بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85

ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK AND PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PLANNING COMMISSION, GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

Islamabad, June 1984

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

OVERALL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND PROSPECTS

The completion of Annual Plan for 1983-84 would mark the implementation of the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The main economic targets fixed for the plan, included 6.4 per cent growth in GDP, with agriculture and manufacturing sectors growing at 4.9 and 9.3 per cent respectively. The gross investment (including Rs. 8 billion for changes in stocks) amounting to Rs. 72.7 billion was conceived in line with the phasing and priorities envisaged in the Sixth Plan. The private investment was envisaged to rise at a much faster rate of 34.9 per cent compared to 12.6 per cent increase in the public investment. A major portion of public sector investment was earmarked to clear the backlog of unfinished projects and programmes of the Fifth Plan. The export growth of 15 per cent was to be combined with 10 per cent increase in imports. About 85.7 per cent of the total investment was contemplated to be financed out of national savings and the remaining 14.3 per cent through external resources. The overall monetary expansion was projected at 14 per cent to bring down the rate of monetary expansion to roughly half of the preceding year.

2. A preliminary evaluation of the major macro indicators is summarized below:

(a) GDP is expected to grow by 4.5 per cent as against the target of 6.4 per cent.

(b) In agriculture, a large negative growth is recorded after positive growth for seven years in succession mainly due to the shortfalls in wheat and cotton crops whose outputs are lower by 7 per cent and 38.8 per cent than the preceding year production respectively.

(c) Industrial output is expected to grow by 7.7 per cent against the targetted growth of 9.3 per cent. The main reason for this shortfall is the decline of value added in cotton ginning which resulted from the setback to the cotton crop. If the effect of cotton ginning is ignored, the industrial output is likely to achieve its target.

(d) Only a marginal shortfall is expected in the investment target. The Annual Plan for 1983-84 envisaged a total investment of Rs. 72.7 billion in nominal terms. It is now estimated that the total investment would be of the order of Rs. 70.6 billion, which is about 2.9 per cent less than the target. In real terms, the shortfall is about the same as in nominal terms because the reported price increase of investment goods in 1983-84 is in line with the Annual Plan projection.

(e) Although there is an almost 10.3 per cent shortfall in the private sector investment target, indications are that the confidence of the private investor continues to be restored. The estimated private investment in 1983-84 is 19.8 per cent higher over the preceding year. Although the investors' priority is still biased in favour of sectors like housing and transport, there are encouraging signs of private investment going in agriculture and industrial sectors at a respectable pace.

(f) Merchandise exports are likely to increase by 4.0 per cent which is below the Annual Plan target of 15 per cent. This reflects the adverse impact of serious shortfall in cotton combined with recession and decline in the demand for and prices of major primary commodities.

(g) The merchandise imports are likely to increase by 10.3 per cent, a rate lower than Annual Plan projections reflecting largely, the impact of exchange rate adjustment and softening of world prices.

(h) Following a sharp 30 per cent increase in remittances from abroad during 1982-83, a marked slow down in remittances has occurred. During the first nine months of the current fiscal year remittances are reported to be of about the same level as in the corresponding period of last year. It is, therefore, presumed that this trend would apply to the year as a whole and that no growth in this respect is anticipated against the plan projection of 18.8 per cent.

(i) In February 1984, the overall ceiling fixed for monetary expansion by the NCCC was at Rs. 15.5 billion. The actual position reported as on 26th April, 1984 was that an expansion of Rs. 11.26 billion had taken place against the above target. This means that actual expansion is about 72.6 per cent of the target. Since the draw-down of foreign exchange reserves is reported to be much lower than the ceiling, it is expected that the actual expansion both in monetary assets and domestic credit is likely to remain within the prescribed ceiling.

(j) During the first 10 months consumer price index rose by 6.4 per cent and wholesale price index by 7.9 per cent. It is hoped that the inflation rate for the year as a whole will remain below the two digit figure.

G.D.P. AND SECTORAL GROWTH

4. As reported in Para 2 (a) the Gross Domestic Product is expected to increase by about 4.5 per cent during the year under review as against the target of 6.4 per cent. The shortfall in the planned target has resulted mainly from :

(a) the adverse impact of major disaster in the cotton crop production ;

(b) serious decline in yield of wheat harvest affected by unfavourable weather conditions ;

(c) a small shortfall in industrial sector due mainly to the adverse impact of the large reduction in the production of

raw cotton which brought the output in ginning factories down by 38.8 per cent from the preceding year level;

(d) slower growth in sugar production than that projected in the Annual Plan.

5. The Annual Plan, 1983-84 had projected a growth rate of 4.9 per cent for the agriculture sector. This allowed for a modest increase in the case of cotton and wheat and reflected recovery in the output of rice and sugarcane. The outputs of sugarcane and rice were projected to increase by 4.6 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively. In view of the bumper wheat and cotton crops in 1982-83, increase during 1983-84 was kept at around 5.9 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively. The production target in agriculture also reflected the policy shifts of concentrating on the development of high value crops. Compared to the major crops growth target of 4.8 per cent, the minor crops were forecast to increase by 5.5 per cent.

6. Big shortfalls in wheat and cotton productions combined with some shortfall in rice and sugarcane production are expected to yield an 11.2 per cent decline in the growth for major crops after positive growth in succession for more than 7 years. Pest attack to cotton was extremely severe due to untimely heavy rains. In the case of wheat crop, prolonged drought affecting production in rain-fed areas, followed by unsuitable temperature conditions on the eve of harvesting season in the irrigated areas particularly in Punjab, are reported to have resulted in big losses in yield. Some damage to basmati rice crop has also been reported and overall rice production will be about 2.2 per cent lower than production in 1982-83 and 5.6 per cent less than the target. On the minor crops side, the targets in respect of onions and potatoes are not likely to be met. However, production of non-traditional oilseeds is expected to increase by 25 per cent.

7. The value added in the manufacturing sector is estimated to increase by 7.7 per cent against the targetted growth of 9.3 per cent. Output growth is shared by a large number of industries and is well dispersed over all the industries except sugar and cotton ginning.

Production of vegetable ghee, caustic soda, jute goods, PVC, polyester yarn and cement are likely to record substantial gains due to additional capacity. Better capacity utilization of Cotton Textile, Soda Ash, Steel Mill, Heavy Engineering and Automobiles industries is also expected to make significant contribution to the overall industrial growth.

8. Three main factors are responsible for the slower than anticipated growth in 1983-84. Firstly; the production of cotton cloth remained lower than projected target due mainly to demand constraints both in national and international markets characterised by quota restrictions. Secondly, value added in cotton ginning, with a substantial weight, declined significantly due to bad cotton crops. Thirdly, sugar output with a weight of 4.6 per cent increased at the rate of 4.5 per cent against the target of 18.3 per cent despite 6 per cent increase in sugarcane production. This reflects the combined effect of demand constraint and less than normal sucrose content of sugarcane due to abnormal weather conditions during the year. In addition, routine problems of individual nature such as less working days on account of Go-Slow Policy, emergency repairs, mechanical breakdown, load shedding, availability of raw material, demand constraints for electric meters and woollen and worsted cloth have been reported by different units.

9. Estimates of implementing major crops production and selected industrial production targets are given in Annexures I and II.

10. The Annual Plan for 1984-85, has been prepared after taking into consideration the difficulties encountered in implementing the 1983-84 Plan and the possibilities of growth in 1984-85 within the overall framework of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The growth strategy for the Annual Plan mainly relies on consolidation of the development process with a view to recapturing the pace of development attained during the Fifth Plan period and to recover the losses sustained, particularly due to the shortfalls in cotton and wheat crops productions. Gross Domestic product is, thus projected to grow at 8.5

per cent in real terms comprising a 10.2 per cent and 9.2 per cent increase in sectoral outputs of agriculture and manufacturing respectively. If the cotton effect is taken out, the GDP growth target in 1984-85 works out as 7.1 per cent comprising 6.2 per cent and 8.2 per cent in agriculture and manufacturing sectors respectively (Annexure I).

11. The overall GDP growth target together with that of agriculture may appear to be ambitious but, in fact both these reflect the depressed situation of the economy in 1983-84 and a reasonable assumption of its recovery during 1984-85. It may be mentioned that in the agriculture sector a negative growth rate of 4.6 per cent had been recorded in 1983-84 after achieving respectable positive growth rates for seven successive years. The 1984-85 target for agriculture is based on the assumption that both the cotton and wheat crops, which suffered severely during 1983-84, would recover back to a normal growth pattern as indicated by the major crop targets for 1984-85 compared with the actuals of 1982-83 in Annexure II.

12. Crop production targets for wheat, rice and cotton more or less repeat their respective 1983-84 targets as the wheat production target has been fixed at 13 million tons while the production of Rice and Cotton is projected to be slightly lower than the target fixed in the Annual Plan for 1983-84. In line with the Sixth Plan strategy for the development of agriculture, special attention will be given to the production of oil seeds, fruits and vegetables. Accordingly a target of 4.5 per cent increase has been set for the minor crops sub-sector as a whole, including 6 per cent increase in the output of onions and potatoes. To reduce dependence on the import of edible oil, a special oil seeds maximisation programme is being launched during the next year.

13. To attain the various targets in agriculture, steps are being taken (a) to safeguard against the recurrence of pest attack and similar phenomenon (b) for suitable arrangements for the supply of basic inputs such as fertilizers, irrigation water and improved seeds together with effective extension services and the supply of credit particularly to the small farmers.

14. Value added in the manufacturing sector is forecast to grow by 9.2 per cent. Assessment of the growth prospects in the large scale manufacturing sector has been made after taking into consideration the growth potential of the existing industrial capacity, the utilization of the capacity of various industrial units commissioned during 1983-84, units likely to come into operation in 1984-85 and possible improvements in production efficiency/productivity.

15. The output of items such as cotton ginning and pressing, cement, caustic soda, polyester yarn, jute goods, machinery and tractors manufactures, light commercial vehicles, PVC is projected to rise sharply reflecting better capacity utilization from new units which were commissioned during 1983-84 as well as others which are expected to come into operation during 1984-85. Other industries where production is scheduled to increase at a moderate pace as a result of better utilization of capacity and improvements in efficiency are: cotton textile, woollen yarn, vegetable ghee, automobiles, petroleum products, fertilizer, polyester, ceramic and glassware. Implementation of the above targets is expected to go a long way towards making the output structure of the Industrial Sector fairly broad based to bring about the desired change in the sector, as envisaged in the Sixth Plan industrial development strategy. The target for small industry sector is fixed at 10 per cent to conform with such indicators as (i) the increase in " other category " of commodity exports which largely comprise goods produced in the small industry sector and (ii) the construction-induced demand for bricks.

16. In the Mining Sector, the growth is mainly expected from the production of crude petroleum, natural gas, limestone, gypsum, silica sand. The crude petroleum and natural gas, which together account for about 68 per cent of the value added in the Mining Sector, are expected to make a large contribution of over 58 per cent to the sector's growth target.

17. In conclusion, recovery in agriculture during 1984-85 from the setbacks experienced in 1983-84 combined with the continuation

of healthy growth of industrial sector is expected to restore the balance in the growth of commodity producing sectors and the services sectors as the overall growth target of 8.5 per cent implies a 9.5 per cent growth in the commodity producing sectors and a 7.2 per cent for the services sectors. Taking into account the implementation of the Annual Plan 1983-84, the first year of the Sixth Plan, the projection of 8.5 per cent growth target for the second year of the Sixth Plan would mean an annual average of 6.4 per cent growth during the first two years of the Sixth Plan which would be just about the annual average rate of growth visualized for the Sixth Plan period as a whole. Provisional estimates of GDP growth and the targets by major economic sectors relating to 1983-84, as well as the targets for 1984-85 are contained in Annexure I. Actual achievements alongwith targets for major crops and selected industrial productions for 1983-84 as well as the targets for 1984-85 may be seen in Annexures II and III respectively.

INVESTMENT AND ITS FINANCING

18. The Annual Plan, 1983-84 envisaged a total investment of Rs 72.7 billion to raise the investment|GNP ratio from 15.5 per cent estimated at that time in 1982-83 to 15.9 per cent in 1983-84. Total investment comprised fixed investment of Rs. 64.7 billion (public sector investment of Rs. 38.4 billion and private investment (Rs. 26.3 billion) and the remaining Rs. 8 billion for changes in stock. In line with the Sixth Plan strategy, the target for public sector investment implied a 12.6 per cent, whereas private investment was projected to accelerate at about 35 per cent over the preceding year. About 86 per cent of total investment was planned to be financed through National Saving.

19. It is now estimated that the implementation is likely to fall short of the target by a small margin of 2.9 per cent entirely in the private sector. Realization of public sector fixed investment is more or less in line with the level suggested in the Annual Plan nominal terms. Against the target of 86 per cent, about 81 per cent of the total investment is estimated to have been financed out of our national

Savings. The shortfall in the national savings is mainly attributed to the merchandise exports which could not increase as anticipated alongwith nearly 18 per cent shortfall in the remittances from the plan target.

20. The Annual Plan 1984-85 envisages a gross investment target of Rs. 83.5 billion to yield an average investment|GNP ratio of 16.1 per cent compared to 15.6 per cent actually achieved during 1983-84 and the Sixth Plan average target of 17.8 per cent. The proposed investment, together with the estimated investment of Rs. 70.6 billion in the first year of the Plan, implies that about 29.2 per cent of the Sixth Plan's investment targets are likely to achieved in the first two years. This would mean that in aggregate terms, investment in the first two years is more or less in keeping with the level desired targets are shown in Annexure IV.

21. Keeping in view the Sixth Plan strategy, the total size of fixed investment of Rs. 74.7 billion is planned to comprise Rs. 44.5 billion for the public sector and Rs. 30.2 billion for the private sector, implying 14.1 per cent and 28.0 per cent increases in nominal terms respectively over the current year implementation.

22. In view of the key role assigned to the private sector in the development of the country, a sum of Rs. 30.2 billion or 40.4 per cent of the total fixed investment has been earmarked for the private sector, which is 28 per cent higher than the actual investment in the current year. Over 78 per cent of the total private investment is claimed by the three main sectors, namely; Industry (32.2 per cent), Housing (25 per cent) and agriculture (21 per cent). The balance amount is allocated for sectors like transport and services. The large part of the proposed industrial investment will be used for such purpose as the completion|expansion of on-going projects in the fields of cement, vegetable ghee, textile, trucks, tractors, cars, electric bulbs and tubes. The composition and direction of new investment will be largely determined by the incentives and guidelines of the new industrial policy and private investment schedule. Most of the investment in the agriculture sector would be made in the form of

tractors, tube-wells, threshers, harvestors and other agricultural implements for which adequate long term credit facilities are being arranged through the banking system. The private investment targets are shown in Annexure IV.

23. About 83.2 per cent of the total investment of Rs. 83.5 billion is planned to be financed through national savings as against Saving| Investment ratio of 80.7 per cent attained in 1983-84. A number of measures have been proposed in the budget to improve the savings ratio to respectable levels. The Macro-Economic Framework is shown in Annexure V.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

24. Due to lower than expected exports and remittance flows, Pakistan's balance of payments position in 1983-84 is expected to incur a moderate deterioration following the exceptional performance in the previous year. Exports are now estimated to increase by about 4 per cent in current prices over 1982-83, compared with an earlier forecast of 15 per cent, largely on account of the adverse impact of the unusually severe drop in domestic cotton production. Despite continuing slow growth in imports, the recent marked slowdown in workers' remittances will lead to a widening of the current account deficit from the $ 554 million (1.8 per cent of GNP) level recorded in 1982-83 to $ 1.0 billion (3.0 per cent of GNP) this year. Taking into account anticipated movements in capital flows, 1983-84 is expected to witness a drawdown in foreign exchange reserves of about $ 300 million.

25. The balance of payments outlook for 1984-85 is for the current account deficit to stay at rather much the same level as this year but fall to 2.7 per cent of GNP. Reflecting the anticipated strong rebound in domestic production and incomes and the spreading effects of the world economic recovery, exports are projected to expand by over 21 per cent in current dollar terms (If cotton and cotton manufactures are excluded from total exports, the projected growth target for the other exports would be 14.4 per cent). However, it is expected that this will be offset by an unchanged level of

remittance flows and an expansion in import payments of 10 per cent. Based on an assessment of the likely pattern of disbursements flowing from the aid indications pledged at this year's Consortium and aid in the pipeline, net capital flows are forecast to rise by 6 per cent over estimated disbursements in 1983-84. Although this would imply a welcome resumption in the upward trend in net capital flows following the decline in 1983-84, Pakistan's repurchase obligations to the IMF and other official short-term capital flows will result in a financing gap of about $ 338 million which is expected to be met by a drawdown in foreign exchange reserves.

Exports

26. Following a very impressive start, the concensus of forecasts now is that net export earnings in 1983-84 will aggregate $ 2731 million, representing an increase of about 4 per cent in dollar value over 1982-83. Earnings from raw cotton, previously estimated at $ 360 million, will, following the damage to the crop and the Government's decision to ban further shipments until the domestic availabilities position eases, now total only $ 160 million. Partly offsetting this shortfall, exports of rice, cotton fabrics, leather and ready-made garments are expected to exceed last year's earnings by a substantial margin. Rice exports are expected to be 40 per cent above the level of earnings recorded in 1982-83. With leather, ready-made garments and other non-traditional exports (especially exports of fertilizer, wheat, pig iron, leather manufactures, sports goods, surgical goods, towels, etc.) all expected to achieve impressive gains on a year ago, it is anticipated that the shortfall in raw cotton and cotton yarn earnings will be more than offset and that total export revenues in 1983-84 will in fact be 4 per cent ahead of 1982-83 following the 13 per cent growth in that year (Annexure VI).

27. The export outlook for 1984-85 is predicated on three key assumptions; a sharp rebound in domestic output and incomes which is expected to raise GDP by 8.5 per cent; an increasingly favourable external environment as the world economic recovery gathers strength; and a further strengthening of the economy's recent

gains in external competitiveness. Reflecting these assumptions, current projections indicate the possibility of realizing an aggregate export growth of 21 per cent in nominal terms over the revised estimates of 1983-84 with volume expected to increase by 13 per cent and prices by 8 per cent. This latter assumption reflects a continuation of the trend of improvement in export prices that has been in evidence since the beginning of this year and incorporates a modest 1.5 per cent gain in Pakistan's terms of trade from the very low levels reached in 1982-83. The projected 21 per cent increase in exports is expected to be contributed by significant gains across a wide range of commodities. Exports from raw cotton, based on availabilities of about 526 thousand bales and some further improvement in prices, are expected to fetch $ 368 million, a 130 per cent increase on this year's estimated revenues of $ 160 million. Following this year's exceptional performance, rice exports are forecast to remain at about the same level in 1984-85. Exports of yarn are projected to recover after the anticipated decline in 1983-84 with volume and price gains expected to result in a 20 per cent increase in revenues. Cloth, carpet and leather exports are also expected to continue the recent trend of strong growth stimulated by gains in competitiveness and favourable shifts in external demand. Fish exports are likely to expand by 15 per cent in value assuming that prices, which have evinced signs of weakness this year, will recover somewhat. Finally, 1984-85 is expected to witness a continuation of the high rates of growth recorded by the category of 'other' non-traditional exports in recent years. In part, improved competitiveness will be an important conditioning factor: however, given the small individual volumes and the large diversity of products involved, some of which command high income elasticities of demand, the potential for further rapid growth and increased market shares as world incomes and demand rise, remains considerable.

Imports

28. The lower than forecast export earnings in 1983-84 will be partly compensated by the expectation that imports will not rise as sharply as envisioned earlier. Actual performance in the first ten

months of this year has served to strengthen this presumption. In this period, overall import expenditures were only some 5 per cent ahead of the level recorded in the corresponding period a year ago. This slow growth is attributed to sharply opposing movements in volume and prices in some cases and in import payments for particular categories. Based on evidence presently available on the trend of import licences and letters of credit, it is anticipated that imports will begin to show greater vigour during the remaining two months of 1983-84. Nevertheless, they are unlikely to be greater than 6 per cent up on a year ago, equivalent to $ 5977 million on an *f.o.b.* basis.

29. In response to the turnaround in domestic economic activity forecast for 1984-85 and the lagged effects of the sharp rise in the opening of letters of credit in the first nine months of this year, it is anticipated that import payments will expand by an estimated 10 per cent in value terms next year. While edible oil and tea prices are expected to return to more normal levels, import expenditures on these items will rise by 24.4 per cent, partially offset by a further fall in fertilizer imports. Helped by expectations of continued weak oil prices and enhanced output from domestic sources, POL import expenditure should be held to a modest 4 per cent increase over this year. Imports of machinery, transport equipment and other capital goods however are expected to show stronger growth in response to the projected rebound in domestic output and incomes. These categories of imports are projected to rise in the range of 7—13 per cent in value terms over the expected level in the current year pushing the total value of imports to $ 6594 million *f.o.b.* in 1984-85 (Annexure VII).

Invisibles Balance

30. Pakistan's surplus on its invisibles account continues to be conditioned by movements in the flow of private transfers almost 95 per cent of which comprise remittances through the banking system from overseas Pakistanis. Following the unusually sharp 30 per cent increase in 1982-83, remittances in the first ten months of the current year were some 3 per cent below the same period a year ago and there were distinct signs in recent months of a marked

slowdown in the flow of these transfers. This reflects the deceleration in the pace of economic activity in the oil producing countries and the attendant pressures on expatriate wage contracts. In recognition of this trend, it is now expected that workers' remittances in 1983-84 will be 3 per cent below last year's record level of $ 2886 million, compared with an earlier forecast of 10 per cent growth. As a consequence, the surplus on the invisibles account is expected to fall by about 8 per cent to $ 2241 million in 1983-84.

31. The outlook for the invisibles balance in 1984-85 will depend on whether the present slowdown in workers' remittances represents part of a new trend which is permanent and irreversible or a temporary aberration which is capable of reversing itself as the world economic recovery spreads to the oil exporting countries. Since any firm predictions in this regard are bound to be subject to considerable uncertainty, it seems prudent to assume that remittances will show no further growth during 1984-85 and that the invisibles balance will, as a consequence, record a small decline of 0.1 per cent to $ 2244 million.

Capital Account

32. Significant changes have occurred on the capital account in 1983-84. Gross disbursements of official assistance are expected to be lower than originally anticipated in part due to shortfalls in disbursements of project assistance but also due to the Government's decision not to proceed with a second SAL agreement as envisioned earlier. With amortization payments rising by 28 per cent and no change in other long-term capital flows, net capital inflows are expected to decline by almost 40 per cent compared with the year before. Furthermore, the conclusion of Pakistan's arrangement with the IMF has meant an undrawn purchase of SDR 189 million ; this will lead to a sharp swing in resources from the Fund from an estimated net inflow of $ 155 million to an outflow of $ 45 million. Together with the less favourable developments in the current account discussed earlier, it is now expected that an earlier forecast of a significant reserve build-up will give way to a drawdown of $ 312 million. Nevertheless the total stock of official foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold) in 1983-84 will still provide a comfortable 3 months of import cover.

33. For 1984-85, a projected 4 per cent increase in gross official disbursements combined with a 3 per cent decline in the level of amortization payments will result in a 6 per cent increase in long-term net capital flows. However, this is expected to be more than offset by official short-term outflows of $ 25 million and a further outflow of $ 88 million on account of repurchase obligations to the Fund. Based on these developments, 1984-85 is expected to witness a further reserve drawdown of $ 338 million.

34. Annexure VIII provides a consolidated summary overview of the balance of payments in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

MONETARY AND PRICE SITUATION

(i) Monetary Situation

35. After an exceptionally high rate of monetary expansion of 25 per cent in 1982-83, the National Credit Consultative Council (NCCC) carefully watched the monetary situation and fixed the ceilings of credit allocations in July, 1983 with a view to controlling such high rate of monetary expansion as prevailed in 1982-83 in order to bring it down to a more reasonable level. The July, 1983 ceilings were subsequently reviewed twice, first in January, 1984, and again in February, 1984. The target allocations fixed in February, 1984 and the position as on April 26, 1984 are summarized below :—

Monetary Expansion 1983-84

(Million Rs.)

	Allocations Feb. 1984 for FY. 1983-84	Actuals from 1-7-1983 to 26-4-1984
(i) Private Sector	10,900	13,180
(ii) Public Sector Enterprises	3,800	3,268
(iii) Government Sector (Net)	4,800	1,344
(a) Budgetary Support	5,300	4,636
(b) Commodity Operations	(—) 500	(—) 3,790
(c) Effect of Zakat and Govt. deposits with Sch. Banks	—	498
(iv) Others including Counterpart Funds ..	(—) 1,500	(—) 6,521
(v) Domestic Assets (Net)	18,000	1 1,271
(vi) Foreign Assets (Net)	(—) 2,500	(—) 12
Monetary Assets	15,500	11,259
	(10.6%)	(7.7%)

36. As shown above the overall rate of monetary expansion at 7.7 per cent by the fourth week of April, 1984 as against the target of 10.6 per cent fixed by the NCCC in February last despite a very small amount of draw-down of foreign exchange reserves. It is expected that substantial amount of draw-down of reserves provides a further cushion in the form of its contractionary effect on monetary expansion and therefore it is hoped that monetary expansion during the year under review will be retained within the limit fixed by the NCCC in February, 1983. One of the principal concerns of 1984-85 annual plan would be the continuation of financial management policy that was applied in the current year with the aim of absorbing the exceptionally high level of monetary expansion in 1982-83. The overall rate of monetary expansion is, therefore, being proposed at 12 per cent which would be within the safe limits of such an expansion within the context of a target rate of growth in GNP of 7.5 per cent while keeping the increase in general inflation to around 5.0 per cent.

(ii) **Price Situation**

37. During the first five months of the current fiscal year inflationary pressures became quite noticeable as price hike during this period had resulted from shortages of certain commodities specially vegetables like onions and potatoes caused mainly by the prolonged conditions of drought and untimely rains. Although the weight of such items is small (around one per cent), yet over 200 per cent increase in their prices contributed towards about one-half of the inflation rate. In other words, out of the total increase of 6.7 per cent in the consumer price index during the first five months, more than 3 per cent originated from the increase in the price of onions. Combined with the price rise of certain commodities through weather conditions, sharp increase in the international prices of essentials like edible oils and tea necessitating upward revision of their domestic prices contributed greatly toward the increased rate of inflation during the first five months of the current year which was almost double the rate of inflation in the corresponding period of last year. Government's decision to rationalize the price structure, with a view to

removing distortions and a more judicious and efficient use in resource allocation resulted in raising the prices of gas, railway fare, postal charges, cement, fertilizer etc. But the overall impact of such price adjustments is estimated to be no more than 20 per cent of total inflation rate. Timely action by the Government in allowing imports of onions facilitated by (i) appropriate adjustments in importing procedures (ii) creating facilities for advancing of credit alongwith the arrivals into market from the new crops of onions and potatoes and a partial absorption of the rise in the international prices of edible oils and tea through Government subsidy were greatly instrumental in reversing the inflationary trend. It is now estimated that the overall rate of inflation by the end of the current fiscal year would be restricted to a single digit, that is, around 9 per cent.

Annexure I

GDP AND SECTORAL GROWTH RATES

(Constant Prices)

	1982-83	1983-84 Target	1983-84 Estimates	1984-85 Target	Without cotton and (primary manuf.) 1983-84 Actual	1984-85
Agriculture ..	**3.9**	**4.9**	**—4.6**	**10.2**	**—0.4**	**6.2**
Major Crops ..	3.8	4.8	—11.2	15.0	—4.6	7.4
Others ..	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.6
Manufacturing ..	**8.9**	**9.3**	**7.7**	**9.2**	**9.1**	**8.2**
Large Scale ..	9.4	10.0	7.0	8.9	8.8	7.6
Small Scale ..	7.3	7.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Trade ..	6.9	6.8	5.8	9.5	5.8	9.5
Others ..	6.2	6.0	9.2	6.5	9.2	6.5
GDP ..	6.1	6.4	4.5	8.5	6.3	7.1
Net Factors Income.	43.6	11.5	7.6	—7.7	7.6	—7.7
GNP ..	7.9	6.7	4.6	7.5	6.4	7.6

Annexure II

MAJOR CROP TARGETS

("000" M.T.)

	1982-83	1983-84		1984-85	Percentage Increase	
		Targets	Estimates	Projections	1984-85 over 1983-84	1984-85 over 1982-83
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rice ..	3,445	3,570	3,368	3,508	4.2	1.8
Wheat ..	12,414	13,000	11,531	13,000	12.7	4.7
Maize ..	1,005	1,050	1,008	1,050	4.2	4.5
Gram ..	491	520	529	550	3.9	12.0
Sugarcane ..	32,534	35,000	34,502	35,640	3.3	9.5
Cotton (Mill Bales)	4.84	5.20	2.96	5.00	68.9	3.3
Rape & Mustard	246	270	253	275	8.7	11.8
Pulses ..	206	242	208	220	5.8	6.8
Onion ..	470	530	494	525	6.3	11.7
Potatoes ..	518	550	520	550	5.8	6.2

Annexure III

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION TARGETS

(Selected Item)

Item	Unit	1982-83	1983-84		1984-85 Targets
			Targets	Estimates	
Sugar	" 000 "M.T.	1,129	1,360	1,180	1,290
Veg. Ghee ..	,,	525	620	615	660
Cement	,,	3,938	4,600	4,480	5,000
Fertilizer (N) ..	,,	1,075	1,008	1,150	1,170
Jute Goods ..	,,	64	65	81	90
Cotton Yarn ..	Mill. Kg.	448	460	440	465
Cotton Cloth ..	M.Sq. Mtrs.	336	380	320	352
Soda Ash ..	" 000 ' M.T.	94	135	131	137
Caustic Soda ..	,,	41	60	45	65
Paper Board ..	,,	107	121	110	128
M.S. Products ..	,,	637	650	675	710
Tractors	" 000 " Nos	18.86	28.0	20.6	22.8

Annexure IV

PRIVATE INVESTMENT

(Rs. Billion)

Sectors	1982-83	1983-84 (Provisional)	1984-85 (Projections)	%age increse 1984-85 over 1983-84
Agriculture	3.99	4.47	5.67	26.8
Industry :	5.26	6.54	8.74	33.6
Large Scale	(3.92)	(5.06)	(6.83)	(34.9)
Small Scale	(1.34)	(1.48)	(1.91)	(29.0)
Transport and Communications ..	2.00	2.73	3.67	34.4
Housing	5.45	6.84	8.22	20.2
Services/Others	2.98	3.05	3.90	27.8
Total .	19.68	23.63	30.20	27.9

Annexure V

MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK AT CURRENT BILLION RUPEES

	1982-83	1983-84		1984-85	Nominal Growth Rates 1983-84		1984-85
		Target	Revised	Target	Target	Revised	Target
GDP-(FC)	330.0	373.7	375.7	434.1	13.3	13.8	15.5
Indirect Taxes Less Subsidies ..	38.2	44.3	44.1	51.1	16.0	15.4	15.9
GDP (MP)	368.2	418.0	419.8	485.2	13.6	14.0	15.6
Net Factor Income	31.4	39.2	32.2	32.1	18.8	2.5	—
GNP at MP	399.6	457.2	452.0	517.3	14.0	13.1	14.4
Net Foreign Savings	7.0	10.4	13.6	14.0	89.1	94.3	2.9
Total Resources ..	406.6	467.6	465.6	531.3	15.0	14.5	14.1
Consumption	343.5	394.9	395.0	447.8	14.7	15.0	13.4
—Private	303.8	348.8	348.0	393.8	14.3	14.5	13.2
—Public	39.7	46.1	47.0	54.0	17.6	18.4	14.9
Fixed Investment	54.6	64.7	62.6	74.7	20.7	14.6	19.3
—Private	19.7	26.3	23.6	30.2	34.9	19.8	28.0
—Public	34.9	38.4	39.0	44.5	12.6	11.7	14.1
Change in Stocks	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.8			
Total Investment	63.1	72.7	70.6	83.5	17.1	11.9	18.3
Total Uses	406.6	467.6	465.6	531.3	15.0	14.5	14.1
As % of GNP							
Investment	15.8	15.9	15.6	16.1			
Fixed Investment	13.7	14.2	13.8	14.4			
Consumption	86.0	86.4	87.4	86.6			
Net Foreign Savings	1.8	2.3	3.0	2.7			
National Savings	14.0	13.6	12.6	13.4			
Price Increase	10.0	6.5	8.2	6.5			
Exchange Rate	12.75	13.50	13.50	13.50			

Annexure VI

MERCHANDIZE EXPORTS

($ Million)

	1982-83 (Actuals)	1983-84 (Estimated)	1984-85 (Forecast)	Percentage Change on year earlier	
				1983-84	1984-85
Rice	287	401	393	39.7	—2.0
Raw Cotton	303	160	368	—47.2	130.0
Cotton Yarn	246	218	251	—11.4	15.1
Cotton Cloth .	281	333	385	18.5	15.6
Carpets & Rugs ..	150	148	180	—1.3	21.6
Leather	94	137	165	45.7	20.4
POL Products ..	78	41	23	—47.4	—43.9
Fish and Fish Preparation	71	67	77	—5.6	14.9
Others	1185	1282	1540	8.2	20.1
Net Export Receipts (*f.o.b.*)	2627	2731	3314	4.0	21.3
Total Exports excluding raw cotton & cotton manuf.	1797	2020	2310	12.4	14.4

Annexure VII

MERCHANDIZE IMPORTS

($ Million)

	1982-83 (Actuals)	1983-84 (Estimated)	1984-85 (Forecast)	Percentage Change on year earlier 1983-84	1984-85
Tea	131	168	181	28.2	7.7
Edible Oils	188	505	656	168.6	29.9
Fertilizers	171	121	95	—29.2	—21.5
POL	1587	1496	1558	—5.7	4.1
Machinery	893	947	1060	6.0	12.0
Transport Equipment ..	425	489	553	15.1	13.1
Other Capital Goods ..	340	374	400	10.0	7.0
Others	2370	2423	2693	2.2	11.1
Total Imports (*c.i.f.*)	6105	6523	7196	6.8	10.3
Freight and Insurance ..	489	546	602	11.7	10.3
Total Imports (*f.o.b.*)	5616	5977	6594	6.4	10.3

Annexure VIII

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

($ Million)

	1982-83 (Actuals)	1983-84 (Estimated)	1984-85 (Forecast)	Per cent change on year earlier	
				1983-84	1984-85
I. Trade Balance	**—2989**	**—3246**	**—3280**	**8.6**	**1.0**
Exports (fob)	2627	2731	3314	4.0	21.3
Imports (fob)	—5616	—5977	—6594	6.4	10.3
II. Invisible Balance (Net) ..	**2435**	**2241**	**2244**	**—8.0**	**0.1**
Services (net)	**—608**	**—737**	**—750**	**21.2**	**1.8**
Receipts	973	1070	1191	10.0	11.3
Payments	—1581	—1807	—1941	14.3	7.4
(of which : interest)* ..	(—421)	(—465)	(—446)	(10.5)	(—4.1)
Private Transfers (net)	**3043**	**2978**	**2994**	**—2.1**	**0.5**
(of which : Workers' remittances)	(2886)	(2800)	(2800)	(—3.0)	(0.0)
III. Current Account Balance ..	**—554**	**—1005**	**—1036**	**81.4**	**3.1**
IV. Long-Term Capital (Net) ..	**1264**	**765**	**811**	**—39.5**	**6.0**
Gross Disbursements (Official)	1301	1239	1294	—4.8	4.4
Amortization*	—389	—499	—483	28.3	—3.2
Other	352	25	—	—	—
V. Basic Balance	**710**	**—240**	**—225**	—	—
VI. Official Short-Term and Reserve Movements :					
Official Short-Term Inflow ..	403	285	190		
Official Short-Term Outflow ..	—452	—312	—215		
	} —49	} —27	} —25		
IMF (Net)	413	—45	—88	—	—
SBP Reserve Change (—=increase)	—1111	312	338	—	—
Others	37	—	—	—	—

*Adjusted for debt relief.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1984-85

The 1984-85 fiscal year has special significance in the context of implementation of development strategy of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Though in view of resource constraint, it has not been possible to allocate the desired level of financial resources for the programmes to be implemented through budgetary mechanism (ADP), nevertheless the overall public sector development programme has been so designed as not to fall significantly short of the objectives, goals and targets set forth in the Sixth Plan. The requirements of energy sector to which the Sixth Plan gives the highest emphasis are being fully catered for. Significant acceleration is being made in the field of science and technology, another priority area of the Sixth Plan.

2. Although the social sectors programmes may look somewhat squeezed compared to the Sixth Plan programming in financial terms, the content of these programmes for 1984-85 is carefully conceived to reflect the Sixth Plan concerns. The programme for the health sector is quite close to the requirements envisaged in the Sixth Plan. In education sector, the innovation of providing in the development budget for recurring expenditure has been carried out to ensure the effectiveness of the programme by balancing the needs of buildings, teachers and maintenance, particular for primary education—the top priority of the Sixth Plan.

Review of Implementation of ADP 1983-84

3. The Annual Development Programme for 1983-84 was budgeted at Rs. 31.1 billion. The size represented an increase only of 9.9 per cent in current prices and around 3 per cent in real terms over the estimated ADP implementation of Rs. 28.3 billion in 1982-83 in nominal terms. The ADP was broken up into the Federal Programme of Rs. 24 billion, Provincial Programmes of Rs. 6.9 billion and the rupee component of Rs. 0.22 billion for the

Special Programme for Baluchistan and FATA. In addition, about one billion rupees of aid disbursement for the Special Programme for Baluchistan and FATA was envisaged, bringing the total outlays to Rs. 32.1 billion.

4. According to the latest available information, the overall financial utilisation is estimated to be only marginally lower than the budgeted provision. Project aid disbursement in the 1983-84 budget was envisaged to be Rs. 7.10 billion—Rs. 6.86 billion for Federal projects and Rs. 0.24 billion for the provincial projects and programmes. The latest indications are that the overall disbursements during the year as a whole would at best be Rs. 5.96 billion—a shortfall of 16 per cent. In the main 66 per cent of the shortfall has been identified in the water and power programmes of WAPDA. Shortfalls of no mean significance have also occurred in the railways programme and foodgrain storage programme of Food and Agriculture Division. On the rupee side, supplementary grants were issued for several projects. The main beneficiaries of rupee supplements were the sectors of water, health, agricultural research and physical planning and housing.

5. As a result of shortfall in project aid disbursement and supplementary grants, there are likely to be several variations in the sectoral utilization during the current year. Fertilizer subsidy may be higher by over Rs. 225 million. The outlays in water sector are likely to exceed budgeted allocations due to supplementary grants for flood control and Chashma Right Bank project. Similarly, health outlays may exceed the budgeted allocation due to supplementary grant for Malaria Eradication Programme.

6. There are likely to be some significant shortfalls. A major shortfall of over 27 per cent is likely in the agriculture sector, mainly due to shortfall in project aid disbursement to the Foodgrain Storage project. Similar shortfalls in aid utilization have affected the programmes of WAPDA and Railways. In the case of Civil Aviation, the releases have been held up due to some procedural disputes which are in the process of being sorted out.

Basic Strategy for ADP 1984-85

7. The basic strategy for the next year's development programme will be to:

(a) greatly accelerate investment in energy development so as to overcome the energy shortage in the shortest possible period (the entire increase of Rs. 3.2 billion in 1984-85 ADP over the level of 1983-84 implementation is earmarked for energy development);

(b) give a special stimulus to education and science and technology, where expenditures during 1983-84 were far below the Sixth Plan priorities;

(c) give a higher priority to maintenance and proper running of existing facilities than to creating additional facilities; and

(d) focus on projects which are nearing completion, where aid funds are lying unutilised in the pipeline and where a visible impact can be created within a short period of time.

Public Sector Development Programme

8. The public sector development programme in 1984-85 is placed at Rs. 47.1 billion which is 17 per cent above the expected implementation during 1983-84. The details of this programme are summarized below:

Public Sector Development Programme, 1984-85

(Rs. Billion)

	1983-84 (Estimated Implementation)	1984-85 (Budget)	Percentage Increase
1. ADP	30.1	33.3	10.6
2. Foreign Aid for Special Development Programme	0.4	1.0	150.0
3. Public Corporations	8.3	10.0	20.5
4. Additional Recurring Expenditure on education over and above the level of 1982-83.	1.5	2.8	86.6
Total ..	40.3	47.1	16.9

30.1
0.4
1.5
32.0

ADP 1984-85

9. To implement the above strategy within the resource constraints Annual Development Programme for 1984-85 has been fixed at Rs. 33.3 billion which represents an increase of 10.6 per cent over the estimated implementation of Rs. 30.1 billion in 1983-84. Of this, Rs. 7.3 billion is earmarked for the programmes to be executed by the Provincial Governments and Rs. 26.0 billion for Federal ADP including Rs. 0.22 billion for Government contribution to Special Development Plan. The higher acceleration in the Federal ADP is due to the priority accorded to energy sector in the 1984-85 development programme.

Federal ADP

10. The size of the Federal ADP is placed at Rs. 26.0 billion including Rs. 0.22 billion of rupee contribution for special development programmes compared to the estimated implementation of Rs. 23.2 billion in 1983-84 thus showing an increase of 12.1 per cent. The sectoral details of this programme are given in Annexure I. Allocations by executing agencies are given in Annexure II.

11. The major emphasis in the development programme is on building of physical infrastructure, particularly on energy development. As a matter of fact, the entire increase of Rs. 2.8 billion in the Federal ADP is accounted for by incremental allocations for power and fuel sectors. As a percentage of total Federal outlays, energy sector has been allocated 41 per cent during 1984-85 as against 31 per cent during 1983-84. For the balance, there is an increase in programmes in field of agriculture, transport, science and technology, education and family planning which will be financed mainly by the reduced liability on account of the Steel Mill and fertilizer subsidy.

12. Though other sectors do not show any significant acceleration over the estimated implementation during 1983-84, important intra-sectoral adjustments have been made to meet priority requirements. For instance, in water development sector, allocations for accelerated programme of water-logging and salinity have been

increased by more than 42 per cent in order to complete 3 SCARPS during 1984-85 (namely, Chaj Doab, Ford Wah Sadiquia in Punjab and LBOD core programme in Sind). Provision has also been made for Pat Feeder canal project in Baluchistan under the Federal financing. In transport and communications sector, allocations for road repairs through N.L.C. has been increased by 140 per cent.

13. In agriculture, the major programmes will include the construction of 340 thousand tonnes additional storage capacity to provide adequate storage for emerging agricultural surpluses. Agricultural research programmes, particularly in oil seeds, and programmes to emphasize high value crops and agricultural activities like fruits, vegetable, livestock, poultry, fisheries and forestry would get greater emphasis. The agricultural programme will be backed by a major increase in rural services, particularly village electrification under the federal programme and farm to market roads, clean water, education and health in the provincial programmes.

Provincial ADPs

14. An increase of 6 per cent is proposed in the nomal Provincial ADPs, which will be Rs. 7.3 billion in 1984-85 compared to Rs. 6.9 billion in 1983-84. The distribution of the normal ADP allocation of Rs. 7.3 billion between the four provinces will be according to the agreed allocation formula and is given below :—

	(Million Rupees)
Punjab	3808.41
Sind	1533.73
N.W.F.P.	1244.65
Baluchistan	713.21
Total ..	7300.00

In addition, a programme of Rs. 1.22 billion has been proposed for special development programmes which will supplement the efforts of the Provincial Governments. Provincial Governments have been allocated Rs. 2.24 billion for the additional recurring expenditure on account of education. Thus, the total development programme for Provincial Governments (including also the implementation of special development programme and additional recurring expenditure

for education) will be Rs. 10.76 billion in 1984-85 compared to a corresponding programme of Rs. 8.76 billion in 1983-84, showing an increase of about 23 per cent.

Public Corporations

15. For public corporations, an allocation of Rs. 10 billion has been made in 1984-85 compared to the estimated implementation of Rs. 8.3 billion in 1983-84, showing an increase of around 20 per cent. Major increases have been provided in fuels, transport and communications sectors as the position of availability of foreign credits|equity to those sectors is relatively better. The allocaiton for industries has been kept at the last year's level. The amount earmarked for the provincial governments development authorities has been increased by more than 33 per cent. On the financing side, roughly 40 per cent of the programmes are to be financed by corporations from their own resources. The gross credit requirements for investment purposes are placed at Rs. 2.93 billion which on a net basis relevant for credit and monetary expansion would not exceed Rs. 2 billion. The details of these programmes are given in Annexure III.

Major Physical Targets

16. Sector-wise physical targets for the year 1984-85 are given in Annexure IV. The physical targets, however, in some cases do not depict the efforts envisaged in certain sectors. For instance, in power sector, the addition to generation system by 30th June, 1985 will be 585 MW—385 MW in WAPDA and 200 MW in KESC systems. However, as a result of investment being made during the year additional 700 MW is likely to be added to the WAPDA system by November, 1985 and 910 MW by February, 1986. Similarly, no physical targets for special funds provided for road repairs have been attempted.

17. In education sector, the change in system by providing recurring cost as development outlays will lead to increase in mosque schools where the need for normal expenditure on buildings is negligible. Similarly, in health sector, large amounts are being spent on Ayub Medical College and completion of Islamabad hospital, the progress of which is not listed in the attached physical targets.

Annexure I

DETAILED FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS 1984-85

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FEDERAL ADP 1983-84 AND 1984-85

(Million Rupees)

Sector	ADP 1983-84 Budget (Net)	ADP 1983-84 Revised Estimates	ADP 1984-85
1	2	3	4
I. Normal A.D.P.			
A. Production :			
1. Agriculture	518	375	455
2. Fertilizer Subisdy	1,706	1,931	1,500
3. Industry	2,105	2,213	1,145
4. Minerals	228	215	210
B. Infrastructure :			
5. Water	2,798	2,947	2,900
6. Power	5,844	5,625	7,685
7. Fuels	2,022	1,629	2,845
8. Transport and Communications ..	4,330	3,717	4,209
9. Physical Planning and Housing ..	763	880	1040
10. Mass Media	158	147	126
11. Rural Development	15	15	14
12. Science and Technology	326	333	380
C. Social Development and Human Resources :			
13. Education and Manpower ..	814	725	822
14. Health and Nutrition	720	776	635
15. Culture, Sports and Toursim ..	194	131	115
16. Special Development Programme for Women	51	51	60
17. Population Welfare Programme ..	271	250	300
18. Social Welfare	53	70	63
19. Earthquake Reconstruction ..	6	6	—
D. Special Areas :			
20. Azad Kashmir	395	398	450
21. Northern Areas	155	141	200
22. FATA/FATA-DC etc.	528	523	614
Total	24,000	23,098[a]	25,768
II. Contribution for Special Development Plan ..	222	222	222
GRAND TOTAL ..	24,222	23,320[b]	25,990

(a) These are agencies estimates. The actual expenditure is likely to be around Rs. 23,000 million.

(b) Actual expenditure is likely to be Rs. 23,222 million.

AGRICULTURE

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4
A. Food and Agriculture Division :			
1. Storages	243	150	233
2. Agriculture Extension	12	6	9
3. Agriculture Economics and Statistics	4	—	Neg.
4. Improved Seeds	2	2	6
5. Plant Protection	3	3	3
6. Soil Surveys and Fertilizer ..	2	—	1
7. Forestry	20	14	22
8. Watershed Management	7	7	6
9. Wild Life	4	3	5
10. Agriculture Marketing	3	—	Neg.
11. Oil Seed Maximization	18	—	1
12. Other Programmes including Soil Conservation and Land Development	17	1	3
B. Planning And Development Division :			
13. Storage (NLC)	77	77	80
C. Commerce Division			
14. Storage	25	29	10
D. Livestock Division			
15. Animal Husbandry	3	2	5
16. Fisheries	22	26	32
E. Education Division			
17. Agricultural Universities	43	42	30
F. Interior Division			
18. Narcotics Control	13	13	9
Total (Agriculture) ...	518	375	455

SUBSIDY ON FERTILIZER

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4
A. Food and Agriculture Division :			
1. Subsidy on Distribution of Fertilizer.	1,706	1,931	1,500
Total (Subsidy on Fertilizer) ..	1,706	1,931	1,500

INDUSTRY

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4
A. Production Division			
1. Industrial Corporations	1,945	2,100	960
(Steel Mills)	(1,868)	(1 951)	(650)
(D.G. Khan Cement Pak. Cement, Daudkhel and Kohat Cement ..	(77)	(149)	(290)
Federal Ceramics Corp.	—	—	(10)
Heavy Electrical Complex.. ..	—	—	(10)
B. Industries Division	**85**	**81**	**50**
2. Export Processing Zone	60	72	34
3. Technical Training Projects ..	25	9	16
C. Cabinet Division			
4. Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press	4	5	10
D. Planning and Dev. Division			
5. Technical Assistance Credit ..	68	20	20
E. Finance Division			
6. Security Printing Corporation ..	3	4	89
F. Commerce Division			
7. Export Promotion Development Project	—	3	16
Total (Industry) ..	2,105	2,213	1,145

MINERALS

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4
A. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources :			
1. Mineral Coordination Board ..	2	1	2
2. Geological Survey of Pakistan ..	26	11	25
3. Pakistan Minerals Development Corporation	95	73	50
4. Resources Development Corporation.	10	42	40
5. Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan ..	14	7	9
B. President's Sectt. (PAEC)			
6. Nuclear Mineral Survey .. ⎫ 7. Uranium Exploration .. ⎭	63	63	79
C. Production Division			
8. PIDC Minerals	18	18	5
Total (Minerals) ..	228	215	210

WATER

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4
A. Ministry of Water & Power			
1. Indus Basin/Tarbela	598	481	265
2. Flood Control Programme ..	128	279	130
3. Canal Rehabilitation Project ..	275	137	300
4. Pat Feeder	—	—	30
5. WAPDA			
(i) Chashma Right Bank Canal ..	365	678	450
(ii) Khanpur Dam	43	125	50
(iii) Hub Dam (Remedial) ..	34	40	33
(iv) Accelerated Programme for Water-logging and Salinity ..	1,192	1,053	1.500
(v) General Investigation ..	68	82	70
B. Food & Agriculture Division			
6. On-farm Water Management ...	52	34	44
7. Tubewell Subsidy	8	8	8
C. Aviation Division			
8. Meteorological Services	15	7	15
D. Defence Division			
9. Survey of Pakistan	20	23	5
Total (Water) ..	2,798	2,947	2,900

POWER

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84 Budget (Net)	ADP 1983-84 Revised Estimates	ADP 1984-85
1	2	3	4
A. Ministry of Water and Power			
1. WAPDA.	5,400	5,131	7,264
(i) Generation	1,984	1,778	4,247
(ii) Transmission	755	847	867
(iii) Secondary Transmission & Grid Stations	1,344	1,396	1,000
(iv) Distribution & Village Electrification	1,317	1,110	1,150
2. Diesel Generation Sets	9	64	6
3. Small Hydel/Diesel Projects ..	9	—	—
B. President Secretariat			
4. Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission.	426	430	415
Total (Power) ..	5,844	5,625	7,685

WAPDA Programme

(Million Rupees)

Scheme	ADP 1983-84 Budget (Net)	ADP 1983-84 Revised Estimates	ADP 1984-85
1	2	3	4
I. Generation			
1. 25/35 MW G.T. Quetta (App)... ..	60	89	52
2. Tarbela Unit 9 & 10 (App.)	444	627	412
3. MEGT Combined Cycle	210	178	1,700
4. 250 MW Oil fired power station at Jamshoro	140	6	150
5. Tarbela Unit 11—14 (PC-II)	20	43	10
6. Duki Coal Power Station	—	18	41
7. Guddu Unit 4	298	273	700
8. Kalabagh Dam Project (PC-II) ..	180	183	200
9. P & I of Major Hydro Electric Schemes (PC-II)	63	55	12
10. 400 MW GTPS Kot Adu	—	72	934
11. Other Projects	569	234	36
Sub-total (Generation) ..	1,984	1,778	4,247
II. Transmission :			
12. 500 KV Faisalabad-Multan-Guddu-Karachi	364	402	250
13. 2nd 500 KV Tarbela Faisalabad-Sahiwal.	150	374	400
14. 220 KV Faisalabad-Sahiwal	132	21	180
15. Modernization of load despatch project	38	11	36
16. Others	71	39	1
Sub-total(Transmission) ..	755	847	867
III. Secondary Transmission and GRID Stations.	**1,344**	**1,396**	**1,000**
IV. Distribution and Rural Electrification ..	**1,317**	**1,110**	**1,150**
Total—(WAPDA) ..	5,400	5,131	7,264

FUELS

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84 Budget (Net)	ADP 1983-84 Revised Estimates	ADP 1984-85
1	2	3	4
A. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources			
1. Oil and Gas Development Corporation ..	1,424	1,300	2,338
2. Petroleum Concessions	405	277	450
3. Gas Operations	193	52	56
4. Others	—	—	0.5
B. Planning and Development Division			
5. Energy Planning	—	—	1
Total (Fuels) ..	2,022	1,629	2,845

OGDC Programme

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimate	
1	2	3	4
OGDC :			
1. Development of Oil and Gas Resources Project			373
2. Petroleum Exploration Project ..			436
3. Toot Development Project, Phase II ..			249
4. Pirkoh Development Project, Phase-II ..			286
5. Pirkoh Development Project Phase I ..	1,424	1,300	123
6. Dakhni Development Project			300
7. Appraisal and Development of Dormant Gas Field			45
8. Modernization and upgradation of drilling equipment project			293
9. Canadian Technical Assistance Programme Phase I & II			15
10. Joint Ventures of OGDC			213
11. Others including Dhodak Phase II ..			5
Total– (OGDC) ..	1,424	1,300	2,338

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
A. Ministry of Communications			
Communications :			
1. Telegraph & Telephones	1,633	1,654	1,600
2. Post Offices	58	60	65
3. Ports and Shipping	180	182	261
(PQA)	(173)	(173)	(228)
4. Roads, Bridges and Highways	613	573	675
5. F.W.O.	24	45	24
6. Special Communication Organization	25	24	26
7. National Logistic Cell (NLC)	22	21	50
B. Ministry of Railways			
8. Railways	1,430	1,071	1,362
C. Aviation Division			
9. Civil Aviation	320	65	120
10. Airport Security Force	22	19	23.7
D. Planning and Dev. Division			
11. Transport Research	3	3	2.6
Total T & C	4,330	3,717	4,209

ROADS AND BRIDGES

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84 Budget (Net)	ADP 1983-84 Revised Estimates	ADP 1984-85
1	2	3	4
I. BRIDGES			
Punjab			
1. Ghazi Ghat Bridge	23	67	51
2. Talibwala Bridge	—	—	10
3. Minor Bridges	6	6	11
Sind			
4. Kotri Bridge and Hyderabad By-Pass ..	—	—	46
N.W.F.P.			
5. Amangarh Overhead Bridge	3	2	10
6. D.I. Khan Darya Khan Bridge ..	60	60	81
7. Bridge on Swan over D.I. Karban ..	2	2	6
8. 5 Bridges on Peshawar-Charsadda Road.	5	—	13
Total—(Bridges) ..	99	137	228
II. ROADS			
9. Third Highway Project	227	229	150
10. NLC	22	22	50
11. F.W.O.	24	45	24
12. Other Miscellaneous	72	5	13
Punjab			
13. Dual Carriage way Rawalpindi-Chalbat	23	24	30
14. Other Minor Projects	8	4	20
Sind			
15. Special Repairs Karachi-Hyderabad Super Highway	43	43	45
16. Other Minor Projects	23	21	23
N.W.F.P.			
17. Dual Carriageway Nowshera-Peshawar ..	34	34	34
18. Overlay on N-5 Peshawar and Nowshera.	9	9	15
19. Other Minor Projects	8	7	7
Baluchistan			
20. Quetta-Chaman (N-5)	8	11	20
21. D.I. Khan-Kuchlak	11	11	20
22. Quetta-Sibi (N-65)	11	21	20
23. Other Minor Projects	37	16	30
24. Quetta-Taftan	—	—	20
Total—(Roads) ..	560	502	521
GRAND TOTAL (Roads & Bridges) ..	659	639	749

PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4
A. Interior Division	**309**	**396**	**368**
1. Capital Development Authority ..	222	298	295
2. Islamabad Administration	25	25	12
3. Civil Armed Forces	62	73	61
B. Works Division	**291**	**301**	**376**
4. Govt. Servants Housing	222	220	270
5. Govt. Offices and Buildings including CBR Buildings	69	81	96
6. Hostel for the Bachelor Civil Employees	—	—	10
C. Finance Division	**112**	**138**	**120**
7. Advances to Govt. Servants for Housing	34	60	40
8. Grants to Karachi Water Supply ..	78	78	80
D. Ministry of Foreign Affairs			
9. Wireless and Cypher Equipment etc. and the construction of Embassy Buildings abroad.	38	32	152
E. Environment and Urban Affairs Division			
10. Mosque and Islamic Research Centre ..	1	1	11
11. Other Schemes of E. & U.A. Division ..			
F. Commerce Division			
12. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports	8	8	8
G. Cabinet Division			
13. Department of Communications Security	4	4	5
Total—(PP & H) ..	763	880	1,040

MASS MEDIA

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4
A. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting			
I. Radio Broadcasting	**38**	**30**	**29**
1. 300 KW MW Transmitter and Broadcasting House Khuzdar	11	11	10
2. Replacement of damaged aerial system at HPT Rawat ..	—	—	5
3. Other Minor Schemes	27	19	14
II. Television Programme	**112**	**111**	**93**
4. Television Centre, Islamabad ...	32	32	35
5. Television Centre, Lahore	6	6	20
6. Television Centre, Quetta	36	36	9
7. Training Academy, Islamabad ...	—	—	10
8. Other Schemes	37	38	19
III. Development of News Agency (APP) Transmission facilities	—	—	**2**
IV. Development Publicity	**8**	6	**1**
V. Purchase of IBM Machine (P&D)	—	—	**1**
Total (Mass Madia)	158	147	126

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4
1. Local Govt. and Rural Development Division	6	6	6
2. Interior Division (R.D. for Islamabad Distt.)	9	9	8
Total (Rural Dev.) ..	15	15	14

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4
A. Ministry of Science and Technology			
1. PCSIR	26	12	43
2. ATDO	4	1	6
3. National Institute of Electronics ..	8	12	11
4. IDFCR (Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control Research Council)	8	11	8
5. P.S.F.	2	15	8
6. P.M.R.C.	6	5	6
7. Council for works and Housing Research	2	2	4
8. Institute of Power	2	2	4
9. Other minor projects of M/o Science and Technology	11	14	25
Sub-total (M/o Science and Technology)	69	74	115
B. Agriculture Research Division (PARC)			
10. Strengthening of Agriculture Research Capabilities in Pakistan	35	51	40
11. Pak. Agriculture Research Development Project	72	70	62
12. Barani Agriculture Research and Development Project	32	33	28
13. Other Minor Projects	50	61	80
Sub-total (PARC) ..	189	215	210

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84 Budget (Net)	ADP 1983-84 Revised Estimates	ADP 1984-85
1	2	3	4
C. Education Division			
14. Improvement of Science Education/Equipment	9	—	10
15. Institute of Science and Technology ..	—	—	—
D. Ministry of Water and Power			
16. Institute of Water logging and salinity	9	1	10
E. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources			
18. DGER (Dir. Gen. Energy Resources)	43	41	30
19. HDIP (Hydro Carbon Development Institute of Pakistan)	4	2	5
F. Commerce Division	3	—	—
Total (S & T) ..	326	333	380

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84 Budget (Net)	ADP 1983-84 Revised Estimates	ADP 1984-85
A. Ministry of Education			
1. Primary Education	29	28	49
2. Secondary Education	33	33	71
3. Teacher Education	3	5	4
4. Technical Education	15	12	33
5. College Education . ..	12	11	27
6. University and Higher Education ..	290	275	313
7. Scholarships and Loans ..	55	55	62
8. Literacy Programme	35	32	21
9. Production and Supply of Books ..	18	16	7
10. Dev. of Lib. Services and Museum ..	28	28	36
11. Misc. Programme of Education Division	9	15	31
Total ..	527	510	654
B. Manpower Division			
14. National Vocational Traning ..	193	168	120
15. Other Minor Schemes	2	2	1
C. Labour Division			
16. Social Security Schemes	3	2	3
D. Cabinet Division	17	2	1
E. Establishment Division (Administrative Training)	31	36	37
F. Planning and Dev. Division	39	3	4
G. Statistics Division	2	2	2
Total (Education and Manpower)	814	725	822

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84 Budget (Net)	ADP 1983-84 Revised Estimates	ADP 1984-85
1	2	3	4
A. Health Division			
1. Bolan Medical College	34	34	10
2. Ayub Medical College (Phase I and II)	43	43	75
3. Islamabad Hospital	129	129	50
4. Nuclear Medical Centre	15	15	22
5. Malaria Control	58	145	50
6. EPI (Expanded Programme of Immunisation)	37	37	36
7. Children Hospital	45	45	105
8. Primary Health Care	15	10	60
9. A.F. Institute of Cardiology ..	4	4	35
10. C.T. Scanners	34	39	20
11. Accelerated Health Prog.	150	150	110
12. HDCR Vaccines Laboratory ..	6	6	10
13. Other Remaining Projects	132	110	46
Total (Health Division) ..	702	767	629
B. Interior Division Programme ..	9	9	6
C. Planning & Dev. Division	9	—	—
Total (Health and Nutrition) ..	720	776	635

CULTURE, SPORTS AND TOURISM

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4
A. Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Division			
1. Archaeology and Archives :			
(*i*) Master Plan for Moenjodaro ..	14	15	10
(*ii*) Building for National Archives ..	3	5	5
(*iii*) Museum of Islamic Heritage ..	9	—	—
(*iv*) National Museum	9	—	1
(*v*) Preservation and Presentation at Lahore Fort	1	2	0.5
(*vi*) Flagstaff House	6	—	1
(*vii*) Quaid-i-Azam Academy	—	—	1
2. Sports :			
(*i*) National Institute of Sports and Culture	80	81	29
(*ii*) International Conference Hall ..	9	9	8
(*iii*) National Hockey Stadium, Lahore	9	9	18
(*iv*) Other Minor Schemes	25	5	11
(*v*) Sports Stadia	—	—	20
3. Culture	9	2	1
B. Tourism Division			
4. Tourism	20	3	9
Total (Culture, Sports and Tourism)	194	131	115

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4
Women Division			
1. Special Development Programme for Women :			
(*i*) On-going Programme			
(*ii*) New Programme	51	51	60
Total (Special Development Programme of Women).. ..	51	51	60

POPULATION WELFARE PROGRAMME

(Million Rupees)

Sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4
Population Welfare Programme	271	250	300

SOCIAL WELFARE

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4
A. Special Education and Social Welfare Division			
(*a*) National Welfare Trust	43	59	50
(*i*) Const. Spl. Edu. Schools for handicapped Children, Islamabad. ..	26	27	15
(*ii*) National Institute of Speech and Hearing Disorders, Islamabad ..	—	15	10
(*iii*) Other minor Schemes	17	17	25
(*b*) National Council of Social Welfare ..	5	5	5
(*i*) Grant to Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies	4	4	4
(*ii*) Other Minor Schemes ..	1	1	1
B. Establishment Division (Staff Welfare Organization)	5	6	8
(*i*) Const. of Community Centres at Islamabad, Lahore and Quetta ..	1	1	4
(*ii*) Const. of Holiday Homes at Murree and Quetta	1	1	2
(*iii*) Other minor Schemes	3	4	2
Total (Social Welfare)	53	70	63

ALLOCATIONS BY EXECUTING AGENCIES

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1984-85

(FEDERAL)

(Broad Details by Executing Agencies)

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Agency	ADP 1983-84 Budget (Net)	ADP 1983-84 Revised Estimates	ADP 1984-85
1. Food and Agriculture Division			
(*a*) Agriculture	335	186	289.3
(*b*) Subsidy on Fertilizer	1,706	1,931	1,500.0
(*c*) Water	60	42	51.4
Total ..	2,101	2,159	1,840.7
2. Planning and Development Division			
(*a*) Agriculture (NLC Storage) ..	77	77	80.0
(*b*) Industry (Technical Assistance Credit)	68	20	20.0
(*c*) Fuels (US AID Project on Energy Planning)	—	—	1.0
(*d*) Transport and Communications (NTRC)	3	3	2.6
(*e*) Mass Media	—	—	0.6
(*f*) Education and Manpower	39	3	4.0
(*g*) Health and Nutrition	9	—	—
Total ..	196	103	108.2
3. Commerce Division ..			
(*a*) Agriculture	25	29	10.0
(*b*) Industry	—	3	15.5
(*c*) Physical Planning and Housing ..	8	8	8.1
(*d*) Science and Technology	3	—	—
Total ..	36	40	33.6
4. Livestock Division			
Agriculture	25	28	36.7
Total ..	25	28	36.7

(Million Rupees).

Sector/Agency	ADP 1983-84 Budget (Net)	ADP 1983-84 Revised Estimates	ADP 1984-85
5. **Education Division**			
(*a*) Agricultural Universities	43	42	30.0
(*b*) Science and Technology	9	—	10.0
(*c*) Education and Manpower ..	527	510	654.0
Total ..	579	552	694.0
6. **Interior Division**			
(*a*) Agriculture	13	13	9.0
(*b*) Physical Planning and Housing ..	309	396	368.5
(*c*) Rural Development	9	9	8.4
(*d*) Health and Nutrition	9	9	6.3
Total ..	340	427	392.2
7. **Production Division**			
(*a*) Industry	1,945	2,100	960.0
(*b*) Minerals	18	18	5.0
Total ..	1,963	2,118	965.0
8. **Industries Division**			
Industry	85	81	50.2
Total ..	85	81	50.2
9. **Cabinet Division**			
(*a*) Industry	4	5	10.0
(*b*) Physical Planning and Housing ..	4	4	5.0
(*c*) Education and Manpower .	17	2	1.0
(*d*) Earthquake Reconst. Programme .	6	6	—
Total .	31	17	16.0
10. **Finance Division**			
(*a*) Industry	3	4	89.4
(*b*) Physical Planning and Housing ..	112	138	120.0
Total ..	115	142	209.4

Sector/Agency	ADP 1983-84 Budget (Net)	ADP 1983-84 Revised Estimates	ADP 1984-85
11. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources			
(*a*) Minerals	147	134	125.6
(*b*) Fuels	2,022	1,629	2,844.2
(*c*) Science & Technology	47	43	35.0
Total ..	2,216	1,806	3,004.8
12. President's/Secretariat			
(a) Minerals	63	63	79.0
(b) Power	426	430	415.0
Total ..	489	493	494.0
13. Ministry of Water & Power			
(a) Water	2,703	2,875	2,828.2
(b) Power	5,418	5,195	7,269.6
(c) Science & Technology	9	1	10.0
Total ..	8,130	8,071	10,107.8
14. Aviation Division			
(a) Water	15	7	15.2
(b) Transport and Communications ..	342	84	143.7
Total ..	357	91	158.9
15. Defence Division			
Water	20	23	5.0
Total ..	20	23	5.0
16. Ministry of Communications			
Transport and Communications ..	2,555	2,559	2,701.0
Total ..	2,555	2,559	2,701.0
17. Ministry of Railways			
Transport and Communications ..	1,430	1,071	1,362.0
Total ..	1,430	1,071	1,362.0

Sector/Agency	ADP 1893-84 Budget (Net)	ADP 1893-84 Revised Estimates	ADP 1984-85
18. **Works Division**			
Physical Planning and Housing ..	291	301	376.0
Total ..	291	301	376.0
19. **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**			
Physical Planning and Housing ..	38	32	152.1
Total ..	38	32	152.1
20. **Environment and Urban Affairs Division**			
Physical Planning and Housing ..	1	1	10.6
Total ..	1	1	10.6
21. **Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**			
Mass Media	158	147	125.6
Total ..	158	147	125.6
22. **Local Government and Rural Development Division**			
Rural Developoment	6	6	5.7
Total ..	6	6	5.7
23. **Ministry of Science and Technology**			
Science and Technology	69	74	115.0
Total ..	69	74	115.0
24. **Agriculture Research Division**			
Science and Technology	189	215	210.0
Total ..	189	215	210.0
25. **Manpower Division**			
Education and Manpower ..	195	170	121.0
Total ..	195	170	121.0
26. **Labour Division**			
Education and Manpower ..	3	2	2.9
Total ..	3	2	2.9

Sector/Agency	ADP 1983-84 Budget (Net)	ADP 1983-84 Revised Estimates	ADP 1984-85
27. Establishment Division			
(a) Education & Manpower	31	36	37.0
(b) Social Welfare	5	6	8.0
Total ..	36	42	45.0
28. Statistics Division			
Education and Manpower ..	2	2	1.6
Total ..	2	2	1.6
29. Health Division			
Health & Nutrition	702	767	628.7
Total ..	702	767	628.7
30. Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Division			
Culture, Sports and Tourism ..	174	128	106.2
Total ..	174	128	106.2
31. Tourism Division			
Culture, Sports and Tourism ..	20	3	8.6
Total ..	20	3	8.6
32. Women Division			
Special Development Programme for Women	51	51	60.0
Total ..	51	51	60.0
33. Population Welfare Division			
Population Welfare Programme ..	271	250	300.0
Total ..	271	250	300.0
34. Special Education and Special Welfare Division			
Social Welfare	48	64	55.0
Total ..	48	64	55.0

Sector/Agency	ADP 1983-84		ADP 1984-85
	Budget (Net)	Revised Estimates	
35. Kashmir Affairs and Northern Affairs Division			
Azad Kashmir	395	398	450.0
Northern Areas	155	141	200.0
Total (AK & NA) ..	550	539	650.0
36. States and Frontier Regions Division			
FATA	389	388	465.0
FATA—DC	110	106	112.0
FC/Levies/Thanas (PP & H) ..	29	29	37.0
Total (S & FR) Division	528	523	614.0
Total (ADP)	24,000	23,098	@25,767.4

@These are agencies estimates. The actual expenditure is likely to be around Rs. 23,000 million.

ALLOCATIONS FOR PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

(67—68)

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (OUTSIDE-ADP) 1984-85

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sector/Agency	1983-84 Allocation	1983-84 Revised Estimates	Tentative Budget Estimates 1984-85 Total	Bank Credit	Self Financing	Foreign Credit/ Equity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	FEDERAL ..						
	(a) **Agriculture** :						
	(i) NLC	20	20	45	—	45	—
	(ii) Cotton Export Corporation ..	18	15	3	—	3	—
	(iii) Rice Export Corporation ..	12	12	22	—	22	—
	Total (Agriculture).	50	47	70	—	70	—
	(b) **Power** :						
	(i) KESC	2514	2499	2240	1000	590	650
	Total (Power) ..	2514	2499	2240	1000	590	650
	(c) **Fuels** :						
	(i) NRL Lube Exp ..	495	830	643	150	—	493
	(ii) Hydrocracker ..	196	58	177	50	—	127
	(iii) SGTC	341	392	399	100	101	198
	(iv) SNGPL.. ..	567	318	616	166	200	250
	(v) IGC	32	18	20	10	10	—
	(vi) KGC	65	74	75	20	55	—
	(vii) DGO	275	260	270	20	250	—
	Total (Fuels) ..	1971	1950	2200	516	616	1068
	(d) **Industry** :						
	(i) Steel Mills ..	1200	1200	1000	1000	—	—
	(ii) PIDC	22	—	20	15	—	5
	(iii) FCCCL.. ..	8	2	17	—	15	2
	(iv) PACO	37	224	320	110	108	102
	(v) NFC	213	193	339	—	139	200
	(vi) State Cement ..	475	258	188	100	—	88

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sector/Agency	1983-84 Allocation	1983-84 Revised Estimates	Tentative Budget Estimates 1984-85 Total	Bank Credit	Self Financing	Foreign Credit/ Equity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(vii)	State Heavy Machines Tools	—	20	26	—	—	26
(viii)	State Engg ..	53	—	—	—	—	—
(ix)	NLC	20	20	50	—	50	—
(x)	NDFC	170	171	303	—	—	303
(xi)	Textile Machinery Corporation ..	—	—	10	10	—	—
	Total (Industry) ..	2198	2088	2273	1235	312	726
(c)	**Minerals :**						
(i)	RDC	21	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	PMDC	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (Minerals) ..	24	—	—	—	—	—
(f)	**Transport and Communications**						
(i)	NLC	339	270	139	—	139	—
(ii)	PIAC	—	255	1389	—	789	600
(iii)	PNSC	17	169	—	—	—	—
(iv)	KPT	210	230	350	—	245	105
(v)	CAA	100	33	437	50	378	9
(vi)	IInd Carriageway..	200	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (T & C) ..	866	957	2315	50	1551	714
(g)	**Physical Planning and Housing :**						
(i)	NLC	26	26	20	—	20	—
(ii)	Cotton Export Corp.	—	26	9	—	9	—
(iii)	CDA	50	—	—	—	—	—
(iv)	Mirpur Dev. Authority	20	32	13	—	13	—
(v)	PTDC	20	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (PP & H) ..	116	84	42	—	42	—
	Total (Federal) ..	7,739	7,625	9,140	2,801	3,181	3,158

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sector/Agency	1983-84		Tentative Budget Estimates 1984-85			
		Allocation	Revised Estimates	Total	Bank Credit	Self Financing	Foreign Credit/ Equity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Provincial :							
	(a) Punjab ..	311	311	380	115	265	—
	(b) Sind	200	200	270	—	270	—
	(c) NWFP	100	100	160	10	140	10
	(d) Baluchistan ..	50	50	90	—	90	—
	Total (Provincial) ..	661	661	900	125	765	10
	GRAND TOTAL ..	8,400	8,286	10,040	2,926	3,946	3,168

MAJOR PHYSICAL TARGETS

(73—74)

AGRICULTURE

Item	Unit	Estimated achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3	4
I. Crop Production			
Wheat	000 Tonnes	11,531	13,000
Rice	,,	3,368	3,508
Maize	,,	1,008	1,050
Sugarcane	,,	34,502	35,640
Cotton	000 bales each of 375 lbs.	2,960	5,000
II. Government Storages (Addition)	Million Tonnes	0.158	0.340
III. Livestock Production			
(a) **Milk**			
Production	000 Tonnes	10,103	10,564
Available for consumption ..	,,	8,169	8,542
(b) **Meat**	,,	**940**	**1,057**
Beaf	,,	423	503
Mutton	,,	432	458
Poultry Meat	,,	85	96
(c) **Eggs**	Million	3,612	4,262
(d) Wool	000 Tonnes	45.1	47.7
(e) Hides	000 No.	5,246	5,346
(f) Skins	000 No.	29,781	30,790
IV. Forestry Production Wood Production :			
1. Timber	000 M^3	200	240
2. Fuel Wood	000 M^3	480	575

INDUSTRY

Item	Unit	Estimated Achievement 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3	4
1. Sugar..	000 Tonnes	1180	1290
2. Vegetable Ghee	,,	615	660
3. Cotton yarn	Million Kg.	440	465
4. Cotton Cloth (Mill Sector) ..	Milliom Sq. m.	320	352
5. Polyester	000 Tonnes	25	28
6. Boards	,,	110	128
7. Soda Ash	,,	131	137
8. Caustic Soda	,,	45	65
9. Fertilizers (Nitrogenous and Phosphatic)	,,	1150	1170
10. Cement	,,	4480	5000
11. M.S. Products	,,	675	710
12. Steel Products (Pak. Steel) ..	,,	700	825

MINERALS

Item	Unit	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3	4
Production of Major Minerals			
Coal	000 Tonnes	1900	2210
Rock Salt	,,	400	430
Gypsum	,,	400	450
Limestone	,,	5152	5865
Byrite	,,	37	40
Silica Sand	,,	100	108
Gemstones	Million Rs.	1987--88—Rs. 400 million projected export value.	

WATER

Item	Unit	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3	4
1. New Cropped Area	(M.A.)	0.53	0.50
2. Additional Area Protected ..	(M.A.)	0.55	0.62
3. Additional Disaster Area Protected	(M.A.)	0.32	0.36
4. (i) SCARP Tubewells New ..	(Nos.)	307	326
(ii) Replacement	(Nos.)	228	185
5. Surface Drains	(Miles)	246	288
6. Flood Control, E/W	(MCFT)	287	185
7. Water Course Improvement :			
(i) Regular	(Nos.)	1276	600
(ii) Crash	(Nos.)	1000	3000

POWER

Item	Unit	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Target 1984-85 (Addition)	Position by the end of 1984-85 (cumulative)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Maximum Demand WAPDA system.	MW	3,300	300	3,600
2. Energy Generation WAPDA System.	Million	17,581	1,119	18,700
3. Installed Capacity WAPDA :				
(i) Hydels	MW	—	350 (Tarbela 9&10)	2,897
(ii) Steam	MW	—	—	943
(iii) Gas Turbine..	MW	—	35 (Quetta)	499
Sub-Total (Installed capacity)		—	385	4,339
4. No. of Consumers (WAPDA) :				
(i) Domestic	Nos.	300,000	300,000	4,263,977
(ii) Commercial	Nos.			
(iii) Industrial	Nos.	6,000	5,000	130,464
(iv) Agricultural	Nos.	6,000	5,000	125,390
5. Village Electrification :				
(i) WAPDA	No.	2,000	2,600	18,649
(ii) Other (including AK, NA, FATA.	No.	— 300	300	2,951
Sub-Total (Village Electrification)		2,300	2,900	21,600

FUELS

Item	Unit	Estimated Achievements 1983-84 (Addition)	Targets 1984-85 (Addition)
1	2	3	4
OGDC			
1. Drilling	Metres	26,042	38,400
2. Seismic Survey	Metres	3,406	2,780
3. Geological Survey	Metres	1,129	1,050
4. Additional Oil Production.. ..	US Barrels	850,834	1,163,300
5. Additional Gas Production ..	MMCF	7,481	34,444
6. No. of wells on which work was done	Number	12	14
(a) Exploratory	Number	6	4
(b) Appraisal	Number	—	6
(c) Development	Number	6	6

	1983-84	1984-85
Total Oil Production (Barrels Per day) ..	13,400	16,400
(Average) ..	17,000	20,000
	(June) 1984)	(June) 1985)

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Item	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3
National Highways and Bridges		
1. Ghazi Ghat Bridge ..	River Training works completed 90%.	Completion of Project.
2. D.I. Khan-Darya Khan Bridge.	Left Bank training works completed.	Diversion of Dera Channel to be completed.
3. Third Highway Project : Lahore-Sahiwal	90 kms.	47 kms.
Rohri-Kot-Diji	20 kms.	23 kms.
4. Quetta-Taftan Road ..	—	15 kms.
5. Special Repairs of Karachi-Hyderabad Super Highway ..	55 kms.	70 kms.
6. Dual Carriageway Nowshera-Peshawar	5 ksm.	30 kms.
7. Providing Overlay Nowshera-Peshawar	10 kms.	10 kms.
8. D.I. Khan-NWFP Portion of N-50	3. kms.	3 kms.
9. Overhead bridge over Railway crossing near Amangarh ..	—	Bridge structure to be completed.
10. Construction of 5 bridges on Peshawar-Charsada Road ..	—	2 bridges to be completed.
11. Improvement of Quetta-Sibi Road	21 kms.	21 kms.
12. Construction of N-50 D.I. Khan to Kuchlak	5 kms.	20 kms.
13. Improvement of Quetta-Chaman Road	5 kms.	20 kms.
14. KKH-Skardu Road ..	53 kms.	12 kms.
15. Dhulli—Aliabad Road ..	12 kms.	10 kms.
16. Chakdara-Chitral Road ..	35 kms.	15 kms.
17. Additional Carriageway Rawalpindi-Chablat	15 kms.	11 kms.

Item	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3
Civil Aviation		
1. Aerodrome at Bannu ..	Completion of work upto 100%.	—
2. Aerodrome at Zhob ..	Completion of work upto 100%.	—
3. Development of CATI Phase-II.	—	Completion of 34% initial work.
4. Runway Strengthening at Faisalabad.	—	Completion of 46% inital work.
5. Feeder Services ..	—	Completion of 15% initial work.
6. Aerodrome at Khuzdar.	—	Completion of 11% initial work.
7. Aerodrome at Panjgur ..	—	Completion of 17% initial work.
8. Aerodrome at Sibi ..	—	Completion of 6%
9. Aerodrome at Turbat ..	—	Completion of 9%
10. Reconstruction of Terminal-II at Karachi.	Completion of work upto 100%.	Clearance of Liabilities.
11. Terminal Building at Peshawar.	Completion of work upto 100%.	Clearance of Liabilities.
Port Qasim		
1. Port Mohammad Bin Qasim ..	Work completed on 5—7 berths and service road continuation of work in utility connection and access road, channel dredging requisition of access engineering services.	Completion of remaining work on Marginal Wharf, fire hall and medical post construction of administration building and housing estate, channel dredging and Engineering Services etc, overall completion of the project upto 85%.
2. Gawadar Harbours	Completion of design by the consultants.	Completion of 15% initial work on the harbour.
T & T		
New Telephone Lines	50,000	100,000
Trunk Positions (Nos) ..	—	30

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Item	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3
National Highways and Bridges		
1. Ghazi Ghat Bridge ..	River Training works completed 90%.	Completion of Project.
2. D.I. Khan-Darya Khan Bridge.	Left Bank training works completed.	Diversion of Dera Channel to be completed.
3. Third Highway Project : Lahore-Sahiwal	90 kms.	47 kms.
Rohri-Kot-Diji	20 kms.	23 kms.
4. Quetta-Taftan Road ..	—	15 kms.
5. Special Repairs of Karachi-Hyderabad Super Highway ..	55 kms.	70 kms.
6. Dual Carriageway Nowshera-Peshawar	5 ksm.	30 kms.
7. Providing Overlay Nowshera-Peshawar	10 kms.	10 kms.
8. D.I. Khan-NWFP Portion of N-50	3. kms.	3 kms.
9. Overhead bridge over Railway crossing near Amangarh ..	—	Bridge structure to be completed.
10. Construction of 5 bridges on Peshawar-Charsada Road ..	—	2 bridges to be completed.
11. Improvement of Quetta-Sibi Road	21 kms.	21 kms.
12. Construction of N-50 D.I. Khan to Kuchlak	5 kms.	20 kms.
13. Improvement of Quetta-Chaman Road	5 kms.	20 kms.
14. KKH-Skardu Road ..	53 kms.	12 kms.
15. Dhulli—Aliabad Road ..	12 kms.	10 kms.
16. Chakdara-Chitral Road ..	35 kms.	15 kms.
17. Additional Carriageway Rawalpindi-Chablat	15 kms.	11 kms.

Item	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3
Civil Aviation		
1. Aerodrome at Bannu ..	Completion of work upto 100%.	—
2. Aerodrome at Zhob ..	Completion of work upto 100%.	—
3. Development of CATI Phase-II.	—	Completion of 34% initial work.
4. Runway Strengthening at Faisalabad.	—	Completion of 46% inital work.
5. Feeder Services ..	—	Completion of 15% initial work.
6. Aerodrome at Khuzdar.	—	Completion of 11% initial work.
7. Aerodrome at Panjgur ..	—	Completion of 17% initial work.
8. Aerodrome at Sibi ..	—	Completion of 6%
9. Aerodrome at Turbat ..	—	Completion of 9%
10. Reconstruction of Terminal-II at Karachi.	Completion of work upto 100%.	Clearance of Liabilities.
11. Terminal Building at Peshawar.	Completion of work upto 100%.	Clearance of Liabilities.
Port Qasim		
1. Port Mohammad Bin Qasim ..	Work completed on 5—7 berths and service road continuation of work in utility connection and access road, channel dredging requisition of access engineering services.	Completion of remaining work on Marginal Wharf, fire hall and medical post construction of administration building and housing estate, channel dredging and Engineering Services etc, overall completion of the project upto 85%.
2. Gawadar Harbours	Completion of design by the consultants.	Completion of 15% initial work on the harbour.
T & T		
New Telephone Lines	50,000	100,000
Trunk Positions (Nos) ..	—	30

Item	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3
Post Offices		
1. Operational Buildings (Nos) ..	55	60
2. Staff quarters	—	193
Railways		
1. Track Rehabilitation :		
(a) Complete Track Renewal.	143 kms.	109 kms.
(b) Sleeper Renewals ..	91 kms.	68 kms.
(c) Rail Renewal	40 kms.	
2. Locomotives :		
(a) New Procurement (Nos) ..	—	—
(b) Rehabilitation (Nos) ..	20	16
3. Passenger Carriages (Nos) ..	131	120
4. Hopper Wagons (Nos) ..	30	100

PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Item	Unit	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3	4
1. Urban Residential Plots ..	Nos.	50,000	1,00,000
2. Urban Water Supply ..	(Addl. Pop. to be served-Million)	1.200	1.500
3. Urban Sewerage/Drainage ..	Do.	1.000	1.100
4. Rural Water Supply ..	Do.	1.200	2.700
5. Rural Sanitation	Do.	0.200	0.500
6. Government Servants Housing.	Nos.	4,000	4,000
7. Government Offices/Buildings.	Million Sq. ft.	0.800	1.200

Item	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3
Post Offices		
1. Operational Buildings (Nos) ..	55	60
2. Staff quarters	—	193
Railways		
1. Track Rehabilitation :		
(a) Complete Track Renewal.	143 kms.	109 kms.
(b) Sleeper Renewals ..	91 kms.	68 kms.
(c) Rail Renewal	40 kms.	
2. Locomotives :		
(a) New Procurement (Nos) ..	—	—
(b) Rehabilitation (Nos) ..	20	16
3. Passenger Carriages (Nos) ..	131	120
4. Hopper Wagons (Nos) ..	30	100

PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Item	Unit	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3	4
1. Urban Residential Plots ..	Nos.	50,000	1,00,000
2. Urban Water Supply ..	(Addl. Pop. to be served-Million)	1.200	1.500
3. Urban Sewerage/Drainage ..	Do.	1.000	1.100
4. Rural Water Supply ..	Do.	1.200	2.700
5. Rural Sanitation	Do.	0.200	0.500
6. Government Servants Housing.	Nos.	4,000	4,000
7. Government Offices/Buildings.	Million Sq. ft.	0.800	1.200

MASS MEDIA

Agency/Item	Unit	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3	4
A. Radio Broadcasting			
1. Population Coverage	%	95	95
2. Area Coverage	%	75	75
3. M.W. Transmitters	No.	24	25
4. M.W. Transmitting Power	KW	2282.25	2282.50
5. S.W. Transmitters	No.	16	16
6. S.W. Transmitting Power	KW	1161	1161
7. Broadcasting Houses	No.	17	18
B. Television Broadcasting			
8. Population Coverage	%	81	81
9. Area Coverage	%	57	57
10. Main TV Centres (Excluding pilot Stations at Rawalpindi, Quetta & Peshawar)	No.	4	4
11. Production Studios at Main TV Stations.	No.	6	8
12. Re-Broadcast Centres and Translators.	No.	14	14
13. S.H.F. Links	No.	4	4

EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Item	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3	4
Primary Education			
1.	Opening of Primary/Mosque schools		
	(i) Opening of Primary Schools	533	275
	(ii) Opening of New Primary Schools (Girls) ..	450	1,325
	(iii) Opening of Mosque Schools	2,057	4,000
2.	Establishment of new Primary Schools in Urban areas	290	131
3.	Construction of building of primary Schools :		
	(a) Existing	1,020	1,267
	(b) New		1,255
4.	Consolidation and Improvement of Primary Schools	1,425	1,730
5.	Supply of teaching kits	—	20,000
Secondary Educations			
6.	Upgradation of		
	(i) Primary Schools	453	732
	(ii) Middle Schools	280	410
7.	Establishment of new high Schools	25	17
8.	Consolidation and Improvement of existing secondary Schools	326	485
9.	Supply of science and other equipment in existing secondary Schools	250	487
10.	Provision of Science kits to :		
	(i) Middle Schools	—	2,000
	(ii) High Schools	—	1,000
College Education			
11.	Construction of college building :		
	(i) To be completed	15	19
	(ii) To be started	18	19
12.	Consolidation and improvement of existing colleges :		
	(i) Provision of science Labs.	10	12
	(ii) Provision of science equipment	22	31
	(iii) Provision of science hostel	12	17
13.	Opening of Inter Colleges/addition of classes XI-XII	8	10
14.	Const. of teacher residences	27	27

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Item	Unit	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3	4
A. Accelerated Health Programme			
1. Poly-immunization	No.	9.00	9.00
2. Training of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAS)	Million No.	12,000	12,000
3. Oral Rehydration salts	Million packets	10.00	10.00
B. Physical Infrastructure			
1. Hospital beds	No.	1,300	1,300
2. Rural Health Centres	No.	32	20
3. Basic Health Units/MCH Centres/ Dispensaries	No.	340	350
C. Health Manpower			
1. Doctors..	No.	3400	3520
2. Nurses	No.	850	850
3. Paramedics	No.	5,467	5,500

POPULATION WELFARE PROGRAMME

Item/Method	Unit	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3	4
IUDs (Cases)	Million	0.144	0.232
Oral Pills (Cycles)	Do.	0.994	4.979
Condoms (Units)	Do.	48.929	136.100
Contraceptive Surgery (Cases)	Do.	0.029	0.117
Injectable (Vials)	Do.	0.070	0.138

SOCIAL WELFARE

Item	Unit	Estimated Achievements 1983-84	Targets 1984-85
1	2	3	4
1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for the Handicapped.	Service Centres	14-Centres	18-Centres
2. Promotion of Voluntary Social Work/Agencies.	Aided Agencies	500-agencies	900-agencies
3. Construction of Building to house Social Welfare Centres.	Buildings	11 Buildings (40% completion).	11 Buildings (60% Completion).
4. Women and Child Welfare Programmes.	Service Centres	5-Centres	7-Centres
5. Multi-purpose Community Development-Self-Help Projects.	Self-help Projects	102 projects	114-projects.
6. Training of Social Welfare and Special Education Personnel.	Trainees	115-Trainees	150-Trainees
7. Provision of Special Education and Social Welfare Services to Special Groups :			
(i) Blind Children/persons.	Beneficiaries (Nos)	150	200
(ii) Deaf and Mute Children/persons ..	Do.	163	210
(iii) Orthopaedically disabled children/persons..	Do.	35	50
(iv) Mentally Retarded/ill children/persons ..	Do.	77	100
(v) Destitute Women/ Widows	Do.	100	140

PCPPI—500/Pl.—13-6-84—1,500.