programme includes the following primary and-demographic objectives :

- (a) Primary objectives incorporate raising the level of current practice from 9.8% to 13.0%.
- (b) Demographic objectives include (i) reducing CBR from 42.26 per thousand to 41.95 per thousand and (ii) preventing 0.434 million births by offering family planning services to 2.204 million acceptors.

Approaches

19.15 The above objectives will be achieved by pursuing the following major approaches :

- (i) Strengthening field management through effective supervision and project monitoring ;
- (ii) Extending clinical and non-clinical services through out-reach mobile units ;
- (iii) Strengthening and expansion of clinical services ;
- (iv) Extending training facilities in family planning services to private medical practitioners, paramedics of various nation building departments, corporations, non-government organizations, hoemopaths and Traditional Birth Attendants ;
- (v) Offering training in communication to concerned media personnel, journalists and local leaders ;
- (vi) Training in skill development, project management and monitoring to be strengthened for both programme personnel and concerned professionals of other nation building departments ;
- (vii) Undertaking research activities in fertility control, reproductive physiology and social and demographic correlates of fertility ; and

- (viii) Expansion of involvement of non-government organizations and the private sector in service delivery and contraceptive distribution system.

ADP ALLOCATION FOR 1988-89

19.16 An amount of Rs. 433.828 million (revised) has been earmarked for the sector in the ADP 1988-89 with foreign assistance component of Rs. 217.135 million (50.1%). Sub-sector-wise financial allocations appear in Table 19.6.

Table 19.6

Financial Allocations 1988-89

Sub-Sector	Allocations		(Million Rs.)
	1987-88	1988-89 (Revised)	% change in allocation col. 3 ÷ 2
1	2	3	4
Administrative Organization	79.322	99.987	26.1
Population Welfare Services	165.225	173.228	4.8
Training	24.429	17.400	(—) 28.8
IEC	43.978	22.301	(—) 49.3
Research	75.108	18.300	(—) 75.6
Logistics and Supplies	182.938	89.652	(—) 51.0
Construction	—	12.960	—
Total	571.000	433.828	(—) 24.0

Sub-sectorwise comparative financial statement for 1986—89 may be seen in Statistical Appendix Table 19.1.

MAJOR PROJECTS DURING 1988-89

19.17 The major projects and physical targets to be pursued during the year are given in the following paragraphs.

I. Administrative Organization

19.18 - The sub-sector includes administrative set-up at federal, provincial and district level alongwith common services *i.e.*, monitoring and services, statistics for facilitating programme operations and management.

II. Population Welfare Services

19.19 This sub-sector will offer population welfare services through seven projects listed below :

- (a) *Family Welfare Centres (FWC) Project:* The FWCs are the main service delivery out-lets offering both conventional and semi-clinical services. The project envisages consolidation of the 1250 on-going centres and establishment of 50 new centres. These centres will be reinforced at tehsil level by supervisory cum mobile out-research units. The services offered by the FWCs will include family planning, mother and child health care, health education, women development activities and training of local birth attendants.
- (b) *Reproductive Health Services Project:* The project will provide voluntary sterilization services through its 33 'A' centres, 125 'B' centres and 7 Extension Service Teams. The centres are staffed will trained manpower and have adequate equipment. These centres will offer specialized gynaecological and fertility control services to the clients voluntarily desiring the same.
- (c) *Target Group Institutions:* This project will maintain the involvement of 174 selected public sector organizations in family planning service delivery. Besides, it will aim at strengthening and improving their services as well as increasing the number of clients through educational campaigns and follow-up activities.
- (d) *Involvement of Hakims and Homeopaths Project:* This project will increase the involvement of hakims from 1156 to 1600. Besides, a new dimension of involving 700 homeopaths will be added during the year. The project includes distribution of conventional contraceptives and indigenous drugs for counteracting side effects through registered hakims and homeopaths.

- (e) *AJK and Northern Area Projects*: The two projects aim to increase the number of health and MCH outlets from 119 to 140 for providing MCH and family planning services to the target population in AJK and Northern Areas.
- (f) *Non-government Organizations (NGOs)*: This project will continue to maintain the present 430 service outlets and establish 120 more FWCs for providing both family planning information and services to the local target population. It will also undertake some innovative pilot schemes for encouraging behaviour change in favour of small family norm. The project will undertake ice-breaking, venturing into difficult areas and local resource mobilization.
- (g) *Registered Medical Practitioners Project*: This new project will provide family planning information and services through 925 selected registered medical practitioners for catering to child spacing and fertility limitation needs of their patients. It is expected that the local patients having confidence in their general medical practitioners will be easily motivated towards child spacing and will avail of the services in confidence. In addition, the project also incorporates the important component of training and reorientation of medical practitioners in family planning services delivery.
- (h) *Provincial Line Departments and Family Planning Inputs in Health Outlets*: Both the ongoing projects aim at extending family planning information and services through the existing health outlets of various nation building departments. The provincial line departments project will maintain family planning services in existing 900 outlets. Additionally, it will extend such services to another 1,100 outlets. The second project is currently offering family planning services through 1,450 health outlets and aims to add these services to 3,050 additional health outlets. Thus a total of 4,500 outlets will provide family planning services. This project also incorporates a strong component of providing training to paramedics of the provincial health departments in the techniques of family planning service delivery. The training will be organized by the ongoing Regional Training Institutes.

III. Clinical and Non-Clinical Training

19.20 This sub-sector includes three components *viz.* (a) Clinical Training, (b) Non-clinical Training, and (c) Training of TBAs. The clinical training will be provided through 12 Regional Training Institutes to 1,096 paramedical personnel of population welfare departments, health outlets of the nation building departments and FWCs of the NGOs. The FWCs of provincial Population Welfare Departments will provide training in motivation, communication and contraceptive distribution to about 900 local traditional birth attendants.

IV. IEC Services

19.21 This sub-sector includes three projects *i.e.* communication strategy, formal and non-formal education projects :

- (a) *Communication Strategy*: This project will continue to utilize all channels of mass media for motivating the target groups in favour of small family norm and thus creating a demand for family planning services. It will also undertake designing and production of motivation material. Besides, planning, reserch, monitoring and evaluation of communication.
- (b) *Non-formal Education Project*: The project will continue to create awareness about population issues among youth, adults and target population. It will train 3600 teachers in collaboration with the Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU).
- (c) *Formal Education Project*: The project will undertake revision of education curricula for incorporating population themes at the level of middle and high schools and teachers training colleges.

V. Research Activities

19.22 Three main institutes namely National Research Institute of Fertility Control (NRIFC) Karachi, National Research Institute of Reproductive Physiology (NRIRP), Islamabad and the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS), Islamabad will undertake research and investigation in the fields of fertility control, reproductive physiology and socio-demograph co-relates of fertility.

VI. Logistics and Supplies

19.23 This sub-sector includes two projects *viz.* (i) Contraceptive Supplies and Distribution, and (ii) Social Marketing of Contraceptives. The former will provide all kinds of contraceptives to public sector agencies while the latter will distribute conventional contraceptives through commercial sale outlets.

Physical Targets

19.24 The development projects during 1988-89 will be carried out by consolidating and strengthening the existing service delivery outlets, establishing new centres and outlets where necessary as well as through collaboration with various agencies and professionals both in the public and private sectors. The targets for various types of outlets are given in Table 19.7.

Table No. 19.7
PHYSICAL TARGETS 1988-89

Sl. No.	Name of Service Outlet	Targets			Increase (+) Decrease (-) in targets col. 5 over col. 4
		1987-88	Achievement 1987-88	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Family Welfare Centres (FWC)	1325	1250	1300	4
2.	Reproductive Health Service Units (RHS):				
	(i) A-Centres	39	32	33	3.1
	(ii) B-Centres	125	123	—	—
	(iii) Extension Teams	21	12	11	— (8.3)
3.	Service Outlets of Institution/Organization:				
	(i) Provincial Line Departments (PLDs)	1881	904	2000	121.2
	(ii) Targets Group Institution (TGIs)	174	174	174	—
	(iii) Health Department Outlets (HDO)	1449	1449	4500	210.6
	(iv) Non-Government Organizations (NGOs):				
	(a) NGOCC	500	430	550	27.9
	(b) FPAP	265	168	—	—

4. Distribution/Sale Points:				
(i) Social Marketing of Contraceptives (SMC)	54,000	54,000	54,000	—
(ii) District Distribution Points (DDPs)	22,000	13,681	22,000	60.1
5. Involvement of Professional/Para-Professionals:				
(i) Hakeems	2000	1156	2500	116.3
(ii) Homoeopaths	—	—	1500	—
(iii) Private Medical Practitioners (PRMPs)	—	—	925	—
(iv) Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs)	4300	3000	870	—
Total:	88,079	76,379	90,363	18.3
6. Sector-wise Distribution:				
(a) Public Sector Outlets	33,314	21,781	35,813	64.4
(b) Private Sector Outlets	54,000	54,000	54,000	—
(c) Voluntary Organization Outlets	765	598	550	— (8.0)

19.25 The Physical Targets have been envisaged on the basis of previous years' performance and estimated resource availability during 1988-89. The programme will add 50 FWC outlets, 1096 outlets of Provincial Line Departments and 3051 outlets of health departments during 1988-89. It will also involve 925 registered medical practitioners, 700 homeopaths and additional 444 hakeems for offering family planning services. The change in targets over the previous year range between 4% (FWCs) and 210.6% (family planning inputs into Health Department).

Contraceptive Mix for 1988-89

19.26 The contraceptive mix targetted for 1988-89 is given in Table 19.8.

Table 19.8

Contraceptive-Mix, Acceptors and Birth Aversion Targets 1988-89

(Million)

Item	Targets		Percentage Change in Targets Col.-3 over Col.-2
	1987-88	1988-89	
1	2	3	4
Condom (Units)	180.000	129.214	(—) 28.2
Oral Pills (Cycles)	3.865	1.733	(—) 55.2
IUD (Cases)	0.320	0.557	74.1
Injectable (Vials)	0.890	0.660	(—) 25.8
Contraceptive Surgery (Cases)	0.175	0.090	(—) 48.6
Acceptors	2.770	2.204	(—) 20.4
Birth Aversions (includes carry over)	0.405	0.434	7.2
Birth Aversions (Net)	0.380	0.310	(—) 18.4

19.27 The targets have been worked out on the basis of estimated resource availability during 1988-89 and shortfall in achievements due to ambitious physical targets during 1987-88. The usual optimism has been avoided while fixing the targets for contraceptive mix for 1988-89. Method-wise contraceptive targets for 1988-89 are more realistic when compared to those during the previous year. Targets for IUD cases have been pitched 74.1% higher than the previous year in view of the higher acceptance of this specified method. The deceleration in the targets of other methods over the previous year range between 25.8% (injectables) and 55.2% (oral pills). The data in Statistical Appendix Table 19.2 indicates that targets for oral pills is 7.8% less than the achievements during 1987-88; likewise the targets for condom is 8.3% less than its achievements during the previous year. The targets for 1988-89 in respect of both the methods have been fixed below the achievement level of 1987-88 in view of policy shift in favour of more reliable methods as well as to counter any over reporting.

19.28 Generally the demographic targets during 1988-89 are about 1/5 lower than those during the previous year. Statistical Appendix Table 19.2 shows that birth aversion targets are 0.7% higher than the achievements during the previous year while acceptor targets are 14.3% lower than the achievements of 1987-88.

S. A. Table 19.1**FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION**

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Expenditure during			Revised Allocation 1988-89	% Change in Allocation in 1988-89 over 1987-88
		1986-87 (Actual)	Allocation 1987-88	1987-88 (Actual)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Administrative Organization	65.895	79.322	90.042	99.987	11.0
2.	Population Welfare Services	146.140	165.225	143.622	173.228	20.6
3.	Training	21.355	24.428	17.513	17.400	(-) 0.6
4.	I.E.C.	16.047	43.978	23.076	22.301	(-) 3.4
5.	Research	8.819	75.108	23.520	18.300	(-) 22.2
6.	Logistics and Supplies	75.574	182.938	141.846	89.652	(-) 36.8
7.	Constructions	-	-	-	12.960	-
Total:		333.840	571.000	439.669	433.828	(-) 1.3

CONTRACEPTIVE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS, 1986-88

(Figures in Millions)

No.	Item/Method	Achievements during		Targets for 1988-89	% Increase (+) Decrease (-) in 1988-89 over 1987-88 (Col. 5 over 4)
		1986-87	1987-88		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Condoms (Units)	103.354	140.888	129.214	(-) 8.5
2.	Oral Pills (Cycles)	251.446	1.879	1.738	(-) 7.8
3.	IUD (Cases)	0.316	0.508	0.557	9.6
4.	Injectables (Vials)	0.384	0.435	0.660	51.7
5.	Contraceptive Surgery (Cases)	0.069	0.077	0.090	16.9
6.	Acceptors	1.607	2.225	2.204	(-) 0.9
7.	Birth Aversions (with carry over)	0.302	0.405	0.434	7.2
8.	Birth Aversions (net)	0.222	0.308	0.310	0.7

CHAPTER 20

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT POLICY

Measures taken to promote employment

20.1 The government responded to the grave unemployment situation and the following steps were taken during the period 1986—88 to eliminate unemployment particularly of the educated unemployed:—

- (i) Double shift in major hospitals was introduced ;
- (ii) Employment was provided to 10024 doctors ;
- (iii) Double shift was introduced in all vocational Institutes, Technical Training Centres and Apprenticeship Training Centres located in the four provinces ;
- (iv) 19,820 jobs were created for teachers and supervisory staff;
- (v) 3715 unemployed engineers were provided employment upto January 1988 against 4160 engineers registered upto 30-4-1987.

20.2 An amount of Rs. 500 million was allocated by the Federal Government to be advanced as loan to professionals to establish their business. Against this allocation, Rs. 335.703 million was sanctioned as loan by the Small Business Finance Corporation to 7,493 professionals. Details number of professionals and the amount, advanced as loan to each group are given in table below :—

Table 20.1
Loans to professionals by Small Business finance Corporation 1986—88
(Million Rs.)

	No. of Professionals	Target Amount	Utilization
1. Doctors	4760	250	242.43
2. Engineers	1477	65	33.05
3. Lawyers	665	60	18.85
4. Small Scale Industries, (1986-87).	—	50	11.9
5. Educated Youth (1987-88)	591	75	29.473
Total	7493	500	335.703

National Employment Fund

20.3 A National Employment Fund was created in 1986-87 with the objective of serving as a catalyst for projects directed towards reducing unemployment in the country. However, due to resource constraints the fund could not be continued in 1987-88.

20.4 Other initiatives taken by the government to promote employment include programmes for self-financing and project development by Youth Investment Promotion Society (YIPS) which provides loans for self-employment through a number of financial institutions including the Small Business Finance Corporation and the Cooperative Banks.

Measures proposed to promote employment during 1988-89

20.5 The Government is making all possible efforts to increase the pace of development and labour absorption in the economy. the problem is, however, unmanageable without the support of the private sector. The following measures were announced in the Budget 1988-89 which will enhance employment opportunities :

- (i) A four-year income tax holiday for key industries and those based on domestic raw materials. The tax holiday includes exemption from custom duties on the import of machinery;
- (ii) In the case of less developed areas, tax holiday will extend to 8 years. For a period of 8 years, the output of such industries will be exempted from payment of sales tax ;
- (iii) A complete removal of sanctioning procedures for industries, except those units which have a capital cost of more than Rs. 70 crores ;
- (iv) The Federal Ministry of Industries has been provided a special infrastructure budget to arrange the necessary service of the industrial estates ;
- (v) The incentives and removal of sanctioning procedures in the industrial sector would provide employment within the industries. However, they would provide much more employment indirectly through the increase in the economic activity throughout the country. This increase in economic activity would result from industrialization ;

- (vi) The promotion of small industries is an important part of the ten-point employment strategy. To encourage small industries, the provincial corporations are being provided Rs. 100 crores ;
- (vii) For the rehabilitation of power loom industries, Small Business Finance Corporation and the Banks have been provided Rs. 25 crores during 1988-89 ;
- (viii) To encourage the establishment of agro-based industries in the rural areas, Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) and the Nationalised Banks have set apart Rs. 1200 crores ;
- (ix) Three specific employment generation programmes :
 - (a) A special employment fund has been established with an initial allocation of Rs. 50 crores. This fund will be utilised for various schemes designed to provide employment and better training. Specifically a scheme is being initiated to provide technical training to about one lac unemployed youth in industrial units;
 - (b) Small Business Finance Corporation (SBFC) has been provided Rs. 40 crores to increase the number of loans in self-employment projects ; and
 - (c) Youth Investment Promotion Society (YIPS) would be provided Rs. 24 crores for the self-employment of educated youth.
- (x) Special arrangements are being made for employment of Doctors and Engineers in Government service.

20.6 A National Manpower Commission has been constituted for suggesting fundamental changes for increasing employment generation and for the development of efficient productive manpower in the country. The Commission is expected to submit its report before the next Budget.

Review of 1987-88

20.7 An allocation of Rs. 210.14 million was made for the Manpower Sector during the year of which Rs. 142 million was for federal projects, which constituted an increase of 79 percent over the previous year. The programmes for skill development constituted 87 percent of the total. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 20.1.

20.8 The higher allocation during the year was mainly due to increase in allocation for the National Vocational Training Project (NVTP), Phase-II for which Rs. 122 million was provided. Part of the civil works of the NVTP Phase-I which could not be completed in 1986-87 remained in progress during the year.

20.9 The thrust of the development schemes continued to be on skill development under which the NVTP, Phase-I and Phase-II are being implemented. Major portion of the allocation, *i.e.*, Rs. 127 million (including Rs. 102.4 million in foreign currency) was made for these two projects.

A review of the projects is given in the following paragraphs.

National Vocational Training Project, Phase-II

20.10 Under this project, 36 Vocational Training Centres are being constituted, 31 in sub-urban areas and 5 Women's vocational Training Centres at Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta and Islamabad. The training capacity of the 36 TTCs is about 18,000 trainees on double shift basis. The project is being assisted by CIDA, EEC, FRG and UNDP, while IDA is providing loan for the project.

20.11 Sites for 29 TTCs have been visited by the Site Review Committee of the National training Bureau (NTB). Out of the sites visited and approved by the NTB, possession has been taken of the sites at Okara, Vehari, Muzaffargarh, Toba Tek Singh, Jaranwala, Mian Channu, Attock, Shikarpur, Hangu, Quetta, Nushki, Mastung, Gawadar and Dera Murad Jamali. Tenders have been invited for Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) to be constructed at Okara, Vehari, Muzaffargarh, Hangu, Karak and Dera Murad Jamali. In addition, layout plans have been prepared for the VTCs at Toba Tek Singh, Jaranwala, Rahimyar Khan, Shikarpur, Charsadda and Islamabad. Equipment lists for the existing centres which are to be equipped under this project have been sent to the ILO, Geneva.

Technical Training Centre, Larkana

20.12 Under this scheme, a Technical training Centre is being constructed at Larkana. Civil works are in progress, provision of equipment for 5 trades, *i.e.*, Tractor Mechanic, Electrician, Radio and TV Mechanic,

Turner, Plumber and Pipe Fitter will be undertaken after the completion of the civil works. This centre will impart training to 192 trainees per annum.

Human Resource Development

20.13 The project 'Human Resource Development and Strengthening of Data Base' has been prepared to collect the required manpower data through surveys by improving the level of market information system and expansion and development of capability in the manpower planning field. The project is financed by the Dutch Government.

Strengthening of National Institute of Labour Administration and Training

20.14 An allocation of Rs. 2 million was made for this project during the year, all of which was spent.

20.15 It aims at providing training to about 1,000 workers' and employers' representatives both from the public as well as private sector. However, training could be provided to only 111 participants upto March, 1988 which indicates an achievement of 11 per cent only.

NIRC Building

20.16 An amount of Rs. 4 million was allocated for this scheme in 1987-88, which was later dropped. However, a supplementary grant of Rs. 2.18 million was given later. Plot for the building has been purchased.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES 1987-88

Punjab

20.17 An allocation of Rs. 47.37 million was made for the Manpower Sector out of which Rs. 37.3 million was for the skill development programmes. Under the skill development programmes, work on 14 schemes continued which included Technical Training Centres at Mianwali, dipalpur, Kasur, Sargodha, Sahiwal, Multan, Mughalpura, Pindi Gheb, Bhawalnager, Gujar Khan, Phase-II, TTC for Women at Lahore and Electronic Institute in Lahore, advisory services at the headquarter at Lahore, additional facilities at

Government Vocational Institutes (GVIs), Sahiwal and Faisalabad and establishment of TTC at Pattoki and Dehi Mazdoor Centre at Sarai-e-Sidhu.

20.18 Under the employment services programme, work on existing schemes including construction of employment exchange buildings at Sheikhpura, Okara and Bukkar continued.

20.19 In sub-sector of safety and security, the following 4 schemes were taken up to provide safe and secure environment to the mine workers by providing training in various disciplines :—

- (i) Training Centre for Mine Supervisors and Mining Technicians, Choa Saidan Shah.
- (ii) Training Mine Supervisors and Mine technicians, Choa Saidan Shah.
- (iii) Mine Survey Institute, Makarwal.
- (iv) Mine Rescue and Safety Sub-Station.

20.20 Approximately 160 mine supervisors and mine technicians will be trained in these institutes. The number will be later on increased to 400.

20.21 During 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 30.307 million was made for Manpower and Training development schemes. With the implementation of these schemes, the seating capacity of the training centres will be increased to 4,966.

Sind

20.22 An allocation of Rs. 4.77 million was provided for 7 ongoing schemes and 2 new schemes in this sector during 1987-88. The building of the TTC, Thatta has been completed, machinery, equipment and other things have been procured and the staff has been recruited. The centre is expected to start functioning soon. The building for the TTC for Women at Karachi has been completed and its possession taken over by the Labour Department. 7 Youth Vocational Training Centres have been set up at Tando Allahyar, Hala, Digri, Matli, Sajawal, Tharoshah and Kandkot. The scheme is funded by the Federal Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs. On completion, these centres will have a training capacity of 405 persons in different trades.

N.W.F.P.

20.23 A sum of Rs. 8 million was provided for construction of two Technical Training Centres at Bannu and Mansehra during 1987-88. The construction work on the building of TTC, Bannu has been completed and it is expected that the centre will start functioning during the year. The construction of the building of TTC, Mansehra is in progress. 70 per cent of the civil works has been completed.

Baluchistan

20.24 An allocation of Rs. 10 million was made in the Labour and manpower Sector during 1987-88. These programmes include extension of existing TCC at Quetta, establishment of TTC for Women at Quetta, Establishment of TTC at Sibbi, Turbat, modernisation of TTC at Hub and improvement of safety station at Sinjdih.

20.25 The TTC at Sibbi is almost complete and is expected to start shortly. It will have a training capacity of 60 trainees. The building of the TTC at Turbat with a training capacity of 60 students has been completed. The building for the TTC for Women at Quetta is complete. The work on extension of existing TTC at Quetta will continue. New workshops have been completed and efforts are being made for procurement of machinery for the newly created trades. The TTC at Hub Chowki became functional and 200 trainees were trained in different trades.

Development Programmes 1988-89

20.26 An allocation of Rs. 257.26 million has been made for the Manpower Sector in the federal and provincial or PSDPs which represents an increase of 36 per cent over the allocation in the previous year. The programme/agency-wise allocations are given in Table 20.2. the thrust of the development schemes continues to be on skill development, which will consume about 85 percent of the allocation. The federal share in the total

allocation is about 77 percent, mainly because of large allocation of NVTP, Phase-II :—

Table 20.2

Programme-wise and Agency-wise allocation 1988-89

(Million Rs.)						
Agency	Skill Development	Employment Services	Safety and Security	Industrial Relations	Research and Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Federal	178.27	3.15	7.10	3.15	7.89	199.56
Punjab	17.77	0.78	4.56	2.06	—	25.17
Sind	7.18	—	—	—	1.27	8.45
N.W.F.P.	11.09	—	—	—	—	11.09
Baluchistan.	9.28	—	3.71	—	—	12.99
Total	223.575	3.42	15.35	5.21	9.16	257.26

FEDERAL PROGRAMMES 1988-89**National Vocational training Project, Phase-I**

20.27 The remaining work on the TTCs at Karachi, Kotri, and Sukkur are expected to be completed during the current financial year, for which an allocation of Rs. 3.15 million has been made.

National Vocational Training Project, Phase-II

20.28 Sites for 22 Centres have been selected and tenders for others have been invited. Rs. 170.78 million has been provided for purchase of land, construction of buildings and procurement.

Other programmes include TTC, Larkana (Rs. 4.33 million), Social Security Pension Scheme (Rs. 4.59 million) Building for NIRC (Rs. 3.15 million), and Strengthening of NILAT (Rs. 2.496 million). TTC, Larkana is expected to be completed during 1988-89.

20.29 Work on field surveys, data collection, labour marketing analysis, manpower development, and staff training and development will be continued with Dutch assistance under the project "Development and Utilization of Human Resources—Strengthening of Data Base". A number of studies and surveys will be undertaken with ILO/UNDP assistance in order to formulate an employment strategy for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Perspective Plan.

20.30 It is proposed to equip the National Institute of Labour Administration and Training with audio-visual and training equipment with the assistance of UNDP/ILO. 70 per cent of the work on the building of National Industrial Relations Commission will be completed.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES 1988-89

Punjab

20.31 A sum of Rs. 25.17 million has been allocated of which about 70 per cent is for skill development. The programme consists of works on 23 ongoing and 9 new schemes, of which 16 are expected to be completed in the year.

Sind

20.32 A sum of Rs. 8.45 million has been allocated. The programme includes completion of remaining work on the seventh Youth Vocational Centre, TTCs at Dadu and Liaqatabad and a study on Influx Population and Rate of Employment.

N.W.F.P.

20.33 A sum of Rs. 11.09 million has been provided for the Skill Development Programme. The establishment of TTC at Bannu and Mansehra will be completed. Work on the establishment of TTC at Kohat will be started. The target for completion for the year is 40 per cent.

Baluchistan - An allocation of Rs. 12.99 million has been made. The TFCs at Sibi, Turbat, Quetta and Hub, Chowki will be completed. Other programmes include strengthening of Inspectorate of Mines, Balancing and Modernisation of Central Mines Rescue and Safety Stations and Communication System for Mines Rescue Services in Baluchistan.

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PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

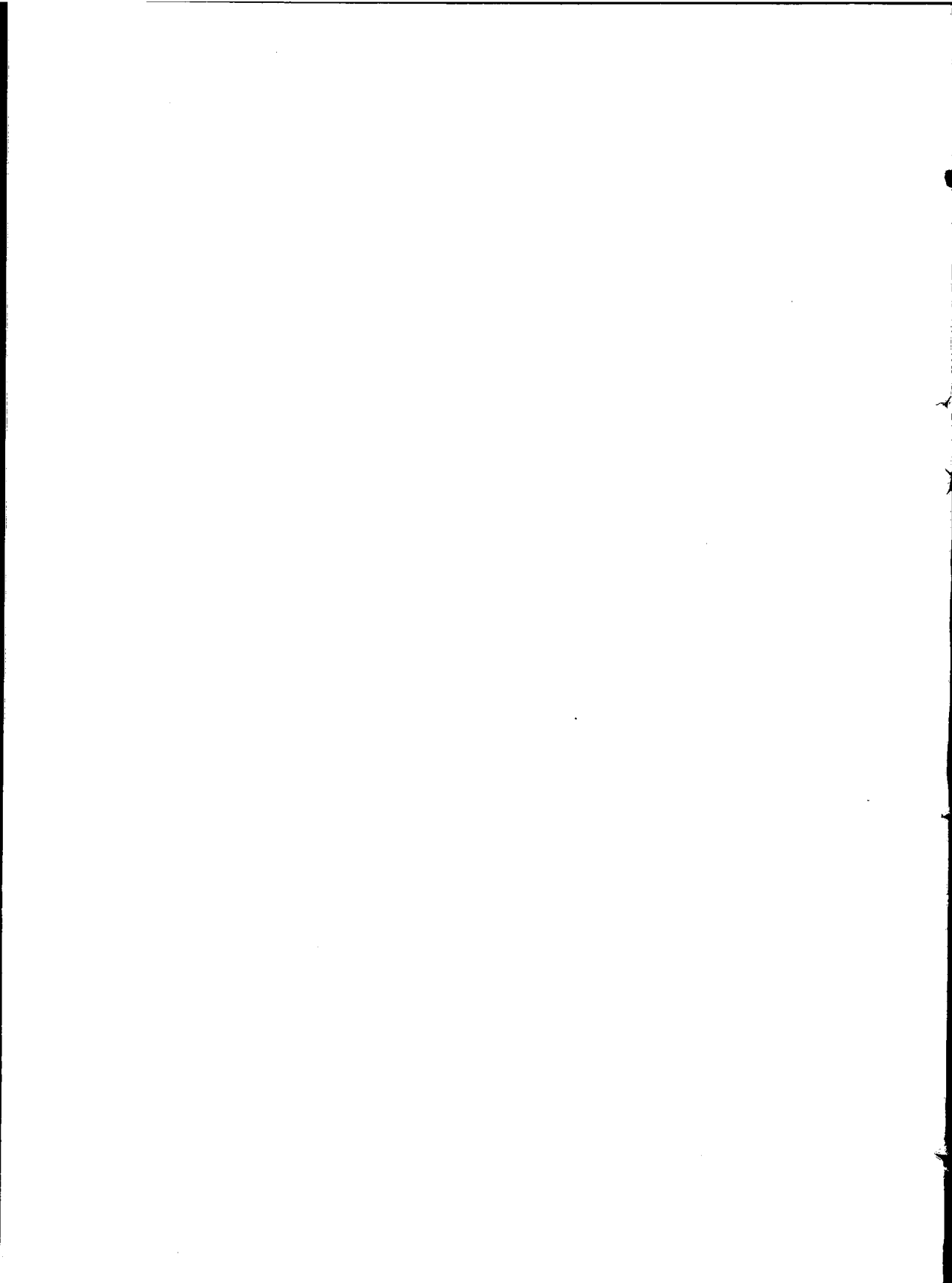
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AGENCY-WISE AND PROGRAMME-WISE ALLOCATION/UTILIZATION 1987-88

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	(R. in Million)																	
		Federal			Punjab			Sind			NWFP			Baluchistan			Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
		ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	
		129.00	131.6	37.30	23.97	1.05	1.11	8.00	11.05	7.00	7.00	7.00	182.35	174.69					
1.	Skill Development																		
2.	Employment and Services																		
3.	Safety & Security	2.00	2.00	5.92	3.61	2.20	2.93			3.00	3.00	3.00	13.12	11.54					
4.	Industrial Relation	2.00	2.18	0.83	1.65	0.70													
5.	Research & Others	9.00				0.57							9.570						
	Total:	142.00	135.74	47.37	30.31	4.77	4.14	8.00	11.05	10.00	10.00	10.00	212.14	191.24					



CHAPTER 21

SOCIAL WELFARE & SPECIAL EDUCATION

REVIEW OF 1987-88

Financial and Physical Implementation

The financial implementation during 1987-88 is expected at Rs. 177.75 million (Federal agencies Rs. 114.05 million and provinces Rs. 63.67 million) against the allocation of Rs. 197.14 million (Federal agencies Rs. 132.43 million provinces Rs. 64.71 million).

21.2 The principal physical targets which were achieved at the federal level include establishment, expansion and strengthening of 46 institutions in the public sector and provision of assistance to 100 institutions in the private sector. These 146 institutions were able to organise 289 social service centres (public sector 89 centres and private sector 200 centres).

21.3 At provincial level a number of new projects for special education were launched for implementation, while on-going social welfare programme was consolidated and strengthened. In Punjab, 7 new institutions for special education and rehabilitation and 14 on-going institutions for social welfare services were developed. The Government of Sind initiated special education and rehabilitation services in 4 institutions and strengthened the programme of 4 on-going projects of social welfare services. The Government of NWFP expanded the programme of 4 Special School-cum-rehabilitation institutions for four categories of the disabled and consolidated the on-going programme in 2 social welfare institutions. The construction work pertaining to special education complex for four categories of the disabled of Quetta were completed. The National and Provincial Councils of Social Welfare provided grants-in-aid to 215 voluntary welfare agencies for standardisation and expansion of their services. The number of beneficiaries of special education and social rehabilitation services increased from 10,000 in 1986-87 to 15,000 in 1987-88. Details of physical targets/achievements and the number of beneficiaries appear at Statistical Appendix Tables 20.1 and 20.2.

PROGRAMME FOR 1988-89

21.4 During 1988-89, the first year of the Seventh Plan, top priority will be given to the on-going projects for completion with the exception of a few federal on-going schemes of special education which will go beyond the Seventh Plan due to cost over runs. Most of the on-going projects pertaining to sub-sectors of social welfare, staff welfare and voluntary welfare services will be completed during 1988-89.

21.5 The Federal Ministry of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare during 1988-89 will initiate policy reforms for (i) establishment of an independent and autonomous National Trust for the Disabled to initiate, execute and manage all the special education, vocational training and social rehabilitation programme (ii) re-organisation, rationalization and streamlining of social welfare and zakat organisation at the federal, provincial and local levels to readjust the zakat and ushr funds for social welfare services and (iii) unified control, monitoring and steering of the programmes of the NGOs to avoid the problems of overlapping, duplication and sub-standard organisation and delivery of social services.

Financial Allocation

21.6 The Annual Plan provides Rs. 336.18 million in the public sector for special education and social welfare services, of which Rs. 276.28 million is for federal programme and Rs. 59.90 million for provincial programmes. The allocation for 1988-89 is 89 per cent more than the revised estimates of Rs. 177.75 million (federal—Rs. 114.05 million and provinces—Rs. 63.70 million). The allocation for the federal programme has increased by 142 per cent and overall allocation to the provinces decreased by 6% as compared to the revised estimates of 1987-88. The sub-sector of special education and rehabilitation services, which has been accorded high priority, is allocated Rs. 269.07 million (Federal—238.41, Punjab—14.07, Sind—8.64, NWFP—5.58 and Baluchistan 2.37). The allocation for Social Welfare, Staff Welfare and Voluntary Social Work Programme is Rs. 31.03 million. Sub-sector and Agency-wise details of allocations and expenditures are given in Statistical Appendix Table 21.3.

PHYSICAL TARGETS

Special Education and Social Welfare Services

21.7 The programme aims at development of institutional facilities of special education, vocational training as well as building a broad programme of rehabilitative services to enhance economic and social functioning of the disabled. The main physical targets include commencement of construction of buildings of special education institutions at Islamabad and purchase of land to construct similar buildings for special education schools at district/divisional level and provincial headquarters. These institutions will provide services for four categories of the handicapped *viz.* blind, physically disabled, mentally retarded and deaf/mute. Some of the institutions will be used for demonstration so that voluntary welfare agencies could undertake similar programmes on a large scale through mobilisation of community resources as well as assistance from Zakat Organisations.

Social Welfare Services

21.8 Six types of social welfare institutions are proposed to be developed and expanded during 1988-89 *i.e.*, child welfare centres, medical social work units in hospitals, socio-economic centres for women, day care centre for senior citizens, multipurpose community development projects and in-service training courses for social welfare personnel employed in public and private agencies. The key physical targets comprise initiation of construction work for Salai Marakaz, one each at Rawalpindi & Islamabad.

Promotion of Voluntary Social Work

21.9 The National and Provincial Councils of Social Welfare will provide financial, technical and equipment assistance to 500 voluntary social welfare agencies for promotion and standardization of their organization and services. The National Council will also undertake steps to regulate the content, scope and direction of voluntary social welfare programmes.

Staff Welfare Services

21.10 The Staff Welfare Organisation (Establishment Division) will complete construction of 8 multi-purpose staff welfare centre buildings and

will establish 5 new institutions for welfare of Federal Government Employees stationed at Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Provincial Headquarters, and the Northern Areas.

Agency and sub-sector-wise details of physical targets for 1988-89 are given in Statistical Appendix Table 20.1.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Name of the Sector: Social Welfare

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector/Item	Achievement 1186-87	Estimated Achievement 1987-88	Targets 1988-89	% increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1988-89 over 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT					
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:				
	(a) Institutions	7	39	43	+ 10
	(b) Service Centres	21	54	54	-
2.	Social Welfare Services:				
	(a) Institutions	6	7	7	-
	(b) Service Centres	25	35	50	+ 42
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/ Agencies:				
	(a) Institutions	100	100	150	+ 50
	(b) Service Centres	200	200	220	+ 10
	Total (Federal) (a) Institutions:	113	146	200	+ 37
	(b) Service Centres:	246	289	324	+ 12
II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT					
Punjab					
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:				
	(a) Institutions	6	7	9	+ 28
	(b) Service Centres	18	21	30	+ 42
2.	Social Welfare Services:				
	(a) Institutions	20	14	17	+ 21
	(b) Service Centres	100	110	120	+ 9
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/ Agencies:				
	(a) Institutions	55	60	100	+ 66
	(b) Service Centres	75	80	150	+ 87
	Total (Punjab) (a) Institutions:	81	81	126	+ 55
	(b) Service Centres:	193	211	300	+ 42

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sind					
1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:					
(a) Institutions		3	4	5	+ 25
(b) Service Centres		9	12	15	+ 25
2. Social Welfare Services:					
(a) Institutions		6	4	5	+ 25
(b) Service Centres		20	9	12	+ 33
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/ Agencies:					
(a) Institutions		30	30	50	+ 66
(b) Service Centres		60	60	100	+ 66
Total (Sind) (a) Institutions:		39	38	60	+ 57
(b) Service Centres:		89	81	127	+ 56

N.W.F.P.

1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:					
(a) Institutions		3	4	3	- 25
(b) Service Centres		9	15	18	+ 20
2. Social Welfare Services:					
(a) Institutions		3	2	3	+ 50
(b) Service Centres		14	8	12	+ 50
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/ Agencies:					
(a) Institutions		20	20	30	+ 50
(b) Service Centres		40	40	60	+ 50
Total (NWFP) (a) Institutions:		26	26	38	+ 46
(b) Service Centres:		63	63	90	+ 42

1	2	3	4	5	6
Baluchistan					
1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:					
(a) Institutions		—	—	3	—
(b) Service Centres		—	—	5	—
2. Social Welfare Services:					
(a) Institutions		—	1	3	+ 200
(b) Services Centres		—	5	7	+ 40
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/ Agencies:					
(a) Institutions		8	5	10	+ 100
(b) Service Centres		—	15	20	+ 33
Total (Baluchistan) (a) Institutions:					
		—	6	16	+ 166
(b) Service Centres:					
			20	32	+ 60
Total (Provinces) (a) Institutions:					
		146	151	240	+ 58
(b) Service Centres:					
		345	375	549	+ 46
Grand Total (a) Institutions:					
		259	297	440	+ 48
(b) Service Centres					
		591	664	873	+ 31

SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED

(Annual No. of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	Province/Regions	1983-84			1984-85			1985-86			1986-87			1987-88			1988-89		
		Govt.	NGOs	Total	Govt.	NGOs	Total	Govt.	NGOs	Total	Govt.	NGOs	Total	Govt.	NGOs	Total	Govt.	NGOs	Total
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Punjab including Federal Capital Territory	300	2700	3000	400	2700	3100	1000	3000	4000	1500	3500	5000	2500	5000	7500	4000	5500	9500
2.	Sind	150	2850	3000	150	2850	3000	200	3200	3400	300	3600	3900	500	4000	4500	1500	4500	6000
3.	N.W.F.P.	300	100	400	300	100	400	300	100	400	500	200	700	1600	100	1700	2300	700	3000
4.	Baluchistan	150	50	200	150	50	200	150	50	200	300	100	400	350	550	1300	550	950	1500
	Total:	900	5700	6600	1000	5700	6700	1650	6350	8000	2600	7400	10000	4950	10050	15000	8350	11650	20000

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

Name of the Sector: Social Welfare

(Rs. in Million)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Expenditure during			Allocation 1988-89	% increase (+) decrease (-) Allocation in 1988-89 over 1987-88
		1986-88 actual	Allocation	1987-88 (R.E.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT						
A.	Special Education and Social Welfare Division	35.195	102.420	83.012	254.194	+ 206
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services (Directorate General of Special Education)	24.851	85.790	85.039	238.417	+ 180
2.	Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Wing)	3.719	10.630	18.973	8.678	- 54
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (National Council of Social Welfare)	6.625	6.000	6.000	7.099	+ 18
B.	Establishment Division					
4.	Staff Welfare Services (Staff Welfare Organisation)	25.000	30.010	31.041	22.086	- 28
Total (Federal Agencies) :		60.195	132.430	114.053	276.280	+ 142
II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT						
Punjab						
1.	Special Education & Rehabilitation Service (Special Education Directorate)	12.050	10.050	14.983	14.067	- 6
2.	Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Directorate)	15.400	24.420	15.498	6.053	- 60
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services (Board))	3.000	3.300	3.300	-	-
Total (Punjab) :		30.450	37.770	33.781	20.120	- 40
Sind						
1.	Special Education & Rehabilitation Service (Special Education Directorate)	4.820	6.000	6.666	8.640	+ 29
2.	Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Directorate)	4.060	5.470	3.849	9.921	+ 157
3.	Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services Council)	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.606	+ 102
Total (Sind) :		9.180	11.770	10.815	19.167	+ 77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NWFP						
1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Service (Special Education Directorate)	4.820	6.000	7.174	5.580	- 23	
2. Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Directorate)	4.060	5.470	7.428	9.429	+ 27	
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services Council)	0.300	0.300	1.100	1.141	+ 4	
Total (NWFP):	9.180	11.770	15.702	16.150	+ 3	
Baluchistan						
1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Service (Special Education Directorate)	-	-	-	2.375	-	
2. Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Directorate)	-	1.400	1.400	1.995	+ 42	
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare (Social Services Council)	-	2.000	2.000	0.095	- 95	
Total (Baluchistan):		3.400	3.400	4.465	+ 31	
Total (Provinces):	48.810	64.710	63.698	59.902	- 6	
Grand Total:	109.005	197.140	177.751	336.182	+ 89	

CHAPTER 22**RURAL DEVELOPMENT****Review of 1987-88.**

A sum of Rs. 25.683 billion was allocated on an overall basis during 1987-88 for the development of rural areas. This represents the sub-total of the allocations for rural development made under various link sectors including the productive, social and infrastructure sectors. At the end of the financial year 1987-88, it is estimated that 86% of the amount was utilized (Statistical Appendix Table. 22.1) This utilization was largely through public sector agencies. The allocation for the Rural Development Line Departments namely Federal Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development, Islamabad Capital Territory, Special Areas & Provincial Line Local Government & Rural Development Departments was only Rs.2.6 billion, out of which Rs.2.1 billion was utilized which comes to 79% utilization as given in Statistical Appendix Table 22.2 The physical targets and achievements for the year 1987-88, are given in Statistical Appendix Table 22.3.

Programme for 1988-89.

22.2 The public sector development programme to be implemented in the rural areas during 1988-89 adds upto about Rs. 18.97 billion. This constitutes about 31% of the total PSDP 1988-89. The rural development strategy of the past which was largely production and input-based, is now being balanced by providing better infrastructure and services required by the rural communities, The 1988-89 PSDP has attempted both through normal outlays as well as through the other sectoral programmes, to give high acceleration to development of social sectors and infrastructure in the rural areas.

22.3 The rural development programme envisages:—

- a. 100% increase in the opening of primary/mosque schools;
- b. Health facilities cover to 36% of population,
- c. Construction of 1,700 kms. of rural roads,
- d. Provision of electricity to 1718 additional villages,

- e. Provision of potable water to about 4.7 million additional population,
- f. Provision of sanitation services and facilities to 2.6 million additional population; and
- g. Protection from waterlogging and salinity to more than 0.90 million acre land.

22.4 In keeping with the 7th Plan priorities, increasing attention will be paid to the uplift of rural areas in 1988-89. The share of the rural areas in the development targets is given in Table - I attached.

22.5 A sum of Rs. 2.08 billion has been provided for Federal and Provincial Local Government and Rural Development Departments. This amount is in addition to the funds that will be spent through other sectors like agriculture, water resources, education, health, transport and communication etc.

22.6 The agency-wise breakdown of allocations for 1988-89 is given in Table 22.1.

Table 22.1

Federal & Provincial wise allocation 1988-89

(Rs. million)

Agency	1988-89 (PSDP)
(i) Federal Agencies, Ministry of LGRD, ICT and Special Areas)	263.25
(ii) Punjab	1261.68
(iii) Sind	364.07
(iv) NWFP	130.38
(v) Baluchistan	62.00
Total:—	2081.39

Federal Programme

22.7 Out of the Federal allocation of Rs. 263.25 million in 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 93.07 million has been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for ongoing projects of rural Development. Two main projects, namely the "Asian Development Bank Assisted Farm-to-Market Roads" project (phase-I) and the "Development of Model villages" have been allocated Rs. 80.06 million and Rs. 10.29 million respectively. During 1988-89, ADB Farm-to-Market Roads project (phase-II) will also be negotiated with the Asian Development Bank which will cover an additional 19 districts in all the provinces. The US-AID Road Resource Management Project, Sind in total will cover all the 13 district councils in Sind Province. A token amount of Rs. 9.88 million is allocated for four Rural Development schemes in the Islamabad Capital Territory. An allocation of Rs. 160.30 million has been made for Federal Agencies and Special Areas *i.e.* AJK, FANA, & FATA for minor rural development schemes as given in Table 22.2.

People's Development Programme for Devolution of Power to the People

22.8 The poor people cannot rise above the level of subsistence unless they are empowered to make use of the opportunities to overcome the problems facing them. The People's Development Programme for the devolution of power to the people has been announced which would act as a catalyst for establishing a social and economic structure to deal with the local development problems, unemployment, under employment and exodus to city slums. The People's Development Programme is designed to :

- (i) provide a platform to the community to undertake systematic discussion of felt needs and community requirements.
- (ii) help set up village organizations where not existing and revitalizing existing ones for carrying out self help undertakings that have been identified by the local community and the villagers themselves;
- (iii) help the village organizations to mobilize and harness the economic, physical and social potentialities of the village communities;
- (iv) train local people in a range of organizational and technical skills for managing the implementation of community projects; to raise

civic consciousness in the community through a planned communication network system;

- (v) promote greater participation of women and youth in activities for the development of their own village communities.

22.9 In the Federal budget for 1988-89 a special provision of Rs. 2000 million has been made for this programme in order to involve the people at grassroot level in the formulation and implementation of local development schemes through local councils and village organisations. Procedures and guidelines are being developed for implementation of the People's Development Programme. All villages and poor urban communities will be eligible to participate and receive financial support of the Government.

Table 22.2
Federal, Agencies wise allocation for 1988-89

(Rs. million)

Sl. No. Federal Agencies	1988-89 (PSDP)
(i) Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	9.88
(ii) Federal Administered Northern Area (FANA)	73.44
(iii) Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK)	79.13
(iv) Federal Administered Tribal Area (FATA)	7.73
(v) Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development (LG&RD)	93.07
Total:—	263.25

Provincial Programmes

Punjab

22.10 An allocation of Rs. 1261.68 million has been made to be spent through the Local Government & Rural Development Department on miscellaneous schemes of rural development. Out of this a major amount of Rs. 917.40 million is earmarked for the construction of Farm-to-Market Roads in the Province. The other important projects, along with their comparative financial allocations during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are shown in Table 22.3.

Table 22.3

Schemes wise allocation of Punjab Province for 1987-88 & 1988-89

(Rs. million)

Sl. No. Name of Scheme/Sub-Sector	1987-88 PSDP	1988-89 PSDP
(i) Farm to market Roads	1002.10	917.40
(ii) Focal Points Programme	50.00	18.90
(iii) Matching Grants	148.90	—
(iv) Special Directives	10.00	2.00
(v) Small Village Level Schemes	32.00	—
(vi) Model Villages	8.65	—
(vii) Special Development Programme for Local Development	—	323.35
Total:	1251.65	1261.68

22.11 During 1988-89, the allocation for rural development in Punjab is slightly higher than in 1987—88. Matching grants, small village level schemes and Model Village schemes were deleted from the Provincial development programme because of the existence of similar programmes sponsored by the Federal Government.

22.12 The Focal Points Programme was launched in Punjab in 1982 to check rural-urban migration. An amount of Rs. 18.90 million has been provided for this programme so that by the end of the year, 128 Focal Points are completed in Punjab province.

Sind

22.13 Rs. 364.07 million are provided to the LGRD Department during 1988-89 against Rs. 478.01 million provided in 1987-88. Comparative picture of sub-allocations for various programmes in 1987-88 and 1988-89 ADP is given in Table 22.4.

Table 22.4

Schemes wise allocation of Sind Province for 1987-88 & 1988-89

(Rs. in million)

Sl. No. Sub-Sector	Allocation for 1987-88 PSDP	Allocation for 1988-89 PSDP
(i) Sind Arid Zone Development Authority	50.00	38.95
(ii) Farm to Market Roads	405.00	301.94
(iii) Grant-in-Aid to Rural Local Bodies and Matching Grant.	23.01	23.65
Total:—	478.01	364.07

22.14. A block allocation of Rs. 38.95 million is allocated in 1988-89 for implementing the ongoing work of Sind Arid Zone Development Authority (SAZDA). In addition, a sizeable allocation of Rs. 165 million is also provided for various development activities of Sind Arid Zone Development Authority by the Federal Government under Special Development Programme through Federal PSDP 1988-89.

22.15 A total amount of Rs. 301.94 million for Farm-to-Market Roads Programme has been provided which comprises of Rs. 291.47 million for ongoing schemes and Rs. 10.00 million for new schemes. Rs. 2.53 million has been earmarked as provincial components for Asian Development Bank's Farm-to-Market Roads Programme (Phase-I) under which 9 rural roads have been selected by the Province of Sind. Against 587 ongoing schemes, it is expected that 363 schemes will be completed during 1988-89.

22.16 The Government of Sind is providing development grants every year to the Local Bodies to help them undertake development schemes of local nature. For 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 23.65 million is provided as grant-in-aid of which Rs. 11.83 million is for Union Councils and the remaining Rs. 11.82 million for matching grants to the District Councils for their schemes, the balance to be borne by them from their own budget.

N.W.F.P.

22.17 The Provincial LGRD Department has been allocated Rs. 130.38 million in PSDP 1988-89. A comparative picture for sub-allocations during 1987-88 & 1988-89 for various programmes/schemes of rural development is shown in Table 22.5.

Table 22.5

Schemes wise allocation of NWFP Province for 1987-88 & 1988-89

		(Rs. million)	
Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation 1987-88 PSDP	Allocation 1988-89 PSDP
(i)	District Councils: Programme of matching grants for rural roads.	20.00	15.69
(ii)	Union Councils programme for minor works.	39.55	65.50
(iii)	Miscellaneous Works in Kala Dhaka & Kalash Valley areas.	4.45	4.77
(iv)	Rural Roads under the Rural Works Programme.	35.00	35.315
(v)	MPAs rural roads programme	63.00	—
(vi)	Safe Water Supply Schemes	17.00	—
(vii)	Strengthening of LGRD Department.	1.00	1.00
(viii)	World Food Programme transportation charges.	—	1.00
(xi)	Farm-to-Market Road implementation Cell	—	8.00
Total:		180.00	130.38

22.18. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 130.38 million, Rs. 51.00 million has been allocated for the construction of roads under the District Councils and Rural Works Programmes. The programme of matching grants for rural roads by District Councils aims at providing an element of local

participation and self-help efforts forth-coming from the local community. Projects qualifying for assistance include construction of katcha/pacca roads. The Government contribution is upto 50% of the project cost. An amount of Rs. 40.08 million has been provided in 1988-89.

22.19 An amount of Rs. 65.50 million has been earmarked for Union Councils under the supervision of the Provincial LGRD Department. Schemes qualifying for assistance include construction of katcha, pucca roads, brick-soling, street pavement and construction of drains etc.

Baluchistan

22.20 A sum of Rs. 62.00 million has been provided in 1988-89 to the Provincial LGRD Department. Sub-allocations are given in Table 22.6.

Table 22.6

Schemes wise allocation of Baluchistan Province for 1988-89

		(Rs. in million)
Sub-Sector		Allocation for 1988-89
(i)	Grant to Local Councils (Rural)	55.00
(ii)	Rural Development Academy	7.00
Total:—		62.00

Grant to Local Councils

22.21 The execution of most of the local level schemes in Baluchistan is through the elected Councillors. As such, an amount of Rs. 55.00 million has been allocated as a grant-in-aid to the Local Councils.

Rural Development Academy

22.22 Rural Development Academy, Quetta is conducting research and training for officers of the Local Government and Rural Development

Department, elected Councillors and Staff members of other nation-building departments involved in development activities in rural areas. A sum of Rs. 7.00 million has been allocated for this project in 1988-89.

Rural Development Through Self-help in Baluchistan.

22.23 A rural Development Project entitled "Rural Development through Self-help" has been in operation since 1984 in a limited number of Union Councils of Baluchistan with the assistance and collaboration of Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit, Non Government Organization of the Federal Republic of Germany. The main target of this programme is the utilization and promotion of self-help potential of the local communities and the provision of technical support to the Provincial Local Government and Rural Development Department for this and other rural development projects. The cost estimate is DM 7.65 million, equivalent to about Rs. 75.00 million, upto the end of 1988 and is being met in the form of a grant from the Government of the Federal German Republic.

22.24 The project aims at ensuring fast delivery of services to different "self-help" rural groups and community organizations in the villages in order to solve their felt and identified problems in relation to the special conditions of their respective communities.

Agha Khan Rural Support Programme in Northern Areas.

22.25 The main focus of this development programme in the Northern Areas is on income generating activities. It is a well-conceived programme of rural development with a closely knit network of multi-sectoral activities. The total funding of the programme in the first four years, to the extent of Rs. 127.00 million (\$8.3 million), has been provided by the Agha Khan Foundation assisted by other donor agencies including the CIDA, the Government of Netherlands, USAID and the Ford Foundation.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Rs. in Million)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Exp. during 1986-87	Allocation for 1987-88	R.E. 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. PRODUCTION SECTOR					
	Agriculture	1659	2185	1696	1967.80
	Fertilizer Subsidy	1562	1600	1617	1401.873
	Water	428	5130	2320	3856.62
2. SOCIAL SECTOR & INFRASTRUCTURE					
	Rural Edu.	1180	1972	1560	1995.6
	Rural Elec.	4800	4180	4650	1388
	Rural Health	1159	1799	1490	1357
	Rural Water supply and sanitation	1092	1643	1330	1590
	Rural Roads	1786	1949	1860	912
	Multipurpose Rural Dev. Prog.	257	574	100	—
	Seven Marla Scheme	—	750	670	425
	T&T Services in Rural Areas	300	390	—	—
	Women's Welfare Prog. in Rural Areas	80	90	140	—
	Special Areas Dev. Programme	780	800	1300	—
	Special Development Programme for Local Dev., Edu. and Housing.	1250	1050	1500	—
	Other Rural Dev. Programmes	—	1720	2051	2081.39
	Peoples Development Programme	—	—	—	2000.00
		16333	25832	22284	18975.28

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in Million)

Sl. No.	1987-88 Allocation	1987-88 Utilization	1988-89 Allocation
2	3	4	5
a. FEDERAL			
Federal Ministry of LGRD	243.514	137.728	93.07
ICT	28.616	8.135	9.88
AJK	91.030	78.650	70.43
NA	132.500	110.500	73.44
EATA	14.860	12.050	7.73
Sub-Total (a):	510.550	347.063	263.25
b. PROVINCIAL			
Punjab	1251.65	933.30	1261.68
Sind	478.01	471.42	364.07
NWFP	180.00	154.00	130.98
Baluchistan	182.482	145.60	62.00
Sub-Total (b):	2092.142	1704.32	1818.73
Grand Total (a & b):	2602.692	2051.383	2081.983

PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

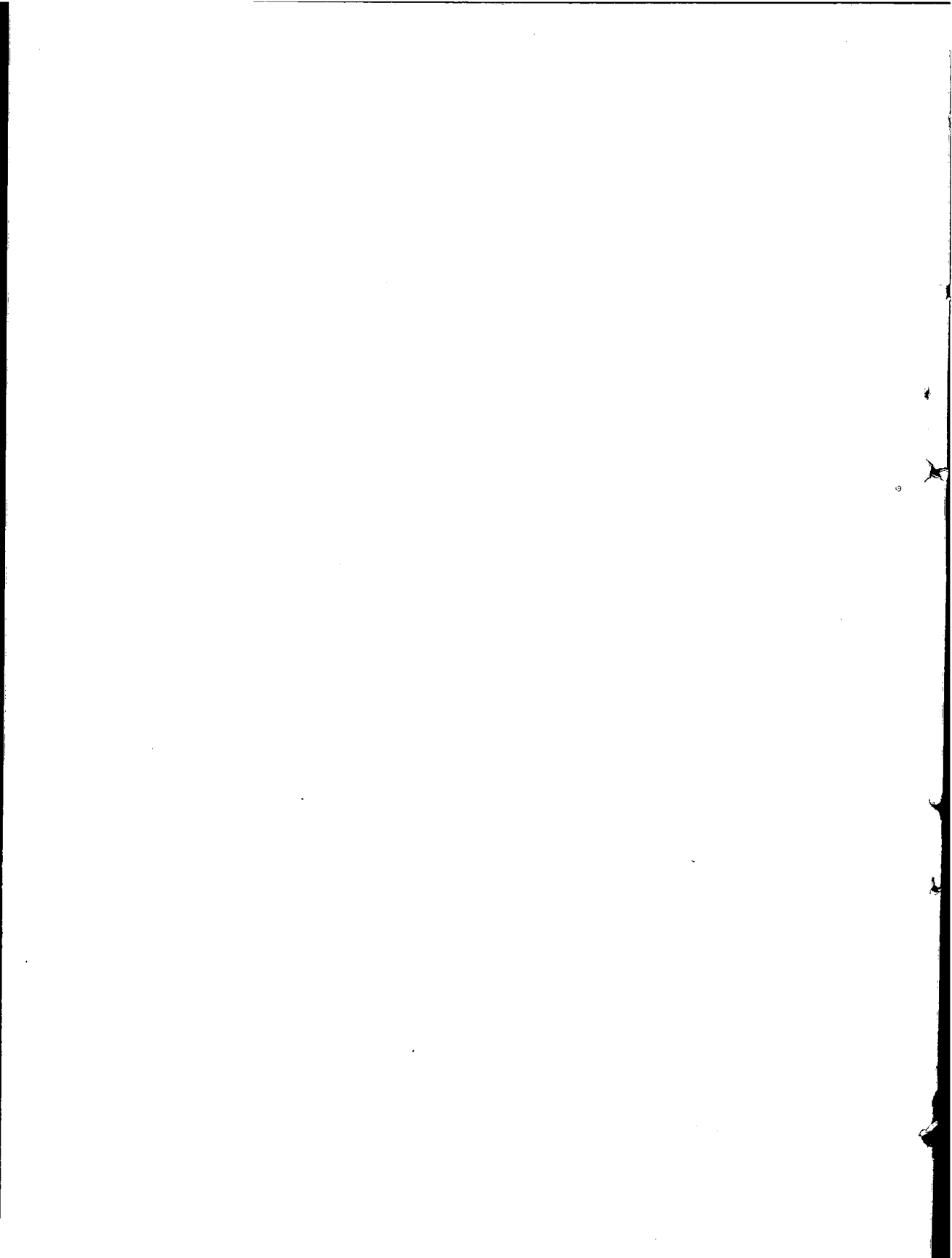
(in million)

Sector: Rural Development

Sl. No.	Sector	Units	Achievement 1987-88	Target in 1988-89	7th Plan Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. PRODUCTION PROGRAMME					
(Agriculture Input)					
(i)	Fertilizer Off-take	000 Nutrient Tonnes	1720	2041	2500
(ii)	Improved Seed Distribution	000 Tonnes	100	120	150
(iii)	Tractors	Nos.	20000	24000	30000
(iv)	Area Protected	M.A.	0.583	0.570	0.8
(v)	Furrowwell	Nos.	944	640	—
(vi)	Water Availability	M.A.F.	112.22	114.76	125.12
(vii)	New surface Drain	MCF	426	500	1390
B. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE					
(i)	Village Electrification	Nos.	2441	1718	10336
(ii)	Farm-to-Market Road	KM	4499	1700	8580
(iii)	Rural Water supply	Add. pop. to be served (million)	3.50	4.700	30.46
(iv)	Rural Sanitation	—do—	0.80	2.600	16.40
(v)	Rural Health Programme:				
a.	BHUs	Nos.	352	504	1943
b.	RHCs	Nos.	30	45	133

RURAL SHARE IN BENEFITS OF DEVELOPMENT

	1982-83	1987-88	1988-89
1. EDUCATION			
(a) Urban literacy rate	42.6	49.4	50.0
Rural literacy rate	15.0	21.5	22.5
% of rural in total	46.0	50.7	51.0
(b) Urban primary enrolment (Million)	2.7	3.1	3.4
Rural primary enrolment (Million)	4.3	6.2	6.8
% of rural in total	61.4	66.6	66.6
2. HEALTH			
(a) Doctors in urban areas (Nos)	18,800	28,000	30,400
Doctors in rural areas (Nos)	1,200	8,000	9,100
% of rural in total	6.0	22.0	23.0
(c) Rural health centres (Nos)	298	492	537
Basic health units	1693	3,496	4060
3. ELECTRICITY			
Number of villages electrified (according to census 1981)	N.A.	16,525	18,243
% of total villages electrified		32.5	37.3
Rural electricity consumption as a % of total	N. A.	10.0	11.0
4. RURAL ROADS			
Total rural roads (Km)	46,000	60,957	62,657
Increase in law of farm-to-market roads	5000	14957	1700
5. Water and Sewerage			
(a) Number of rural people served with potable water (Million)	13.7	28.6	32.8
% of total rural population	22	40	45.0
(b) Number of rural people served with sewerage facilities (Million)	2.5	7.1	10.26
% of total rural population	4	10	14.0



CHAPTER—23

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Review of 1987—88

Financial

Total allocation for the year was Rs. 306.4 million including supplementary grants of Rs. 86.4 million for the manpower development programmes. Of this, Rs. 292.6 million was spent, giving a utilization of 96 per cent. About 65 per cent of this expenditure was on training of manpower. Details of sectoral allocations and utilization are given in Table 23.1.

Table 23.1

Sectoral Allocation & Utilization

Sector	Allocation	Utilization	Percentage
Education	215.80*	198.88	92
Industries & Power	69.35	75.21	108
Health	6.35	0.62	10
Water	10.26	9.39	92
Housing & Works	4.59	8.50	185
Total:—	306.35	292.60	96

*Including supplementary grants of Rs. 86.40 million.

23.2 During the year, another 231 participants (total 608) were sent abroad for higher studies under the human resources development programme. The Centre for Applied Molecular Biology (CAMB) at Lahore initiated a programme of research with John Hopkins University and Cold Spring Harbour Laboratory on restriction enzymes from local mangroves. Several enzymes were also isolated.

23.3 In water resources, four regional research centres of the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) started functioning (Islamabad, Bahawalpur, Quetta and Gilgit). The National Documentation Library and Information Network was established to serve as a data bank for

research material in water resources. PCRWR continued with the Irrigation Systems Management Research Project for assisting farmers in the management of irrigation water and conducted research on waterlogging and salinity. The headquarter building of Pakistan Council for Science and Technology has almost been completed. The Council continued its activities such as publication of research journals and dissemination of S&T information to the R&D organisations.

23.4 The mobile science caravan of the Pakistan Science Foundation continued the promotion and dissemination of scientific and technological information to the rural masses. A number of exhibitions were arranged. Pakistan Museum of Natural History acquired land from Capital Development Authority for its permanent building.

23.5 National Institute of Electronics completed computerised control and radiopaging systems for its clients. The integrated circuit design facility was made functional. A 2 M bit link was developed. National Institute of Power conducted short circuit testing of transformers. Silicon crystals were produced in the National Institute of Silicon Technology.

23.6 Pakistan Council of Appropriate Technology worked on vegetable dehydration technology. Four commercial units are now in operation and some of their products are being exported.

23.7 The Institute of Oceanography completed 20 in-houses projects. Two oceanography cruises, of substantial duration, were carried out on board S.V. Behr Paima and about 15 boat trips were made for collection of samples from coastal areas. Other activities included: collection and analysis of seaweeds; preparation of underwater films of the fauna and flora off Karachi Coast; and, study for sewage disposal in the sea. Pakistan Medical Research Council continued research on National Health Problems. National Health Research Centre, one of its kind in Asia, has been established at Sheikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore, to undertake clinical research. Research centres at various medical colleges were strengthened.

23.8 Council for Works and Housing Research undertook research studies on construction systems for low cost housing and appropriate construction materials.

23.9 PCSIR signed a research contract, worth US \$ 145,035 for "Studies on Physiological Evaluation of Palm Oil and Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil in Pakistan", with Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia.

PCSIR Laboratories, Lahore and University of Sherbrooke, Canada, developed a collaborative research programme on "Development and Production of Dyes on Semi-Commercial Scale". A package deal between Locus Enterprises, a private enterprise, and PCSIR, was signed for complete technology transfer for commercial production of sodium dichromate. The plant will have a production capacity of 6,000 tons per annum.

23.10 Scientific and Technological Development Corporation Limited (STEDEC) was established under PCSIR during 1987-88, with seed money of Rs. 20 million. Six patents have been granted to STEDEC while another 33 have been filed. The Council published 290 research papers in national and international journals. Three small solar water desalination plants were installed in Thar. The building of the Fuel Research Centre, Karachi was completed and equipment worth US \$ 3.50 million installed.

Programme for 1988-89

23.11 The Ministry of Science & Technology has been allocated a sum of Rs. 285.93 million which is 7 per cent less than the previous year. Of this, Rs. 205.20 million has been allocated for manpower development programmes. Organisation-wise details may be seen in Statistical Appendix Table 23.1.

(i) *Ministry of Science and Technology (Main).*—The Ministry will continue its manpower development programme and the remaining candidates (about 200) are expected to proceed abroad for Ph.D. studies during the year Statistical Appendix Table 23.II.

(ii) *National Institute of Electronics (NIE).*—A 34M bit fibre optics data link will be completed. NIE, CTC, Central Telecommunication Research Laboratories (CTRL) and Carrier Telephone Industries (CTI) will be connect through this link. NIE will enhance the capacity of its 250 line PABX and collaborate with National Radio and Telecommunication Corporation (NRTC) for production. Technical services will be improved through the purchase of a Computerized Numeric Control (CNC) drilling machine for Project circuit Boards (PCB) fabrication and, test equipment for the Quality Assurance Section. Cryptographic and cryptanalysis techniques (cipher systems) will be developed to provide secure communications. NIE will expand its building and establish clean room facilities for Integrated Circuits (IC) fabrication.

(iii) *Pakistan Council for Science and Technology (PCST).*—The Council's building will be completed and proposed staff acquired. Survey work

for launching the programme of the multidisciplinary Task Force for the development of Makran Coast would be initiated. These sectors (drinking water, health and income generating technologies) will be studied. The Council expects to complete atleast four feasibility studies of futuristic nature besides providing support to R&D organizations of the country.

(iv) *Pakistan Medical Research Council (PMRC)*.—PMRC will investigate the nature and pattern of diseases in the country. A research library will be established. The National Health Research Complex will conduct and coordinate multidisciplinary and multicentre clinical research on National Health Problems. It will promote Health Systems Research and conduct hospital and field based research to develop health information systems. PMRC headquarter building will be constructed in Islamabad.

(v) *National Institute of Power (NIP)*.—The Institute will complete the physical facilities required to carry out its R&D activities including acquisition of equipment. It will develop testing facilities for switchgear in the country. This work is presently being done abroad. NIP will continue the installation of microhydels on canal falls and development of a windmill for electric power generation.

(vi) *Pakistan Council for Appropriate Technology (PCAT)*.—PCAT will establish display/demonstration centres for appropriate technologies. A fast running power generating wind mill will be tested. Wind data will be collected and analysed. The performance of sprinkler irrigation systems installed at three demonstration sites will be evaluated. Eight micro hydel plants will be installed. The Council will be strengthened through the acquisition of equipment and staff and upgrading of workshops.

(vii) *National Institute of Oceanography (NIO)*.—Work will continue on NIO, Phase II to upgrade the facilities. NIO scientists will participate in cruises conducted by foreign research vessels. Under the Pak US Cooperative Programme in Oceanography of the Arabian Sea, NIO will carry out research on pollution monitoring and abatement and the affect of monsoons on fisheries potential. A range of oceanic conditions will be monitored. The programme will be in collaboration with US scientists. The Food Web Dynamics of Mangrove Project will investigate fisheries production and other coastal parameters. A National Oceanographic Commission will be established to give overall guidance to oceanographic research.

(viii) *Pakistan Science Foundation (PSF)*.—PSF will continue funding of R&D projects in universities. Construction of the building of the Pakistan Museum of National History will begin while the Science Foundation building will be completed to the extent of 50 per cent.

(ix) *Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR)*.—The four water resources research centres have entered their third year of research activities. Building for the centres will be constructed during 1988-89. Drainage and Reclamation Institute of Pakistan (DRIP) will continue its research on skimming wells and drainage. The duration of the Irrigation Research Project has been extended upto March 1990 by which time most of the research work will be completed. The building for the National Documentation, Library and Information Network (NADLIN) will be completed during the year.

(x) *National Centre for Technology Transfer (NCTT)*.—National Centre for Technology Transfer (NCTT) will prepare a document for transfer of technology in Pakistan, to serve as a guide. The existing infrastructure of NCTT will be expanded to meet the needs of modern technologies under the project, "NCTT Phase-II".

(xi) *National Institute of Silicon Technology (NIST)*.—National Institute of Silicon Technology will under take R&D work on "Evaluation and Initiation of Thick and Thin Film Solar Cells with Amorphous Silicon Route". The project, "Attenuation of Solar Radiation in Atmosphere and Application of Solar Mapping of Pakistan" will be initiated. The Institute will also continue its R&D activities to attain self reliance in the field of energy.

(xii) *Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR)*.—PCSIR will undertake R&D work on medicinal botanics. work on the modernisation of all laboratories and centres will be initiated. Two plants, including one to be renovated, for rural water supply through solar water desalination along the Makran Coast, will be installed. In Northern Areas, the project, "R&D and Pilot Plant Studies for Appropriate Mobile Processing and Bulk Packing Technologies" will be started. An Industrial Electronic Section will be established at PSTC, Karachi, to impart 3 year diploma courses. In addition, PCSIR will continue its research activities in areas such as energy, chemical patents, fuel, poultry feeds, multipurpose are beneficiation and

minerals. Work will begin in Quetta on the establishment of PCSIR laboratories and technical training centre. Twelve new chemicals and acids will be launched by SNEDEC in the market during 1988-89. Pilot production of dyes will also be started in collaboration with the University of Sherbrooke, Canada. Smokeless coal briquettes will be produced on pilot plant scale in collaboration with USAID and marketed. A number of research papers will be published in national and international journals.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

Name of the Sector: Science & Technology

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during			Allocation for 1988-89	% increase (+) decrease (-) Allocation in 1988-89 over 1987-88
		1986-87 (Actual)	Allocation 1987-88	1987-88 (R.E.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ministry of Science & Technology (Main)	109.13	200.27*	183.11	207.932	+ 14
2.	Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	54.80	34.71	34.71	29.185	- 16
3.	National Institute of Oceanography	10.00	7.76	7.77	7.888	+ 2
4.	National Institute of Power	3.05	5.29	5.29	2.366	- 55
5.	National Centre for Technology Transfer	3.45	3.88	3.88	0.788	- 80
6.	Pakistan Medical Research Council	7.28	6.35	0.62	7.099	+ 12
7.	Pakistan Council for Science & Technology	5.00	4.94	5.92	2.367	- 52
8.	Council for Works and Housing Research	4.02	4.59	8.50	2.960	- 36
9.	National Institute of Silicon Technology	9.29	0.38	0.38	0.394	+ 4
10.	Pakistan Science Foundation	9.50	10.59	9.85	7.888	- 25
11.	National Institute of Electronics	18.0	12.21	18.50	5.521	- 55
12.	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources	14.02	10.26	10.26	4.440	- 57
13.	Pakistan Council for Appropriate Technology	4.71	5.12	4.68	7.103	+ 39
Total :		252.25	306.35	293.47	285.931	-7

*Including supplementary grant of Rs. 86.353 million for the Manpower Development Programmes.

S.A. Table 23.2

S.A. Table 23.2

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS*

Name of the Sector: Science & Technology

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector/Item	Estimated Achievement during		Target for 1988-89	% Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1988-89 over 1987-88
		1986-87	1987-88		
	2	3	4	5	6
	Development of S&T Manpower in High Technology Fields.	377*	231*	223*	-3

Except for the above, it is not possible to give physical targets, in quantitative terms, for R&D related activities.

* No. of participants already sent/to be sent abroad for higher studies.

CHAPTER — 24.

SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMME

NORTHERN AREAS

Review of 1987-88

Financial

A sum of Rs. 500 million was allocated for financing the development programme of the Northern Areas during 1987-88. Due to financial stringencies about Rs. 417 million were released which were fully utilized. The sector-wise allocations and revised estimates are shown at Statistical Appendix Table 24.1. Sectors like power and transport and communications were over utilized whereas industries sector remained under utilized.

Physical

24.2 The sector-wise physical achievements during 1987-88 are given in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture

24.3 During 1987-88 main emphasis was on the production of fruits, potato seeds, plant protection services, poultry production, live-stock disease control, afforestation and regeneration. The following were the achievements:—

(i) Distribution of Fertilizer (bags)	35000
(ii) Production of potato seeds (kgs)	3172540
(iii) Production of fruit plants (Nos)	257000
(iv) Production of vegetable seeds (Kgs)	1581
(v) Plant protection sprays (Crop Hectares)	19021
(vi) Forest Plants raised (Nos.)	315000
(vii) No. of live-stock and poultry birds treated	587000

In addition to the above, afforestation work through direct sowing was carried out over 239 Hectares of natural forest. Three trout nurseries were also completed.

Industries

24.4 Mineral survey could not be conducted due to non-availability of trained manpower. Work on working-cum-training centre at Chilas is being undertaken.

Transport & Communications

24.5 In transport and communications sector, 58 Km truckable roads, 17 Km metalled roads, 207 Km jeepable Katcha road and 7 bridges were constructed besides improvement of 47 Km jeep roads.

Physical Planning and Housing

24.6 27 residential units, 19 non-residential units and 7 water supply schemes were completed in addition to major repair and improvement of 47 residential and 9 non-residential units.

Power

24.7 7 Power Houses were completed and electricity was provided to 37 villages.

Irrigation

24.8 Water channels with a total length of 11 Km were completed.

Education

24.9 In this sector, the buildings of 7 primary schools, 13 middle schools and of 2 high schools were completed.

Health

24.10 Building of one hospital, 9 dispensaries and seven residential units were completed. Work on TBA and immunization programme remained in progress.

Rural Development

24.11 Work on 153 small irrigation channels, 77 link roads, 39 culverts, 86 water tanks, 37 community buildings, 95 protective bunds, 16 water supply schemes and 11 cultural activities schemes was completed. In addition, construction work on 64 primary schools, 16 Basic Health Units, 160 Km link roads and 32 water supply schemes was completed.

PROGRAMME FOR 1988-89

Financial

24.12 A sum of Rs.426.52 million showing 2.4% increase over last year has been allocated for the execution of the development programme of the Northern Areas for the year 1988-89. Sectors like transport and communications and power will receive priority which together account for 52% of the total financial outlay for the Northern Areas. The sector-wise allocation alongwith per cent share are given below:

SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS FOR 1988-89

(Million Rs.)

S. No.	Name of Sector	Allocation	Percent Share
(i)	Agriculture	27.11	6.36
(ii)	Industries	1.90	0.45
(iii)	Transport & Communications	127.33	29.85
(iv)	Physical Planning & Housing	31.21	7.32
(v)	Power	93.38	21.89
(vi)	Water	12.73	2.98
(vii)	Education	38.20	8.96
(viii)	Health	21.22	4.98
(ix)	Rural Roads	73.44	17.22
Total:		426.52	100.00

Physical

Agriculture

24.13 During 1988-89 emphasis will be given to increase production of wheat, maize, fruits, potato seed, meat, milk, fish and timber. About 50,000 bags of fertilizer, 0.448 million Kgs of improved wheat seeds, 2.05 million Kgs of potato seeds and 0.235 million fruit plants, will be distributed amongst growers. Ground spray will be conducted over 14165 hectares of crop area and over 0.276 million fruits plants. 45,000 improved breed of scavenging chicks will be produced for distribution in the rural areas. Arrangements will be made to provide veterinary coverage to 80% livestock and for poultry diseases. 200 improved breed of cows will be imported besides artificial insemination covering 25% villages. Afforestation work will be carried out on 445 hectares in natural forest. 0.546 million forest plants will be raised in forest nurseries and one hatchery will be established to increase fish production in nullahs and rivers.

Industries

24.14 Mineral survey will be conducted and work on the establishment of wood working centre will be under taken.

Transport and Communications

24.15 Construction work of 47 Km truckable roads, 69 Km metalled roads, 199 Km jeep roads, 6 suspension bridges and improvement of 87 Km jeep roads will be completed.

Physical Planning and Housing

24.16 Construction work will be completed on 57 residential and 18 non-residential buildings. Eleven water supply schemes will be completed.

Power

24.17 Construction work on 9 power houses, 173 Km transmission lines and 15 Km power channels will be completed. About 41 villages will be electrified.

Irrigation

24.18 70 Km long irrigation channels and 2 lift irrigation schemes will be completed.

Education

24.19 Work on buildings of 8 primary schools, 18 middle schools 10 high schools, 2 colleges and 1 hostel will be completed.

Health

24.20 23 new First Aid Posts will start functioning. Work on 7 residential units, 3 dispensaries and one hospital will be completed in addition to major repairs/renovation work on two hospitals and 27 dispensaries.

Rural Development

24.21 About 461 schemes will be completed including construction for water supply to 23 villages, 175 irrigation channels, 79 link roads and pony tracks, 68 protective bunds, 35 small bridges, 33 community buildings and 42 water tanks. In addition, work on 64 new primary schools, 16 Basic Health Units, 32 water supply schemes and 160 Kms roads will be completed.

AZAD KASHMIR**REVIEW OF 1987-88****Financial**

24.22 A sum of Rs. 1000 million were allocated for financing the development schemes of Azad Kashmir during 1987-88. But due to financial constraints Rs. 864 million were released including Rs. 52 million IDA credit. The amount released, was fully utilized. Sectors like power and transport and communications were given priority. The sector-wise allocations and revised estimates for 1987-88 are shown in Statistical Appendix Table 24.2.

Physical

24.23 The physical progress achieved in various sectors during 1987-88 is briefly stated in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture

24.24 In order to attain increased yield per unit of land the work of distribution of inputs was accelerated. Almost 10,500 tonnes of chemical fertilizers and 0.45 million kgs of improved seeds were distributed. Under the Hill Farming Project 0.181 million plants of different kinds were distributed to the farmers. During the first 3 years of the Hill Farming Project an areas of 4,492 hectares was covered by plantation, more than 30,000 apple plants were distributed and in addition 15 million plants were distributed to farmers for plantation. In order to save the land from erosion about 0.185 million cubic meter check dams were constructed. In the livestock sub-sector, veterinary coverage was provided to 60% of the live-stock population.

24.25 During the year about 8499 hectares of land was covered by raising new forest plants. About 12.5 million were obtained from new nurseries which were raised on 49 hectares of land. In the 3 districts of Azad Kashmir an area of 6,339 hectares was covered with fruit plants.

Water

24.26 In this sector the work continued on sinking 5 tubewells in Chamb area.

Power

24.27 In Leepa Valley one Hydel Power Station of 1000 KW was completed whereas work continued on the installation of 2000 KW hydel power station in Neelum Valley. 1270 Km transmission lines were completed and 620 transformers were erected. Almost 135 villages were provided with electricity during the year under review.

Transport & Communications

24.28 14 single lane roads were converted into double lane roads. About 45 miles of road was improved whereas metalling work of those Kacha roads which had a length upto five miles each were completed. Metalling and improvement of link roads of 100 miles remained in progress. Only one bridge at Kotli-Pallandari road was completed whereas of 12 bridges remained in progress.

PP & Housing

24.29 The water supply schemes at Bagh, Rawalakot and Thimbala were completed whereas the work on greater water supply scheme Muzaffarabad phase-II and at Uthmuqam, Mirpur and Kotli remained in progress. 4 rest houses were completed and 2 residential buildings for Ministers and High Court building at Muzaffarabad were completed.

Education

24.30 By the end of 1987-88, 95% participation rate for males and 78% for females upto primary level have been achieved. During the year more than 300 primary schools were provided with educational material/equipment. In addition, buildings of about 500 primary schools were completed by June, 1988. during the year 46 middle/high schools were provided with sports goods. About 88 middle schools were provided with additional land and facilities of industrial arts workshop. About 22 high schools were provided additional accommodation of 2 rooms whereas 35 high schools were provided with additional land.

24.31 About 5 degree colleges were affiliated with the University of Azad Kashmir. The staff of the colleges was increased keeping in view the increased participation rate at college level. Additional land has been purchased for the already established colleges to provide additional class rooms.

Health

24.32 during the year under review, 14 BHU and 18 First aid units were established. The Construction work at district headquarter hospital at Kotli was completed. In order to provide quick medical aid 11 ambulances were purchased for different hospital/medical dispensaries in A.K. The health education programme also continued and as many as 150 paramedical staff and 219 dais were trained.

Rural Development

24.33 The following were the achievements in the rural development sector:—

(i) Provision of clean water	5%
(ii) Roads (Kms)	478
(iii) Bridges (Nos.)	123
(iv) Establishment of schools (Nos)	847

PROGRAMME FOR 1988-89

Financial

24.34 A sum of Rs. 847.08 million has been allocated for financing the development programmes in Azad Kashmir for 1988-89. Sectors like transport and communications and power will receive priority and together account for 42% of the total financial out-lay. The sector-wise allocations alongwith per cent shares are given in Table 24.

Table 24

Sectoral Allocations for 1988-89

			(Rs. Million)
S. No.	Name of Sector	Allocation	% Share
(i)	Agriculture	133.66	15.78
(ii)	Industry	19.77	2.33
(iii)	Minerals	14.24	1.68
(iv)	Water	15.82	1.87
(v)	Power	166.08	19.61
(vi)	Transport & Communications	189.42	22.36
(vii)	PP & Housing	82.25	9.71
(viii)	Education	83.83	9.90
(ix)	Health	62.88	7.42
(x)	Rural Development	79.13	9.34
Total:		847.08	100.00

Physical

24.35 The physical programme envisaged for 1988-89 of various sectors is briefly discussed as below.

Agriculture

24.36 Focus will be on bringing maize area under the plough and to increase yield. forestry activities will also be accelerated. In brief the following targets are envisaged for 1988-89:—

Activities	Targets
Distribution of fertilizers (tonnes)	12,000
Distribution of improved seed (Kgs.)	5,50,000
Distribution of plants (Nos.)	2,85,000
Distribution of apples plants (Nos.)	70,000
Area under forest Nurseries (Hectare)	49
Plants to be produced (Nos.)	12,00,000
Area under fruits trees (Hectare)	749
Veterinary health coverage (%)	70
Development of pasture land (Hectares)	486

Industries

24.37 Efforts will be made to encourage private investment. Industrial plots have already been allotted to various industrialists. To cope with the demand, 2428 hectare of land which was acquired adjacent to Mirpur town will be developed. Work for setting up Small Industrial Estates at Muzaffarabad, Rawalakot and Kotli will be completed during 1988-89.

Water

24.38 Efforts will be made to complete the installation of 5 tubewells in Chamb area. Irrigation work in Kheri and Mandole areas will be started during the current year.

Power

24.39 Construction of hydel power station at Leepa Valley and at Kundal Shahi will be completed. About 1150 K.M. transmission lines and 550 transformers will be erected to provide new connections to as many as 32,000 consumers. Construction of two hydel power stations one at Betar and another at Khattae, will be started. In addition, work of hydel power station at Leepa phase-I will be initiated.

Transport and Communications

24.40 Following development work will be completed:—

(i) Conversion of single lane into double lane roads	10 miles
(ii) Metalling of single lane roads	60 miles
(iii) Un-mettaled roads	8 miles
(iv) Bridges	9

24.41 In addition the construction of 10 new bridges will be initiated whereas construction work of another 10 bridges will remain in progress.

PP & Housing

24.42 Most of on-going schemes will be completed and construction work of the following projects/schemes will remain in progress:—

- (i) Greater Water Supply Scheme at Muzaffarabad;
- (ii) Augmentation of Water Supply, Kotli;
- (iii) Water Supply Schemes at Fatehpur and Uthmuqam;
- (iv) Expansion of water supply and improvement of sewerage system at Mirpur;
- (v) Secretariat Complex Block 1 & 4;
- (vi) Prime Minister's Block at Kashmir House, Islamabad;
- (vii) Construction of Jail Building at Kotli;
- (viii) Construction of office buildings and 31 residential plots of 3 room each for police department at Muzaffarabad;
- (ix) Four residential bungalows for Ministers and Four 'A' type bungalows at Muzaffarabad;
- (x) Office Buildings for Revenue and Law Departments at Muzaffarabad, Kotli, Rawalakot and Mirpur; and
- (xi) Quaid-e-Azam Memorial at Muzaffarabad.

Education

24.43 It is envisaged to set-up 200 primary, 20 middle and 10 high schools in 1988-89. One additional teacher will be provided in 200 primary schools. B. Com classes will be added in two degree colleges. Additional class rooms will be added in high schools as well as in colleges. Improvement will be made by providing laboratory equipments and by carrying out repairs of existing buildings of colleges as well as schools.

Health

24.44 In 1988-89, it is envisaged to increase 200 beds in hospitals and one operation theatre will be completed in C.M.H. Muzaffarabad. The training programme of para-medical staff and health education programme will continue. As many as 86% children will be vaccinated.

Rural Development

24.45 Clean water will be provided to 100,000 rural population, 450 K.M. rural roads and 10 bridges will be constructed. About 250 buildings of primary schools will be completed with the assistance of UNICEF.

FATA

Review of 1987-88

Financial

24.46 A sum of Rs.650 million was allocated for financing the Development Programme, however Rs. 527 million were released which were fully utilized in implementing the programme. The sector-wise allocations and revised estimates are shown at Statistical Appendix Table 24.3. Transport and communications and education sectors were given priority.

Physical

Sector-wise physical progress achieved during 1987-88 is as follows:

Agriculture

24.48 The schemes included award of scholarships to B.Sc., M.Sc., Barani Agricultural and Veterinary students. A number of agricultural offices and residential buildings for the staff were completed during the year 1987-88. In all 12 schemes were completed whereas work remained in progress on other schemes.

Power

24.49 In this sector the achievements include provision of electricity to villages besides transformers and extension of low tension Lines. Provision of power to over 400 villages continued during the year 1987-88.

Transport and Communications

24.50 The programme relating to construction of 93.8 miles black topped roads, 85.8 miles single roads and improvement of 51.3 miles existing roads continued. Work on 20 bridges remained in progress.

Health and Nutrition

24.51 Award of scholarships to medical/paramedical students continued. About twenty Basic Health Units and Rural Health Centres were established. Residential accommodation for medical and para medical staff was provided.

Programme for 1988-89

24.52 A sum of Rs. 540.84 million has been allocated showing 2.6% increase over the amount (Rs. 527 million) utilized last year. Priority will be given to the transport and communications, by allocating 29% amount (Rs. 157.2 million) to this sector out of the total allocation.

Agriculture

24.53 The important physical targets for this sector are distribution of 110,000 fruit plants, transportation of 4085 tonnes of fertilizers, 845 hectares afforestation and 38 avenue miles of linear plantation.

Transport and Communications

24.54 The physical targets envisaged are as follows:—

(i) Black topped roads	(in miles)	=	110.80
(ii) Shingled roads	"	=	123.35
(iii) Improvements of roads	"	=	58.36
(iv) Bridges	(Nos.)	=	4

Education

24.55 The proposed allocation will cater for the establishment of 140 primary schools, construction of 67 additional class rooms for existing primary schools, upgradation of 30 primary schools to middle and 14 middle to high schools.

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (FATA-DC)

Review of 1987-88

24.56 A sum of Rs. 170 million was allocated to FATA-DC for the execution of development programme mainly relating to water, minerals, physical planning and housing and industry. However, Rs. 133.5 million were released due to paucity of funds. The water sector consumed the maximum amount estimated at Rs. 104.5 million. The sector-wise physical position is briefly stated below:

Water

24.57 Work on 24 schemes relating to under surface water and sinking and completion of test tubewells was nearly completed.

Physical Planning and Housing

24.58 As many as 9 on-going and 3 new schemes were included in this sector. All the on-going schemes were nearly completed. work on the rest continued during the year under review.

Programme for 1988-89

24.59 A sum of Rs. 94 million is allocated for financing development schemes in sectors like water, industries, minerals and physical planning and housing. The development programme primarily envisages the financing of on-going schemes.

NORTHERN AREAS

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Allocation during 1987-88	Revised Estimates 1977-88	Allocation for 1988-89	% increase/ (-) decrease in Allocation of 1988-89 over Revised Estimates
1.	Agriculture	31.50	31.50	27.11	(-) 13.9
2.	Industries & Minerals	5.00	0.50	1.90	280.0
3.	Water	7.60	7.60	12.73	67.5
4.	Power	98.39	111.00	93.38	(-) 15.9
5.	Transport & Communications	128.46	133.00	127.33	(-) 4.3
6.	Physical Planning and Housing	45.82	45.82	31.21	(-)31.9
7.	Education	34.44	34.44	38.20	10.9
8.	Health	16.29	16.29	21.22	30.3
9.	Rural Development	132.50	36.39	73.44	101.8
	Total:	500.00	416.54	426.52	2.4

AZAD KASHMIR

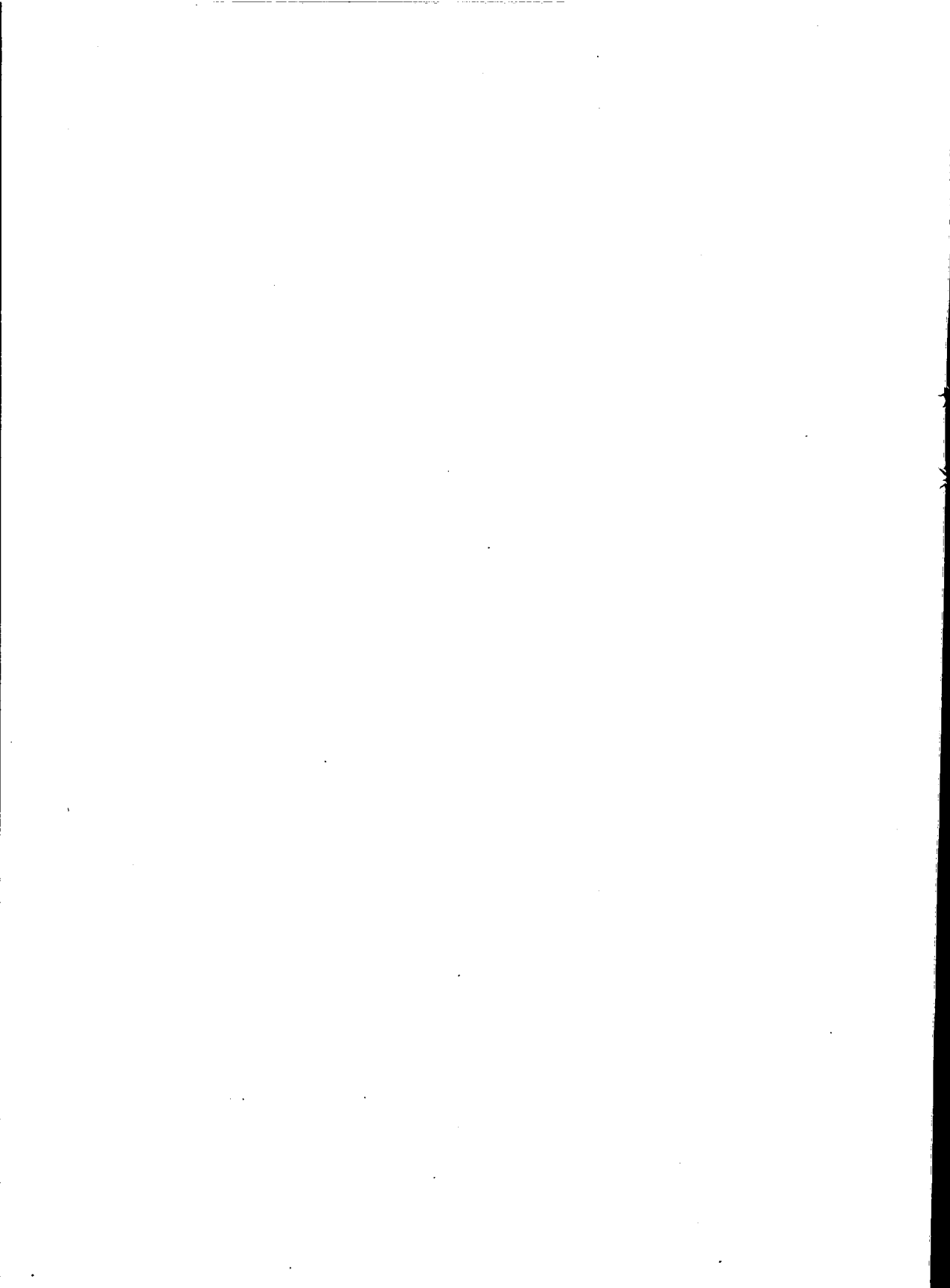
(Rs. Million)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Allocation during 1987-88	Revised Estimates 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89	% increase/ (-) decrease in Allocation of 1988-89 over Revised Estimates
1.	Agriculture	171.67	113.25	133.66	18.0
2.	Industries	29.17	16.18	19.77	22.19
3.	Minerals		6.46	14.24	120.4
4.	Water	250.73	14.41	15.82	9.8
5.	Power		192.17	166.08	(-) 13.6
6.	Transport & Communications	213.34	174.65	189.42	8.5
7.	Physical Planning & Housing	63.13	76.90	82.25	6.9
8.	Education	95.93	83.63	83.83	0.2
9.	Health	85.00	71.85	62.88	(-) 12.5
10.	Rural Development	91.03	114.50	79.13	(-) 30.9
	Total:	1000.00	864.00	847.08	2.0

FATA

(Rs. Million)

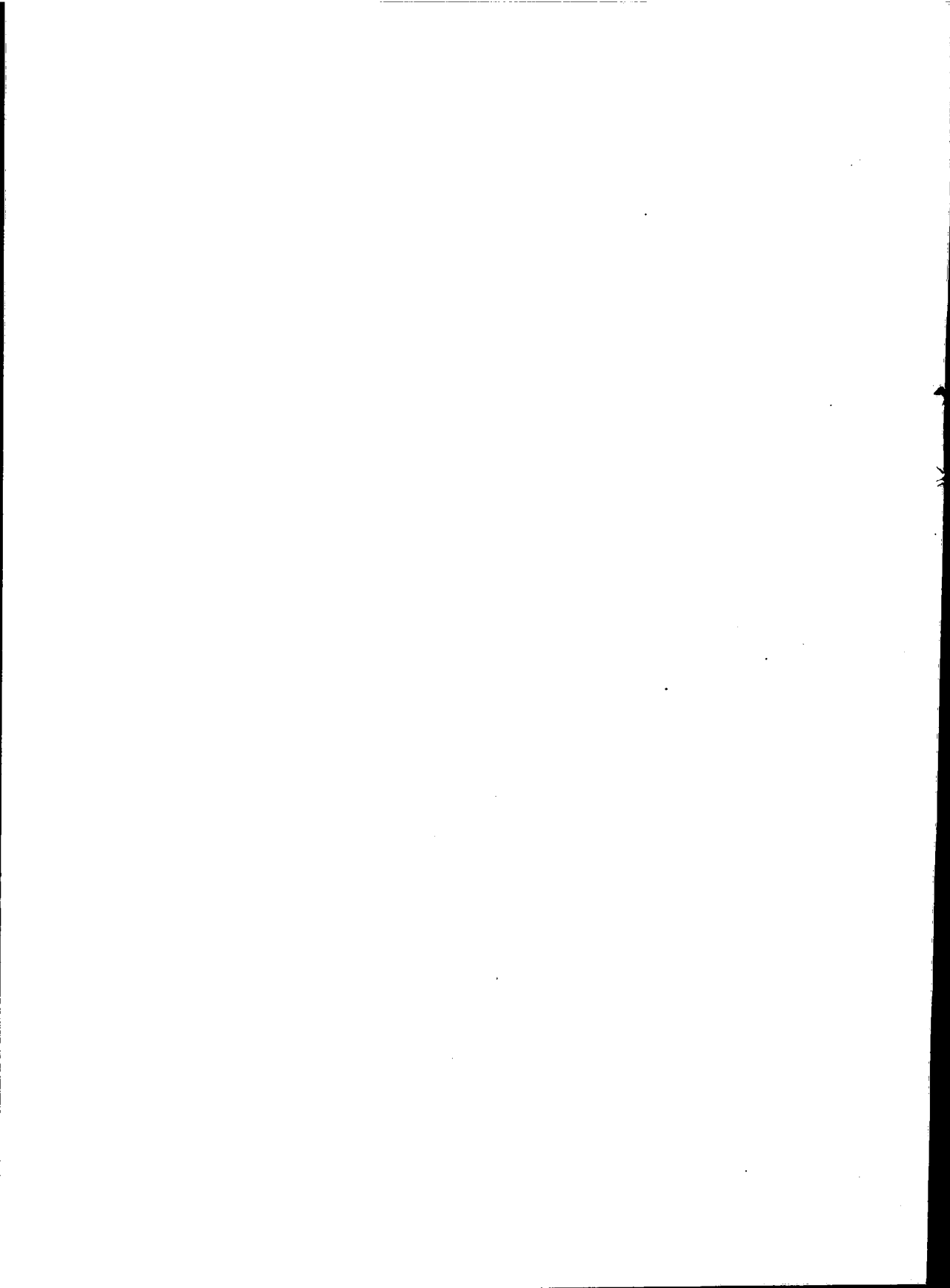
Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Allocation during 1987-88	Revised Estimates 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	% Increase in Allocation over R.E.
1.	Agriculture	43.22	34.84	33.08	5.1
2.	Power	79.30	68.02	87.29	28.3
3.	Transport and Communications	221.00	184.85	157.18	(-) 15.0
4.	Physical Planning & Housing	96.48	73.81	64.57	(-) 12.5
5.	Education	145.74	109.90	123.05	12.0
6.	Health	49.40	42.03	67.94	61.6
7.	Rural Development	14.86	12.64	7.73	(-) 38.8
8.	Research Statistics and Planning	—	1.08	—	—
Total:		650.00	527.17	540.84	2.6



Part IV

**SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME**

(435—436)



CHAPTER — 25

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

In order to bring the less developed regions of the country at par with the developed areas, Special Development Programme in Baluchistan, NWFP and in FATA/PATA was initiated in 1982-83. The scope of the programme was extended in 1985-86 to cover public services in Karachi and selected sub-sectors in the backward barani areas of Punjab. In 1988-89, the Azad Jammu & Kashmir region has also been placed among the beneficiaries of the Special Development Programme.

25.2 The basic strategy evolved for the Special Development Programme were:

- (i) Emphasis be laid on projects conferring quick economic and social benefits;
- (ii) Some investment in infrastructure particularly security related;
- (iii) Expenditure to be incurred on these programmes would be additional to the normal provincial or PSDP allocations; and
- (iv) The responsibility for implementation of the Special Development Programme would rest primarily with the Provincial Governments.

25.3 A major change has been brought with respect to foreign aid condition for the Seventh Plan Period *i.e.*, the condition of attracting 66% foreign aid has been waived. Furthermore, the scope of the Special Development Programme is extended to cover all essential provincial programmes which other-wise could not be included in the 7th Plan allocation to the provinces due to resource constraints.

25.4 Liberal financial support has been provided to the provinces through the Special Development Programme during 1988-89. A sum of Rs. 3627 million has been allocated against Rs. 1320 million utilized during 1987-88. The increase is about 174.8%. Briefly, the provincial programmes are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Review of 1987-88

Baluchistan

25.5 An allocation of Rs. 501 million including a local component of Rs. 167 million was made for the Special Development Programme of Baluchistan during 1987-88, against which estimated utilization is almost 100 per cent. The performance of the Baluchistan Special Development Programme was by and large satisfactory.

25.6 The achievements of the Special Development Programme in physical terms were:

(i) *Agriculture Extension and Adoptive Research*

Adaptive research farms were established. Trial research was started, and training centres were established and training was started.

(ii) *Baluchistan Minor Irrigation & Agri. Development*

Out of 17 schemes only 3 schemes were completed whereas work on the remaining 14 schemes was in progress.

(iii) *Small Irrigation Schemes (Kuwait Fund)*

24 small irrigation schemes were completed; 6 schemes were nearing completion (80% work completed) and 9 schemes were at different stages of implementation.

(iv) *Small Irrigation Schemes (Overseas Development Agency) (U.K.)*

3 schemes have been completed and 4 schemes were in progress.

(v) *Baluchistan Integrated Area Development*

14 water supply schemes were completed and one water supply scheme was nearing completion. 3527 children were immunized. Further, 3166 women were vaccinated, 4646 households were educated on Oral Rehydration Salts, (ORS) 42 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) trained and 74 Community Health Workers (CHWS) were trained.

(vi) *Quetta Sewerage and Sanitation Project*

Project design was almost completed and the pilot phase of low cost sanitation was nearing completion.

(vii) *Baluchistan Fisheries Harbour*

Work on water storage tanks, building, well and water supply was completed and workshop and slipway, power house & market hall was in different stages of completion.

(viii) *Rural Electrification (under Kuwait Fund)*

300 villages were electrified; electrification of 155 villages was nearing completion. Further, 800 tubewells were energized & 30 industrial connections and 10,500 domestic connections provided.

(ix) *Quetta Water Supply Project*

26 tubewells were installed, 23 Km (45%) pipeline was laid and 75% distribution network was completed.

1988-89

25.7 A sum of Rs. 855.80 million has been allocated for the Special Development Programme during 1988-89 which represents an increase of 70.8% over the previous year's allocation.

FATA

25.8 A sum of Rs. 105 million including Rs. 70 million as foreign project aid was allocated for financing the Special Development Programmes in FATA for 1988-89.

Allocation for 1988-89

25.9 A sum of Rs. 217.04 million has been earmarked for the Special Development Programme of FATA for 1988-89. It is hoped that in future the utilization rate would be much better due to elimination of foreign aid condition.

25.10 Under the Special Development Programme of FATA, low-cost schemes pertaining to irrigation, agriculture and communications sectors are being executed. In addition, the projects like Watershed Management, forest extension and Chitral Area Development are at different stages of implementation.

Sind Special Development Programme

Karachi Special Development Programme

25.11 Karachi, the commercial and large city of Pakistan has been experiencing continuous and heavy influx of people from all over the country in search of employment and other conveniences of civil life. This has put a severe pressure on the existing civic infrastructure and some of the basic services have been strained to the point of virtual collapse. It was beyond the provincial governments resources to cope with the civic problems created by the mass influx. It was, therefore, decided in 1983 to launch a Special Development Programme for Karachi to meet the most urgent needs of critical infrastructure which could not be adequately funded by the Provincial Government from their own resources.

Financial Review — 1987-88

25.12 A provision of Rs.327 million including Rs.109 million cash contribution by the Federal Government and Rs.218 million foreign assistance was made in the PSDP 1987-88 for Karachi Special Development Programme. The total allocated funds were utilized during the period.

Physical Achievements

Karachi Water Supply Board

25.13 Feasibility study and cost estimates for the scheme, Kinjhar Gujjo canal and stand by syphons have been completed by the consultants. The tender documents have been cleared by the World Bank. Implementation of projects entitled Rehabilitation and upgrading of Treatment plants I & II is in progress. The sewerage and waste water study is progressing according to schedule.

Karachi Development Authority

25.14 Implementation of the scheme Malir Flood Protection Bund and consultancy services for drainage inlets and bridges on Chakora Nalla is near completion. Work on other schemes relating to improvement of Regional Road Network, Traffic Engineering and Mass Transit Study remained under implementation during the period under review.

Karachi Municipal Corporation

25.15 Work on IDA assisted Karachi Abadis upgrading relating to Mustafabad Mini Project and ADB assisted Orangi and Baldia areas is in progress.

Karachi Transport Corporation

25.16 The Efficiency Improvement Project of Karachi Transport Corporation remained under implementation.

Allocations for 1988-89

25.17 Upto 1987-88, the Special Development Programme was restricted to Karachi and the funds provided were spent on the development of physical infrastructure etc. According to the new strategy, the other important projects of Sind province would also be funded through SDP. For 1988-89, Rs. 1170.9 million have been allocated which would be distributed among KSDP Phase-I & II, SAZDA, Special Security Development Programme and Karachi Abadis.

Punjab

25.18 Rs. 252 million were allocated for the Special Development Programme of Punjab during 1987-88 which were fully utilized. The major portion of funds was given to Small Dams Project.

1988-89

25.19 For 1988-89, Rs. 781.9 million have been earmarked for the Special Development Programme of Punjab which shows an increase of 210.3% over the previous year's allocation.

N.W.F.P.

25.20 Prior to 1988-89 development schemes of FATA/PATA used to be financed out of the allocation of S.D.P. To accelerate the development programmes in the province of N.W.F.P. Rs. 515.6 million has been provided in 1988-89 to N.W.F.P. to finance those schemes which can not be accommodate in the normal development programme of the province.

Azad Kashmir

25.21 Azad Kashmir has also been included in the mainstream of the Special Development Programme. The allocation made is Rs. 86.2 million which would be spent on the following projects:

(i) AJK refugees rehabilitation schemes	17.8
(ii) Urban development of Muzaffarabad (Phase-I)	20.4
(iii) Development of depressed valleys in Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)	32.0
(iv) Other misc: projects	16.0
Total:	86.2