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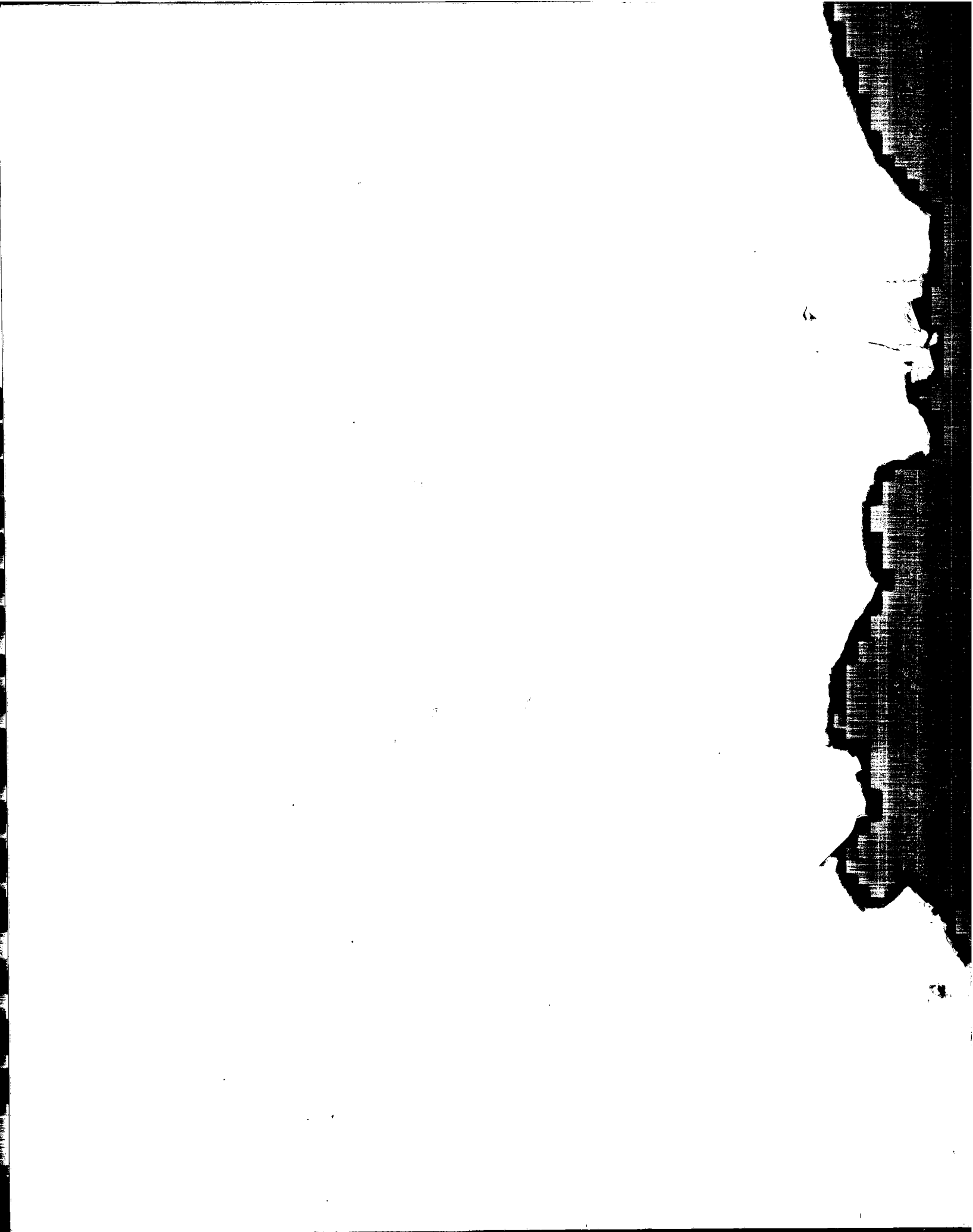
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GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
PLANNING COMMISSION



**DETAILED
ANNUAL PLAN
1990-91**

ISLAMABAD
January, 1991



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INTRODUCTION

The Annual Plan 1990-91 was released by the Planning and Development Division in June, 1990. The Plan included the Economic Framework and broad details of the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP). The main features of sectoral priorities and programmes to be implemented during 1990-91 were also highlighted.

2. The Detailed Annual Plan 1990-91 is an elaboration of the earlier version and contains details not earlier available and, thus could not be used in the document dealing with the essential strategy of the Plan. The present document also includes recent data and provides a detailed review of the financial and physical progress during 1989-90 and programmes for 1990-91 in all sectors, both public and private. The document is for official use but is neither classified nor confidential.

Part-I
ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER-1

PAST PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Review of Annual Plan, 1989-90

The provisional national accounts show that in the fiscal year, 1989-90, Pakistan economy witnessed the continuation of its growth momentum combined with a sharp reduction in the rate of inflation, while substantially keeping to the domestic and external financial targets of the government's structural adjustment programme. Besides a 5.2% increase in GDP, the overall fiscal deficit was reduced to 6.4% of GDP, and the rate of inflation, as measured by the changes in Consumer Price Index, was contained below 8%. The rate of monetary expansion was held below the nominal increase in GDP with an adequate provision for credit to the private sector. The balance of payments position however, remained under pressure.

Economic Growth

1.2. Annual Plan, 1989-90, aimed at a GDP growth of 5.8%, on the assumption of a recovery in rice and cotton production and the resumption of normal production in large scale manufacturing. The agriculture value added was expected to grow by 4.0%, compared to a target of 5.2%, largely due to 11.5% shortfall from the target in the production of rice. Growth in construction, public administration and defence also fell short of targets in the wake of sharply contractionary fiscal and monetary policies being pursued by the government. In response to the government's industrial promotion efforts, however, the manufacturing (large scale) value added grew by 7.7 as against the Annual Plan target of 7.0%. In aggregate terms, GDP growth rate for FY 1989-90 would be at 5.2% as against the target of 5.8%.

Sectoral Performance

1.3 Agriculture: The Annual Plan, 1989-90, envisaged agricultural sector growth of 5.2%, with major crops targetted to grow by 5.5%, minor crops, by 3.6, livestock, fishery and forestry by 5.6%. The growth targets for major crops assumed a recovery in the output of rice and cotton and normal increases in the output of all other crops. The production estimates of kharif crops (cotton, rice, sugarcane), showed that except rice, the output of rest of the crops is close to targets, with sugarcane exceeding the target by about 5.4%. The output of rice, however, was recorded 11.5% below the target, mainly due to shortage of water at sowing time and subsequent damage to standing crops caused by heavy rains. Of the rabi crops, the production of wheat was estimated at 15.0 million tonnes and of gram touched a record level of 0.57 million tonnes. The major crops, as a whole, would grow by 2.9%.

1.4 The production estimates of minor crops are usually available after a minimum time lag of 12 months. However, a significantly down ward trend in Wholesale Price Index of minor crops during the current fiscal year, showed that the output of minor crops had also been increasing. Based on straight line method, the rate of growth of minor crops would be about 4%.

1.5 The livestock products, which are the major source of animal protein, grew by 6.1% and thereby contributed about 44.4% to the overall growth rate of agriculture sector. Of the major products, milk production increased by 6.0% from 13,708 thousand tonnes in 1988-89 to 14,530 thousand tonnes in 1989-90, and meat production increased by 6.3% with poultry meat recording an impressive increase of about 13.4%. Similarly the production of eggs went up by 8.9% from 4,300 million in 1988-89 to 4,680 million in 1989-90. The fishing and forestry products also increased by 2.3% and 1.7% respectively. Taking into account the aggregate performance of both the crop and non-crop sub-sectors, an overall growth of 4.1% in agriculture was estimated *viz-a-viz* the Plan target of 5.2%.

1.6 Some of the important factors which mostly led to such a widespread growth included timely supply of key inputs, better crops protection practices, the extensive use of high yielding varieties (wheat and cotton), and a progressive support price policy. The actual production of crops and livestock products and their targets for 1990-91 are show in Statistical Appendix Table-1.1.

1.7 *Mining & Quarrying*: Crude oil and natural gas extraction account for about 41% of value added in mining sector. The extraction of crude oil and natural gas for the year as a whole would be 14.3% and 9.2% higher in respective order over the last year. In absolute terms, the extraction of crude oil would be an average 53,481 BPD and gas 1,363 MMCFD. Of the other minerals, significant gains were expected in the output of coal, limestone and gypsum. In overall terms, this sector fared significantly better as compared to last year. The estimated growth rate for the year as a whole would be 9.7% (target 7.3%) as against 2.1% growth realized last year.

1.8 *Manufacturing*.—Annual Plan, 1989-90, projected a growth rate of 7% for the large scale manufacturing sector. The sources of this growth were to be:

- (i) Recovery of output from a depressed level of the preceding year;
- (ii) Fuller utilization of new capacity which commenced production during the second half lf last year; and
- (iii) Additional output from new capacity scheduled to come on stream in various branches of industries.

1.9 In response to government's industrial promotion efforts, the production in the large scale manufacturing rapidly recovered from a depressed production levels of 1988-89. The increase was particularly marked in the production of items such as vegetable ghee, sugar, writing and printing paper, caustic soda, cotton yarn and cloth,

cement, cars/jeeps, motor cycles, sewing machines, M.M. yarn, refrigerators and air-conditioners. The production of items like woollen carpets, yarn, paints and varnishes, re-rolled steel, electric meters and diesel engines, however, declined. The decline in the output of these industries was due to a variety of reasons. The decline in the output of industries like re-rolled steel, electric motors, tractors, woollen yarn, was on account of constraints from supply side, in some industries, the deceleration in demand (domestic and exports, load shedding, break down in machinery, closure by the order of labour courts etc. The production of Pakistan steel products also suffered a set back due to abnormal conditions and major repairs of bloom caster and mixer. In overall terms, the large scale manufacturing recorded a growth of 7.7% compared to Annual Plan target of 7.0%. The growth rate could have been even higher but for the inability of Pakistan's index of industrial production to capture the output of industries in newly emerging high growth areas e.g. food processing, petro-chemicals, electronics, sanitary wares and fittings, toys and furnishing etc.

1.10 *Construction*.—In nominal terms, the construction's value added increased by 15.7% as against the target of 13.4%. However, due to 12.2% increase in the deflator compared to 7.5% used in the plan, value added in real terms grew by 3.1% as against the plan target of 5.5%.

1.11 *Electricity and Gas Distribution*.—In this sector, Annual Plan's growth targets surpassed by a wide margin. The sale of electricity increased by 10.5% in volume and 25.0% in value over the previous year. Compared to 25% increase in sale revenues, value added from electricity generation and distribution was 23.6% higher in nominal terms, and after adjustment for inflation, by 9.2% in real terms. Similarly the sale of gas rose by 6.7% over the last year. For the sub-sector, as a whole, a growth rate was 8.3% against the target of 5.8%. Besides addition of about 460MW generating capacity as a result of commissioning of Jamshoro units 1 and 2, adjustments in the tariff structure of electricity and gas, in 1989-90 budget, contributed to the improvement in operational efficiency of the system.

1.12 *Other Sectors*.—The value added in other sectors, accounting for about 49% of GDP, went up 4.8% as compared to the Annual Plan target of 5.6%, due mainly to lower than expected growth rates in the output of transport and communication and public administration and defence sub-sectors. The shortfall from targets in public administration & defence sub-sectors would be largely explained by the government's strict expenditure control policies, in the transport & communication sector it was due to the operating losses incurred by Railways, Post Offices and Port Qasim. Profits of Pakistan International Airline, Television Corporation and Karachi Port Trust were also lower than last year. In the banking & insurance sub-sector, the shortfall from the target was largely explained by a zero growth in the operating surplus of the State Bank of Pakistan and lower profits relative to last year of Insurance Corporations and a few Development Financial Institutions. In overall terms, the output commodity sectors grew by 5.5% and that of services by 4.8%. The composition of GDP is shown in Statistical Appendix Table 1.3.

Investment and Savings

1.13 Total fixed investment in 1989-90 reached Rs. 143.7 billion mark (target Rs. 141.8 billion), comprising Rs. 73.6 billion (target Rs. 73.5 billion) in the private sector and Rs. 70.1 billion (target Rs. 68.3 billion) in the public sector. Compared to the previous year, total fixed investment in nominal terms increased by 16.3% with private and public sector's investment increasing by 19.9% and 12.7% respectively. As a proportion of GDP, the fixed investment level rose to 16.4%, from 16.3% in 1988-89. Of the public investment of Rs. 70.1 billion, energy (electricity & gas distribution) claimed 28.9%, transport & communications 9.3% and construction (residential, non-residential and others) about 44%.

Private Investment

1.14 The prospects for private investment were made more significant by a number of initiatives taken by the government to promote private investment. These included the simplifications of approval procedure for investment, raising the exemption level for approval upto Rs. 1 billion, adoption of de-regulation policies, providing fiscal concessions and liberal credit facilities to the private sector and above all the establishment of Board of Investment headed by the Prime Minister. The estimates of private investment during 1989-90 indicated that against Annual Plan target of Rs. 73.5 billion, private investment was at Rs. 73.6 billion or slightly higher (0.1%). Encouraged by the government's liberal industrial policy, the investment in large scale manufacturing industries recorded the highest growth of 34.3% over the revised estimates for 1988-89. Of the remaining private sector, the fixed investment in agriculture increased by 16.2%, followed by services (15.5%), ownership of dwellings (13.4%), transport & communications (12.5%) and small scale industries (12.1%). The main sectors of estimated private investment of Rs. 73.6 billion, in order of magnitude are: manufacturing (36.4%), ownership of dwellings (24.2%), agriculture (18.5%), and transport 9.8%).

Savings

1.15 The saving rates increased from 13.0 in 1988-89 to 14.0% of GDP at market prices in 1989-90, with national marginal rates of savings reaching 19.7% of GDP and domestic 18.3%. As a result, about 78% of the total investment was financed by the National Savings in FY 1989-90. The government's strict expenditure control policies, adjustment in the prices of public utilities, higher exports growth relative to imports and restoration of price stability, were some of the major contributory factors to the improvement in savings rates attained in 1989-90.

Prices

1.16 The pressure on consumer prices which intensified in 1988-89, peaked in January-February 1989, at a level of about 11% per year. Since then, the annualized rate of inflation fell in successive months, with a particularly sharp decline in July,

1989. As a result, during the fiscal year 1989-90 the rate of inflation averaged around 6% despite an upward revision in the prices of fertilizer, kerosene oil and petrol by the government in March, 1990. The pressure on prices eased by two factors. On the demand side the government's success in reducing inflationary pressures was largely a result of the pursuit of a contractionary fiscal and monetary policy. On the supply side, an over 5.5% growth rate of commodity output, maintenance of food stocks, timely imports, distribution through Utility Stores and appropriate market intervention operations, served to ease inflationary pressures.

1.17 Unlike the changes in consumer price index, the growth rate of the GDP deflator is considered to be a most broad based indicator of inflation, because it shows price movements of all goods and services produced in an economy. Against the Annual Plan target of 8.0% increase, the GDP deflator, in 1989-90 increased by 7.6%. The Annual Plan (1990-91) macro economic projections indicated 7.0% increase in GDP deflator.

PROPOSED ANNUAL PLAN, 1990-91

Economic Growth

1.18 The proposed Annual Plan for 1990-91, aims at a 5.5% growth in GDP, comprising 4.8% in agriculture, 7.7% in manufacturing and 5.2% in other sectors of the economy. The growth projections are premised on a normalization of the law and order situation, favourable weather conditions, continuing improvements in agricultural input supplies, completion of new industrial and energy projects on schedule and above all, prevalence of fiscal and monetary stability.

1.19 The growth strategy of the Plan embodies all the essential components of the government's three years macro economic and structural adjustment programme initiated in 1988. The key objectives of the Plan are to:

- sustain a real GDP growth of 5.5%;
- reduce inflation (GDP deflator) from 7.5% in 1989-90 to 7.0% in 1990-91;
- maintain external competitiveness;
- reduce current account deficit from 4.0% of GNP to 3.0% in 1990-91;
- contain the rate of monetary expansion below the growth rate of nominal GDP, and;
- raise the investment level from current 18.0% to 18.9% GDP in 1990-91.

1.20 These objectives are to be realized by pursuing policies conducive to full exploitation of production possibilities, liberalization of imports to alleviate supply bottlenecks, assigning greater role to private sector and continuation of prudent exchange rate, fiscal and monetary policies.

1.21 A significant segment (44.4%) of major crops growth is expected to be contributed by rice and wheat. Of the remaining crops, cotton is expected to account for 31.3%, followed by 14.3% by sugarcane and 5.4% by maize. In terms of physical output, the production of rice is projected to increase to 3,480 thousand tonnes from 3,220 thousand tonnes in 1989-90; the output of wheat, to 15.8 million tonnes from 15.0 million tonnes last year; and that of cotton to 9.0 million bales from 8.56 million bales last year. Keeping in view the production and pricing policies recently introduced for the promotion of sugarcane and additional sugar mills likely to come on stream, the sugarcane production target for 1990-91 is placed at 38 million tonnes.

1.22 The contribution of livestock to the GDP is projected to go up by 6.2% with over 85% contribution to growth emanating from milk and meat. Product-wise, the milk production is forecast to go up 6% followed by 8.1% increase in the output of meat (all kinds) and eggs by 7.2%. As a result, the share of livestock in agricultural value added is expected to reach 29.8% from 29.4% in 1989-90.

1.23 Consistent with the objectives of the Seventh Plan, the emphasis in the Annual Plan will continue to be on food self-sufficiency and creation of surplus for export. Towards these aims the main elements of the agricultural production strategy will be:

- improvement in productivity;
- efficient use of basic inputs;
- distribution of certified high yield and disease resistant varieties of seeds;
- improvements in onfarm water management practices;
- development of agriculture related rural infrastructure; and
- diversification of production structure in favour of crops responsive to the needs of domestic and international markets.

1.24 The manufacturing sector, which has provided a basis for over 6% GDP growth per annum in 1980s, after suffering a temporary set-back in 1988-89, has recovered sharply in 1989-90. This is well reflected by about 7.7% increase in large scale manufacturing value added in FY 1989-90. It is expected that the current year's gains supplemented by the additional capacity scheduled to come on stream, will result in about 7.4% growth in large scale manufacturing value added in 1990-91.

1.25 As a result of about Rs. 46.8 billion investment in the large scale manufacturing during the last two years, large number of new units (including BMR) are expected to be completed in 1990-91. The additional capacity is scheduled in industries such as textile, sugar, vegetable ghee, jute goods, paper and board, electric meters, sanitary wares, floor coverings, plastic moulds, polythene bags, audio cassettes, etc. The fast development industrial estate at Gadoon-Amazai, (NWFP) constitutes another bright feature of industrial development in FY 1990-91. Some of the main projects likely to go into production, would cover new fields like video

cassettes players, food choppers and mixers, fruit juice extractors, steel ingots etc. Besides opening new frontiers of production the establishment of industries at Gadoon-Amazai, also signifies regional dimensions as it would generate economic benefits in a relatively less developed part of the country. The detailed industrial production is shown in Statistical Appendix Table 1.2.

1.26 In order to maximize production from the existing capacity, the emphasis will continue to be placed on modernization and balancing facilities and upgradation of products as well as of processing technology. The policies of greater reliance on market forces, decentralization and a large role for productive private sector initiatives will continue as an important element of industrial development strategy.

1.27 The Annual Plan provides for a fixed investment of about Rs. 35.8 billion for the manufacturing sector. As a proportion of total fixed investment, the share of manufacturing works out to over 20.9% as against the recent five years average of about 19%.

1.28 In the mining and quarrying sector, an output growth of 5.7% is envisaged, based on an average extraction of 62.5 thousand barrels of crude oil per day as against 53.5 thousand barrels in 1989-90. Likewise the extraction of natural gas is projected to average 1,398 MMCFD as against 1,363 MMCFD in 1989-90. Value added by these two minerals (at constant prices) is forecast to go up by 8.5%, wherein 3.2% increase is implicit in the extraction data of other minerals, supplied by the source agencies. The overall growth rate of the mining sector works out to be about 5.7%.

1.29 Value added in electricity and gas sub-sectors is estimated through income approach. Source-wise, about 86% of value added in this sector is contributed by electricity and 14% by gas distribution. Value added in this sector is estimated to grow by 7.8%, comprising 7.7% growth in the share of electricity and 10.7% value added from gas distribution. Apart full generation from two units (capacity 460 MW), mostly commissioned in the last quarter of 1989-90, a few new units with a combined capacity of 550 MW are expected on generation streams at different point of time in 1990-91.

1.30 About 62% value added in transport and communication sector emanates from road transport and the rest is contributed by the public sector's enterprises. Value added from road transport is estimated to grow by 6.2%, the data supplied by the public sector enterprises yields 10% increase in nominal terms and 2.3% increase in real terms. The growth rate could have been higher but for the expected negative profits of railways, Port Qasim and post office department. The overall growth, however, works out to 4.74%.

1.31 Based on the projected growth structure of production sectors and the composition of imports, value added in the trade sub-sector is estimated to grow by 5.3%. Value added in construction depends on the size and composition of investment

in civil works. Taking the previous two years average, about 36% of total fixed investment envisaged in the Plan, is assumed to be spent on civil work. Value added in this sector is estimated to grow by 5.6. While the projected growth rate of 3.3% in the banking and insurance sub-sector is based on, information supplied by institutions, accounting for about 30% of sub-sector value added, in the public administration and defence a growth rate of 3% has been used taking into account the employment effect alone with productivity assumed to be constant. The sector-wise composition of GDP is shown in Statistical Appendix Table 1.3.

Investment and Savings

1.32 The targeted growth of GDP in 1990-91 will be supported by a nominal fixed investment of Rs. 171.1 billion with a public sector fixed investment programme of Rs. 82.6 billion and private sector investment of Rs. 88.5 billion. As a proportion of GDP, the total investment is estimated to reach 18.9% from 18.0% in 1989-90.

Private Investment

1.33 For the promotion of investment, the private sector is expected to take the lead, encouraged by the simplification of approval procedures, easing of regulatory restraints and fiscal concessions. About 51.7% of fixed investment is expected to take place in the private sector. The proposed size of Rs. 88.5 billion is 20.2 per cent higher over the estimated investment of Rs. 73.6 billion in 1989-90. The sectoral distribution of private investment is shown in Statistical Appendix Table 1.5.

Savings

1.34 Approximately 84.0% of the total investment will be financed through national savings. The proposed level of savings imply an improvement in the average savings rate (national) from 14.0% in 1989-90 to 15.9% of GDP in 1990-91. The implicit marginal rates of savings are 31.2% (national), and 31.6% (domestic), respectively. Private savings rate of about 12.5% of GNP experienced over a span of past seven years could at best be categorized as satisfactory, the overall savings performance nevertheless was adversely affected by low rate of public savings. In view of the government's structural adjustment programme, the public sector is expected to generate large savings through actions and policy reforms, which encompass both increased revenues and restrained current expenditure. For the mobilization of private savings, besides over 2.0% increase in real *per capita* income, the focus of strategy will be on anti-inflationary policies, reforms in tax systems, restructuring the interest rates on savings schemes and strengthening the financial intermediations. In addition, the anticipated improvements in exports to GDP ratio and terms of trade are also likely to supplement the savings efforts. The mobilization of domestic resources for investment has become all the more imperative to counter a likely shift in the flow of global capital to new areas of interest. The macro-economic of framework is given in Statistical Appendix Table 1.4.

AGRICULTURE

	Unit	1988-89	1989-90		1990-91 Target	%Change	
			Target	Revised		1989-90 Revised	1990-91 Target
1. CROPS							
Rice	(000) M.T.	3200	3640	3220	3480	0.7	8.0
(Basmati)	(000) M.T.	1042	1057	1160	1050	11.3	-9.5
(Irri)	(000) M.T.	2158	2583	2060	2430	-4.5	18.0
Wheat	(000) M.T.	14419	15000	15000*	15800	4.0	5.3
Maize	(000) M.T.	1204	1206	1179	1279	-2.1	8.5
Gram	(000) M.T.	456	580	570	590	25.0	3.5
Barley	(000) M.T.	123	128	120	122	-2.4	1.7
Jowar	(000) M.T.	248	224	262	265	5.6	1.1
Bajra	(000) M.T.	201	235	205	208	2.0	1.5
Rape & Mustard	(000) M.T.	249	235	245	260	-1.6	6.1
Sugarcane	(000) M.T.	36976	34330	36188	38000	-2.1	5.0
Tobacco	(000) M.T.	74	69	74	74	0.0	0.0
Cotton	M. Bales	8.385	8.7	8.56	9	2.1	5.1
2. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS							
Milk	000 M.T.	13708	14528	14528	15400	6.0	6.0
Beef	000 M.T.	626	658	658	692	5.1	5.2
Mutton	000 M.T.	610	652	652	678	6.9	6.9
Poultry meat	000 M.T.	172	194	195	222	13.4	13.8
Eggs	M. Nos.	4300	4680	4680	5020	8.8	7.3
Hides	000 Nos	5800	5880	5874	5989	1.3	2.0
Skins	000 Nos	35180	36370	36366	37598	3.4	3.4
Wool	000 M.T.	56.9	59.0	61.3	64.8	7.7	5.7
Hair	000 M.T.	8.3	8.8	8.8	9.3	6.0	5.7

*The target approved by the NEC in its meeting held on 5th May, 1989, and used in the preparation of Annual Plan's GDP estimates. This was subsequently raised to 15.5 million tonnes by the FCA in its meeting held on 21st October, 1989.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(Large Scale)

Units	1988-89	1989-90		1990-91 Target	% increase			
		Target	Revised		1989-90		1990-91 Target	
					Target*	Revised		
Vegetable Ghee	000" M.T.	640	710	718	756	3.6	12.2	5.3
Sugar	000" M.T.	1858	1880	1970	2135	3.9	6.0	8.4
Jute Goods	000" M.T.	104	105	105	110	7.1	1.0	4.8
Cement	000" M.T.	6970	7950	7563	8030	8.2	8.5	6.2
Paper & Board	000" M.T.	103	202	106	111	16.8	2.9	4.7
Fertilizer (N)	000" M.T.	1137	1200	1201	1207	2.6	5.6	0.5
Soda Ash	000" M.T.	144	155	162	163	2.6	12.5	0.6
Caustic Soda	000" M.T.	66	65	71	73	3.2	7.6	2.8
Billets	000" M.T.	236	420	250	200	40.0	5.9	-20.0
H&C.R Sheets	000" M.T.	639	780	544	487	4.3	-14.9	-10.5
Petro. Products	000" M.T.	5417	6328	5565	6123	5.1	2.7	10.0
Cotton Yarn	000" M.T.	758	790	823	893	6.8	8.6	8.5
Cotton Cloth	Mill. Sq. Mtr.**	269	270	297	334	17.4	10.4	12.5
Cigarettes	Million Nos.	31567	36400	32500	33800	2.5	3.0	4.0
Trucks/Buses	000" No.	2.63	3.74	2.91	3.5	10.7	10.6	20.3
LCVs/Cars/Jeeps	000" No.	34.50	37.19	40.60	42.50	9.8	17.7	4.7
Bicycles	000" No.	560	650	616	668	22.6	10.0	8.4
Tractors (Pub. Sector)	000" No.	14.1	20.1	12.0	13.2	3.4	-14.9	10.0
Sewing Machines	000" No.	84	87	99	107	6.1	17.9	8.1
Airconditioners	000" No.	20	19.5	25	28	11.4	25.0	12.0
Electric Motors	000" No.	34.9	42.0	28	29	8.2	-19.8	3.6
Motor Tyres	000" No.	907	930	890	920	13.0	-1.9	3.4
Transformers	000" No.	22.8	18.0	24	26	5.9	5.3	8.3
Other Engineering Goods	Million Rs.							
H.M.C.	87-88 Prices	538	N.A.	419	470	—	—	12.2
H.F.F.	87-88 Prices	325	N.A.	345	377	—	—	9.3
P.M.T.F.	87-88 Prices	341	N.A.	380	426	—	—	12.1

*Based on 1988-89 revised estimates.

**The non-mill sector production is shown below:

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

SAT-1.3

(Million Rupees)

Sectors	At 1980-81 Prices				Annual Growth rate (%)			
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
Agriculture	99408	106138	110346	115678	7.1	Target 5.2	Revised 4.0	Target 4.8
Major Crops	48452	51937	53443	55849	7.2	5.5	2.9	4.5
Minor Crops	16756	18205	18924	19643	8.6	3.6	3.9	3.8
Livestock	28906	30614	32481	34495	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2
Fishing	3776	3946	4038	4180	4.5	3.0	2.3	3.5
Forestry	1218	1436	1460	1511	17.9	2.5	1.7	3.5
Mining & Quarrying	2029	2071	2272	2402	2.1	7.3	9.7	5.7
Manufacturing	67622	70300	75847	81666	4.0	7.4	7.9	7.7
Large Scale	50043	51244	55190	59274	2.4	7.0	7.7	7.4
Small Scale	17579	19056	20657	22392	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Construction	16563	16937	17466	18444	2.3	5.5	3.1	5.6
Electricity & Gas Distri.	10711	12125	13126	14150	13.2	5.8	8.3	7.8
Sub-Total Commodities	196033	207571	219057	232340	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.1
Transport, Storage & Communication	39293	39078	40903	42907	-0.5	5.2	4.7	4.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	63932	67400	70696	74302	5.4	5.7	4.9	5.1
Banking & Insurance	9452	8512	8786	9076	-9.9	4.0	3.2	3.3
Ownership of Dwellings	20828	21928	23086	24305	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Public Adm. & Defence Services	27666	29511	30405	31317	6.7	5.8	3.0	3.0
Services	28212	30054	32017	34108	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Sub-Total Services	189383	196483	205893	216015	3.7	5.6	4.8	4.9
GDP at Factor Cost	385416	404054	424950	448355	4.8	5.8	5.2	5.5

MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

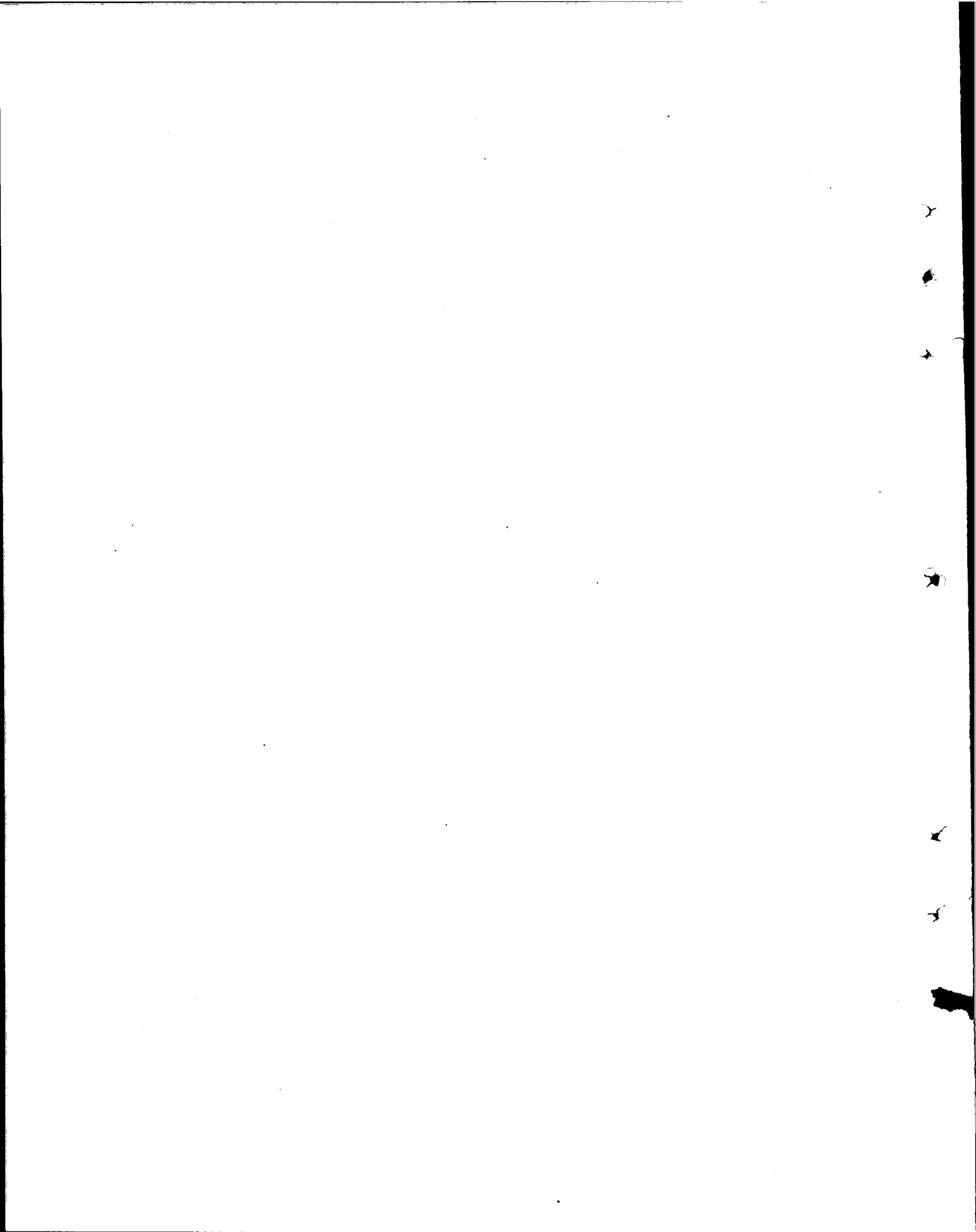
(Current Billion Rupees)

	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		Nominal Growth Rates (%)		
							1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	Target	Revised	Target	Revised	Target	Revised	Target	Revised	Target
GDP at Factor Cost	686.4	784.6	776.9	876.7	14.2	14.4	13.2	12.8	
Indirect Taxes (Net)	71.1	99.6	97.7	109.7	-4.3	15.4	37.4	12.3	
GDP at Market Prices	757.5	884.2	874.6	986.4	12.2	14.5	15.5	12.8	
Net Factor Income	19.3	16.9	21.4	20.8	-6.8	-11.5	10.9	-2.8	
GNP at Market Prices	776.8	901.1	896.0	1007.2	11.6	13.9	15.3	12.4	
Net Foreign Savings	37.2	27.4	35.4	29.9	25.6	-27.2	-4.8	-15.5	
Total Resources/Uses	814.0	928.5	931.4	1037.1	12.2	12.0	14.4	11.3	
Consumption	678.0	772.7	773.7	850.2	12.2	11.4	14.1	9.9	
Fixed Investment	123.6	141.8	143.7	171.1	11.1	15.3	16.3	19.1	
Private	61.4	73.5	73.6	88.5	18.6	18.7	19.9	20.2	
Public	62.2	68.3	70.1	82.6	4.6	11.8	12.7	17.8	
Changes in Stocks	12.4	14.0	14.0	15.8					
Total Investment	136.0	155.8	157.7	186.9	11.8	15.1	16.0	18.5	
As % of GDP									
Investment	18.0	17.6	18.0	18.9					
Fixed Investment	16.3	16.0	16.4	17.3					
Net Foreign Savings/GNP	4.8	3.0	4.0	3.0					
National Savings	13.0	14.5	14.0	15.9					
Domestic Savings	10.5	12.6	11.5	13.8					
Marginal rates of Savings									
National	8.4	29.4	19.7	31.2					
Domestic	10.0	28.0	18.3	31.6					

PRIVATE INVESTMENT PROJECTIONS

(Current Billion Rupees)

SECTOR	1988-89 Revised	1989-90 Estimates	% Increase in 1989-90 over 1988-89	1990-91 Projection	% Increase in 1990-91 over 1989-90
Agriculture	11.7	13.6	16.2	15.7	15.4
Manufacturing	20.5	26.8	30.7	31.3	16.8
Large Scale	(17.2)	(23.1)	(34.3)	(26.9)	(16.5)
Small Scale	(3.3)	(3.7)	(12.1)	(4.4)	(18.9)
Energy	—	—	—	3.8	—
Transport and Communications	6.4	7.2	12.5	8.0	11.1
Ownership of Dwellings	15.7	17.8	13.4	20.5	15.2
Services/Others	7.1	8.2	15.5	9.2	12.2
Total:	7.1	73.6	19.9	88.5	20.2



CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1990-91

The Public Sector Development Programme for 1990-91 has been formulated within the adjusted framework approved by the Government in June 1990 for the next three years of the Seventh Five year Plan. The adjustment has been made in the light of the experience of the first two years of the Seventh Plan and the immediate problems of budget, balance of payment and inflation. The adjusted framework boils down to (a) a selective reduction in the budgetary development programme due to fixation of a higher investment target in the private sector on account of its observed resilience; (b) an increase in the size of the programme of public Corporations; and (c) an increased emphasis on social and physical infrastructure. Consequently, whereas the overall size of the Seventh Plan has been increased by 0.4 per cent to Rs. 644.8 billion, the Budgetary Development Programme (BDP) has been reduced by 15.3 per cent to Rs. 254.9 billion compared to the original allocation of Rs. 301 billion.

2.2. Within the Framework of the revised Seventh Plan, the PSDP of Rs. 79 billion for 1990-91 has been prepared. The main thrust of the PSDP for the current year is on creating a better balance between growth in output and economic stability on the one hand and equity, social justice and poverty alleviation on the other. Accordingly, increased allocations have been made for Agriculture, Water, Power and Transport and Communications to strengthen the production and infrastructure base. At the same time, special emphasis has been accorded to social sectors of Education, Health and Population Welfare so as to alleviate poverty and ensure a wider dispersal of the opportunities and benefits of economic development. Besides, in order to achieve the Public Sector Development priorities as expeditiously as possible, the development programme for the current year also includes new initiatives consisting of programmes for skilled development, crash programme for railways, improvement of highways, development of Manpower and employment, Health and Nutrition, opening of Youth Centres and accelerating the Population Planning and Women's Development.

2.3. The total size of the Public Sector Development Programme has been set at Rs. 79.0 billion which is 10.6 per cent lower than the original Plan allocation of Rs. 88.4 billion. However, it is 11.3 per cent and 10.9 per cent higher than the allocations made and the revised estimates of 1989-90 respectively. The PSDP consists of a Budgetary Development Programme (BDP) of Rs. 63.0 billion and Corporations Development Programme (Outside Development Programme) of Rs. 16.0 billion. The BDP includes a Federal Programme (Normal net of shortfall) of Rs. 43.0 billion, Special Development Programme of Rs. 5.3 billion and Provincial Programme of Rs. 14.7 billion. The share of Foreign Aid is 30.9 per cent in the total financing of the development programme. The comparative budgetary development allocations for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are summarized in Table-2.1.

Table 2.1.
Public Sector Development Programme
(National)

(Billion Rupees)

Programme	Allocation for 1989-90			Allocation for 1990-91			Percent change		
	Local Rs.	Foreign Aid	Total	Local Rs.	Foreign Aid	Total	Local Rs.	Foreign Aid	Total
1. BDP	41.1	14.9	56.0	44.0	19.0	63.0	7.1	27.5	12.5
A. Federal (Normal)	25.6	14.0	39.6	24.6	18.3	43.0	-3.9	30.7	8.6
(Spl. Areas)	(1.9)	(0.1)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(0.1)	(2.1)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(5.0)
B. SDP	3.0	0.6	3.6	4.7	0.6	5.3	56.7	0.0	47.2
C. Provincial	12.4	0.4	12.8	14.6	0.1	14.7	17.7	-75.0	14.8
2. CDP	8.5	6.5	15.0	10.6	5.4	16.0	24.7	-16.9	6.7
Total:	49.6	21.4	71.0	54.6	24.4	79.0	10.1	14.0	11.3

2.4. Sectoral allocations in 1990-91 indicate that highest priority has been accorded to Energy sector which has claimed a share of 31.6 per cent in the total PSDP. Transport and Communication sector follow with a share of 15.5 per cent, Water 10.8 per cent, Physical Planning and Housing 6.4 per cent, Education and Training 6.4 per cent, and Health and Nutrition 6.2 per cent. The details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-2.1.

Review of PSDP (1989-90)

2.5. The Public Sector Development Programme embodied the priorities of the Plan and also some new initiatives introduced in the budget for 1989-90. The total size of the Public Sector Development Programme was Rs. 71.0 billion as against the original Plan allocation of Rs. 79.0 billion, showing a shortfall of 11.3 per cent. However, compared with the allocation and revised estimates of utilization of 1988-89, it was higher by 15.6 per cent and 23.5 per cent respectively. Of the total programme the Federal and Provincial Governments programme was fixed at Rs. 56.0 billion and that of Public Corporations at Rs. 15.0 billion as compared to Rs. 50.4 billion and Rs. 11.0 billion in 1988-89 respectively. The comparative budgetary development allocations in 1988-89 and 1989-90 are summarised in Table-2.2.

Table 2.2.
Public Sector Development Programme
(National)

(Billion Rupees)

Programme	Allocation for 1988-89			Allocation for 1989-90			Percent change		
	Local Rs.	Foreign Aid	Total	Local Rs.	Foreign Aid	Total	Local Rs.	Foreign Aid	Total
1. BDP	36.0	14.4	50.4	41.1	14.9	56.0	14.2	3.5	11.1
A. Federal (Normal)	21.0	13.0	34.0	25.7	13.9	39.6	22.4	6.9	16.5
(Spl. Areas)	(1.9)	(0.1)	(2.0)	(1.9)	(0.1)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
B. SDP	2.6	1.0	3.6	3.0	0.6	3.6	15.4	-40.0	0.0
C. Provincial	12.4	0.4	12.8	12.4	0.4	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. CDP	7.4	3.6	11.0	8.5	6.5	15.0	14.9	80.6	36.4
Total:	43.4	18.0	61.4	49.6	21.4	71.0	14.3	18.9	15.6

2.6. During the year 1989-90 highest priority was given to the development of energy resources. Almost one third amount aggregating Rs. 18.9 billion (33.8 per cent) in the total PSDP was allocated to Fuel and Power sector. The next priority was given to the development of infrastructure with an allocation of Rs. 8.6 billion (15.4 per cent) to the Transport and Communication, Rs. 4.4 billion (7.9 per cent) to Water and Rs. 3.9 billion (7 per cent) to Physical Planning and Housing. Social Sectors also received increased allocations with Education claiming Rs. 4.5 billion (8 per cent) and Health and Nutrition Rs. 2.9 billion (5.3 per cent). An amount of Rs. 3 billion (5.4 per cent) was allocated to the Peoples Programme and Rs. 2.2 billion (4 per cent) to Rural Development for the development of basic facilities such as Electricity, Farm to Market Roads, Schools, Health Care Units, clean potable water etc. in the rural areas. The details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-2.1.

2.7. The overall utilization of PSDP in 1989-90 was 0.3 per cent higher than the allocation as against a shortfall of 6.4 per cent recorded in 1988-89. A comparative statement of allocations and utilization by executing agencies in 1988-89 and 1990-91 is summarised in Table-2.3.

Table 2.3.
*Implementation of Public Sector Development Programme
 during 1988-89 and 1989-90*

(Billion Rupees)

Particulars	1988-89			1989-90		
	Allocation	Utilization	Percentage Change	Allocation	Utilization	Percentage Change
A. Budgetary Development Programme	50.4	48.0	(-) 4.8	56.0	57.9	(+) 3.4
(a) Federal	37.6	35.2	(-) 6.4	43.2	45.2	(+) 4.6
(i) Normal PSDP	34.0	32.2	(-) 5.3	39.6	41.7	(+) 5.3
(ii) Special Development Programme	3.6	3.0	(-)16.7	3.6	3.5	(-) 2.8
(b) Provincial Normal Programme	12.8	12.8	0.0	12.8	12.7	(-) 0.8
B. Public Corporations	11.0	9.5	(-)13.6	15.0	13.3	(-)11.3
Total:	61.4	57.5	(-) 6.4	71.0	71.2	(+) 0.3

2.8. The sector-wise utilization shows that it was as high as 126.4 per cent in water, 109.4 per cent in Rural Development and 107.2 per cent in Science and Technology. However, the utilization was substantially low at 16.9 per cent in "Miscellaneous" and 43.0 per cent in Manpower and Employment. The details can be seen in Statistical Appendix Table-2.2.

Provincial PSDP's

2.9. Consolidated development expenditure in the provinces during the year 1989-90, was estimated at Rs. 15.9 billion *i.e.* Rs. 12.7 billion as budget expenditure and Rs. 3.2 billion as Special Development Programme. The break up of the expenditure showed that Physical Planning and Housing Sector was given the highest priority with an expenditure of 21.8 per cent followed by Education and training (20.7 per cent), Health and Nutrition (15.8 per cent) and Rural Development (14.8 per cent). Amongst the Provinces, Punjab and Balochistan spent largest amount on Physical Planning and Housing Sector and Sindh and NWFP on Education and Training. The details can be seen in Statistical Appendix Table-2.3.

Federal BDP 1990-91

2.10. As stated at para 2.3 Federal BDP has three components *viz* Federal Programme (Normal), Special Development Programme and Provincial programme. The total Federal Budgetary Development Programme for 1990-91 is of the order of Rs. 48.3 billion. Of this, the Normal Programme is for Rs. 43 billion and Special Development Programme for Rs. 5.3 billion which are 8.6 per cent and 47.2 per cent higher than the allocations made in 1989-90. The details are summarised in Table 2.1 at para 2.3.

2.11. In terms of sectors, priority has been accorded to the availability of physical infrastructure with Energy (Fuel and Power), Transport and Communications and Water claiming about 78 per cent of total Federal BDP. This is followed by Social Sectors of education, health and population welfare which have been allocated 9.1 per cent. The details can be seen in Statistical Appendix Table-2.4.

Provincial Programme 1990-91

2.12. An allocation of Rs. 14.7 billion has been made in the PSDP for the Provincial Programmes. This represents an increase of 14.7 per cent and 16.1 per cent over allocations and revised expenditure estimates in 1989-90. However, the provinces will also derive benefit from Youth Development, Health Improvement/Development and Improvement of the Primary Education (employment of teachers) programmes, provided by the Federation. The province-wise allocation/utilization during 1989-90 and allocation during 1990-91 is shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4.
Provincial PSDP Utilization During 1989-90 & Allocation for 1990-91
(Million Rupees.)

Sl. No.	Province	Allocation for 1989-90	Utilization during 1989-90	Allocation for 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	6695.0	6594.0	7660.0
2.	Sindh	2696.2	2989.6	3114.0
3.	N.W.F.P.	2188.0	1702.0	2506.0
4.	Balochistan	1253.8	1397.2	1441.0
Total:		12833.0	12683.0	14721.0

2.13. Sectoral allocations in the total provincial programme show that highest priority has been given to Physical Planning and Housing with an allocation of Rs. 3.3 billion (22.1 per cent). Next priority has been accorded to Rural Roads with an allocation of Rs. 3.0 billion (20.9 per cent) followed by Education and Training with an allocation of Rs. 2.5 billion (16.9 per cent). Amongst the Provinces Punjab has earmarked highest allocation to Rural Roads, Sindh and NWFP to Education and Training and Balochistan to Physical Planning and Housing. The details, are given in Statistical Appendix Table 2.4.

Special Development Programme

2.14. In order to supplement essential provincial programmes which, otherwise, cannot be accommodated in their normal provincial BDPs and to cater to development needs of the backward areas an increased allocation of Rs. 5.3 billion has been made in the PSDP for 1990-91 which is higher by 52 per cent than the last year's allocation. The detailed breakdown of the Province wise allocation of SDP is given in Statistical Appendix Table 2.5.

Special Areas Programme

2.15. An allocation of Rs. 2.1 billion has been made for the Special Areas (Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas, FATA and FATA Development Corporation) in the PSDP for 1990-91 which is about 1.0 per cent higher than the allocation made in 1989-90, as shown in Table 2.5. The highest share has been allocated to transport and communication (24.8 per cent), followed by Power 18.1 per cent and Education and Training (13.5 per cent). The sector-wise break up may be seen in Statistical Appendix Table 2.6.

Table 2.5.
Special Areas Programme 1989-90

(Million Rupees)				
Sl. No.	Agency Areas	Allocations for 1989-90	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocations for 1990-91
1.	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	932	932	941
2.	Northern Areas	469	470	473
3.	Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	595	595	601
4.	FATA Development Corporation	103	103	104
Total:		2,099	2,100	2,119

Non Budgeted Corporations

2.16. The total size of the Corporation's programme stands higher by 6.7 per cent at Rs. 16. billion in 1990-91 as compared to allocations of Rs. 15 billion in 1989-90. The programme is to be financed from self-financing of Rs. 8.2 billion, Bank credit of Rs. 2.1 billion, Foreign aid/equity of Rs. 5.4 billion and local equity of Rs. 0.3 billion, as shown in Statistical Appendix Table 2.7.

PUBLIC SECTOR BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1989-90 & 1990-91

(National)

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Secotr	PSDP 1989-90		PSDP 1990-91	
		Allocation	% Share	Allocation	% Share
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	2026.915	3.6	2073.410	3.3
2.	Subsidy on Fertilizer	2100.000	3.8	1250.600	2.0
3.	Industry	282.790	0.5	223.736	0.4
4.	Minerals	373.326	0.7	136.389	0.2
5.	Water	4417.574	7.9	6803.118	10.8
6.	Power	16396.860	29.3	16670.497	26.5
7.	Fuels	2492.502	4.5	3232.173	5.1
8.	Transport & Communications	8601.200	15.4	9738.391	15.5
9.	Physical Planning & Housing	3918.256	7.0	4056.385	6.4
10.	Mass Media	280.540	0.5	388.096	0.6
11.	Rural Development	2223.899	4.0	3721.856	5.9
12.	Science & Technology	300.000	0.5	400.981	0.6
13.	Education & Training	4505.198	8.0	4062.505	6.4
14.	Health & Nutrition	2991.369	5.3	3912.435	6.2
15.	Culture, Sports, Tourism & Youth	198.542	0.4	640.791	1.0
16.	Manpower & Employment	579.762	1.0	368.633	0.6
17.	Women's Development	162.500	0.3	211.640	0.3
18.	Population Welfare	445.500	0.8	598.364	0.9
19.	Social Welfare	160.700	0.3	163.078	0.3
20.	Research Statistics & Planning	107.747	0.2	278.424	0.4
21.	People's Programme	3000.000	5.4	3000.000	4.8
23.	Miscellaneous	1522.627	2.7	1320.610	2.1
	Total (Budget PSDP)	57087.807	101.9	63252.112	100.4
24.	Special Development Programme	3627.000	6.5	5300.000	8.4
	Total (Budgetary PSDP Incl. SDP)	60714.807	108.4	68552.112	108.8
	Less Shortfall	4714.807	8.4	5531.112	8.8
	(Net Budgetary PSDP Incl. SDP)	56000.000	100.0	63021.000	100.0

Sources:—Technical Sections of Planning and Development Division and consolidated summary tables for 1989-90 & 1990-91.

COMPARISON OF PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1989-90 & 1990-91
(National)

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector	PSDP	1989-90	% age utilization	PSDP	% age Change Over Prev. Year Utilization
		Allocation	Utilization		1990-91 Allocation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agriculture	2026.915	1754.929	86.58	2073.410	18.15
2.	Subsidy on Fertilizer	2100.000	1257.100	59.86	1250.600	-0.52
3.	Industry	282.790	166.100	58.74	223.736	34.70
4.	Minerals	373.326	81.740	21.90	136.389	66.86
5.	Water	4417.574	5581.418	126.35	6803.118	21.89
6.	Power	16396.860	16399.367	100.02	16670.497	1.65
7.	Fuels	2492.502	2264.801	90.86	3232.173	42.71
8.	Transport & Communications	8601.200	8158.179	94.85	9738.391	19.37
9.	Physical Planning & Housing	3918.256	3813.000	97.31	4056.385	6.38
10.	Mass Media	280.540	273.696	97.56	388.096	41.80
11.	Rural Development	2223.899	2431.880	109.35	3721.856	53.04
12.	Science & Technology	300.000	321.695	107.23	400.981	24.65
13.	Education & Training	4505.198	4627.300	102.71	4062.505	-12.21
14.	Health & Nutrition	2991.369	2668.263	89.20	3912.435	46.63
15.	Culture, Sports, Tourism & Youth	198.542	185.191	93.28	640.791	246.02
16.	Manpower & Employment	579.762	249.590	43.05	368.633	47.70
17.	Women's Development	162.500	162.460	99.98	211.640	30.27
18.	Population Welfare	445.500	444.060	99.68	598.364	34.75
19.	Social Welfare	160.700	150.000	93.34	163.078	8.72
20.	Research Statistics & Planning	107.747	91.191	84.63	278.424	205.32
21.	People's Programme	3000.000	3000.000	100.00	3000.000	0.00
22.	Miscellaneous	1522.627	258.624	16.99	1320.610	410.63
	Total (Budget PSDP)	57087.807	54340.584	95.19	63252.112	16.40
23.	Special Development Programme	3627.000	3527.533	97.26	5300.000	50.25
	Total (PSDP Incl. SDP)	60714.807	57868.117	95.31	68552.112	18.46
	Less Shortfall	4714.807	0.000		5531.112	
	Total (Net PSDP)	56000.000	57868.117	103.34	63021.000	8.90

Sources:—Technical Sections of Planning Development Division & Consolidated summary tables for 1989-90 & 1990-91.

EXPENDITURE ON BUDGETARY PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1989-90

(Federal & Provincial)

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector	Total PSDP	Federal	Total Provincial	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Budget:								
1.	Agriculture	1754.929	1248.429	506.500	152.000	134.300	61.300	158.900
2.	Subsidy on Fertilizer	1257.100	1257.100	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Industry	166.100	87.400	78.700	21.400	24.200	21.500	11.600
4.	Minerals	81.740	49.800	31.940	0.000	1.040	23.000	7.900
5.	Water	5581.418	4539.589	1041.829	375.821	312.830	167.499	185.679
6.	Power	16399.367	16338.557	60.810	55.710	0.000	0.100	5.000
7.	Fuels	2264.801	2264.801	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8.	Transport & Communications	8158.179	6904.318	1253.861	581.975	403.009	37.450	231.427
9.	Physical Planning & Housing	3813.000	1051.000	2762.000	1475.000	560.000	395.000	332.000
10.	Mass Media	273.696	273.696	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Rural Development	2431.880	555.760	1876.120	1155.000	495.270	147.000	78.850
12.	Science & Technology	321.695	321.695	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
13.	Education & Training	4627.300	2002.640	2624.660	1288.430	664.590	502.340	169.300
14.	Health & Nutrition	2668.263	663.552	2004.711	1196.352	353.706	316.080	138.573
15.	Culture, Sports, Tourism & Youth	185.191	123.512	61.679	27.094	12.887	0.200	21.498
16.	Manpower & Employment	249.590	204.330	45.260	15.821	6.293	5.222	17.924
17.	Women's Development	162.460	162.460	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Population Welfare	444.060	444.060	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
19.	Social Welfare	150.000	110.000	40.000	11.660	10.370	11.000	6.970
20.	Research Statistics & Planning	91.191	54.885	36.306	1.900	5.050	14.356	15.000
21.	People's Programme	3000.000	3000.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
22.	Miscellaneous	258.624	0.000	258.624	235.910	6.100	0.000	16.614
Total (Budget Expenditure)		54340.584	41657.584	12683.000	6594.073	2989.645	1702.047	1397.235
II. Special Development Programme		3527.533	273.000	3254.533	696.240	1259.535	399.540	899.218
Total (Expenditure I & II)		57868.117	41930.584	15937.533	7290.313	4249.180	2101.587	2296.453

Source:—Technical Sections of Planning & Development Division.

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1990-91
(Federal & Provincial)

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector	Total PSDP	Federal Allo.	Total Provincial	Punjab PSDP	Sindh PSDP	NWFP PSDP	Baluchistan PSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Normal Budget:								
1.	Agriculture	2073.410	1254.206	819.204	343.666	212.900	132.057	130.581
2.	Subsidy on Fertilizer	1250.600	1250.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Industry	223.736	114.185	109.551	32.801	26.300	44.300	6.150
4.	Minerals	136.389	61.860	74.529	8.855	21.700	40.000	3.974
5.	Water	6803.118	5475.809	1327.309	458.221	457.600	241.143	170.345
6.	Power	16670.497	16603.362	67.135	40.635	24.000	2.500	0.000
7.	Fuels	3232.173	3232.173	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8.	Transport & Communications	9738.391	8107.113	1631.278	679.194	490.000	284.394	177.690
9.	Physical Planning & Housing	4056.385	797.356	3259.029	1750.000	640.884	480.000	388.145
10.	Mass Media	388.096	388.096	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Rural Roads	3721.856	631.336	3090.520	2173.565	658.116	171.186	87.653
12.	Science & Technology	400.981	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
13.	Education & Training	4062.505	1578.055	2484.450	1137.982	661.000	558.600	126.868
14.	Health & Nutrition	3912.435	1723.515	2188.920	1350.000	371.000	374.000	93.920
15.	Culture, Sports, Tourism & Youth	640.791	602.566	38.225	14.000	6.000	0.400	17.825
16.	Manpower & Employment	368.633	308.321	60.312	27.400	8.000	10.700	14.212
17.	Women's Development	211.640	211.640	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Population Welfare	598.364	598.364	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
19.	Social Welfare	163.078	110.726	52.352	21.018	18.000	9.670	3.664
20.	Research Statistics & Planning	278.424	63.848	214.576	150.000	10.500	33.121	20.955
21.	People's Programme	3000.000	3000.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
22.	Miscellaneous	1320.610	0.000	1320.610	812.663	106.000	123.929	278.018
Total (Normal Budget Gross)		63252.112	46514.112	16738.000	9000.000	3712.000	2506.000	1520.000
Less Shortfall		5531.112	3514.112	2017.00	1340.000	598.000	0.000	79.000
Total (Normal Budget Net)		57721.00	43000.000	14721.000	7660.000	3114.000	2506.000	1441.000
B. Special Development Programme		5300.000	522.000	4778.000	1264.000	1671.800	671.400	1170.800
C. Federal Public Corporations		16000.000	16000.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total (A+B+C)		79021.000	59522.000	19499.000	8924.000	4785.800	3177.400	2611.800

Source:—Public Sector Development Programme, Summary Tables 1990-91.

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1990-91

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Area	Rupee Allocation	Foreign Aid	Total Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Federal	507.000	15.000	522.000
2.	Punjab	1207.700	56.300	1264.000
3.	Sindh	1355.500	316.300	1671.800
4.	NWFP	603.900	67.500	671.400
5.	Balochistan	1055.700	115.100	1170.800
	Total (SDP)	4729.800	570.200	5300.000

Source: Special Development Programme

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1990-91
(SPECIAL AREAS)

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector	Total Special Areas	Azad Kashmir	Northern Areas	FATA	FATA/DC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agriculture	232.724	160.946	25.726	46.052	0.000
2.	Industry	28.246	22.281	1.412	0.000	4.553
3.	Minerals	24.343	11.228	0.252	0.000	12.863
4.	Water	104.117	13.101	7.062	0.000	83.954
5.	Power	384.545	177.786	97.859	108.900	0.000
6.	Transport & Communications	525.738	219.892	173.523	132.323	0.000
7.	Physical Planning & Housing	218.849	82.342	48.425	85.416	2.666
8.	Rural Roads	145.494	87.022	48.425	10.047	0.000
9.	Education & Training	285.888	96.209	49.938	139.741	0.000
10.	Health & Nutrition	159.606	61.758	20.177	77.671	0.000
11.	Culture, Sports & Tourism	1.497	1.497	0.000	0.000	0.000
12.	Research Statistics & Planning	8.239	6.774	0.505	0.960	0.000
Total (Special Areas)		2119.286	940.836	473.304	601.110	104.036

Source: Public Sector Development Programme and Consolidated Summary Tables for 1990-91.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR CORPORATIONS
(Outside Budget)

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector/Programme	Total	Self Financing	Bank Credit	Local Equity	Foreign Aid/Equity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Industry		3639.0	1248.0	392.0	87.0	1912.0
1.	State Engineering Corporation	112.0	0.0	112.000	0.0	0.0
2.	National Fertilizer Corporation	543.0	161.0	0.0	0.0	382.0
3.	Pakistan Automobile Corporation	858.0	150.0	258.0	50.0	400.0
4.	State Cement Corporation of Pakistan	1446.0	756.0	0.0	0.0	690.0
5.	People's Steel Mills	42.0	6.0	22.0	0.0	14.0
6.	FCCL	520.0	57.0	0.0	37.0	426.0
7.	Bhutto Display House	118.0	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
II. Minerals		562.0	0.0	301.0	0.0	261.0
8.	Saindak Project	562.0	0.0	301.0	0.0	261.0
III. Power		4014.0	3100.0	56.0	0.0	858.0
9.	K.E.S.C.	3812.0	2954.0	0.0	0.0	858.0
10.	PMDC (Lakhra Coal)	202.0	146.0	56.0	0.0	0.0
IV. Fuels		4995.000	2558.000	805.000	274.000	1358.000
11.	N.R.L.	124.0	0.0	64.0	4.0	56.0
12.	S.N.G.P.L.	2962.0	1480.0	500.0	270.0	712.0
13.	Sui Southern Gas Comapny	512.0	248.0	126.0	0.0	138.0
14.	P.S.O.	295.0	110.0	115.0	0.0	70.0
15.	P.A.R.C.O.	1102.0	720.0	0.0	0.0	382.0
V. Transport and Communications		2790.0	1264.0	526.0	0.0	1000.0
16.	P.I.A.C.	790.0	264.0	526.0	0.0	0.0
17.	CAA	2000.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0
Total (Out-Side PSDP)		16000.0	8170.00	2080.0	361.0	5389.0

Source: Public Sector Development and Consolidated Summary Tables for Programme 1990-91.

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

CHAPTER 3

FINANCING OF PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Government during 1989-90 has taken several tax and non-tax measures to broaden the tax base and increase revenue elasticity and equity. On the revenue side, coverage of sales tax has been enlarged by bringing most of the previously exempted import items and domestically produced goods into the sales tax net, tax exemptions on most of the items have been withdrawn, and users charges have been increased in the case of electricity, gas, postage and telephone etc. On the expenditure side, efforts have been made to contain current outlays by controlling administrative expenditures, reducing subsidies etc. Significant cuts have been imposed in costs of general administration and deficit transfers to the provinces have been reduced. On this basis the overall fiscal deficit is estimated at 6.3 per cent of GDP.

3.2. Government has not been successful in controlling rising fiscal deficit during 1989-90 as per the budget targets, mainly due to rising interest payments liability on outstanding domestic and external debt. The interest payments have increased from 4.9 per cent of GDP in 1987-88 to 5.5 per cent of GDP in 1989-90. Government, however, has been able to control primary deficit which has been reduced from 3.6 per cent of GDP in 1987-88 to 1.8 per cent of GDP in 1989-90.

A. CONSOLIDATED BUDGET

Review of 1989-90

3.3. Public Sector Development Programme of Rs. 56 billion has been planned to be financed by external and domestic resources in the ratio of 39:61 (Table 3.1). Budget 1989-90 strategy has been that domestic and external borrowing should be limited for financing the budgetary development programme (BDP). Budget expectations have been that domestic resources of Rs. 34 billion should be generated by way of : (i) revenue deficit of Rs. 5 billion (-9 per cent); (ii) contribution by the autonomous bodies at Rs. 5 billion (9 per cent); (iii) borrowing from non-bank sources at Rs. 29.5 billion (52.7 per cent); and (iv) borrowing from the banking system for budgetary support at Rs. 4.5 billion (8 per cent). External resources have been estimated at Rs. 22 billion (39.3 per cent) as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1
Public Sector Financing
(Net Basis)

(Billion Rupees)

	1988-89	1989-90	
	P. Actual Estimates	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates
I. Domestic Resources	28.5	34.0	36.1
(a) Revenue Surplus	-13.9 (-29.7)	- 5.0 (-9.0)	-15.0 (27.3)
(b) Contribution by Autonomous Bodies	4.4 (9.4)	5.0 (9.0)	5.5 (10.0)
(c) Non-Bank Borrowing	37.1 (79.3)	29.5 (52.7)	40.6 (73.8)
(d) Bank Borrowing.....	0.9 (1.9)	4.5 (8.0)	5.0 (9.1)
II. External Resources	18.3	22.0	18.9
III. Total Resources	46.8	56.0	55.0
Memo: Resources as % of budgetary Development Programme			
— Domestic Resources.....	60.9	60.7	65.6
— External Resources	39.1	39.3	34.4

—Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage share.

3.4. Implementation of 1989-90 budget shows sizeable shortfalls in tax and non-tax resources. As against the expected Rs. 5 billion revenue deficit, a deficit of Rs. 15 billion has emerged on current account balance and external resources at Rs. 18.9 billion have fallen short of budget target by 14 per cent forcing the Government to rely heavily on non-bank domestic borrowing. Non-bank borrowing in the revised 1989-90 budget estimates have increased from Rs. 29.5 billion estimated in the budget to Rs. 40.6 billion or 37 per cent over the budget estimates.

3.5. In the revised estimates, government dependence on borrowed resources, as a proportion of Budgetary Development Programme, has increased from 100 per cent estimated in the budget to 117 per cent. This implies that resource to borrowing has not been only limited to financing the development programme, as envisaged in the budget, but a portion of current expenditures has also been financed from borrowed resources Table 3.2.

3.6. Government expenditures during 1989-90 have increased from Rs. 200.5 billion to Rs. 226.5 billion in the revised 1989-90 budget estimates, showing a 13 per cent increase over 1988-89. Current expenditures during this period have increased from Rs. 153.8 billion to Rs. 171.5 billion or about 12 per cent. However, budget financed development expenditures have increased substantially about 18 per cent

from Rs. 46.8 billion in 1988-89 to Rs. 55 billion in 1989-90. Growth in government revenues during 1989-90 has been less than the growth of government expenditures. Government revenues increased by 12.4 per cent from Rs. 144.3 billion in 1988-89 to Rs. 162.1 billion in 1989-90. Slow growth in government revenues compared to government expenditures has resulted in increased overall fiscal deficit from Rs. 56 billion (6.3 per cent of GDP) estimated in the 1989-90 budget to Rs. 64.4 billion (7.4 per cent of GDP) in the revised budget estimates.

3.7. Government savings (current revenues — revenue expenditure) have fallen from —2.1 per cent of GDP estimated in the 1989-90 budget to —3.0 per cent in the revised 1989-90 budget estimates. Government revenues ratio during this period, however, has increased slightly from 18.2 per cent of GDP estimated in the budget to 18.5 per cent in the revised budget estimates, slightly lower than the 1988-89 level. Most of this has been on account of increased export duty and sales tax receipts (Statistical Appendix Table 3.1). Growth in revenue collection has been due to improvement in federal revenue collection, the Provincial Governments revenue has been almost static at the 1988-89 level. Contribution by public sector autonomous bodies has been slightly higher compared to the budget estimates. Details are given in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2
Budgetary Transactions of the Federal and Provincial Governments

(All Current Billion Rupees)

	1988-89	1989-90		Change FY 90/FY 89 %
	Actual Estimates	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	
A. Total Outlay.....	200.52	216.67	226.53	13.0
(a) Current.....	153.76	160.67	171.53	11.6
(b) Development.....	46.75	56.00	55.00	17.6
B. Government Revenues.....	144.25	160.67	162.09	12.4
(a) Tax Revenues.....	109.94	121.39	122.67	11.6
(b) Non-Tax Revenues.....	29.94	34.24	33.87	13.1
(c) Contribution by Autonomous Bodies.....	4.37	5.04	5.55	27.0
C. Overall Deficit.....	56.27	56.00	64.44	14.5
(a) Primary Deficit.....	16.99	8.58	16.15	-4.9
(b) Interest Payments.....	39.28	47.42	48.29	22.9
D. Financing.....				
(a) Non-Bank Borrowing.....	37.06	29.49	40.56	9.4
(b) Bank Borrowing.....	0.88	4.49	5.01	469.3
(c) External (Net).....	18.34	22.02	18.87	2.9
Memo items:				
GDP (MP).....	757.55	884.20	874.67	
As % of GDP				
— Government Expenditures.....	26.47	24.50	25.90	
(a) Current.....	20.30	18.17	19.61	
(b) Development.....	6.17	6.33	6.29	
— Government Revenues.....	19.04	18.17	18.53	
— Overall Fiscal Deficit.....	7.43	6.33	7.37	
— Financing:				
(a) Non-Bank Borrowing.....	4.89	3.34	4.64	
(b) Bank Borrowing.....	0.12	0.51	0.57	
(c) External (Net).....	2.42	2.49	2.16	

Public Sector Borrowing Requirements (PSBR)

3.8. Government dependence on borrowed resources as a proportion of Budgetary Development Programme, increased to 117 per cent in 1989-90, from the target of 100 per cent. The 1989-90 revised budget estimates indicated that domestic borrowing (bank and non-bank) financed 83 per cent of the budgetary development programme as against 61 per cent projected for the year.

3.9. Composition of government borrowing during 1989-90 also changed significantly from the budget estimates. The budget 1989-90 also changed significantly from the budget estimates. The budget 1989-90 estimated non-bank borrowing at Rs. 29.5 billion. In the 1989-90 revised estimates these were estimated at Rs. 40.6 billion, showing 37.6 per cent increase. Borrowing from the banking system, however, was managed almost at the budget level of Rs. 4.5 billion. Similarly, external borrowing (net) was short by Rs. 3.1 billion from Rs. 22.0 billion estimated in the budget to Rs. 18.9 billion.

3.10. The deteriorating fiscal scene with revenues lagging behind expenditures forced the government to finance its growing deficits from domestic and external borrowing. As a result, national debt which was Rs. 222 billion in 1982-83 reached to Rs. 709 billion by the end of 1989-90. About half of this national debt was repayable in foreign exchange. Domestic debt during this period increased substantially at an average rate of 20 per cent per annum (Statistical Appendix Table 3.2). Interest payments on the national debt claimed Rs. 46.7 billion in 1989-90 or 27 per cent of the current expenditures.

Budget 1990-91

3.11. Domestic resources of Rs. 41.9 billion in the 1990-91 budget are estimated to finance 66.4 per cent of the budgetary development programme, whereas, external resources of Rs. 21.1 billion are estimated to finance 33.6 per cent of the Budget financed development programme of Rs. 63 billion.

3.12. Budget for 1990-91 envisages reduction in overall fiscal deficit from 7.4 per cent of GDP in 1989-90 to 5.9 per cent of GDP. Government revenues, tax and non-tax including the contribution by the autonomous bodies, are estimated to increase by Rs. 26.4 billion to Rs. 188.5 billion. This represents an increase of 16.3 per cent over the previous year. Tax revenues are estimated to increase by 14.8 per cent, whereas non-tax receipts are projected to rise by 14 per cent over the last year. As a proportion of GDP, government revenues in 1990-91 are estimated at 19.1 per cent, slightly above the ratio of 18.5 per cent achieved in 1989-90. Details are given in Table 3.3

Table 3.3
Budgetary Transactions of the Federal and Provincial Governments

	(At Current Billion Rupees)		
	1989-90 Revised Estimates	1990-91 Budget Estimates	% Change FY91/FY90
A. Government Revenues.....	162.09	188.45	16.3
(a) Tax Revenues.....	122.67	140.87	18.4
(b) Non-Tax Revenues.....	33.87	38.52	13.7
(c) Contribution by Autonomous Bodies.....	5.55	9.07	63.4
B. Government Expenditure.....	226.53	246.50	8.8
(a) Current.....	171.53	183.50	7.0
(b) Development.....	55.00	63.00	14.5
C. Overall Deficit.....	64.44	58.05	-9.9
(a) Primary Deficit.....	16.15	3.16	-80.4
(b) Interest Payments.....	48.29	54.89	13.7
D. Financing:			
(a) Non-Bank Borrowing.....	40.56	29.54	-27.2
(b) Bank Borrowing.....	5.01	7.36	46.9
(c) External (Net).....	18.87	21.15	12.1
Memo items :			
GDP (MP).....	874.74	986.38	
As % of GDP			
Government Expenditures.....	25.90	24.99	
(a) Current.....	19.61	18.60	
(b) Development.....	6.29	6.39	
Government Revenues.....	18.53	19.10	
Overall Fiscal Deficit.....	7.37	5.89	
Financing :			
(a) Non-Bank Borrowing.....	4.64	2.99	
(b) Bank Borrowing.....	0.57	0.75	
(c) External (Net).....	2.16	2.14	

Public Sector Borrowing Requirements (PSBR)

3.13. For 1990-91 domestic borrowing is estimated at Rs. 36.9 billion, against Rs. 45.6 billion borrowed during 1989-90, showing a reduction of 19 per cent in domestic borrowing. Non-bank borrowing is estimated at Rs. 29.5 billion as against Rs. 40.6 billion estimated in the revised 1989-90 budget estimates. Bank borrowing is projected at Rs. 7.4 billion against Rs. 5 billion in the revised 1989-90 budget estimates.

3.14. External borrowing (net) has been estimated at Rs. 21 billion, 12 per cent above the last year borrowing of Rs. 18.9 billion. An increase of Rs. 3.8 billion in project aid, Rs. 2.8 billion in commodity aid and Rs. 0.9 billion in other aid has been estimated over 1989-90.

B. FEDERAL BUDGET

Review 1989-90

Revenue Receipts

3.15. Gross revenue receipts of the Federal Government — including the contribution by the autonomous bodies — have increased by 13.3 per cent in 1989-90. Excluding the effect of provincial share in taxes, net revenues of the Federal Government have been estimated to increase by about 9 per cent from Rs. 119.6 billion in 1988-89 to Rs. 130.2 billion in 1989-90. Projected growth in taxes over last year (10.8 per cent), particularly indirect taxes (10.6 per cent), is substantially below the growth of 18.5 per cent and 18.6 per cent achieved during the period 1988-89. Bulk of this increase is due to higher than expected revenues from export and sales tax, partly offset by shortfall import duties. Non-tax receipts during 1989-90 increased by 16.3 per cent over 1988-89 from Rs. 37.3 billion during 1988-89 to Rs. 43.3 billion in 1989-90. Details are given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4
Federal Government Revenues

	1988-89 P. Actual Estimates	1989-90		% Change FY90/FY89
		Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	
Government Revenues (GR)	143.51	159.43	161.11	13.3
— Tax.....	106.26	116.74	117.77	10.8
*Direct	13.92	16.48	16.48	18.4
*Indirect.....	91.60	100.27	101.28	10.6
— Non-tax.....	37.25	42.69	43.34	16.3
— Contribution by A. Bodies	4.37	5.04	5.55	27.0
Less: Transfer to Provinces.....	23.93	26.40	30.88	29.0
Government Revenues (Net)	119.58	133.03	130.23	8.9

Current Expenditure

3.16. The current expenditures of the federal government in 1989-90 are 12.3 per cent higher than the previous year. Debt servicing and defence are the highest contributors to the increase.

3.17. Debt servicing — interest payments on domestic and external outstanding debt and repayment of long term foreign loans — has increased by about 24 per cent from Rs. 48.7 billion to Rs. 60.3 billion, of which domestic interest payments alone account for an additional Rs. 6 billion.

3.18. Expenditure on defence during 1989-90 has increased by 33 per cent over 1988-89 and Rs. 10.2 billion (20 per cent) over the 1989-90 budget estimates, due

to Zarb-e-Momin and the border situation. Non-obligatory grants to the Provinces and other expenditures including expenditure on social and economic services have depicted a declining trend over 1988-89. Details of current expenditures are given in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5
Federal Government : Current Expenditures

(Billion Rupees)

	1988-89 P. Actual Estimates	1989-90 Budget Estimates	1989-90 Revised Estimates	% Change FY90/FY89
Current Expenditures	142.34	152.32	159.81	12.3
— Government Administration.....	11.7	39.2	29.23	
— Defence.....	46.55	51.77	61.93	33.0
— Debt Servicing.....	48.72	59.47	60.34	23.8
— Non-obligatory Grants to Provinces/LB.....	10.01	13.76	9.83	-1.8
— Others.....	25.33	18.10	18.49	

BUDGET 1990-91

Revenue Receipts

3.19. Federal Government revenues, on gross basis, including contribution by autonomous bodies, are projected to increase by 15.0 per cent over 1989-90. On similar basis, net revenues of the federal government are estimated to increase by 16.3 per cent over 1989-90. Tax revenues, with new taxation proposals of Rs. 7.87 billion, are projected to grow by 15 per cent. This implies that the Tax/GDP ratio will rise marginally from 13.5 per cent in 1989-90 to 13.7 per cent in 1990-91. The share of direct taxes in tax revenues will increase marginally from 14.0 per cent in 1989-90 to 14.1 per cent in 1990-91. Major contribution is expected to be from income tax (Rs. 2.3 billion), federal excise (Rs. 3.6 billion), sales tax (Rs. 2.5 billion) and import duties of Rs. 7 billion over 1989-90. (Statistical Appendix Table 3.3).

3.20. For 1990-91 non-tax revenues, including the impact of Rs. 2.0 billion additional revenue measures are budgeted to increase by Rs. 6.4 billion from Rs. 43.3 billion or 14.7 per cent over 1989-90. Contribution by autonomous bodies is projected to increase substantially from Rs. 5.5 billion in 1989-90 to Rs. 9.1 billion or 63.4 per cent. Details of government revenue receipts projected for 1990-91 *viz-a-viz* 1989-90 are given in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6
Federal Government Revenues

	1989-90 Revised Estimates	1990-91 Budget Estimates	(Billion Rupees) % Change FY91/FY90
Government Revenues (GR)	161.11	185.32	15.0
— Tax	117.77	135.60	15.1
* Direct.....	16.48	19.10	15.9
* Indirect	101.28	116.49	15.1
— Non-tax	43.34	49.73	17.7
— Contribution by A. Bodies.....	5.55	9.07	63.4
<i>Less: Transfer to Provinces</i>	30.88	34.22	18.0
Revenue Receipts (Net)	130.23	151.42	16.3

Current Expenditures

3.21. Projections for federal government's current expenditures for 1990-91 indicate an increase of 7.5 per cent in total current expenditures over last year from Rs. 159.8 billion to Rs. 171.8 billion. For 1990-91 defence expenditure is estimated at Rs. 63.3 billion; showing a marginal increase of 2.2 per cent over last year. Debt servicing is projected to increase by Rs. 8 billion or 13.4 per cent over 1989-90. Non-obligatory grants to the provinces and local bodies in the 1990-91 budget estimates have been estimated to reduce by 15 per cent from Rs. 9.8 billion in 1988-89 to Rs. 8.3 billion in 1990-91. Details are given in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7
Federal Government : Current Expenditures

	1989-90 Revised Estimates	1990-91 Budget Estimates	(Billion Rupees) % Change FY91/FY90
Current Expenditures	159.81	171.79	7.5
— Government Administration	9.23	10.32	11.8*
— Defence.....	61.93	63.27	2.2
— Debt Servicing.....	60.34	68.41	13.4
— Non-obligatory Grants to Provinces/LB.....	9.83	8.32	—15.4
— Others.....	18.49	21.47	16.10

* Excluding Government employees pay increase effect.
—Including Government employee pay increase.

C. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENS

Revenue 1989-90

3.22. The Provincial Governments budgetary deficit on revenue account, excluding the effect of inter-governmental transfers, increased from Rs. 23.4 billion in 1987-88 to Rs. 25.9 billion in 1989-90, due to imbalance between the rising expenditures and falling revenues, the Provinces ran into the serious problems of consistently larger revenue deficits and thereby increasing dependence on the federal assistance for financing their current expenditures.

32.3. Deterioration in provincial financing had been mainly due to the non-availability of a fresh award of the Finance Commission as per the constitutional obligation. Since no decision could be taken in this respect, the Provinces did not have any incentive to raise their own resources or control their rising expenditures. Details on consolidated provincial governments revenues and expenditures during the last three years is given in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8
Consolidated Budgetary Position
(Provincial Governments)

	(Billion Rupees)			
	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91
(i) Own Revenues.....	6.06	6.25	6.76	7.17
(ii) Current Expenditures.....	29.44	32.63	32.66	32.98
(iii) Deficit.....	23.37	26.38	25.88	25.81

Source: Finance Division.

D. BUDGETARY PROPOSALS

3.24. The government has included budgetary proposals of Rs. 12.43 billion in the 1990-91 budget. Rs. 7.87 billion are to be generated through additional taxation and the remaining Rs. 4.56 billion through various non-tax measures. A summary of the major taxation proposals presented in the 1990-91 budget is given in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9
1990-91 Proposed Budgetary Measures

(Million Rupees)

A. Expenditure Measures :	
(a) 10% adhoc relief to Government Servants and Elected representatives paid from Government Treasury.....	4,000.0
(b) Press Foundation.....	10.0
(c) Islamabad Press Club.....	10.0
(d) Artists Foundation.....	10.0
(e) Minorities Fund.....	20.0
(f) New Hospital.....	50.0
(g) Subsidy on confessional Credit for Rural Industry.....	500.0
Sub-Total	4,600.0
B. Tax Measures :	
1. Income Tax/wealth tax.....	963.0
2. Customs.....	4,196.0
3. Sales Tax.....	600.0
4. Central Excise.....	2,115.8
Sub-Total	7,874.8
C. Non-Tax Measures.....	4,560.0
(Including Rs. 2,520 Million WAPDAs Fuel Adjustment Surcharge).	
Total (A+B+C)	7,834.0

E. IMF CONDITIONALITIES AND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENTS

3.25. Since 1988-89 the IMF has imposed conditionalities on the size of the budgetary deficit as part of the Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF). On the basis of these conditionalities, overall fiscal deficit has to be reduced to 6.3 per cent of the GDP in 1989-90 and 5.5 per cent in 1990-91.

3.26. Government has made concerted efforts to improve the fiscal management during last three years. Overall budget deficit which has been growing from 1980s and has peaked at 8.5 per cent of GDP in 1987-88 contained at 7.4 per cent of the GDP in 1989-90 and is expected to be reduced to 5.9 per cent of GDP during 1990-91.

3.27. Implementation of the 1989—91 budgets indicates that target on overall fiscal deficit set by the IMF has not been met in the first two years of the SAF

programme (Table 3.10). During 1989-90, the budgetary deficit is estimated at 7.4 per cent of GDP, about one percentage point above the target level. Failure in both the years has been due to increased expenditure on defence services.

Table 3.10
Consolidated Budgetary Position
(GDP *viz-a-viz* IMF)

	As % of GDP				
	FY89 GOP	FY90		FY91	
		GOP	IMF	GOP	IMF
(i) Government Revenues	19.0	18.5	18.3	19.1	19.2
(ii) Government Expenditures.....	26.5	25.9	24.6	25.0	24.7
— Current.....	20.3	19.6	17.6	18.6	17.5
— Development.....	6.2	6.3	7.0	6.4	7.2
(iii) Overall Deficit.....	7.4	7.4	6.3	5.9	5.5

F. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1988—93)

3.28. The secular pressures on Government's current expenditures have sharpened in recent years and the pattern of financing has been substantially different from what has been anticipated in the Financial Plan of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

3.29. Implementation of the Seventh Plan indicates that a significant part of the borrowed resources were spent towards covering revenue deficit of Government. As borrowed resources command higher interest rates, the cost of financing the revenue gap has been on the rise during the Plan period. The net outcome of this pattern of financing is the emergence of unsavory budgetary imbalances. As against the Seventh Plan's estimated 6.7 per cent of GDP overall fiscal deficit for 1988-89 and 1989-90, the overall deficit in both the years has been 7.4 per cent of the GDP. Consolidated three years Plan implementation position *viz-a-viz* Plan targets is given in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11
Seventh Plan Implementation 1988—91

(At 1987-88 Constant Billion Rupees)

	Target	Implementation
I. Government Revenues.....	444.	420.7
II. Government Expenditures.....	595.8	573.5
— Current.....	423.8	433.5
— Development.....	172.0	140.0
III. Overall Deficit.....	150.9	152.8
Memo :		
As % of GDP		
— Government Revenues	18.4	18.8
— Government Expenditures.....	24.7	25.7
* Current.....	17.6	19.4
* Development.....	7.1	6.3
— Overall Deficit.....	6.3	6.8

G. PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OUTSIDE THE BUDGET

3.30. Public Sector Development Programme outside the budgetary mechanism for 1989-90 envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 15 billion. About 36.7 per cent of the programme was proposed to be financed from self-generated funds (Rs. 5.5 billion), 20 per cent through bank credit and domestic equity (Rs. 3.0 billion) and the balance 43.4 per cent from foreign aid/equity (Rs. 6.5 billion). An analysis of the performance, thus far, indicates a full financial implementation of the programme.

3.31. The development programme outside the budget for 1990-91 has been placed at Rs. 16 billion. Table 3.12 below indicates the financing details of the programme :

Table 3.12
Financing the Development Programme
(Out-side Budget)

	(Billion Rupees)
(i) Self-financing	8.2
(ii) Bank Credit	2.1
(iii) Foreign Aid/Equity	5.3
(iv) Local Market Loan/Equity	0.4
Total	16.0

PUBLIC FINANCE: CONSOLIDATED BUDGET

(Net Basis)

(At Current Billion Rupees)

	1988-89 ¹		1989-90 ²		1990-91 ¹	Annual Growth Rate (%)	
	Prov. Act	(Budget)	(Revised)	Budget with New Measures	1989-90/ 1988-89	1990-91/ 1989-90	
Government Revenues ²	144.25	160.67	162.09	188.45	12.37	16.26	
Tax Receipts.....	109.94	121.39	122.67	140.87	11.58	14.84	
Direct Taxes	14.47	17.08	17.18	19.82	18.71	15.36	
* Income Tax	13.36	16.01	16.02	18.38	19.92	14.77	
* Others.....	1.11	1.07	1.16	1.43	4.22	23.51	
Indirect Taxes.....	95.47	104.31	105.50	121.06	10.50	14.75	
* Import Duty.....	37.88	45.53	44.32	51.28	17.01	15.70	
* Export Duty.....	4.48	3.40	5.00	5.94	11.61	18.80	
* Excise Duty.....	20.18	21.67	21.70	25.31	7.55	16.65	
* Sales Tax.....	14.70	18.86	19.38	21.92	31.83	13.11	
* Surcharges.....	14.50	10.94	11.05	12.24	-23.77	10.74	
* Others.....	3.74	3.91	4.05	4.36	8.30	7.89	
Non-Tax Receipts.....	29.94	34.24	33.87	38.52	13.12	13.71	
* T&T & PO Profits	5.28	7.03	7.03	9.14	33.09	30.01	
* Int & Dividends	9.81	10.60	10.12	10.56	3.17	4.29	
* Others.....	14.85	16.61	16.72	18.82	12.59	12.56	
Self-financing by AB.....	4.37	5.04	5.55	9.07	27.07	63.40	
Government Expenditures	200.52	216.67	226.53	246.50	12.97	8.82	
Current.....	153.76	160.67	171.53	183.50	11.56	6.98	
* Government Administration.....	20.01	17.54	17.50	19.24	-12.56	9.99	
* Defence	46.55	51.77	61.93	63.27	33.03	2.18	
* Community Services.....	4.47	4.38	4.45	4.55	-0.54	2.34	
* Social Services.....	20.00	19.37	19.66	20.09	-1.73	2.19	
* Economic Services	5.08	3.72	3.87	3.64	-23.83	-5.89	
* Subsidies	13.81	10.37	11.04	8.94	-20.09	-19.05	
* Debt Servicing	39.28	47.42	48.29	54.89	22.95	13.66	
* Interest	39.28	47.42	48.29	54.89	22.95	13.66	
* Domestic	29.90	35.78	36.40	41.40	21.74	13.74	
* Foreign.....	9.38	11.64	11.89	13.49	26.81	13.41	
* Grants to LBs.....	4.56	3.73	2.82	2.94	-38.02	4.11	
* Others/Relief Measure.....	0.01	2.37	1.99	5.95	—	—	
Development	46.75	56.00	55.00	63.00	17.64	14.55	
Overall Fiscal Deficit.....	56.27	56.00	64.44	58.05	14.52	-9.92	
Financing	56.27	56.00	64.44	58.05	14.52	-9.92	
Domestic Borrowing.....	37.93	33.98	45.57	36.90	20.13	-19.03	
* Non-Bank Borrowing	37.06	29.49	40.56	29.54	9.47	-27.17	
* Bank Borrowing.....	0.88	4.49	5.01	7.36	469.85	46.94	
External Resources (Net)	18.34	22.02	18.87	21.15	2.90	12.09	
* Disbursement (Gr).....	36.57	40.98	38.42	41.09	5.06	6.95	
* Repayment FL (MLT).....	10.75	13.40	13.66	15.05	27.07	10.18	
* Repayment FL (ST).....	7.48	5.56	5.89	4.89	-21.26	-16.98	

¹On the basis of Finance Division estimates on provincial governments budgets. Data compiled from the provincial budgets varies substantial from the finance Division estimates on provincial estimates.

²Include contribution of autonomous bodies.

(At Current Billion Rupees)

	1988-89 ¹	1989-90 ²		1990-91 ¹	Annual Growth Rate (%)	
	Prov. Act	(Budget)	(Revised)	Budget with New Measures	1989-90/ 1988-89	1990-91/ 1989-90
Memo Item :						
GDP (MP)	773.00	884.20	872.60	987.20	12.88	13.13
As % of DGP						
(i) Government Revenues	18.66	18.17	18.58	19.09		
(ii) Government Expenditure	25.94	24.50	25.96	24.97		
- Current	19.89	18.17	19.66	18.59		
- Development	6.05	6.33	6.30	6.38		
(iii) Overall Deficit	7.28	6.33	7.38	5.88		
(iv) Financing :						
- Non-Bank Borrowing	4.79	3.34	4.65	2.99		
- Bank Borrowing	0.11	0.51	0.57	0.75		
- External (Net)	2.37	2.49	2.16	2.14		

OUTSTANDING DEBT, BORROWING AND INTEREST LIABILITY

(At Current Billion Rupees)

BORROWING	1982-83 Actual	1989-90 Actual	Annual Growth Rate (%)
I. Domestic	19.72	45.60	12.72
(a) Non-bank borrowing	13.00	40.60	17.67
(b) Bank borrowing	6.72	5.00	-4.14
(c) Outstanding Domestic Debt	104.20	376.70	20.15
(d) Interest on Domestic Debt	6.60	34.80	26.81
II. External :			
(a) External Borrowing (GR)	14.50	38.40	14.93
(b) External Borrowing (Net)	5.77	18.90	18.47
(c) Outstanding External Debt	118.30	332.50	15.91
(d) Interest on External Debt	4.37	41.90	15.39
III. Total Outstanding Debt	222.50	709.20	18.01
IV. Total Interest Payments	10.97	46.70	22.99
Memo Items :			
GDP (MP)	364.40	874.70	13.33
As percent of GDP :			
(i) Total outstanding Debt	61.06	81.08	
- Domestic Debt	28.39	43.07	
- External Debt	32.46	38.01	
(ii) Interest Payments	3.01	5.34	

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET, 1988-89 — 1990-91

(GROSS BASIS-GOP CLASSIFICATION)

(Billion Rs.)

	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91 (Budget)			Annual Growth Rate(%)	
	Prov. Act	(Budget)	(Revised)	With Out Measures	New Measures	With New Measures	1989-90/ 1988-89	1990-91/ 1989-90	
Revenue Receipts (GR).....	143.51	159.43	161.11	175.41	9.91	185.32	12.26	15.03	
Transfer to Prov.	23.93	26.40	30.88	34.22	0.00	34.22	29.04	10.82	
Revenue Receipts (Net).....	119.58	133.03	130.23	141.19	9.91	151.10	8.91	16.03	
Tax Receipts.....	106.26	116.74	117.77	127.71	7.87	135.58	10.83	15.12	
Direct Taxes.....	13.98	16.48	16.49	18.12	0.96	19.08	17.95	15.71	
Income Tax.....	13.36	16.01	16.01	17.41	0.93	18.34	19.84	14.55	
Others.....	0.62	0.47	0.47	0.71	0.03	0.74	-24.19	57.45	
Indirect Taxes.....	92.28	100.26	101.28	109.59	6.91	116.50	9.75	15.03	
Import Duty.....	40.68	44.88	44.32	47.08	4.20	51.28	8.95	15.70	
Export Duty.....	2.50	4.05	5.00	5.95	0.00	5.95	100.00	19.00	
Excise Duty.....	20.10	21.53	21.53	23.00	2.11	25.11	7.11	16.63	
Sales Tax.....	14.00	18.86	19.38	21.32	0.60	21.92	38.43	13.11	
Surcharges.....	15.00	10.94	11.05	12.24	0.00	12.24	-26.33	10.77	
Others.....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Non-Tax Receipts.....	37.25	42.69	43.34	47.70	2.04	49.74	16.35	14.77	
T&T & P.O. Profits.....	5.22	7.03	7.03	8.58	0.57	9.15	34.67	30.16	
Int & Dividends.....	19.44	20.38	20.75	23.03	0.00	23.03	6.74	10.99	
Others.....	12.59	15.28	15.56	16.09	1.47	17.56	23.59	12.85	
Current Non-Dev Expen.....	142.34	152.32	159.81	167.10	4.60	171.19	12.27	7.12	
Govt. Administration.....	11.73	9.22	9.23	10.32	0.00	10.32	-21.29	11.81	
Defence.....	46.55	51.77	61.93	63.27	0.00	63.27	33.03	2.18	
Community Services.....	2.04	2.04	2.05	2.25	0.02	2.27	0.29	10.73	
Social Services.....	5.62	4.94	4.90	5.10	0.08	5.18	-12.91	5.80	
Econ Services.....	2.31	1.05	1.01	1.05	0.00	1.05	-56.28	3.96	
Subsidies.....	10.77	7.58	8.56	6.62	-0.02	6.60	-20.52	-22.90	
Debt Servicing.....	48.72	59.47	60.34	68.41	0.00	68.41	23.85	13.37	
Interest.....	37.97	46.07	46.68	53.36	0.00	53.36	22.94	14.31	
Domestic.....	28.54	34.43	34.77	39.82	0.00	39.82	21.83	14.52	
Foreign.....	9.43	11.64	11.91	13.54	0.00	13.54	26.30	13.69	
Repayment of FL.....	10.75	13.40	13.66	15.05	0.00	15.05	27.07	10.18	
Grants to Pro & LBs.....	10.01	13.76	9.83	8.32	0.00	8.32	-1.80	-15.36	
Others.....	4.59	2.49	1.97	1.76	4.00	5.77	-57.08	192.89	
Revenue Surplus.....	-22.76	-19.29	-29.58	-25.91	5.31	-20.60	29.96	-30.35	
Self-financing by AB.....	4.37	5.04	5.55	6.55	2.52	9.07	27.00	63.42	
Non-Bank Borrowing.....	27.64	24.78	35.60	25.56	0.00	26.08	28.80	-26.74	
Bank Borrowing.....	0.88	4.49	5.01	15.71	0.00	7.36 ¹⁰	469.32	46.91	
Domestic Resources.....	10.13	15.02	16.58	2.191	7.83	21.91	63.68	32.15	
Ext. Resources (Net).....	18.34	22.02	18.87	21.15	0.00	21.15	2.89	12.08	
* Disbursement (Gr).....	36.57	40.98	38.42	41.09	0.00	41.09	5.06	6.95	
* Repayment FL (MLT).....	10.75	13.40	13.66	15.05	0.00	15.05	27.07	10.18	
* Repayment FL (ST).....	7.48	5.56	5.89	4.89	0.00	4.89	-21.26	-16.98	
Total Resources.....	46.70	56.00	55.00	63.00	7.83	63.00	17.77	14.54	
Budgetary Dev. Prog.....	46.70	56.00	55.00	63.00	0.00	63.00	17.77	14.55	

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CHAPTER 4

PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND ITS FINANCING

Review of 1989-90

Against the Plan target of Rs. 73.5 billion, the actual investment is estimated to amount to Rs. 75.3 billion. However, excluding the share of Energy sector (Rs. 2 billion) from the Plan target, the estimated achievement exceeds the Plan target by Rs. 3.8 billion. Plan investment targets have surpassed in large scale manufacturing, services and agriculture sub-sectors. Investment in small scale industries, transport and ownership of dwellings sub-sectors have fallen short of the target. The entire allocation of Rs. 2 billion earmarked for the energy sector has remained unutilised.

4.2. Sector-wise achievements *vis-a-vis* targets for 1989-90 are given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1
Private Investment During 1989-90

SECTOR	1988-89	(Current Billion Rupees)		
		Target	1989-90 Estimates	Estimates as % of target
Agriculture.....	11.7	13.3	13.9	104.5
Manufacturing.....	23.3	21.4	28.4	132.7
Large scale.....	(20.0)	(17.3)	(24.7)	(142.8)
Small scale.....	(3.3)	(4.1)	(3.7)	(90.2)
Energy.....	—	2.0	—	—
Transport and Communications.....	6.4	7.8	6.1	78.22
Ownership of Dwellings.....	15.7	21.7	17.8	82.0
Services/Others.....	7.1	7.3	9.1	124.7
Total	64.2	73.5	75.3	102.4

Agriculture Sector

4.3. According to provisional estimates, the agriculture sector's investment target of Rs. 13.3 billion appears to have been surpassed by about 4.5 per cent. Compared to last year, the investment is estimated to be 18.8 per cent higher in nominal terms and after adjustment for inflation, by 10.4 per cent in real terms.

4.4. About 45 per cent of the total investment in the agriculture sector is accounted for machinery and implements, followed by land improvements (15%) and installation of tubewells (1%). The imports of agriculture machinery and implements have declined by 45.7 per cent from Rs. 561.2 million to Rs. 304.6 million in 1989-90, resulting in shortfalls in domestic production of tractors and agricultural machinery.

While the target of tubewells is achieved in full, only 20 thousand new tractors are inducted against the target of 27 thousand tractors.

4.5. Agricultural investment has been predominantly financed from credit provided by the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan. In aggregate terms, ADBP has disbursed about Rs. 9,390 million or 8.3 per cent more in 1989-90 than the loan of Rs. 8668 million disbursed in 1988-89. Function-wise, Rs. 3465 million are for the purchase of tractors, Rs. 591 million for farm equipments, Rs. 487 million for tubewells, Rs. 873 million for dairy farming, Rs. 257 million for poultry farming and Rs. 217 million for livestock development.

Manufacturing Sector

4.6. In manufacturing sector, the estimated investment exceeds the Plan target of Rs. 21.4 billion by 32.7 per cent, with large scale manufacturing sector surpassing the target by 42.8 per cent. Compared to last year, the investment in the manufacturing sector is provisionally estimated to be 21.9 per cent higher in nominal terms and 28.3 per cent in real terms. In large scale manufacturing sector the Board of Investment has approved projects with total capital cost of Rs. 52.9 billion including Rs. 22.8 billion for projects in the energy sector. The sanctions and disbursements of loans for fixed investment during the year have amounted to Rs. 27,338 million and Rs. 11,542 million respectively. The sanctions and disbursements have been 148 per cent and 31.1 per cent higher over those sanctioned (Rs. 11,024 million) and disbursement (Rs. 8806 million) in 1988-89. The sanctions and disbursements by agencies in 1989-90 are given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2
Sanctions and Disbursement by DFIS in 1989-90

Agency	Sanctions Million Rs.	Disbursements	
		Amount Million Rs.	as % of sanctions
NDFC	4116	1694	41.2
PICIC	8786	1231	14.0
BEL	N.A.	1260	—
ICP	232	150	64.7
Pak Libya	80	104	130.0
Pak Kuwait	166	68	41.0
Saudi-Pak	456	182	39.9
NDLC	420	848	201.9
RDFC	453	221	48.8
SBFC	260	286	110.0
IDBP	1455	1112	76.4
ADBP (Agro-based only)	998	614	61.5
NCBs	9916	3772	38.0
Total	27338	11542	42.2

Source: S.B.P.

4.7. Policy of spatial dispersal of industrial development across the regions, reinforced by a policy package containing fiscal concessions and infrastructural facilities, appear to have inspired the confidence of private sector in regional development. As a result, the investment sanctioned by the Board of Investment in the Province of NWFP, amounted to Rs. 9.6 billion, as compared to Rs. 1.9 billion sanctioned during last year. A significant change in the entrepreneurial interest in favour of industrialisation of backward areas is also witnessed. Besides setting up of industries in fast developing industrial estate in Gadoon-Amanzai, a bright feature is that about 1300 large and medium industrial units were sanctioned for Federal and Northern Areas.

4.8. Investment in energy sector has not materialized for the second successive year. However, with the sanction of a power project a Hub River (by M/s. Hawker Sidley Xenel) involving an investment of Rs. 22.8 billion, a beginning has been made. It is hoped that this project will pave way for a more active and effective role of private sector in the field of power generation and distribution in future.

4.9. Investment in transport and communication and ownership of dwellings sectors has fallen short of their respective targets by 21.8 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. The shortfall in transport sector is ascribed to the overall reduction in the import of transport equipments, the pace of investment in ownership of dwelling has slowed down due to decline in remittances income on the one hand, and high cost of land and about 15 per cent increase in the prices of building materials on the other.

Annual Plan 1990-91

4.10. The development programme for 1990-91, has been conceived within Pakistan's structural adjustment programme and long term socio-economic perspective. The programme has also been tailored to attract both local and foreign investors in locations and areas of priority development. Annual Plan (1990-91) provides for an investment of Rs. 88.5 billion in the private sector, which is 17.5 per cent higher over the estimated investment of Rs. 75.3 billion in 1989-90. Sector-wise, the manufacturing sector has been accorded the highest priority with 35.4 per cent share in total investment, followed by 23.2 per cent and 17.7 per cent as the shares of ownership of dwellings and agriculture respectively. A distinct feature of private investment programme relates to the provision of Rs. 3.8 billion for the development of energy in the private sector. Sector-wise details of investment are given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3
Private Investment Projections

Sector	(Current Billion Rupees)		
	1989-90 (Estimates)	1990-91 (Targets)	% change
Agriculture	13.9	15.7	12.9
Manufacturing.....	28.4	31.3	10.2
Large scale.....	(24.7)	(26.9)	(8.9)
Small scale.....	(3.7)	(4.4)	(18.9)
Energy	—	3.8	—
T & C.....	6.1	8.0	31.1
Ownership of dwelling.....	17.8	20.5	15.2
Services/Others	9.1	9.2	1.1
Total	75.3	88.5	17.5

Agriculture

4.11. The investment in agriculture sector is projected to grow by 12.9 per cent from Rs. 13.9 billion in 1989-90 to Rs. 15.7 billion in 1990-91. Mechanized farming has gained momentum in the last decade and is likely to play a significant role in the transformation of agriculture. The number of tractors to be inducted anew would be 27,000 raising the cumulative total to 265,000 by the end of the current year. It is estimated that during the course of the year 5,500 tubewells would be sunk to augment the water supply position.

4.12. In the recent past, the private sector has also assumed a pivotal role in the development of agri-business, poultry, fish farming and livestock development. The present projectives are based on the assumptions that the private sector, with the financial assistance of Development Financial Institutions will play a much greater role in the expansion and diversification of agricultural activities in future.

Manufacturing Industries

4.13. A provision of Rs. 31.3 billion has been made (Rs. 26.9 billion for large scale and Rs. 4.4 billion for small scale industries), which is 10.2 per cent higher than the revised estimates of Rs. 28.4 billion in 1989-90. It is expected that the private initiative generated through the supportive policies of the government together with the impact of investments sanctioned by the BOI, the rate of implementation will improve during the year.

4.14. The investment in large-scale manufacturing is projected to grow by 8.9 per cent. Major portion of investment is expected to take place in industries like transport vehicles and equipments, airconditioners, tractors, petroleum products, pharmaceutical, fertilizers, chemicals and petrochemicals, metal products, beverages, sanitary wares, food processing, electronics, sugar, cement, textiles and vegetable ghee etc.

4.15. The small scale manufacturing sub-sector has assumed an important role in the economic development of the country, particularly in the field of employment generation. Although higher investment levels were attained during the first two years of seventh plan, still the development of small scale industries is constrained by the lack of organization, infrastructure, credit and marketing facilities. For 1990-91, an allocation of Rs. 4.4 billion, about 19 per cent higher over the previous year, has been made.

4.16. Government has recently announced an new "Rural Industrial Policy" which is mainly meant to facilitate setting up of small and cottage industries in the rural areas. The Policy package would provide a number of fiscal, monetary, marketing (expertise) incentives including technical know-how. This will be in addition to the several measures already taken to stimulate and encourage the small industries. Important among these are: development of infrastructural facilities in industrial estates, establishment of technical services and training centres and marketing facilities etc. Besides, a package of tax concessions and institutional framework (such as the credit lines of IDBP, ADBP, Commercial Banks under the 'Credit Gurantee Scheme' and the State Bank of Pakistan's mandatory targets for the purpose) already exist.

Transport & Communications

4.17. Transport and Communications sector will share 9 per cent of the total private sector investment during 1990-91. Rs. 8 billion (Rs. 6.1 billion during 1989-90) has been set aside to cover the purchase of cargo ships, and to finance the expenditure relating to the setting up of a new cargo handling airline, the construction of roads and purchase of trucks, buses and LCVs.

4.18. The estimated cost of the proposed airline-Shafair is Rs. 450 million with share participation of 'Shaheen Foundation' (51%), financial institutions (30%), private sector (10%) and employees participation (4%). The airline has already been approved by the Economic Coordiantion Committee of the Cabinet (ECC).

Ownership of Dwellings

4.19. A sum of Rs. 20.5 billion has been provided (in Annual Plan for 1990-91) for the construction of houses in the private sector, keeping in view the ever increasing demand. The proposed investment is 15.2 per cent higher than the provisional estimates of Rs. 17.8 billion during 1989-90. As in the past, the Government and House Building Finance Corproation (HBFC) and the banking sector are likely to play a dominant role in financing the private sector housing.

4.20. A new 'Housing Finance Corporation (HFC) under the auspices of PICIC is expected to go into operation during the year (1990-91). It will provide long term finance to promote home ownership. An agreement has been signed with the USAID for obtaining \$25 million annually from US financial markets for construction of houses.

4.21. A scheme for introducing the low cost housing technologies, in the country is under active consideration of the Government. There are also indications that some foreign firms and the UK Overseas Investment Society (founded by the Overseas Pakistanis) may come forward to promote investment in the field. It is on these basis that a comparatively higher provision has been made for the sector.

Services/Others

4.22. In view of the limitations of the Public Sector and growing demand for extended facilities in social and other sectors, the previous year's level of investment has been kept in tact; *i.e.*, Rs. 9.2 billion.

Foreign Private Investment

4.23. Foreign private investment plays a key role in the development of any country. Besides, supplementing the scarce internal resources, it is generally accompanied by advanced technology, know-how and managerial, marketing and technical skills. In 1988, the foreign investment into Pakistan amounted to Rs. 2,396 million or hardly 4.6 per cent of total private investment in the country. Of the total foreign investment, 56 per cent is comprised of cash, followed by re-invested earnings (31 per cent) and import of capital equipments (13 per cent) respectively. The composition of investment shows that about half of the total investment was attracted into mining and quarrying (exploration and development of oil and gas), followed by 31 per cent as the share of Commerce (mostly banking, insurance and hotellings) and 11.7 per cent in the manufacturing sector.

4.24. Pakistan's Foreign Private Investment Act, 1976, provides an adequate legal framework for foreign private investment. Government has in the past few years, rationalised various procedures and related matters in respect of foreign investment. These measures, *inter-alia* include simplifications of remittances procedures, no restriction on quantum of foreign equity, simplified visa and travel regulations, rationalisation of taxes, external control, licensing etc. Some of the publications are:—

- (i) Foreign Private Investment (Promotions and protection) Act No. XLII of 1976, (Annexed in GOP-Industrial Policy Package), 1989.
- (ii) Guidelines and incentives regarding contracting loans, credits, Royalty, Technical Fee Agreements, Transfer of Technology and engagement of expatriates.

4.25. No restriction on quantum of foreign equity and all the incentives and concessions as are available to local investors in the form of duty concessions, tax holidays liberal depreciation allowance etc. are also available to foreign investors. As for the likely prospects for direct private investment, the recent trends suggest that sound macro-economic policies, prudent economic management, a favourable regulatory and tax environment in the host countries and differentials in relative costs of production help to attract foreign investors.

Policy Framework

4.26. The Industrial policy package (May, 1989) aimed at :—

- Creation of employment opportunities by encouraging labour intensive projects ;
- Balanced regional growth through dispersal of Industries to less developed areas ;
- Giving a pivotal role to small-scale industries ; and
- Development of key industries.

4.27. The location policy alongwith an extra-ordinary policy mix proved a big success, particularly in the case of NWFP, FATA and Northern areas.

4.28. Privatization of the Public Sector industries has already started. Ten per cent shares of the PIAC have been sold to the employees of the PIAC and the general public during 1989-90. T&T has been converted into an autonomous corporation. The National Highway Board has been converted into a 'National Highway Authority'. The Government has also disinvested the Muslim Commercial Bank in January, 1991.

4.29. In the current year's budget (1990-91), excise rebate is allowed on sugar at the rate of 50 per cent over and above the current year's production.

Trade Policy 1990-91

4.30. The following incentives are offered to the Private sector in the trade policy.

Exports

- Export-oriented industries declared eligible for exemption from duty and surcharges on machinery import ;
- Open bonds scheme made applicable to machinery import of export-oriented units ;
- Separate corporation to be set up for export credit guarantee scheme with initial capital of Rs. 250 million ;
- Seventy five percent tax exemption on earning for specified value-added items also made applicable to jewellery, pharmaceuticals, sports goods, towels, toilet linen and durries ;
- Tax exemption on export earning from export of fresh fruits and horticultural products, raised from 50 per cent to 75 per cent ;
- Export of UHT milk to the extent of 50 per cent of industrial production allowed ;

- Export of ice-cream and yogurt also permitted ;
- Exporters allowed to export samples for maximum value of dollar 1000 in a year, instead of existing ceiling of Rs. 500. Leather garments allowed 50 samples in a year against existing 30.
- Import of embroidered labels allowed to facilitate garments export ;
- Pakistani companies can retain 5 per cent export earnings abroad to set up sister concerned in European Economic Community ;
- Open and spinning units not to pay duty on export of yarn produced by them.
- A committee under Secretary, Ministry of Industries to recommend incentives for export of engineering and electronic products.
- Rs. two million grant approved for Pakistan Tanners Association to set up leather institute. Equal grant approved for Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association to establish carpet design institute.

Imports

- 90 items made freely importable.
- Number of items on restricted list reduced from 52 to 11 items.
- Present monetary limit on commercial import of machinery increased to Rs. 20 million.
- For initial installation of expansion, machinery upto Rs. 100 million can be imported.
- Machinery for BMR, other than textile, can be imported upto Rs. 20 million.
- In the spinning sector, machinery for BMR can be imported from Rs. 10 million to Rs. 40 million.
- Existing limit of Rs. 25 thousand for the actual users for import without registration raised to Rs. 30,000.
- Private sector can import cinema films.
- Existing limit of 18 years for general replacement of industrial units reduced to 12 years.
- Import on consignments allowed on experimental basis.

Rural Industrial Policy

- (i) All new industries, set up in rural areas, would be given loans on 8 per cent mark up basis.

- (ii) There will be concession of one year in the recovery of loan which will be counted after the commissioning of the industry.
- (iii) All such industries will be exempted from income tax for eight years.
- (iv) The Government will acquire special advanced technologies (alongwith experience in marketing and analysis) from abroad and provide it on cheaper rates to the investors for setting up factories in rural areas.
- (v) Besides, the government is considering to set up industrial support centres in easily accessible areas to ensure acquisition of the technology.
- (vi) To utilise black money for the promotion of industries and strengthening of economy, the government has decided that the people making investments in rural areas would not be questioned about their source of income.
- (vii) All financial institutions and nationalized banks would provide loans on priority basis to industries being set up in rural areas.
- (viii) Another important purpose of the new rural industrial policy is to set up industries in areas where raw material and manpower is easily available. In this connection, the government would soon point out specific industries after consultations with provincial governments and other related organisations, which will prove profitable in a particular area. The government has decided to give more incentives for the establishment of profitable industries.
- (ix) The machinery imported for rural industries will be exempted from customs duty, sales tax and licence fees provided it is not manufactured indigenously.
- (x) In order to reduce the cost of transportation, Pakistan Railways and National Logistic Cell (NLC) would provide transportation to rural industries on concessional rates.
- (xi) It has also been decided that entrepreneurs in rural areas should arrange power generation on their own, individually or collectively. WAPDA will be bound to purchase their surplus electricity.

Financial Requirement of the Private Sector

4.31. A credit ceiling of Rs. 12 billion has been made in the National Credit Plan for 1990-91 for fixed capital formation in the private sector. As compared to this, the overall requirement of finance from the banking system and the DFIs works out to Rs. 29.8 billion (or 33.7 per cent) of the total investment. The inflow of foreign resources is projected at Rs. 15.2 billion (or 17.2 per cent of the total proposed investment). The sponsors equity works out to Rs. 43.5 billion or 49.1 per cent. These projections are in line with the SBP methodology so far as agriculture, manufacturing and housing finance are concerned. For rest of the sectors, the Planning Commission

has evolved its own methodology which is based on the past experience and the foreseeable requirements in future.

4.32. Details of the financial Plan are given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4
Financing of Private Investment During 1990-91

(Current billion Rupees)

Sector	Total Investment	Foreign Resources	Domestic Resources		Total Domestic Resources
			Institutional Credit	Non-Institutional/ Corporate/ House-hold Savings	
Agriculture	15.7	1.3	5.8	8.6	14.4
Manufacturing.....	31.3	9.8	15.0	6.5	21.5
Large Scale.....	(26.9)	(9.4)	(12.2)	(5.3)	(17.5)
Small Scale.....	(4.4)	(0.4)	(2.8)	(1.2)	(4.0)
Energy	3.8	2.3	0.9	0.6	1.5
Transport and Communications	8.0	0.4	1.0	6.6	7.6
Ownership of dwellings	20.5	1.0	6.4	13.1	19.5
Services/Others	9.2	0.4	0.7	8.1	8.8
Total	88.5	15.2	29.8	43.5	73.3
% of total	(100.0)	(17.2)	(33.7)	(49.1)	(82.1)

CHAPTER 5

MONETARY POLICY AND CREDIT PLAN

Review of Monetary and Credit Situation 1989-90

In 1989-90 the basic thrust of the monetary policy continued to be on the controlled expansion of money and credit so that production activities in the economy would get adequate credit support while the liquidity growth in the system was moderated to contain inflationary pressures.

5.2. The Credit Plan for 1989-90 approved by the National Credit Consultative Council (NCCC) in July, 1989 envisaged net expansion in domestic credit of Rs. 27.9 billion (9%) and the overall monetary expansion (M2), including impact of Rs. 3.0 billion from improvement in net foreign assets, of Rs. 30.9 billion (10.9%). However, in January, 1990 the sectoral performance in the first six months was reviewed by the NCCC, and in the light of growth of the economy and credit requirements, some revisions were affected. In the revised credit plan for 1989-90 allocations for domestic credit was increased to Rs. 29.4 billion (9.5%). Overall monetary expansion (M2) due to much lower amelioration in foreign assets compared to the originally anticipated improvement in foreign assets, was reduced to Rs. 30.4 billion (10.8%).

5.3. Implementation of the Credit Plan showed a mixed behaviour of expansion and contraction in sectoral components. Domestic Credit (excluding effect of Zakat Fund with SBP) recorded a rise of Rs. 36.5 billion (or 11.8%), as against the Credit Plan projection of Rs. 29.9 billion (or 9.5%). Including the effect of Zakat Fund with the State Bank domestic assets increased by Rs. 34.8 billion (or 11.2%). Net foreign assets of the banking system increased by Rs. 1,265 million as against projected expansion of Rs. 976 million. After accounting for the increase in foreign assets (net), the monetary expansion amounted to Rs. 36.1 billion (or 12.8%) compared with the projected expansion of Rs. 30.4 billion or 10.8 per cent.

5.4. The break-down of domestic credit allocation revealed that credit to the private sector during 1989-90 registered a rise of Rs. 19.9 billion as compared with the Credit Plan projection of Rs. 21.4 billion, whereas, credit to Government Sector show a reduction of Rs. 1.4 billion against the targeted increase of Rs. 10 billion. Credit to Public Sector Enterprises rose by Rs. 579 million (excl. WAPDA, OGDC, NFC and PTV), as compared with the Credit Plan provision for an increase of Rs. 900 million. Sectoral analysis is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

A. Government Sector

5.5. Actual credit utilization in the Government Sector of Rs. 8.6 billion as compared with the estimated rise of Rs. 10.0 billion was on account of Rs. 11.3 billion utilized for commodity operation purposes. Larger borrowing for commodity

operations, compared to the last year, was on account of higher bank financing for wheat and rice. Borrowing from the banking system for budgetary support in the Credit Plan was estimated at Rs. 5.0 billion. Instead, bank borrowing, including the effect of SAF deposits, fell by Rs. 1.1 billion. Effect of Zakat Fund at SBP was contractionary to the extent of Rs. 1,693 million as against the projected contraction of Rs. 470 million.

B. Public Sector Enterprises

5.6. Against their annual ceiling of Rs. 900 million Public Sector Enterprises used Rs. 579 million credit during 1989-90 as against a retirement of Rs. 2.2 billion in the preceding year.

C. Private Sector

5.7. Private Sector utilized Rs. 19.9 billion out of its annual ceiling of Rs. 21.4 billion. This was lower by Rs. 1.5 billion or 7 per cent. On annualized basis an increase of 9 per cent over 1988-89 was witnessed. However, private investment in the same period increased by about 20 per cent. The pace of credit utilization during the current year at 93% of the annual ceiling was also lower, compared to corresponding rate of utilization at 96% last year.

D. Other Items (Net)

5.8. Expansionary impact of Rs. 5.9 billion was recorded in other items during the year contrary to the expected contraction of Rs 2.9 billion estimated in the revised Credit Plan.

E. Foreign Sector

5.9. Net foreign assets of the banking system, including the effect of SAF deposits, increased by Rs. 1,265 million as against projected expansion of Rs. 976 million.

5.10. Sectoral details of original and revised Credit Plans *viz-a-viz* actual credit utilization during 1989-90 and in the corresponding period last year are given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1
Causative Factors of Changes in Monetary Assets

(Million Rupees)

	Credit Plan 1989-90		Actual End June	
	Original	Revised	1990P	1989P
1. Domestic Liquidity	30,880 (10.95%)	30,410 (10.78%)	36,117 (12.8%)	12,681 (4.7%)
2. Net Foreign Assets	3,000	976	1,265*	-5,035*
3. Net Domestic Assets	27,880 (8.98%)	29,434 (9.48%)	34,852* (11.2%)	17,716* (6.1%)
4. Net Claims on Government	6,000	10,030	8,557*	5,272*
(a) Credit for Budgetary Support	4,000	5,000	-1,105*	4,778
(b) Credit for Commodity Operations	2,000	5,500	11,355	1,180
(c) Zakat Fund Deposits at SBP	—	-470	-1,693	-686
5. Credit to WAPDA, OGDC, NFC and PTV	—	—	-70	-105
6. Credit to Non-Government Sectors	23,380	22,280	20,484	15,996
(a) Credit to Public Sector Enterprises	2,000	900	579	-2,187
(b) Credit to Private Sector	21,380	21,380	19,905	18,183
7. Other Items (Net)	-1,500	-2,876	5,881	-3,447

P = Provisional.

* = Including the impact of Rs. 2,732 million and Rs. 4,639 million received under SAF.

F. Changes in Components of Monetary Assets

5.11. The process of disintermediation further intensified during 1989-90. Ratio of liquid to non-liquid assets increased. Share of time deposits in money supply (M2) fell to 26 per cent in 1989-90 from 28 per cent in 1988-89. The share of currency in money supply (M2) increased from 35 per cent in 1988-89 to 36 per cent in 1989-90. The share of currency in circulation and demand deposits as a ratio of money supply (M2) increased from 63 per cent in 1985-86 to 73 per cent in 1989-90, whereas, share of time deposits in total money supply (M2) reduced from 36 per cent in 1985-86 to 26 per cent in 1989-90. Monetary assets during 1989-90 expanded by Rs. 36.1 billion or 12.8 per cent as against the full years revised projections of Rs. 30.4 billion or 10.8 per cent and actual monetary expansion of Rs. 12.7 billion or 4.7 per cent in 1988-89.

5.12. During 1989-90 money supply (M1) went up by Rs. 29.0 billion as against Rs. 19.3 billion during 1988-89. Accordingly M1 was 88.8 per cent of the total increase in monetary assets (M2). Time deposits went up by Rs. 3.64 billion against a decrease of Rs. 6.68 billion in 1988-89. The increase in currency in circulation during 1989-90 was Rs. 17.27 billion as against Rs. 9.72 billion during 1988-89. Deposit money went up by Rs. 15.35 billion or 47.0 per cent of the total increase in monetary assets as against 23.3 per cent during the last year. Time deposits in 1989-90 depicted substantial improvement from a decline of Rs. 6.7 billion in 1988-89 to Rs. 3.6 billion. Componentwise details in changes in monetary assets are given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2
Componentwise Changes in Monetary Assets

	(Million Rupees)	
	1989-90	1988-89
1. Currency-in-circulation.....	17.27	9.72
2. Demand deposits.....	12.59	7.72
3. Other deposits.....	-0.88	1.91
4. Money Supply (M1) (1+2+3)	28.98	19.33
5. Time deposits.....	3.64	-6.68
6. Money Supply (M2) (4+5)	32.62	12.68

Mandatory Credit

5.13. The position of mandatory credit targets given to commercial banks for the full year 1989-90 and the actual performance for July, 1989 — May, 1990 is given in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3
Mandatory Credit Targets

PRIORITY SECTORS	(Million Rupees)	
	Targets	Actuals upto May, 1990.
I. Agriculture (including small loans for agricultural production as at IIa below) (Gross Disbursements)	5,302	2,988
II. Small Loans		
(a) For agricultural production (Gross Disbursements)	2,651	1,955
(b) Small Business (Net Increase)	112	604
(c) Small Industry (Net Increase)	2,007	1,320
III. Loans for Tobacco Marketing (Gross Disbursements)	235	265

5.14. The above table reveals that banks exceeded the targets in case of net increase in loans to small business and gross disbursement of loans for tobacco marketing. On pro-rata basis gross disbursements of loans for agriculture sector as a whole, small loans for agricultural production and net increase in loans to small industry fell short of the targets prescribed.

Credit Budget 1990-91

5.15. Gross National Product (GNP), in current prices, for 1990-91 has been projected to grow by 12.4 per cent. Total investment — Public and Private — has been estimated at Rs. 186.9 billion or 18.9 per cent of GDP. The fixed investment has been estimated at Rs. 171.1 billion (17.3% of DGP). Fixed investment for the private sector

investment has been estimated at Rs. 88.5 billion (9% of GDP), as compared to Rs. 73.6 billion (8.4% of GDP) in the revised estimates of 1989-90, showing an increase of 20.2 per cent over last year.

5.16. In order to support the projected investment and growth level, monetary expansion for 1990-91 has been projected at Rs. 34.2 billion (10.8 per cent). Domestic credit expansion has been estimated at Rs. 32.7 billion or 9.5 per cent Statistical Appendix Table 5.1.

5.17. The Credit Plan 1990-91 has allocated Rs. 9.5 billion for the Government Sector and Public Sector Corporations, against the actual contraction of Rs. 9.1 billion during 1989-90. Government borrowing from the banking system for budgetary support has been estimated at Rs. 6 billion, against the actual contraction of Rs. 1.1 billion, including the effect of SAF deposits.

5.18. Credit to the private sector is projected to increase by Rs. 23.7 billion in 1990-91, compared to an expansion of Rs. 19.9 billion during 1989-90, showing an increase of about 19.1 per cent over 1989-90 compared to projected increase in the private investment by above 20 per cent over last year.

5.19. The sectoral distribution for the year 1990-91 *vis-a-vis* actual credit expansion during 1989-90 is shown in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4
Credit Plan 1990-91

	Credit Plan 1990-91	Actual End June, 1990
		(Million Rupees)
I. Government Sector.....	8,500	8,557
(a) Budgetary Support.....	6,000	1,105*
(b) Commodity Operation.....	3,000	11,355
(c) Effect of Zakat Fund with SBP.....	-500	-1,693
II. Credit to WAPDA, OGDC and PTV.....	—	-70
III. Public Sector Enterprises.....	1,000	579
IV. Private Sector.....	23,700	19,905
V. Other Items (Net).....	-500	5,881
IV. Domestic Credit.....	32,700 (9.5%)	34,852* (11.2%)
VII. Foreign Assets (Net).....	1,500	1,265*
VIII. Monetary Assets.....	34,200 (10.8%)	36,117 (12.8%)

* = Including the impact of Rs. 2,732 million and Rs. 4,639 million received under SAF.

5.20. Mandatory credit targets for the Commercial Banks, within the private sector's credit allocation are given in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5
Mandatory Credit Targets 1990-91

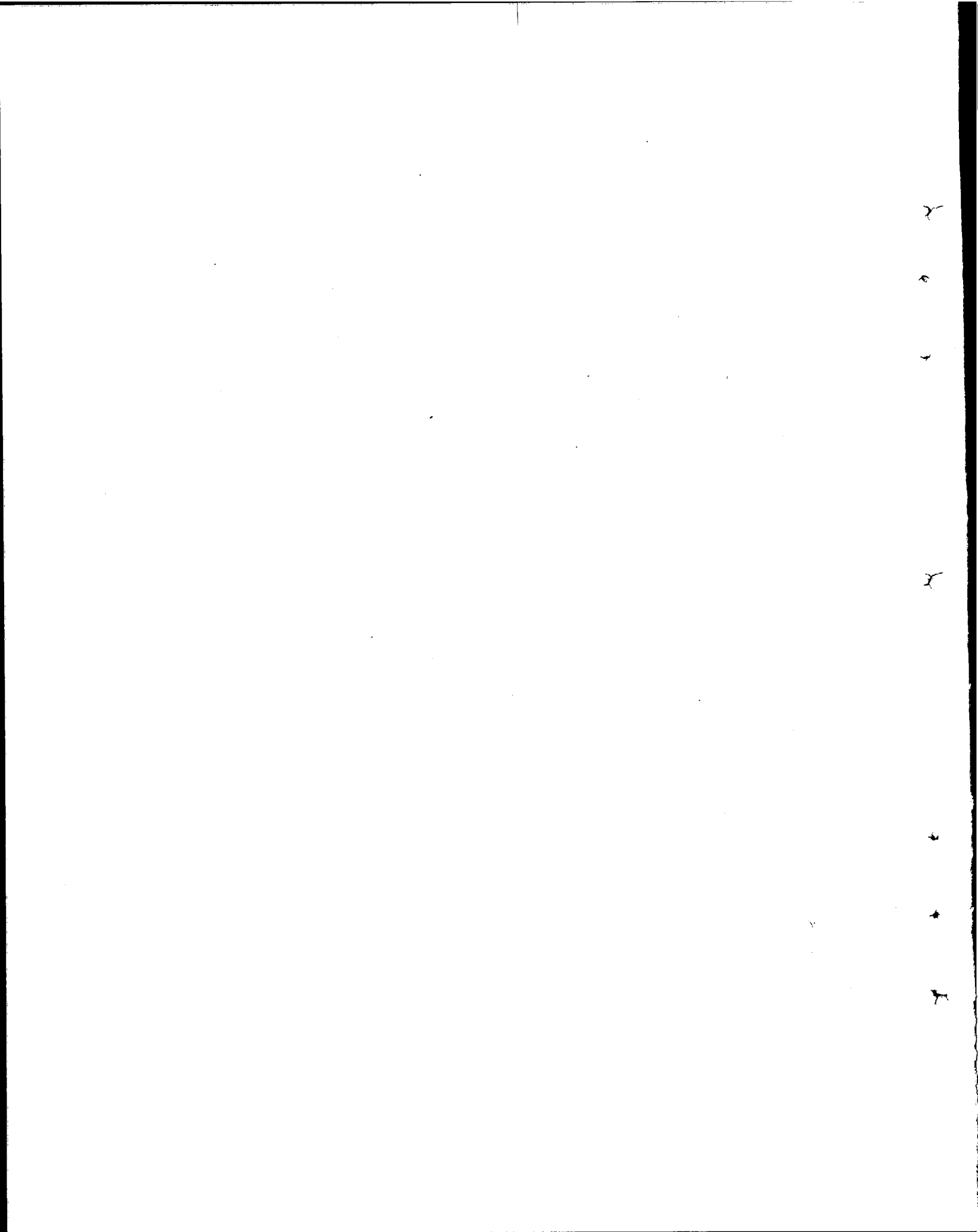
(Million Rupees)

PRIORITY SECTORS	Target 1990-91		
	July/December 1990	Jan/June 1991	Total
I. Agriculture (Including small loans for agricultural production as at IIa below) (Gross Disbursements).....	2,977	2,977	5,954
II. Small Loan			
(a) For Agricultural Production (Gross Disbursements).....	1,488	1,489	2,977
(b) Small Business (Net Increase).....	59	59	118
(c) Small Industry (Net Increase).....	1,197	1,197	2,394
III. Loans for Tobacco Marketing (Gross Disbursements).....	68	69	137

Credit Plan 1989-90 and 1990-91

(Million Rupees)

	Credit Plan 1989-90		Actuals		Credit Plan
	Original	Revised	1989-90 End June	1988-89 End June	1990-91 Original
I. Government Sector.....	6,000	10,030	8,557	5,272	8,500
(a) Budgetary Support.....	4,000	5,000	-1,105	4,778	6,000
(b) Commodity Operations.....	2,000	5,500	11,355	1,180	3,000
(c) Zakat Fund.....	0	-470	-1,693	-686	-500
II. Credit to WAPDA, OGDC, NFC & PTV.....	0	0	-70	-105	0
III. Public Sector Enterprises.....	2,000	900	579	-2,187	1,000
IV. Private Sector & Others.....	19,880	18,504	25,786	14,736	23,200
(a) Private Sector.....	21,380	21,380	19,905	18,183	23,700
(b) Others.....	-1,500	-2,876	5,881	-3,447	-500
V. Domestic Credit Expansion.....	27,880	29,434	34,852	17,716	32,700
	(8.98%)	(9.48%)	(11.23%)	(6.70%)	(9.47%)
VI. Foreign Assets (Net).....	3,000	976	1,265	-2,541	1,500
VII. Monetary Expansion.....	30,880	30,410	36,117	15,175	34,200
	(10.95%)	(10.78%)	(12.81%)	(5.63%)	(10.75%)



CHAPTER 6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Review of 1989-90

The Annual Plan for 1989-90 had forecast an improvement in balance of payments position reflecting a resumption in export growth, decline in imports and a slight drop in workers' remittances. The provisional estimates for the year 1989-90 indicate that the overall position in respect of external sector turned out to be somewhat adverse as compared to the Plan targets as the current account deficit on the balance of payments widened appreciably due to a sharp increase in trade deficit and decrease in the invisible balance surplus. However, the current account deficit on the balance of payments has come down to \$ 1,652 million (4 per cent of GNP) in 1989-90 from 1988-89 level of \$ 1,934 million (4.8 per cent of GNP) on account of significant improvement in trade deficit.

6.2. Net long term capital flows have declined sharply from \$ 1,911 million in 1988-89 to \$ 1,491 million in 1989-90 largely because of shortfall in disbursements of commodity and food aid. The overall balance of payments recorded a deficit of \$ 126 million compared with deficit of \$ 297 million in 1988-89 and Plan target deficit of \$ 133 million. With net inflows from the IMF of \$ 87 million and other transactions of the banking system, the year 1989-90 witnessed a modest build-up of \$ 204 million in gross foreign exchange reserves against a Plan target of \$ 60 million and \$ 12 million during 1988-89.

Exports

6.3. Annual Plan 1989-90 projected export earnings to rise by 10.5 per cent to \$ 4,904 million on fob terms. The provisional data for the year 1989-90 showed that the revenues from exports have touched a record figure of \$ 4,992 million, rising by 7.7 per cent over 1988-89 level and have surpassed the plan target by \$ 88 million. This achievement in export growth was largely attributed to a sustained increase in earnings from textiles and a rapid growth in case of leather and synthetic textile fabrics.

6.4. The performance of primary commodity exports like raw cotton and rice was depressing both in value and volume terms. After rising by over 27 per cent in 1988-89, the receipts from exports of these two items fell sharply by some 45 per cent in 1989-90. Despite an appreciable increase in price, the export earnings from raw cotton fell to \$ 443 million during 1989-90 from \$ 929 million in 1988-89, a decrease of \$ 486 million, mainly because of a reduction in its export quantum. Total rice exports also fell more quickly in value terms than in volume. The price of basmati rice declined marginally from the year earlier level but the value in dollar terms decreased by 9 per cent from \$ 156 million in 1988-89 to \$ 142 million in 1989-90 due to a reduction in its quantum by 8.8 per cent. In case of other rice varieties, the export receipts fell sharply by 34.5 per cent due to a significant decline in volume as well as unit price.

6.5. With an improvement in realized price of yarn (7.3 per cent to \$ 2.21/kg) shipment of cotton yarn touched a record 377 million kgs and earnings rose over 39 per cent to another record level of \$ 834 million in 1989-90 as compared to \$ 601 million in 1988-89. Cotton cloth exports went up by 20.2 per cent in value terms solely because of an increase of 20.5 per cent witnessed in volume exports in 1989-90 as compared to last year. In spite of a decline in export price by 1.5 per cent, a substantial increase of 19.4 per cent in shipment of readymade garments yielded earnings by 17.6 per cent more in 1989-90 than the last year's level. Revenues from hosiery increased by 64 per cent from \$ 167 million in 1988-89 to \$ 274 million in 1989-90 due to an abrupt rise in unit price and export volume. The exports of leather went up by 14.8 per cent in value terms and by 24.6 per cent in volume terms although its price fell by 7.9 per cent. The receipts from fish and carpets decreased over the last year as their prices declined significantly. However, a big jump in earnings from synthetic textile fabrics was witnessed because the exports increased by over 81 per cent from \$ 117 million in 1988-89 to \$ 212 million in 1989-90 due to a sharp increase in its price and volume as shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1
Composition of Merchandise Exports

Commodities	(\$ Million)		
	1988-89 (Actual)	1989-90 (Prov.)	% Change 1989-90/1988-89
Raw Cotton.....	929	443	-52.3
Rice	304	239	-21.4
Basmati	156	142	-9.0
Others.....	148	97	-34.5
Cotton Yarn.....	601	834	38.8
Cotton Cloth.....	465	559	20.2
Readymade Garments.....	335	394	17.6
Tents and Canvas.....	41	29	-29.3
Hosiery	167	274	64.1
Made up articles (including towels)	347	399	15.0
Fish and Fish Preparations.....	110	94	-14.5
Leather	243	279	14.8
Carpets	230	229	-0.4
Synthetic Textile fabrics.....	117	212	81.2
Others.....	772	969	25.5
Exports (cif).....	4,661	4,954	6.3
Exports (fob).....	4,634	4,992	7.7

Imports

6.6. Annual Plan for 1989-90 placed the imports at \$6,960 million in fob terms and \$7,586 millions on cif basis. Developments on the imports side were encouraging. According to the provisional data, total imports rose marginally to \$7,256 million (fob) in 1989-90 as compared to the last year's level of \$7,207 million. The imports remained at low level because of a fall in values of imports of wheat, edible oils, fertilizer and capital goods.

6.7. The payments for wheat recorded a decline of 12.4 per cent in value terms due to a fall in price and import quantum as well. Imports of edible oil decreased by over 11 per cent in value solely due to a sharp decline of some 23 per cent in prices as its volume increased by 14 per cent in 1989-90 compared with the preceding year. Crude oil decreased by 2.3 per cent in volume and increased by 10.8 per cent in value terms which was due to a significant rise in world oil prices. POL products were up by 15.6 per cent in volume and the expenditures incurred increased by 30.3 per cent to \$ 769 million due to a substantial increase in unit price. Fertilizer imports went up by 38.3 per cent in volume but decreased in value by 3.7 per cent mainly on account of sharp decline of over 30 per cent in prices. Capital goods were estimated to decline by 12.4 per cent in value terms. The following Table 6.2 summarizes the movements of imports in 1989-90 over 1988-89.

Table 6.2
Composition of Merchandise Imports

Commodities	(\$ Million)		
	1988-89 (Actual)	1989-90 (Prov.)	% Change 1989-90/1988-89
Wheat	388	326	-16.0
Tea	153	180	17.6
Edible Oils	438	388	-11.4
POL	961	1,180	22.8
Fertilizer	188	181	-3.7
Capital Goods	2,575	2,255	-12.4
Others	3,134	3,374	7.7
Total Imports (cif)	7,837	7,884	0.6
Total Imports (fob)	7,207	7,256	0.7

The invisible Balance and the Current Account Balance

6.8. While formulating the targets for the Annual Plan 1989-90 it was anticipated that the invisible balance surplus would diminish in response to a projected fall in workers' remittances, decrease in invisible receipts and an increase in service payments. Workers' remittances in 1989-90 aggregated \$ 1,942 million, \$ 107 million higher than the target of \$ 1,835 million set in the Annual Plan and by 2.4 per cent more than 1988-89 level of \$ 1,897 million. With a 4.6 per cent fall in invisible receipts, the invisible balance surplus declined to \$ 612 million in 1989-90 as against \$ 639 million last year.

6.9. With the trade deficit at \$ 2,264 million and the invisible balance surplus at \$ 612 million, the current account deficit on the balance of payments declined to \$ 1,652 million (4 per cent of GNP) compared with \$ 1,934 million last year (4.8 per cent of GNP). Statistical Appendix Table 6.3.

Capital Account

6.10. Gross disbursements of foreign aid would be \$2,013 million, less by \$459 million disbursed last year mainly because of a decline in food aid. However, allowing for other capital flows and receipts of \$85 million from foreign exchange bearer certificates, the overall balance of payments would be in deficit by \$126 million as against \$297 million during 1988-89. After taking into account Pakistan's net position with the IMF and other transactions of the banking system, 1989-90 witnessed a build-up in foreign exchange reserves of \$204 million. This represented a significant improvement over the last year's reserve build-up of \$12 million and projected \$60 million in the Annual Plan. Statistical Appendix Table 6.3.

Outlook for 1990-91

6.11. It is anticipated that 1990-91 will see an improvement in balance of payments position. This is contingent on a continuance of growth of exports. The imports are expected to remain broadly stable and workers' remittances will drop from the level achieved during 1989-90. With the projected improvement in trade deficit, the current account deficit on the balance of payments is expected to come down.

Exports

6.12. Total exports for 1990-91 are forecast at \$5,494 million in fob terms implying an increase of some 14 per cent in nominal value terms. These projections have been made in the light of expectation of 6.1 per cent real growth in the commodity producing sector and some firming up in export price along with favourable external demand conditions.

6.13. Exports of primary commodities are anticipated to go up by some 27 percent in value terms. Prospects for cotton production are 9 million bales. After allowing for carry over stocks and domestic requirements, the Government estimates an exportable surplus of about 2 million bales. Total revenues from raw cotton export have been projected to be \$427 million, 3.6 per cent less than the last year. However, it is hoped that the effect of this small volume of raw cotton exports will be offset by a strengthening in world prices.

6.14. Domestic rice production is forecast at 3.48 million tonnes in 1990-91, an increase of 8 per cent over the output level of 1989-90. This level of output will certainly provide an adequate surplus for exports. Current estimates suggest that export shipments of 1.34 million tonnes of rice at an average price of \$326 per tonne will yield total revenues of \$437 million.

6.15. Cotton based manufactured exports are expected to go up by 10.5 per cent over the last year. Thus cotton yarn, fabrics, readymade garments, hosiery and made-up articles are anticipated to continue making a substantial addition in the total export earnings. All the traditional and non-traditional exports have been estimated to do well. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 6.1.

Imports

6.16. Import expenditures have been projected to rise by 2.3 per cent in 1990-91 to \$7,421 million in fob terms. Wheat import has been anticipated to decline sharply both in volume and value terms in view of the increased domestic production. POL imports are expected to exceed the target of \$1,314 million due to the exorbitant rise in oil prices. Edible oil imports are forecast at \$408 million and are based on a 2.2 per cent volume increase and 2.9 per cent increase in price. An increase of over 32 per cent in value imports of fertilizer has been based on a 37.8 per cent volume increase and a decline in price of 4.6 per cent. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 6.2.

Invisible Balance Surplus and Current Account Balance

6.17. Prospects for the invisible balance surplus in 1990-91 will continue to be governed largely by the behaviour of workers' remittances. Reflecting the trend in these flows, remittances in the budget 1990-91 have been projected at \$1,935 million, declining marginally over the last year. Allowing for other invisible receipts and payments, the invisible balance surplus is expected to come down to \$599 million in 1990-91.

6.18. With the trade deficit at \$1,927 million and the invisible balance surplus estimated at \$599 million, the current account deficit on the balance of payments is expected to come down to \$1,328 million or 3 per cent of GNP in 1990-91.

Capital Account

6.19. Gross disbursements of official development assistance are estimated to decline to \$1,972 million in 1990-91, less by \$41 million than the preceding year. Disbursement of commodity aid is expected to be higher than the last year but food aid is expected to show a sharp decline. After allowing for other capital movements, the overall balance of payments is expected to be in surplus by \$86 million. Taking into account Pakistan's net position with the IMF and other transactions of the banking system, a reserve build-up of \$271 million is expected in 1990-91 which would bring gross foreign exchange reserves to \$893 million in 1990-91 (Statistical Appendix Table 6.3.)

Exports

Major Commodities	1988-89 (Actuals)	1989-90 (Prov.)	1990-91 (Budget)	Percent Change (%)	
				1989-90	1990-91
	2	3	4	5	6
Raw Cotton					
Volume (Mill Bales).....	4.94	1.73	1.70	-65.0	-17.9
Value (\$ Million).....	929.00	443.00	427.00	-52.3	-3.6
Price (\$/Bale).....	188.06	256.07	251.18	36.2	-1.9
Total Rice					
Volume (000 MT).....	854.00	744.00	1340.00	-12.9	80.1
Value (\$ Million).....	304.00	239.00	437.00	-21.4	82.8
Price (\$/MT).....	355.97	321.24	326.12	-9.8	1.5
Basmati Rice					
Volume (000 MT).....	228.00	208.00	540.00	-8.8	169.6
Value (\$ Million).....	156.00	142.00	297.00	-9.0	109.2
Price (\$/MT).....	684.21	682.69	550.00	-0.2	-19.4
Other Rice					
Volume (000 MT).....	626.00	536.00	800.00	-14.4	49.3
Value (\$ Million).....	148.00	97.00	140.00	-34.5	-4.3
Price (\$/MT).....	236.42	180.97	175.00	-23.5	-3.3
Yarn					
Volume (Million Kg).....	292.00	377.00	407.00	29.1	18.9
Value (\$ Million).....	601.00	834.00	892.00	38.8	7.0
Price (\$/Kg).....	2.06	2.21	2.19	7.3	-0.9
Fabrics					
Volume (Million Sqm).....	845.00	1018.00	1165.00	20.5	14.4
Value (\$ Million).....	465.00	559.00	641.00	20.2	14.7
Price (\$/Sqm).....	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.0	0.0
Ready-made Garments					
Volume (Million Doz).....	10.16	19.29	20.81	19.4	7.9
Value (\$ Million).....	335.00	394.00	437.00	17.6	10.9
Price (\$/Doz).....	20.73	20.43	21.00	-1.5	2.8
Tarp. & Canvas					
Volume (Million Kg).....	20.23	14.90	14.50	-26.3	-2.7
Value (\$ Million).....	41.00	29.00	29.00	-29.3	0.0
Price (\$/Kg).....	2.03	1.95	2.00	-3.9	2.6
Hosiery					
Volume (Million Doz).....	12.65	19.05	20.68	50.6	8.6
Value (\$ Million).....	167.00	274.00	300.00	64.1	9.5
Price (\$/Doz).....	13.20	14.38	14.51	8.9	0.9
Textiles Madeups (Including Towels)					
Value (\$ Million).....	347.00	399.00	451.00	15.0	13.0

Major Commodities	1988-89 (Actuals)	1989-90 (Prov.)	1990-91 (Budget)	Percent Change	
				1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fish and Fish Preparation					
Volume (Million Kg)	45.06	45.18	49.00	0.3	8.5
Value (\$ Million)	110.00	94.00	110.00	-14.5	17.0
Price (\$/Kg).....	2.44	2.08	2.24	-14.8	7.7
Leather					
Volume (Million Sqm.).....	16.50	20.56	21.43	24.6	4.2
Value (\$ Million)	243.00	279.00	300.00	14.8	7.5
Price (\$/Sqm)	14.73	13.57	14.00	-7.9	3.2
Carpets					
Volume (Million Sqm).....	3.15	3.29	3.30	4.4	0.3
Value (\$ Million)	230.00	229.00	231.00	-0.4	0.9
Price (\$/Sqm)	73.02	69.60	70.00	-4.7	6.5
Synth. Textile Fabrics					
Volume (Million Sqm).....	213.18	338.21	340.00	58.6	0.5
Value (\$ Million)	117.00	212.00	214.00	81.2	0.9
Price (\$/Sqm)	0.55	0.63	0.63	14.5	0.0
Others					
Value (\$ Million)	772.00	969.00	1166.00	25.5	20.3
Total Exports (cif)	4661.00	4954.00	5635.00	6.3	13.7
Total Exports (fob).....	4634.00	4992.00	5494.00	7.7	10.1

Imports

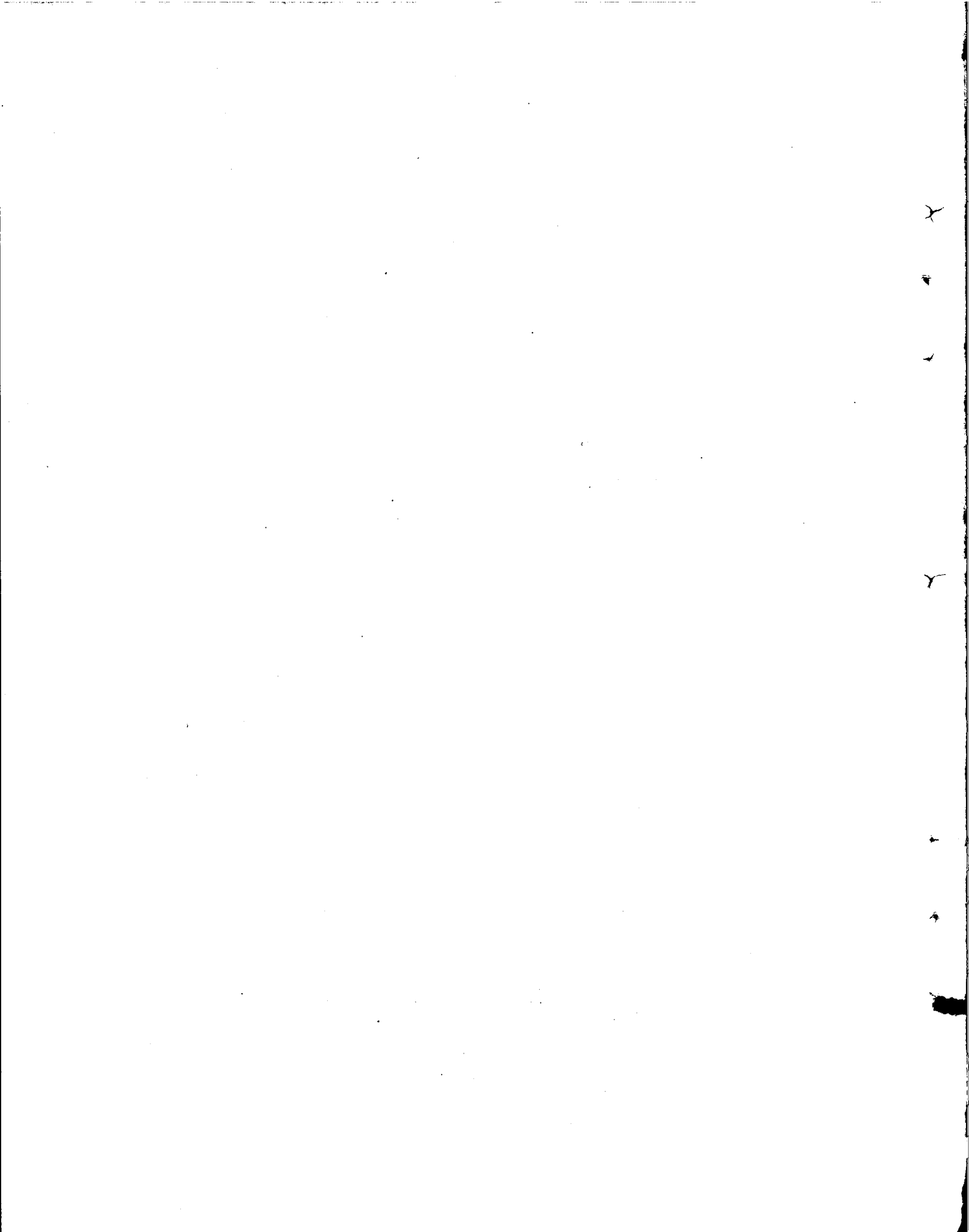
Major Commodities	1988-89 (Actuals)	1989-90 (Prov.)	1990-91 (Budget)	Percent Change	
				1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat					
Volume (000 MT)	1815.00	1600.00	700.00	-11.9	-56.3
Value (\$ Million)	388.00	326.00	120.00	-16.0	-63.2
Price (\$/MT)	213.77	203.75	171.43	-4.7	-15.9
Tea					
Volume (Million Kg)	104.50	107.62	110.00	3.0	2.2
Value (\$ Million)	153.22	180.45	187.00	17.8	3.6
Price (\$/Kg)	1.47	1.68	1.70	14.3	1.2
Edible Oils					
Volume (000 MT)	858.75	981.00	1003.00	14.2	2.2
Value (\$ Million)	438.11	388.00	408.00	-11.4	5.2
Price (\$/MT)	510.17	395.51	406.78	-22.5	2.9
Crude Oil					
Volume (Million barrel)	26.30	25.70	27.70	-2.3	7.8
Value (\$ Million)	371.00	411.00	470.00	10.8	14.4
Price (\$/barrel)	14.11	16.00	16.97	13.4	6.1
POL Products					
Volume (000 MT)	4500.00	5200.00	6114.00	15.6	17.6
Value (\$ Million)	590.00	769.00	844.00	30.3	9.8
Price (\$/MT)	131.11	147.88	138.04	12.8	-6.7
Fertilizer					
Volume (000 MT)	752.00	1040.00	1433.00	38.3	37.8
Value (\$ Million)	188.00	181.00	238.00	-3.7	31.5
Price (\$/MT)	250.00	174.04	166.09	-30.4	-4.6
Capital Goods					
Value (\$ Million)	2575.33	2255.34	2430.00	-12.4	7.7
Others (\$ Million)					
Value (\$ Million)	3133.34	3373.21	3402.00	7.7	0.9
Total Imports (cif)					
Value (\$ Million)	7837.00	7884.00	8099.00	0.6	2.7
Total Imports (fob)					
Value (\$ Million)	7207.00	7256.00	7421.00	0.7	2.3

Pakistan: Balance of Payments

SAT-6.3

(\$ Million)

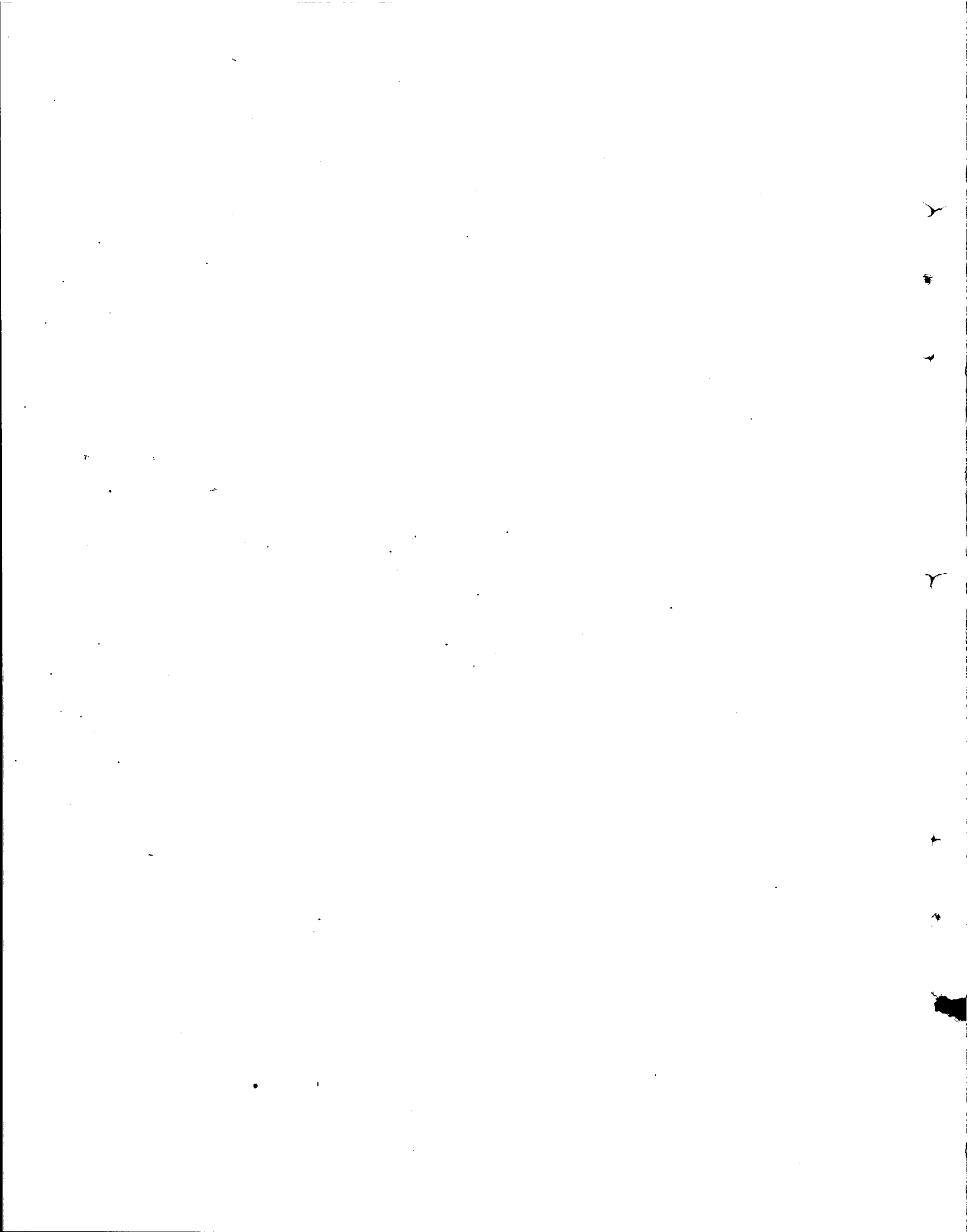
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	Actual	Provisional	Budget
TRADE BALANCE.....	-2,573	-2,264	-1,927
Exports (fob).....	4,634	4,992	5,494
Imports (fob).....	-7,207	-7,256	-7,421
INVISIBLE BALANCE.....	639	612	599
SERVICES (Net).....	-1,477	-1,550	-1,563
Invisible receipts.....	1,096	1,046	1,137
Invisible Payments.....	-2,573	-2,596	-2,700
Freight & Insurance.....	-630	-628	-678
Public & Guaranteed Debt.....	-598	-659	-690
Others.....	-1,345	-1,309	-1,332
PRIVATE TRANSFERS.....	2,116	2,162	2,162
Of which: Workers' Remittances.....	1,897	1,942	1,935
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE.....	-1,934	-1,652	-1,328
LONG TERM CAPITAL (Net).....	1,911	1,491	1,395
Gross Disbursements.....	2,472	2,013	1,972
Project Aid.....	1,262	1,223	1,164
Commodity Aid.....	537	353	492
Food Aid.....	541	287	186
Refugee Assistance.....	132	150	130
Other Official Transfers (Net).....	-6	-9	0
Amortisation.....	-737	-815	-795
Other [Incl. Private Long-term Capital (Net)].....	182	302	218
Outstanding export bills.....	-182	-235	0
Errors & Omissions.....	-42	-68	0
BALANCE REQUIRING OFFICIAL FINANCING.....	-247	-464	67
OFFICIAL ASSISTANCE & DEBT RELIEF.....	-50	338	19
Debt Relief.....	9	9	9
Medium & Short-Term Capital (Net).....	-143	115	-40
Others.....	55	129	0
FEBC (Net).....	29	85	50
OVERALL BALANCE.....	-297	-126	86
NET FOREIGN ASSETS.....	-297	-126	86
IMF (Net).....	148	87	136
Purchases.....	371	251	248
Fund SAF.....	147	217	144
Fund SBA.....	224	34	104
Repurchases.....	-223	-164	-112
Repayment of Deposit (Zakat Fund).....	-40	-23	-24
Banks' Foreign Currency Deposits/Liabilities.....	201	266	73
Net Change in Reserves.....	12	204	271



Part - II

PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES AND PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

75 - 76



CHAPTER 7

AGRICULTURE

Review of 1989-90

Physical

The overall performance of the agriculture sector was generally satisfactory, despite adverse effect of heavy rains/floods on kharif crops. Rice crop was badly damaged in Punjab and Sindh due to rains/flood in late July and August. Production of wheat and cotton was also lower by 4.7 and 4.4 per cent, respectively as compared to their targets. Growth rate in agriculture was 4.0 per cent against a target of 5.2 per cent.

7.2 The production targets were surpassed in case of basmati rice and sugarcane. The production of basmati rice was 1159 thousand tonnes against a target of 1057 thousand tonnes. However, the total rice production was 11.4 per cent lower than the target. The production of sugarcane was estimated to be 35.5 million tonnes against a target of 34.3 million tonnes, showing an increase of 3.5 per cent. The production of cotton was 8.6 million bales against a target of 9.0 million bales. The maize production target of 1.2 million tonnes, was achieved. The production of wheat was estimated at 14.3 million tonnes which is close to the last year's production of 14.4 million tonnes. The production of gram was 562 thousand tonnes against the target of 580 thousand tonnes.

7.3 The growth rates of livestock, forestry and fisheries sub-sectors were 6.1 per cent, 1.7 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively.

7.4 Physical targets and achievements of Agriculture Sector are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.1.

Financial

7.5 An allocation of Rs. 2024.2 million for agriculture sector, Rs. 1244.2 million were for federal programmes and Rs. 780.0 million for provincial programmes. The expenditure of Rs. 1863.2 million was incurred showing an achievement of 92.0 per cent. Major shortfall in the utilization was in agriculture mechanization, livestock, plant protection and forestry sub-sectors. The agency-wise details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.2. The sub-sector-wise allocations and utilizations are presented in Statistical Appendix Tables 7.3 to 7.9.

7.6 A sum of Rs. 2100.0 million was allocated for fertilizer subsidy against which Rs. 1257.1 million was incurred. The decrease in expenditure was mainly due to increase in fertilizer sale prices as a result of phasing out of subsidy. The sale prices of DAP were increased by 7%, SOP by 26%, NP by 0.7%, NPK (10:20:20) by 11.7% and NPK (13:13:21) by 11.1%.

Development Programme for 1990-91

7.7 The overall growth rate of agriculture sector is projected at 4.8 per cent. The contribution of major crops would be 4.5 per cent and minor crops 3.8 per cent, Livestock, forestry and fisheries sub-sectors would contribute 6.2 per cent, 3.5 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively.

7.8 All development programmes are essentially a continuation of on-going projects. Allocations for new projects are small and selective due to resource constraint.

7.9 The government will continue to implement an effective support price policy for major crops, ensure timely and adequate availability of fertilizers, improved seeds and credit to farmers. Research and extension activities will be strengthened in order to increase agricultural production.

7.10 Crop insurance programme proposed to be launched by ADBP during 1989-90 on pilot basis could not make any progress. Efforts will be made to implement this programme during 1990-91.

Financial

7.11 A sum of Rs. 2073.4 million has been provided for agriculture sector, showing an increase of 11.3 per cent over the estimated expenditure of 1989-90. The agency-wise details are given in Table 7.1. The sub-sector-wise break-up are given in Statistical Appendix Tables 7.3 to 7.9.

Table 7.1
Financial Allocation for 1990-91

Executing Agency	Allocation 1989-90	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	(Million Rupees)
				% increase over revised estimates for 1989-90
Federal.....	1244.2	1248.4	1254.2	0.5
Punjab.....	319.3	260.3	343.7	32.0
Sind.....	185.8	134.3	212.8	58.5
NWFP.....	118.8	61.3	132.0	115.3
Balochistan	156.1	158.9	130.7	(—)17.7
Total ...	2024.2	1863.2	2073.4	11.3

7.12 An amount of Rs. 1250.6 million has been provided for fertilizer subsidy during 1990-91. The policy of gradual elimination of subsidy on phosphatic and potassic fertilizers will be continued.

Physical Targets

Crop Production

7.13 The estimated production targets of major crops are given in Table 7.2. These are based on the past performance, local demand, coupled with availability of inputs and services.

Table 7.2
Achievement in 1989-90 and Production Targets for Major Crops 1990-91
(“000” Tonnes)

Crops	Achievement 1989-90	Targets 1990-91	% change over 1989-90
Wheat.....	14290	15250	6.7
Rice.....	3225	3480	7.9
Basmati.....	1159.3	1038	(—)10.5
Irri.....	2065.7	2442	18.2
Maize.....	1179.0	1279	8.4
Other Cereals.....	587	595	1.7
Grams.....	561.9	593	5.5
Sugarcane.....	35493.6	38000	7.1
Cotton (Lint).....	(8.6)*	(9.0)*	5.2
Oilseeds:			
Cotton Seed.....	2912.1	3061.8	5.1
Rape & Mustard.....	233.1	257.8	10.6
Non-traditional Oilseeds.....	50.0	112.7	125.4
Potato.....	830.9	872.2	5.0
Onion.....	712.9	744.6	4.4

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

7.14 The target for wheat production has been fixed at 15.3 million tonnes, which is 6.7 per cent higher than last year's production of about 14.3 million tonnes. The production target of rice has been fixed at about 3.5 million tonnes, 7.9 per cent higher than the actual achievement of 3.2 million tonnes, during last year. The increase in production target is only in Irri, which is 18.2 per cent. The basmati targets have been reduced by 10.5 per cent due to surplus stock of 1989—90. The sugarcane production target has been set at 38.0 million tonnes, which is 7.1 per cent higher than last year's production of 35.5 million tonnes. The cotton production targets has been kept at 9.0 million bales, 5.2 per cent higher than last year's production of 8.6 million bales. The target for maize has been fixed at 1.3 million tonnes, which is 8.4 per cent higher than 1.2 million tonnes achieved during 1989-90.

Agriculture Credit

7.15 Production and development loans are provided to the farmers at 7 per cent mark-up. The actual disbursement of credit to farmers during 1989-90, was Rs. 13.6 billion. A credit disbursement target of Rs. 19.4 billion has been fixed for 1990-91 as given below:

Type of Credit	Target 1990-91 (Billion Rupees)
Production Loan.....	10.3
Development Loan	9.1
Total ..	<u>19.4</u>

Fertilizer

7.16 Keeping in view the increasing trend in fertilizer offtake, a target of 2038 thousand nutrient tonnes has been fixed for 1990-91, showing an increase of 7.8 per cent over the estimated offtake of 1890.1 thousand nutrient tonnes last year. Details are given in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3
Fertilizer Offtake during 1989-90 and targets for 1990-91

Fertilizer	Actual offtake 1989-90	Target for 1990-91	% increase over 1989-90
N.....	1467.60	1550.0	5.6
P	382.43	444.0	16.1
K.....	40.07	44.0	9.8
Total ..	1890.1	2038.0	7.8

7.17 Gypsum is distributed on subsidized rates to the farmers in Punjab, Sind and NWFP for the reclamation of saline sodic soils. It is estimated that an area of 3700 hectares would be reclaimed during 1990-91.

Improved Seed

7.18 The distribution target of improved seed for major crops has been fixed at 107.1 thousand tonnes, showing an increase of 30.5 per cent over the estimated achievement of 82.1 thousand tonnes in 1989-90. Crop-wise distribution of improved seed is given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4
Improved Seed Distribution

Crop	("000" tonnes)		
	Seed distribution 1989-90	Target 1990-91	% increase over 1989-90
Wheat.....	46.4	59.5	28.2
Cotton.....	32.7	40.0	22.3
Rice.....	2.2	3.5	59.1
Maize.....	0.6	1.5	150.0
Gram.....	0.2	2.6	1200.0
Total ..	82.1	107.1	30.5

Establishment of seed industry project will be continued in NWFP. Sugarcane seed multiplication and production project in NWFP and Vegetable seed production project in Baluchistan will also be continued.

Plant Protection

7.19 Facilities for pest scouting and aerial spraying will be continued during 1990-91. A Pesticide Registration Cell has been established in the Federal Department of Plant Protection to ensure the quality of pesticides and provide technical advice regarding their use to Provincial Governments and other agencies and also to the general public. The Cell will register new pesticides after completing all necessary tests and trial, and also impart training to pesticide dealers and users of pesticides in the private sector. Plant protection extension services will be further strengthened.

7.20 The crop-wise plant protection coverage for aerial spray during 1989-90 are given in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5
Estimated Plant Protection Coverage for 1989-90 and targets for 1990-91
("000" Hectares)

Crop	Estimated Aerial Spray 1989-90	Target for Aerial Spray 1990-91
Cotton.....	1.8	104.0
Paddy.....	6.2	105.3
Sugarcane.....	27.0	125.5
Orchards.....	5.8	5.7
Total ..	40.8	340.5

Mechanization

7.21 Bulldozers and allied machinery is hired out to the farmers on subsidized rates by the Provincial Governments. It is estimated that an area of 125 thousand hectares was reclaimed/developed during 1989-90. Construction of agricultural engineering workshops at Badin, kandhkot, Shikarpur, and Karachi will be continued. District workshop at Turbat (Balochistan) will be upgraded to a divisional workshop.

7.22 Emphasis is being given to increase the use of tractors and other farm machinery/implements such as chisel, disc and mouldboard ploughs, transplanters, reapers, threshers, etc. in order to ensure timely farm operations and avoid post harvest losses. During 1989-90, 20,103 tractors were sold thus raising the total population of operational tractors to 2,42,903. It is expected that 29,000 tractors will be sold during 1990-91.

Public Sector Storages

7.23 Storage facilities in the public Sector are provided for rice, wheat and cotton. During 1989-90 under the Pakistan Grain Storage Project, storage capacity of 0.08 million tonnes was constructed and dilapidated wheat storages of 4500 tonnes were rehabilitated under the Post Harvest Management Project and 0.250 million tonnes are expected to be rehabilitated during 1990-91, a new project will be started for the construction of 400,000 tonnes additional wheat storages in all the provinces. The details of the storage capacity available for wheat, rice and cotton are given in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6
Public Sector Storages for Wheat, Rice and Cotton

(Million tonnes)

Crops	Capacity as on 30-6-1989	Achievement 1989-90	Target 1990-91	Total storage capacity available by June, 1991
Wheat.....	4.061	0.080	—	4.141
Rice (RECP).....	0.878	—	—	0.878
Cotton (CEC).....	0.057	—	—	0.057
Total ..	4.996	0.080	—	5.076

New grain storages will be constructed in Thar Area of Sindh and at Ormara in Balochistan. Additions and alterations will be made in the existing godowns at Pasni and Turbat.

Agricultural Marketing

7.24 Fruits and Vegetables marketing and storage development project, initiated during 1989-90 with the assistance of Asian Development Bank, will be

continued during 1990-91. Construction of a grading centre at Karachi Airport will be completed. Agricultural marketing and grading centres will be set up at Karachi, Thatta, Hyderabad, Khairpur, and Sukkur. A grading centre and cold storage will be set up at Badin.

Oilseed Maximization

7.25 In order to increase the production of oilseed, a National Oilseed Development Project was started by the Federal and Provincial Governments in 1989-90. The project envisages to strengthen research and extension activities, increase production of certified seed and provide credit to farmers for purchase of essential inputs. These activities under this project will be continued during 1990-91.

7.26 The production of non-traditional oilseeds during 1989-90 was 50,000 tonnes and the production target for 1990-91 has been fixed at 112,700 tonnes by bringing 105,600 hectares of land under non-traditional oilseed crops.

Price Support Programme

7.27 The support prices of rice, cotton and sugarcane were reviewed and enhanced for 1990-91 crops. The support price of Basmati 370 variety was increased by Rs. 6.50 per 40 Kg. and by Rs. 7.00 to Rs. 9.00 per 40 Kg. for coarse varieties. The support price of different cotton varieties was increased by Rs. 28.5 to Rs. 35.00 per 40 Kg. and by Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 1.75 per 40 Kg. for sugarcane. The details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.10.

Agricultural Research

7.28 Following were the achievements of Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) during 1989-90:

- A new variety of groundnut (BARD-69) was developed and released for general cultivation.
- A National Tea Research Station has been set up at Mansehra (NWFP) and 5 Chinese varieties (Qui Men, Jue King, Puopi, Chuye, and Huang Shan) have been successfully cultivated on 40 acres of land.

7.29 Cotton research activities were continued by Pakistan Central Cotton Committee and 2 varieties (CIM-109 and Gohar-87) were developed.

7.30 PARC will continue to promote and coordinate research on the development of high yielding varieties of important crops during 1990-91. Germplasm of different crops will be procured from abroad and distributed to scientists working in federal and provincial institutions to strengthen the crop breeding programmes.

7.31 Following activities will be taken up by research institutes of the Provincial Governments:

- Research on new pulses crops and on new hybrids of fodder crops including alfa will be continued in Punjab.
- Post harvest aspects of fruits and vegetables will be studied.
- A date palm research station will be set up at Kot Degi in Sind. A date development centre will be set up at Turbat in Balochistan.
- Research on coconuts will be conducted at Pasni.
- A vegetable maximization project will be implemented in NWFP. Research will be initiated on mushroom production technology in the same province. Research will be conducted on improved orchard technology of walnuts and almonds.
- Research station at D. I. Khan will be upgraded to the level of an Agricultural Research Institute.

Agriculture Education

7.32 The implementation of on-going projects being carried out at Agricultural Universities of Faisalabad, Tandojam and Peshawar, and civil work for establishment of Agricultural College at Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan continued during 1989-90. These educational institutes will continue their on-going programmes during 1990-91. Civil works on establishment of Z. A. Bhutto Agricultural College at Dokri will be started during 1990-91. Transformation and integration of the provincial Agricultural network through Agricultural University of NWFP will be continued. Inservice training will be imparted to field staff of the Agriculture Department in all the provinces. An agricultural training institute will be set up in upper Sind.

7.33 During 1990-91, 17 students for Ph.D. will be sent abroad while 30 students will be provided M.Sc. facilities in local universities under PARC projects.

7.34 The admission and output of students in Agricultural Universities/Colleges for the year 1989-90 and targets for 1990-91 are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.11.

Agricultural Extension

7.35 In order to transfer the latest crop production technology to the farmers, "T&V" agricultural extension projects are being implemented in Punjab, Sind and Balochistan. The implementation of these projects will be continued during 1990-91.

7.36 The implementation of extension components of the Pakistan Cotton Development Project by Punjab and Sind Agriculture Departments, for improvement of yield and quality of cotton, will be continued in 1990—91.

7.37 Area development projects for substitution of poppy cultivation with agricultural crops will be continued in Dir and Gadoon Amazai Areas. These projects envisage to improve the rural infrastructure and increase agricultural production. Valley development projects in Kohlu and Dera Bugti areas of Balochistan will be implemented.

Animal Husbandry

7.38 The main emphasis will be on genetic improvement of livestock through cross-breeding, artificial insemination and embryo transfer technology. Research will also be carried out on the improvement of nutritional quality of fodder, forage and feed. Increased health coverage will be provided for improving the productivity levels of the animals.

7.39 It is estimated that about 15.4 million tonnes of milk, 692 thousand tonnes of beef, 678 thousand tonnes of mutton, 222 thousand tonnes of poultry meat, 64.8 thousand tonnes of wool and 5.0 billion eggs would be produced during 1990-91. Physical achievement in 1989-90 and targets of livestock products for 1990-91 are shown in Statistical Appendix Table 7.12. Institutional performance of the animal husbandry sub-sector is given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.13.

Dairy Development

7.40 Income of small dairy owners will be increased in Gujranwala Division through increase in production of milk. Dairy development will be promoted in Dadu District through provision of animal health coverage and extension services. Institutional support, training, and credit facilities will be provided to owners in order to increase the production of milk and dairy products.

7.41 There are 43 milk processing plants including 16 based on UHT (ultra high temperature) technology. Four more UHT plants are at various stages of completion. The processing capacity of UHT plants will be about 1.2 million litres in 1990-91 but 50 per cent of the capacity is expected to be utilized.

Meat Production

7.42 In Balochistan, sheep and goat production is being emphasized through range land development by spreading irrigation water, for broadening the feed base. Interest free loans will be provided for sheep breeding in Chakwal District. Phase-II of Pattoki Livestock Development Project will be implemented in Punjab. A sheep and goat research institute will be established at D. G. Khan. A wool research institute will be set up at Bahawalpur and hides and skins research institute at Multan.

Poultry Development

7.43 During 1990-91, about 11,330 commercial poultry farms will rear 14 million layers and produce 121 million broilers. One hundred and forty million day old

chicks will be produced by 180 hatcheries during 1990-91 as compared to 125 million chicks in 1989-90.

7.44 Diagnostic facilities would be expanded for old and new diseases of poultry. A Poultry Vaccine Institute will be set up at Multan. Research on hydropericardium and other diseases will be continued. Feed formulae based on least cost combinations should be developed for the benefit of feed mills as well as poultry producers.

Animal Health

7.45 Comprehensive disease control cover will be provided through enhanced production of foot and mouth disease vaccine, rinder pest vaccine and vaccines for common bacterial diseases. The number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries is expected to increase from 625 to 635 and from 3,525 to 3,580, respectively during 1990-91. Foot and mouth disease vaccine production centres will be set up at Multan and Sargodha. Establishment of semen production units will be continued at Bahawalpur, Kallur Kot in Bhakkar district and Hyderabad. The sera/vaccines produced by veterinary research institutes were 135 million dozes during 1989-90 and a target of 150 million dozes has been fixed for 1990-91.

Livestock Improvement

7.46 Programmes for improvement of livestock through crossbreeding and artificial insemination will be continued. Livestock development project (assisted by ADB) will be implemented in all the four provinces. Establishment of embryo transfer technology centres will be continued in Punjab and Balochistan. Training facilities in artificial insemination at Sheikhpura will be strengthened. Studies on nutritional requirements of buffaloes will be continued. Project on recycling or waste material will be initiated at Rawalpindi. A livestock research institute will be set up at Rakh Ghulaman in Bhakkar District. Pilot feed mills will be set up in all the provinces with a view to popularise the use of improved animal feeds.

Forestry

7.47 During 1990-91, about 117 million trees are expected to be planted. Compact plantation will be carried out on 58.6 thousand hectares and linear plantation on 1,109 avenue Km, and nurseries will be raised on 1,004 hectares. It is estimated that Government forests would produce 378 thousand cubic meters of timber and 414 thousand cubic meters of firewood during 1990-91. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.14.

7.48 A forestry Development Project will be implemented in Sindh with the assistance of Asian Development Bank. Social forestry projects will be implemented in NWFP, Punjab and Sindh in order to meet the growing demand for timber and

fuelwood. Afforestation will be carried out on riverain lands through bela technique in various parts of Punjab and Sindh Provinces. Raising of industrial wood through agro-forestry will be taken up in Punjab. Irrigation system in irrigated plantations of Punjab will be redesigned and remodelled. Under the Forestry Planning and Development project, social forestry will be promoted among farmers through dissemination of techniques for nursery raising, on-farm plantation and integrated tree crop management.

7.49 Hard wood fast growing tree species will be improved through genetic improvement. Preparation of national wood resources inventory will be continued. Data compilation and analysis will be conducted for preparation of a forestry sector master plan. The plan would be based on resource data collected with the assistance of SUPARCO.

7.50 Watershed management activities will be carried out in the Dir-Swat areas of NWFP and in Azad Kashmir through afforestation, soil conservation and improved management of pastures and grasslands.

7.51 Pilot projects for range and livestock improvement will be taken up in Thar area of Sindh. Range management projects will be continued in Potowar, Thal and D. G. Khan.

7.52 Research and training will be provided in sericulture at the Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar and about 8,000 boxes of disease free silk seed will be produced. Sericulture development activities will be continued in Punjab and NWFP.

7.53 Development of a safari park at Jallo (near Lahore) and a national park at Chinji (Chakwal district) will be continued. A wildlife sanctuary will be set up at Taunsa. A wildlife complex and natural history museum will be established at Lahore. Houbara bustard research and management project will be continued in Sindh. Haleji and Kenjar Lakes will be developed in Sindh and a wildlife research centre will be set-up. Habitat in Kirthar national parks (Sindh) will be improved whereas hazarganji-Chiltan national park (Balochistan) will be improved and expanded. A wildlife training and research centre, will be set up at gattwala in Faisalabad District. patriated Wildlife Park in Murree Hills will be developed.

Fisheries

7.54 The country has extensive inland water areas (about 7.9 million hectares in wet season) that have varying degree of potential for increased fish production. Presently, about 75—80 per cent of the fish production comes from marine sources. Fish production is expected to increase to 455 thousand tonnes during 1990-91. Data on fisheries are given in Statistical Appendix Table 7.15.

7.55 During 1990-91, construction of fish harbour at Gwadar and rehabilitation of Karachi Fish Harbour will be continued. Pasni fish harbour, which

was inaugurated in April 1989, will be completed. About 75 per cent of the work on Korangi Fisheries Harbour is expected to be completed during 1990-91. Small fishermen on Sindh coast will be protected through provision of wireless equipment. Civil works for Fisheries Training Centre at Karachi will be completed and tenders for fabrication of two training vessels will be awarded.

7.56 Implementation of the Second Pakistan Aquaculture Development Project in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP will be started. It 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. Fisheries in reservoirs and pond areas will be developed in Punjab. Research will be conducted on diagnosis and control of carp diseases and parasites. A study on common fish diseases in ponds and hatcheries will be conducted. Effects of industrial pollution on fisheries will be studied in Punjab. Promotion of trout culture will be continued in Kohistan district and race ways for trout culture will be constructed in Kaghan valley. The fish hatchery at Tanda in Kohat district will be remodelled.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

		(000) tonnes		
S. No.	Items	Achievement 1989-90	Target 1990-91	% Change over 1989-90
1.	Wheat.....	14290.0	15250	6.7
2.	Rice.....	3225	3480.	7.9
	Basmati.....	1159.3	1038	(-)10.5
	Irri.....	2065.7	2442	
3.	Maize.....	1179.0	1279.0	8.4
4.	Other Cereals.....	587.0	595.0	1.7
5.	Gram.....	561.9	593	5.5
6.	Sugarcane.....	35493.6	38000.0	7.1
7.	Cotton (Lint).....	(8.6)*	(9.0)*	5.2
8.	Oilseeds:			
	Cotton Seed.....	2912.1	3061.8	5.1
	Rape & Mustard.....	233.1	257.8	10.6
	Non-traditional.....	50.0	112.7	125.4
	Oilseeds:			
9.	Potato.....	830.9	872.2	5.0
10.	Onion.....	712.9	744.6	4.4
11.	Milk.....	14528.0	15400.0	6.0
12.	Beef.....	658.0	692.0	5.2
13.	Mutton.....	652.0	678.0	4.0
14.	Poultry.....	195.0	222.0	13.8

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

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION FOR AGRICULTURE SECTOR,
1989-90

(Million Rupees)

Executing Agency	Allocation	Utilization	Per cent Utilization
Federal	1244.2	1248.4	100.3
Punjab	319.3	260.3	47.6
Sind	185.8	134.3	72.3
NWFP	118.8	61.3	51.6
Baluchistan	156.1	158.9	116.8
Total ..	2024.2	1863.2	92.0
Subsidy on Fertilizer	2100.0	1257.1	59.9

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1990-91

(All Pakistan)

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		Allocation for 1990-91	% Increase (+) decrease (-) allocation in 1990-91 over 1989-90 (R.E.)
		1988-89 Prov. Actual	1989-90 Revised Estimates (R.E.)		
1	2	2	3	4	5
1.	Government Storage.....	86.1	120.7	94.3	(-)21.9
2.	Agri. Education	119.8	120.2	97.8	(-)18.6
3.	(a) Agri. Extension.....	397.2	317.30	382.5	20.5
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme	22.3	110.6	122.80	11.0
4.	Agri. Research	261.1	219.3	233.9	6.7
5.	Agri. Marketing.....	2.3	8.4	22.8	171.4
6.	Cooperatives	6.5	5.8	10.8	86.2
7.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics	52.3	40.30	39.4	(-)2.2
8.	Improved Seed.....	17.6	25.8	36.5	41.5
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	25.2	41.7	35.1	(-)15.8
10.	Plant Protection.....	6.3	4.7	22.2	372.3
11.	Mechanization	31.2	27.50	41.9	52.4
12.	Soil conservation and Land Development	11.6	52.6	1.1	(-)97.9
13.	Livestock & Poultry Dev.....	143.9	103.2	145.5	41.0
14.	Forestry & Wildlife.....	206.9	242.2	286.50	18.3
15.	Watershed Management	5.7	7.1	3.8	(-)46.5
16.	Range Management.....	2.9	5.3	11.2	111.3
17.	Fisheries.....	150.1	178.0	252.6	41.9
18.	Special Areas	193.8	231.4	232.7	0.6
19.	Others	—	1.1	—	—
	Total Agriculture ..	1742.8	1863.2	2073.4	11.3
	Subsidy on Fertilizer ..	1967.0	1257.1	1250.60	(-)0.5

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1990-91

(Federal)

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		Allocation for 1990-91	% Increase (+) decrease (-) allocation in 1990-91 over 1989-90 (R.E.)
		1988-89 Prov. Actual	1989-90 Revised Estimates (R.E.)		
1	2	2	3	4	5
1.	Government Storage.....	68.7	105.9	79.9	(-)24.6
2.	Agri. Education.....	104.9	110.1	82.6	(-)25.0
3.	(a) Agri. Extension.....	311.0	226.30	227.9	0.7
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme.....	21.3	110.6	122.80	11.0
4.	Agri. Research.....	192.5	162.7	144.1	(-)11.4
5.	Agri. Marketing.....	0.1	2.4	1.7	(-)29.2
6.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics.....	52.1	37.4	34.8	(-)7.0
7.	Improved Seed.....	1.1	3.3	3.5	6.1
8.	Soil & Fertilizers.....	10.9	12.9	9.0	(-)30.2
9.	Plant Protection.....	—	—	2.3	—
10.	Mechanization.....	1.2	1.1	—	—
11.	Livestock & Poultry Dev.....	6.9	8.2	5.1	(-)37.8
12.	Forestry & Wildlife.....	83.1	92.5	107.3	16.0
13.	Watershed Management.....	3.3	2.8	3.8	35.7
14.	Fisheries.....	120.2	140.8	196.7	39.7
15.	Special Areas.....	193.9	231.4	232.7	0.6
	Total Agriculture ..	1171.2	1248.40	1254.2	0.5
	Subsidy on Fertilizer ..	1967.0	1257.1	1250.60	(-)0.5

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1990-91

(All Provinces)

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		Allocation for 1990-91	% Increase (+) decrease (-) allocation in 1990-91 over 1989-90 (R.E.)
		1988-89 Prov. Actual	1989-90 Revised Estimates (R.E.)		
1	2	2	3	4	5
1.	Government Storage.....	17.4	14.8	14.4	(-)-2.7
2.	Agri. Education	14.9	10.1	15.2	50.5
3.	(a) Agri. Extension	86.2	91.0	154.6	69.9
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme	1.0	—	—	—
4.	Agri. Research	68.6	56.6	89.8	58.7
5.	Agri. Marketing	2.2	6.0	21.1	251.7
6.	Cooperatives	6.5	5.8	10.8	86.2
7.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics	0.2	2.9	4.6	58.6
8.	Improved Seed	16.5	22.50	33.0	46.7
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	14.3	28.8	26.1	(-)-9.4
10.	Plant Protection	6.3	4.7	19.9	323.4
11.	Mechanization	30.0	26.4	41.9	58.7
12.	Soil conservation and Land Development	11.6	52.6	1.1	(-)-97.9
13.	Livestock & Poultry Dev	137.0	95.0	140.4	47.8
14.	Forestry & Wildlife	123.7	149.7	179.2	19.7
15.	Watershed Management	2.4	4.3	—	—
16.	Range Management	2.9	5.3	11.2	11.3
17.	Fisheries	29.9	37.2	55.9	50.3
18.	Others	—	1.1	—	—
Total Agriculture ..		571.6	614.8	819.2	33.2

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1990-91

(Punjab)

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		Allocation for 1990-91	% Increase (+) decrease (-) allocation in 1990-91 over 1989-90 (R.E.)
		1988-89 Prov. Actual	1989-90 Revised Estimates (R.E.)		
1	2	2	3	4	5
1.	Government Storage.....	—	1.6	3.0	87.5
2.	Agri. Extension.....	8.6	3.5	2.4	(-)31.4
3.	(a) Agri. Extension.....	37.7	50.5	70.3	39.2
4.	Agri. Research.....	40.3	33.2	39.8	19.9
5.	Agri. Marketing.....	0.1	0.5	6.5	1200.0
6.	Cooperatives.....	3.1	1.7	3.0	76.5
7.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics.....	0.1	2.0	3.2	60.0
8.	Soils & Fertilizers.....	8.3	23.6	21.9	(-)7.2
9.	Plant Protection.....	2.0	1.9	16.8	789.5
10.	Mechanization.....	0.4	0.6	1.6	166.7
11.	Soil conservation and Land Development.....	10.0	11.0**	0.4	(-)96.4
12.	Livestock & Poultry Dev.....	21.7	22.4	58.8	162.5
13.	Forestry & Wildlife.....	69.4	87.7**	88.8	1.3
14.	Watershed Management.....	2.4	4.3**	—	—
15.	Range Management.....	2.7	5.3**	11.2	111.3
16.	Fisheries.....	6.1	10.5	16.0	52.4
Total Agriculture ..		212.9	260.3	343.7*	32.0

* Excludes Rs. 144.86 million for projects reflected under Water Resources Sector and Rs. 950.0 million for projects reflected under Rural Development Sector.

** Figures of PSDP 1989-90 have been shown as revised estimates were not available.

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1990-91

(Sind)

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		Allocation for 1990-91	% Increase (+) decrease (-) allocation in 1990-91 over 1989-90 (R.E.)
		1988-89 Prov. Actual	1989-90 Revised Estimates (R.E.)		
1	2	2	3	4	5
1.	Government Storage.....	11.8	9.2	10.0	8.7
2.	Agri. Education	1.1	1.0	5.0	400.0
3.	(a) Agri. Extension.....	22.2	18.2	27.3	50.0
4.	Agri. Research	18.6	13.9	23.7	70.5
5.	Agri. Marketing.....	0.6	2.6	3.0	15.4
6.	Cooperatives	3.3	2.8	5.5	96.4
7.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics	0.1	0.1	0.3	200.0
8.	Improved Seed.....	6.8	8.5	7.3	(-)14.1
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	3.6	—	—	—
10.	Plant Protection.....	3.6	1.8	2.2	22.2
11.	Mechanization	6.6	8.0	20.5	156.3
12.	Livestock & Poultry Dev.....	35.6	15.8	37.0	134.2
13.	Forestry & Wildlife.....	27.9	33.4	53.0	58.7
14.	Fisheries.....	8.4	19.0	18.0	(-)5.3
Total ..		150.0	134.3	212.8	58.5

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1990-91

(N.W.F.P.)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		Allocation for 1990-91	(Million Rupees) % Increase (+) decrease (-) allocation in 1990-91 over 1989-90 (R.E.)
		1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	2	3	4	5
1.	Agri. Education	1.5	1.8	3.8	111.1
2.	Agri. Extensiuon.....	16.8	8.8	6.5	()26.1
3.	Agri. Research	6.9	5.3	18.2	243.4
4.	Agri. Marketing.....	.	2.8	7.4	164.3
5.	Cooperatives	0.1	1.3	2.3	76.9
6.	Improved Seed.....	2.0	6.9	18.8	172.5
7.	Soils & Fertilizers	2.4	5.2	4.2	()19.2
8.	Plant Protection.....	0.5		0.9	
9.	Mechanization	5.0		8.3	
10.	Livestock & Poultry Dev.....	11.6	8.4	19.2	128.6
11.	Forestry & Wildlife.....	19.3	19.4	33.2	71.1
12.	Fisheries.....	3.4	1.4	9.2	557.1
Total ..		69.5	61.3	132.0*	115.3

*Excludes Rs. 50.643 million for projects reflected under Water Resources sector and Rs. 21.525 million for projects reflected under Rural Development Sector.

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1990-91

(Baluchistan)

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		Allocation for 1990-91	% Increase (+) decrease (-) allocation in 1990-91 over 1989-90 (R.E.)
		1988-89 Prov. Actual	1989-90 Revised Estimates (R.E.)		
1	2	2	3	4	5
1.	Government Storage.....	5.7	4.0	1.4	(-)65.0
2.	Agri. Education	3.8	3.8	4.0	5.3
3.	(a) Agri. Extension.....	9.5	13.5	50.5	274.1
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme	1.0	—	—	—
4.	Agri. Research	2.8	4.2	8.1	92.9
5.	Agri. Marketing.....	1.5	0.1	4.2	4100.0
6.	Agri. Credit.....	—	0.8	1.1	37.5
7.	Improved Seed.....	7.7	7.1	6.9	(-)2.8
8.	Plant Protection.....	0.2	1.0	—	—
9.	Mechanization	18.1	17.8	11.5	(-)35.4
10.	Soil conservation and Land Development	1.6	41.6	0.7	(-)98.3
11.	Livestock & Poultry Dev.....	68.1	48.4	25.4	(-)47.5
12.	Forestry & Wildlife.....	7.2	9.2	4.2	(-)54.3
13.	Range Management.....	0.2	—	—	—
14.	Fisheries.....	11.9	6.3	12.7	101.6
15.	Others	—	1.1	—	—
Total Agriculture ..		139.3	158.9	130.7*	(-)17.7

*Excludes Rs. 23.5 million for projects reflected under Water Resources Sector.

SUPPORT/PROCUREMENT PRICES FIXED BY THE GOVERNMENT

S. No.	Crop	1989-90		1990-91	
		Rs. Per 100 Kg	Rs. Per 40 Kg	Rs. Per 100 Kg	Rs. Per 40 Kg
1.	Wheat	240.00	96.00	270.00	108.00
2.	Rice (Paddy):				
(a)	Basmati 370	358.75	143.50	375.00	150.00
(b)	Basmati 385	358.75	143.50	358.75	143.50
(c)	Irr-5 (Superior)	177.50	71.00	200.00	80.00
(d)	Irr-5 (FAO)	165.00	66.00	182.50	73.00
(e)	KS-282, DR-82 & 83 (Sup.)	190.00	76.00	210.00	84.00
(f)	KS-282, DR-82 & 83 (FAO)	177.50	71.00	200.00	80.00
3.	Seed Cotton:				
(a)	BSI and NT	507.50	203.00	587.00	235.00
(b)	B-557 & NIAB	527.50	211.00	612.50	245.00
(c)	Sarabasi, Qalandri, MS-38, MS-40, MNH-93, Deltapine	562.50	225.00	650.00	260.00
(d)	Dess	478.75	191.50	550.00	220.00
4.	Oilseeds:				
(a)	Soyabean	462.50	185.00	500.00	200.00
(b)	Sunflower	512.50	205.00	562.50	225.00
(c)	Safflower	412.50	165.00	450.00	180.00
5.	Sugarcane:				
(a)	Punjab	34.38	13.75	38.13	15.25
(b)	Siindh	35.00	14.00	39.38	15.75
(c)	NWFP	33.75	13.50	38.13	15.25
6.	Vegetables:				
(a)	Potato	137.50	55.00	150.00	60.00
(b)	Onion	110.00	44.00	136.25	54.50
7.	Gram	500.00	200.00	525.00	210.00

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

No. of University/College/Class	Achievement 1989-90		Target
	Admission	Output	Admission
1	2	3	4
1. University of Agriculture, Faisalabad:			
B.Sc.....	783	688	622
M.Sc.....	990	649	1010
M.Phil.....	46	17	49
Ph.D.....	81	11	85
Sub-Total	1900	1365	1766
2. Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam:			
B.Sc.....	1000	268	1000
M.Sc.....	274	133	300
M.Phil.....	50	10	60
Ph.D.....	79	9	80
Sub-Total	1403	420	1420
3. NWFP Agricultural University, Peshawar:			
B.Sc.....	136	107	107
M.Sc.....	114	60	141
Sub-Total	250	167	248
4. Faculty of Agriculture, Gomal, University, Dera Ismail Khan:			
B.Sc.....	92	55	103
M.Sc.....	58	40	47
Sub-Total	150	95	150
5. Barani Agricultural College, Rawalpindi:			
B.Sc.....	65	47	65
M.Sc.....	8	—	8
Sub-Total	73	47	73
6. Agriculture College, Quetta:			
B.Sc.....	59	50	60
7. Agricultural College of Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan:			
B.Sc.....	40	NA	90
8. Agriculture College, Dokri:			
B.Sc.....	—	—	75
Total	3875	2141	3882

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS/TARGETS FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

S. No.	Items	Unit	Achievements during 1989-90	Target for 1990-91	% increase in 1990-91 over 1989-90
1.	MILK:				
(a)	Gross Production.....	M. Tonnes	14.5	15.4	6.2
(b)	Available for human consumption	M. Tonnes	11.9	12.6	5.9
2.	MEAT.....	"000" Tonnes	1505.0	1592.0	5.8
(a)	Beef.....	"	658.0	692.0	5.2
(b)	Mutton	"	652.0	678.0	4.0
(c)	Poultry	"	195.0	222.0	13.8
4.	Eggs	Bill No.	4.7	5.0	6.4
4.	Hides.....	Million No.	5.9	6.0	1.7
5.	Skins	"	36.4	37.7	3.3
6.	Wool.....	"000" Tons	61.3	64.8	5.7

INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SUB-SECTOR

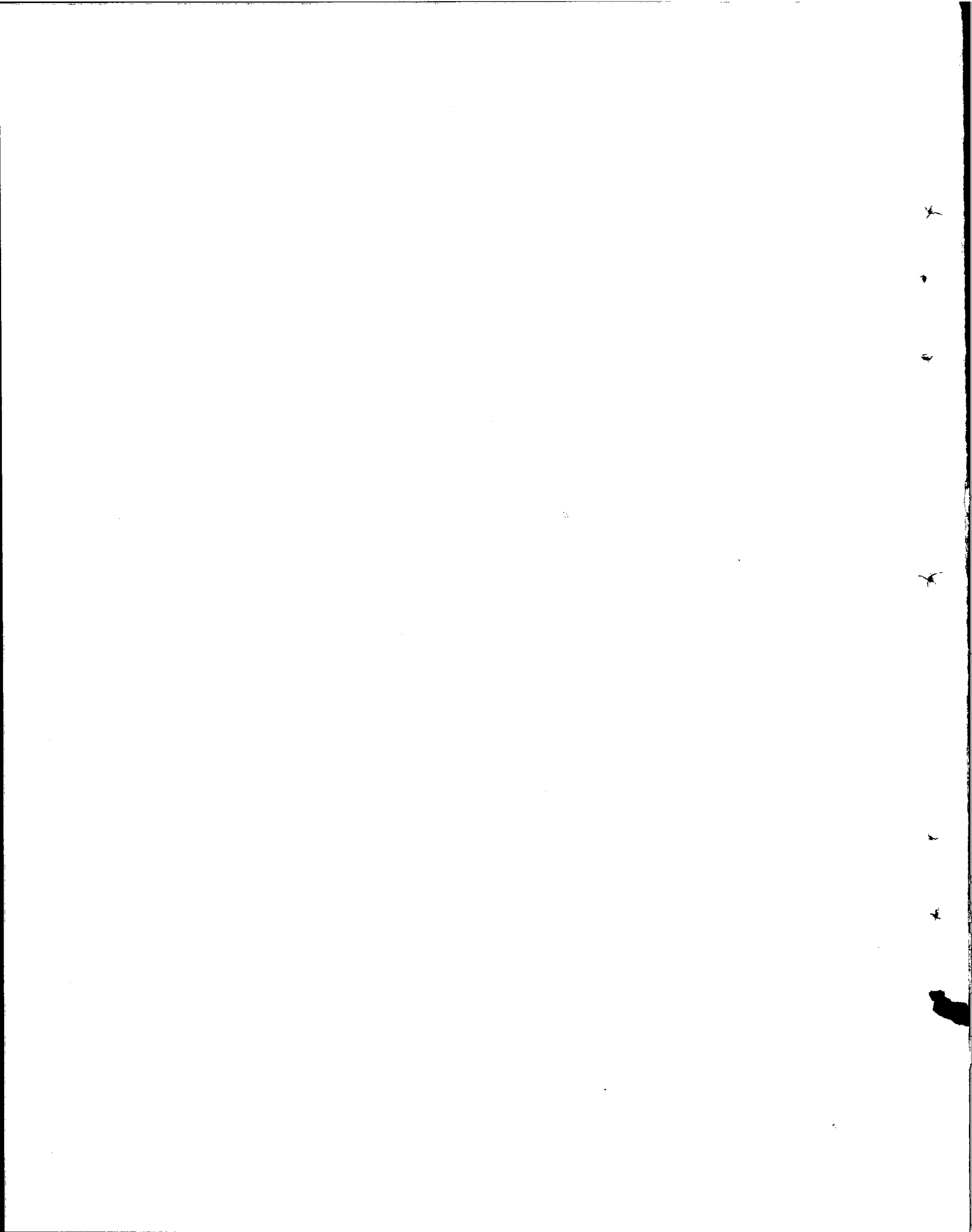
S. No.	Items	Unit	Achievements during 1989-90	Targets for 1990-91	% increase in 1990-91 over 1989-90
INFRASTRUCTURE					
1.	Livestocks Production Research Centre	Numbers	3	4	33.30
2.	Veterinary Research Institute	"	3	3	—
3.	Disease Diagnostic laboratories.....	"	30	35	16.70
4.	Veterinary Hospitals.....	"	625	635	1.60
5.	Veterinary Dispensaries/Centres....	"	3525	3580	1.60
6.	Semen Production Units.....	"	7	7	—
7.	Artificial Insemination Centres.....	"	188	200	6.40
8.	Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres.....	"	430	440	2.30
9.	Sera/Vaccine Produced	M. Dozes	135	150	11.10
MILK PROCESSING					
10.	Sterlized Milk	Numbers	17	19	11.80
11.	UHT Plant.....	"	16	20	25.00
12.	Yoghurt.....	"	8	8	—
13.	Cheese.....	"	1	1	—
14.	Milk Powder.....	"	1	1	—
POULTRY					
15.	Hatcheries	"	160	180	12.50
16.	Actual out put of Hatcheries.....	Mill. No.	125	140	12.00
	(a) Broiler Chicks	"	100	110	10.00
	(b) Layer Chicks.....	"	25	30	20.00
17.	Breeding Stock Maintained	"	3.2	3.30	3.10
18.	Broiler Farms.....	Numbers	6560	6600	0.60
	—Broilers produced.....	Mill No.	120	121	0.80
19.	Layers Farms.....	Numbers	4700	4730	0.60
	—Layers Maintained	Mill. No.	13	14	7.70
20.	Feed Mills.....	Numbers	103	105	1.90
21.	Processing Units	"	8	8	—

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS/TARGETS FOR FORESTRY SUB-SECTOR

S. No.	Items	Unit	Achievements during 1989-90	Targets for 1990-91	% increase in 1990-91 over 1989-90
1.	Compact Plantation.....	000 Hectares	48.9	58.6	19.8
2.	Linear Plantation.....	Av. Kms.	914	1109	21.30
3.	Nursery Raising.....	Hectares	800	1004	25.50
4.	Distribution of Plants.....	Mill. Nos.	79	117	48.10
5.	Wood Production from Govern- ment Forests.....	000" CM.	651	792	21.70
	(a) Timber.....	"	371	378	1.90
	(b) Firewood.....	"	280	414	47.90

PERFORMANCE OF FISHERIES SUB-SECTOR

S. No.	Items	Unit	Achievements during 1989-90	Targets for 1990-91	% increase in 1990-91 over 1989-90
1.	Fish Production	"000" Tonnes	446	455	2.00
	(a) Marine	"	341	345	1.20
	(b) Inland	"	105	110	4.80
2.	Fishing Crafts	Numbers	27920	28150	0.80
	(a) Marine	"	12883	13000	0.90
	Gill-netters.....	"	1882	1900	0.90
	Trawlers.....	"	1985	2000	0.80
	Motorized Boats.....	"	5516	5550	1.40
	Sail Boats	"	3500	3550	1.40
	(b) Inland	"	15037	15150	0.80
	Motorized Boats.....	"	300	350	16.70
	Sail Boats.....	"	14737	14800	0.40
3.	Population of Fisherman	"	253829	254000	0.10
	(a) Marine	"	91160	91200	0.04
	(b) Inland	"	162669	162800	0.10
4.	Processing Plants	"	26	38	46.20
	Freezing	"	17	23	35.29
	canning.....	"	1	4	300.00
	Fishmeal.....	"	8	11	37.50
5.	Exports	Tonnes	4381	4475	2.10
	Frozen Fish.....	"	4111	4200	2.20
	Canned Fish.....	"	2	5	150.00
	Fishmeal.....	"	268	270	0.70



CHAPTER 8

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Review of 1989-90

The water availability increased by 2.48 MAF (2.16%), from 114.6 MAF in 1988-89 to 117.14 MAF in 1989-90. Of this increase about 1.48 MAF was available from the surface water sources mainly by improvement of watercourses, remodelling of canals and Small irrigation Schemes and the remaining 1.0 MAF from groundwater pumpage mainly by private tubewells. With the increased water availability an additional cultivated area of 1.42 MA was brought under irrigation. Furthermore, 2.237 MA of disastrous area was reclaimed during the year.

8.2 Against an overall allocation of Rs. 5463.922 million the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 5581.428 million showing an excess utilization of Rs. 117.497 million (2%). Federal funds amounting to Rs. 335.557 million were spent in excess of the provision whereas provincial funds remained under utilized by Rs. 218.06 million. the excess expenditure was due to additional availability of foreign aid for the Drainage and Reclamation projects.

8.3 The financial utilization and physical achievements are shown in Table 8.1 and 8.2 respectively.

Table 8.1

Provision and Revised Estimates for 1989-90

(Rupees in Million)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Provision	1989-90 Revised Estimates	% Utilization
A. Federal:				
(i)	Irrigation.....	769.890	718.847	92
(ii)	Drainage & Reclamation.....	1782.000	2177.20	122
(iii)	Flood Control.....	130.00	1180.00	100
		(+ 1050 1988 Flood damage)		
(iv)	On-Farm Water Management and Tubewell subsidy	208.556	208.551	100
(v)	Survey, Investigation and Research.....	105.00	105.00	100
(vi)	IBP Tarbela	150.00	150.00	100
	Sub-Total (A) ..	3145.546	4539.589	108
B. Provincial:				
(i)	Punjab.....	484.300	375.821	79
(ii)	Sind.....	389.500	312.830	80
(iii)	NWFP.....	212.500	167.499	83
(iv)	Baluchistan	185.700	185.680	100
	Sub-Total-(B) ..	1272.000	1041.83	83
	Total A & B) ..	4417.546	5581.428	102

Table 8.2
Physical Achievements, 1989-90

S. No.	Item	Unit	Targets 1989-90	Achievements 1989-90	Achievement
1.	Water availability.....	MAF	117.140	117.140	100
2.	New irrigation area.....	MA	0.751	1.42	189
3.	Area protected.....	MA	0.585	0.237	41
4.	No. of tubewells:	No.	316	337	106
	(a) Drilled.....	No.	1234	1234	106
	(b) Energized.....	No.	878	719	82
5.	Surface.....	MGFT	50,560	35,246	70
6.	Sub-Surface drains.....	Acres	815	194,414*	24
7.	Flood control:	MCFT			
	(a) Earthwork.....	No.	1783	1568	88
8.	Watercourse Improvement:	No.			
	(a) Regular.....	No.			
	(b) Crash.....	No.			

*Including 1988 Flood Restoration. Sub-sector-wise break up of Federal and Provincial revised estimates for 1989-90 is given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3
Sub-sector-wise Detailed Expenditure for 1989-90

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Federal	Provincial	Total
(i)	Irrigation.....	718.847	743.964	1462.811
(ii)	Drainage & Reclamation.....	2177.20	62.964	2240.164
(iii)	Flood Control/Protection.....	1180.00	27.891	1207.891
(iv)	Water Management/Tubewell subsidy.....	208.551	192.878	401.429
(v)	Survey Investigation and Research.....	105.00	14.133	119.133
(vi)	Miscellaneous.....	—	—	—
(vii)	IBM/Tarbela.....	150.00	—	150.00
	Total	4539.589	1041.830	5581.428

Review of Federal Programme

IBP/Tarbela

8.4. An amount of Rs. 150.00 million was allocated for IBP/Tarbela works in 1989-90 which was fully utilized.

8.5. The physical progress relating to Watershed Management, Reservoir Maintenance Facility and Tarbela Resettlement was satisfactory. However, planned targets in respect of anti-waterlogging measures along the link canals could not be achieved due to inadequate financial provision. Progress of the Water Management Projects remained satisfactory in the area of construction of control structures, works, survey and investigation, design, drawing for bedwalls, pucca spillways and retaining walls.

Chashma Right Bank Canal Project

8.6 On completion of stage-I of Chashma Right Bank Canal Project work on stage-II continued during the year and an amount of Rs. 215.5 million was spent out of Rs. 216.9 million allocated in 1989-90.

Canal Rehabilitation/Remodelling

8.7 An amount of Rs. 222.00 million was allocated for the Irrigation System Rehabilitation Programme which was fully utilized on remodelling of irrigation and drainage channels, strengthening of canal banks and improvement of irrigation control structures. These works involved 87.87 Mcft of earth work, 061 Mcft of stone work and 1.58 Mcft of concrete work.

On-Farm Water Management Programme

8.8 The Phase-II of this programme was continued with the financial assistance of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. The project activities included improving/lining of watercourses, installing pucca nuccas, precision land levelling, establishment of Water User associations and training of farmers.

8.9 An amount of Rs. 401.429 million was incurred of which Rs. 208.551 million were provided by the Federal and Rs. 192.878 million by the Provincial Governments. The province-wise physical targets, and achievements are shown in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4
On Farm Water Management 1989-90

	Watercourses		Precision land levelling	
	Target (No)	Achievement (No)	Target (Acres)	Achievement (Acres)
Punjab	1000	1012	14085	17299
Sind.....	174	124	3208	940
NWFP	349	330	3703	2898
Baluchistan	260	102	2400	1322
Total ..	1783	1568	23396	22459

Pat Feeder Canal Project

8.10 Progress on the Pat Feeder Canal Rehabilitation and improvement, approved in 1987 for a period of 7 years was slow. However survey of main canal and aerial photography were completed and Rs. 58.692 Million were spent out of Rs. 109.00 Million allocated for the year.

Review of Provincial Programmes

8.11 Provinces spent about Rs. 1041.83 million on the development of their irrigation system. The provincial programmes consisted mainly of improvement, reconditioning, remodelling and extension of the existing irrigation system. The detailed province-wise physical achievements are given at Statistical Appendix Table 8.1-8.4 for each of the province separately. The major works carried out in all the four province are discussed below:

Punjab

8.12 Punjab utilized an amount of Rs. 375.821 million on irrigation works against an allocation of about Rs. 484.300 million, which showed 78 per cent utilization of the total allocation. Nearly 102 miles of canal were extended/remodelled which benefited an area of 1,50,000 acres. Detailed achievements are given at Statistical Appendix Table 8.1

Sind

8.13 Against an allocation of Rs. 389.50 million about Rs. 312.83 million were utilized on the construction and improvement of irrigation works. Irrigation canals were extended (7 miles), remodelled (30 miles), and rehabilitated (60 miles) besides commissioning about 269 new irrigation structures. All the efforts, made towards efficient and effective utilization of water, resulted in benefiting 12,50,000 acres of land in Sind. Details of achievements are given at Statistical Appendix Table 8.2.

N.W.F.P.

8.14 An amount of Rs. 167.499 million was incurred on remodelling and rehabilitation of canals and installation of tubewells. Major works included *inter alia*, installation of 9 public tubewells, remodelling of 5 miles of canals and construction of 10 irrigation structures which benefitted 19,844 acres of irrigated land. Details are given at Statistical Appendix Table 8.3.

Baluchistan

8.15 During 1989-90, Rs. 185.70 million were utilized on various irrigation works including survey, investigation and remodelling of irrigation structures. Work on small dams was in progress and about 150000 cft of earth work was carried out. An area of 7300 acres was benefited. Component-wise achievement of the irrigation sub-sector is given at Statistical Appendix Table 8.4.

Annual Plan 1990-91

8.16 During 1990-91 the highest priority has been accorded to the Drainage and Reclamation Programme to control waterlogging and salinity particularly in the

disastrous areas. To improve management and efficiency of irrigation and drainage systems the programmes of Irrigation System Rehabilitation, Command Water Management, On-Farm Water Management and flood protection & control measures have been continued in addition to Small Irrigation Schemes in special areas and Baluchistan.

8.17 For achieving the above objectives and amount of Rs. 6803.407 million has been allocated. Agency-wise & Sub-sector-wise financial distribution is given at Statistical Appendix Table 8.5.

8.18 The proposed Annual Plan envisages an increase of 2.48 MAF of water (1.48 MAF from surface water resources such as watercourse improvement, canal remodelling & Small Irrigation Schemes and 1.00 MAF from groundwater, the bulk of which will come from private tubewells) *i.e.* from 117.14 MAF in 1989-90 to 119.62 MAF in 1990-91. Installation of 710 tubewells, transfer of 123 public tubewells and protection to 0.477 million acres disastrous (waterlogged) areas. In addition, surface drains involving 1370 Mcft earthwork will be remodelled, new surface drains excavated and tile drainage network extended to an additional area of 97159 acres. About 2000 watercourses are expected to be improved and 7000 hectare of land would be levelled. It is estimated that about 1.50 million acres additional area will be brought under irrigation besides increasing the cropping intensity. Details of physical targets for 1990-91 may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table 8.6. Agency-wise and sub-sector-wise financial allocation may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table 8.7. Some of the main programmes and projects to be implemented during the Plan are:

Waterlogging and Salinity Control Programme

8.19 Drainage and reclamation will continue to receive the bulk of the allocation for the Water Sector. An amount of Rs. 3046.654 million which constitutes 56% of the total allocation has been provided to WAPDA for this programme. In all 28 projects, 14 in Punjab, 11 in Sindh and 3 in NWFP will be continued while some new projects are likely to be initiated.

Irrigation System Rehabilitation Programme

8.20 Phase-II of Irrigation System Rehabilitation Programme is under implementation in all the provinces under IDA and USAID assistance which will continue throughout the year. The programme mainly consists of earthwork to strengthen the banks. Provide free board, silt clearance, bank protection, brick lining in the tail reaches to provide more reliable water supply to tail users in selected canal system alongwith rehabilitation of surface drains and related structures. An amount of Rs. 269.360 million has been earmarked for this programme.

Chashma Right Bank Canal

8.21 Work on Stage-II of this project will continue with the assistance of ADB during the year. An amount of Rs. 300.817 million has been allocated.

Pat Feeder Canal Project

8.22 The work on the project started in 1988-89 and will continue with greater momentum in 1990-91 with an increased financial provision of Rs. 169.023 million. The project is being assisted by the ADB.

Command Water Management Project

8.23 On completion of Phase-I the implementation on Phase-II, was dovetailed in 1989-90, which will continue upto June 1991. The programme envisages rehabilitation of irrigation canals and lining of those distributaries which carry discharges upto 30 cusecs. It also provides for drainage to control the watertable and improvement of watercourses 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. An amount of Rs. 106.782 million has been allocated for this programme for 1990-91 with assistance of IDA/USAID.

On-Farm Water Management

8.24 It is an on-going programme being implemented with the assistance of the World Bank, USAID and the Asian Development Bank. The major projects being implemented during the year are OFWM Project-II and OFWM in the fourth Drainage Project. The physical targets include improvement and lining of about 2000 watercourses, precision land levelling of 7000 Ha, training of 2000 farmers on 2000 demonstration plots. An amount of Rs. 154.330 million has been allocated for this programme.

Flood Protection Programme

8.25 To protect the national infrastructure, valuable agricultural land and private property from devastation of floods, a block provision of Rs. 914.99 million has been placed at the disposal of the Federal Flood Commission for 1990-91. This amount would be further disbursed by the Federal Flood Commission among various provinces and areas for meeting their flood control needs. This also include Rs. 626.39 million for 1988 flood damages programme. This distribution of funds amongst various provinces is as follows:—

	<i>(Rupees Million)</i>
Punjab.....	122.08
Sind.....	85.71
NWFP.....	31.17
Baluchistan	20.78
Federal Cell.....	28.86
Total ..	288.60

Survey, Investigation and Research

(a) *WAPDA*

8.26 Survey, Investigation and Research is a continuing activity of the water resources development process. During the year, work will continue on important projects such as Lower Indus Water Management and Reclamation Research Project, International Waterlogging and Salinity Research 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 will be finalised shortly with the assistance of UNDP. An amount of Rs. 89.466 million has been allocated to this sub-sector.

(b) *Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)*

8.27 The PMD will provide data and information relating to agriculture meteorology, weather and climatic forecasts during the year. The programme includes procurement of remote recording equipment for the Institute of meteorology and Geophysics, Data Processing Centre, Pilot Balloon Observatory Agroment Centres-Agroment Stations modernization project, seismic observation etc. An amount of Rs. 4.692 million has been allocated.

(c) *Survey of Pakistan*

8.28 The Survey of Pakistan provides basic topographic contour survey for planning water resources development projects. The programme includes construction of multipurpose geodetic survey marks, length standardization laboratory, bachelors' hostel and some other minor construction works. An amount of Rs. 1.924 million has been allocated for the year 1990-91.

Special Areas:

(a) *FATA*

8.29 The programme includes small irrigation schemes including ground-water tubewells, small dams and flood protection projects. For this propose an amount of Rs. 83.954 million has been allocated to carry out the development programme in FATA.

8.30 In FATA area about 68 miles of canal would be remodelled/rehabilitated and 42 tubewells would be installed. As a result, 11,880 acres of land would be benefitted from surface ground water resources.

(b) *A. J & K*

8.31 There is only one on-going scheme namely protection of land erosion in Sukater and Mahil 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. 13.101 million has been allocated.

(c) *Northern Areas*

8.32 An allocation of Rs. 7.062 million has been made for small irrigation schemes in the Northern Area.

**PHYSICAL TARGET & ARCHIEVEMENTS FOR 1989-90 AND TARGETS FOR 1990-91
(WATER RESOURCES)**

PUNJAB

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets 1989-90	Achievement 1989-90	Targets 1990-91	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Survey and Investigation						
	(a) Reconnaissance Survey	Sq. Mile	—	—	—	—
	(b) Topographic Survey	"	—	—	—	—
	(c) Detailed Investigations (Dam sites).....	No.	3	2	2	—
	(d) Investigation for surface water dev. scheme	No.	—	—	4	—
	(e) Others.....	—	—	—	—	—
2. Irrigation						
	(a) Extension of Canals.....	Mile	14	12	26	—
	(b) Remodelling of Canals	"	100	90	140	—
	(c) Rehabilitation of Canals.....	"	800	—	1000	—
	(d) Enlargement of canals	"	—	—	—	—
	(e) Remodelling of structures.....	"	50	45	40	—
	(f) New structures.....	No.	20	18	25	—
	(g) Residential Accommodation..	"	4	—	3	—
	(h) Metalled road	"	—	—	—	—
	(i) Public Tubewells.....	"	—	—	—	—
	(j) Small Dams (E/Works)	No.	5 No. (2 No. in Prog.)	2 No. Completed	5 No. completed (5 No Prog.)	—
	(k) Pumping stations.....	No.	—	5 No. in progress	—	—
	(l) Subsidised tubewells	No.	—	—	—	—
	(m) Cropped area benefitted:	Acres	150000	50000	—	—
	(i) Surface water.....	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Ground water.....	Acres	50	—	—	—
3. Drainage and Reclamation						
	(a) Extension & Remodelling of open drains.....	Mile	35	32	40	—
	(b) Area protected.....	Sq. mile	4200	3800	4800	—
	(c) Strengthening/restoration.....	Mile	—	—	—	—
	(d) Structures.....	Nos.	60	50	40	—
4. Flood Protection						
	(a) Extension of Flood Embankment.....	Miles	25	25	20	—
	(b) Stone pitching.....	M.cft	20	24	25	—
	(c) Strengthening/restoration.....	Miles	375	400	150	—
	(d) Structures.....	Nos.	10	10	12	—
	(e) Earth Work.....	M.cft	600	650	725	—
5. Water Management						
	(a) Watercourse improved.....	No.	1000	1012	1774	—
	(b) Watercourse cleaned.....	No.	—	—	—	—
	(c) Watercourse improved (under Crash Programme).....	No.	—	—	—	—

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets 1989-90	Achievement 1989-90	Targets 1990-91	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(d) Precision land levelling.....	Acres	14089	17299	18670	—
	(e) Other (Training).....	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Requirement of Material					
	(a) Cement.....	Tons	450	380	400	—
	(b) Buckets.....	Lacks	6	5	5	—
	(c) Reinforcing structural steel.....	Tons	3	3	3	—
	(d) Blind pipe and strainer.....	Ft.	200	200	—	—
	(e) Timber.....	Cft.	100	90	100	—
7.	Plan and Machinery					
	(a) Drilling Rigs.....	No.	10	—	10	—
	(b) Pumps.....	Nos.	395	254	295	—
	(c) Draglines.....	"	—	—	—	—
	(d) Dozers.....	"	—	—	—	—
	(e) Scraper.....	"	—	—	—	—
	(f) Compressor.....	"	—	—	—	—
	(g) Hydraulic Excavator.....	"	—	—	—	—

PHYSICAL TARGET & ARCHIEVEMENTS FOR 1989-90 AND TARGETS FOR 1990-91

(WATER RESOURCES)

SIND

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets 1989-90	Achievement 1989-90	Targets 1990-91	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Survey and Investigation						
(a)	Reconnaissance Survey	Sq. Mile	—	—	—	—
(b)	Topographic Survey	"	240.0	200.0	200.0	—
(c)	Detailed Investigations (Dam sites)	No.	1	1	—	Nos. continued
(d)	Investigation for surface water dev. scheme	"	5.0	2.0	3	3 Un-continued
(e)	Others	—	—	—	—	—
2. Irrigation						
(a)	Extension of Canals	Mile	15	7	10	—
(b)	Remodelling of Canals	"	80	30	45	—
(c)	Rehabilitation of Canals	"	2500	60	70	—
(d)	Enlargement of canals	"	—	—	—	—
(e)	Remodelling of structures	No.	40	45	12	—
(f)	New structures	"	250	269	102	—
(g)	Residential Accommodation	"	40	20	11	—
(h)	Metalled road	"	—	4	—	—
(i)	Public tubewells	"	5	70	200	—
(j)	Small Dams (E/Works)	"	132	65.0	1.00	—
(k)	Pumping stations	No.	7	6	7	—
(l)	Subsided tubewells	"	—	—	—	—
(m)	Cropped area benefitted:					
(i)	Surface water	Acres	150000	125000	141000	—
(ii)	Ground water	Acres	—	—	—	—
3. Drainage and Reclamation						
(a)	Extension & Remodelling of open drains	Mile	20	345	375	—
(b)	Area protected	Sq. mile	0.200	130	171	—
(c)	Strengthening/restoration	Mile	360	117	210	—
(d)	Structures	Nos.	312	429	8420	—
4. Flood Protection						
(a)	Extension of Flood Embankment	Miles	4.000	—	11	—
(b)	Stone pitching	M.cft	12.25	11	7	—
(c)	Strengthening/restoration	Miles	25	6	—	—
(d)	Structures	Nos.	20	—	11	—
(e)	Earth Work	M.cft	215	27	86	—
5. Water Management						
(a)	Watercourse improved	No.	174	124	150	—
(b)	Watercourse cleaned	No.	—	—	—	—
(c)	Watercourse improved (under Crash Programme)	No.	—	—	—	—
(d)	Precision land levelling	Acres	3208	940	1300	—
(e)	Other (Training)	No.	160	80	100	—
6. Requirement of Material						
(a)	Cement	Tons	—	—	—	—
(b)	Bricks	Lacks	—	—	—	—

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets 1989-90	Achievement 1989-90	Targets 1990-91	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(c) Re-inforcing structural steel...	Tons	—	—	—	—
	(d) Blind pipe and strainer	Ft.	—	—	—	—
	(e) Timber.....	Cft.	—	—	—	—
7.	Plan and Machinery					
	(a) Drilling Rigs	No.	—	—	—	—
	(b) Pumps.....	Nos.	4	6	—	—
	(c) Draglines.....	"	—	—	—	—
	(d) Dozer.....	"	4	4	4	—
	(e) Scraper	"	—	—	—	—
	(f) Compressor	"	—	—	—	—
	(g) Hy. Excavator.....	"	6	6	6	—

PHYSICAL TARGET & ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1989-90 AND TARGETS FOR 1990-91

(WATER RESOURCES)

N.W.F.P.

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets 1989-90	Achievement 1989-90	Targets 1990-91	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Survey and Investigation					
(a)	Reconnaissance Survey	Sq. Mile	6	10	5	—
(b)	Topographic Survey	"	—	—	—	—
(c)	Detailed Investigations (Dam sites)	No.	5	2	5	—
(d)	Investigation for surface water dev. scheme	"	10	3	3	—
(e)	Others	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Irrigation					
(a)	Extension of Canals	Mile	—	—	—	—
(b)	Remodelling of Canals	"	7	5	6	—
(c)	Rehabilitation of Canals	"	700	60	70	—
(d)	Enlargement of canals	"	—	—	—	—
(e)	Remodelling of structures	No.	30	25	30	—
(f)	New structures	"	20	10	20	—
(g)	Residential Accommodation	"	—	—	—	—
(h)	Metalled road	"	—	—	—	—
(i)	Public Tubewells	"	—	9 (T/Wells) 9 (D/Wells)	19 (D/Wells)	—
(j)	Small Dams (E/Works)	"	—	—	—	—
(k)	Pumping stations	No.	3	3	3	—
(l)	Subsided tubewells	"	—	—	—	—
(m)	Cropped areas benefitted:					
(i)	Surface water	Acres	9046	17144	72265	—
(ii)	Ground water	Acres	—	2700	950	—
3.	Drainage and Reclamation					
(a)	Extension & Remodelling of open drains	Mile	—	—	—	—
(b)	Area protected	Sq. mile	—	—	—	—
(c)	Strengthening/restoration	Mile	—	—	—	—
(d)	Structures	Nos.	—	—	0	—
4.	Flood Protection					
(a)	Extension of Flood Embankment	Miles	—	—	—	—
(b)	Stone pitching	M.cft	—	—	—	—
(c)	Strengthening/restoration	Miles	—	—	—	—
(d)	Structures	Nos.	—	—	—	—
(e)	Earth Work	M.cft	—	—	—	—
5.	Water Management					
(a)	Watercourse improved	No.	349	330	317	—
(b)	Watercourse cleaned	No.	—	—	—	—
(c)	Watercourse improved (under Crash Programme)	No.	—	—	—	—
(d)	Precision land levelling	Acres	3703	2898	5621	—
(e)	Other (Training)	No.	12	12	13	—

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets 1989-90	Achievement 1989-90	Targets 1990-91	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Requirement of Material						
(a)	Cement.....	Tons	7000	7000	8000	—
(b)	Bricks.....	Lacks	—	—	—	—
(c)	Re-inforcing structural steel.....	Tons	48	48	50	—
(d)	Band pipe and steamer.....	Pt.	—	—	—	—
(e)	Timber.....	Cft.	—	—	—	—
7. Plan and Machinery						
(a)	Drilling Rig.....	No.	—	—	—	—
(b)	Pumps.....	Nos.	—	—	—	—
(c)	Tractors.....	"	—	—	—	—
(d)	Dozer.....	"	—	—	—	—
(e)	Scraper.....	"	—	—	—	—
(f)	Compressor.....	"	—	—	—	—
(g)	Hy. Excavator.....	"	—	—	—	—

PHYSICAL TARGET & ARCHIEVEMENTS FOR 1989-90 AND TARGETS FOR 1990-91
(WATER RESOURCES)
BALUCHISTAN

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets 1989-90	Achievement 1989-90	Targets 1990-91	Remarks
1. Survey and Investigation						
(a)	Reconnaissance Survey	Sq. Mile	—	—	—	—
(b)	Topographic Survey	"	—	—	—	—
(c)	Detailed Investigations (Dam sites).....	No.	13	20	6	—
(d)	Investigation for surface water dev. scheme	"	42	62	25	—
(e)	Others.....	—	—	—	—	—
2. Irrigation						
(a)	Extension of Canals.....	Mile	—	—	—	—
(b)	Remodelling of Canals	"	—	—	—	—
(c)	Rehabilitation of Canals.....	"	6	2	4	—
(d)	Enlargement of Canals	"	—	—	—	—
(e)	Remodelling of Structures	No.	—	—	—	—
(f)	New Structures.....	"	8	8	10	—
(g)	Residential Accommodation..	"	—	—	—	—
(h)	Metalled Road.....	"	—	—	—	—
(i)	Public Tubewells.....	"	—	20	20	40
(j)	Small Dams (E/Works)	"	13	13	25	—
(k)	Pumping Stations	No.	—	—	—	—
(l)	Subsidised Tubewells	"	23	—	—	—
(m)	Cropped Area benefitted:					
	(i) Surface water.....	Acres	5000	5000	1000	—
	(ii) Ground water.....	Acres	—	2300	2300	5000
3. Drainage and Reclamation						
(a)	Extension & Remodelling of open drains.....	Mile	—	—	—	—
(b)	Area protected.....	Sq. Mile	—	—	—	—
(c)	Strengthening/restoration.....	Mile	—	—	—	—
(d)	Structures.....	Nos.	—	—	—	—
4. Flood Protection						
(a)	Extension of Flood Embankment.....	Miles	—	—	—	—
(b)	Stone pitching.....	M.cft	48000	48000	8000	—
(c)	Strengthening/restoration.....	Miles	0.900	0.900	1.000	—
(d)	Structures.....	Nos.	—	—	—	—
(e)	Earth Work.....	cft	150000	150000	200000	—
5. Water Management						
(a)	Watercourse Improved	No.	260	102	450	—
(b)	Demonstration Plots Cleaned	No.	260	107	85	—
(c)	Watercourse improved (under Crash Programme).....	No.	64	6	—	—
(d)	Precision land levelling	Acres	2400	1322	—	—
(e)	Water Storage Tank.....	No.	192	158	200	—
6. Requirement of Material						
(a)	Cement.....	Tons	50	50	60	—
(b)	Bricks.....	Lacks	—	—	—	—
(c)	Re-information Structural.....	Tons	45	45	55	—
(d)	Blind Pipe and Strainer	Ft.	—	—	—	—
(e)	Timber.....	Cft.	2475	2475	3000	—
7. Plan and Machinery						
(a)	Drilling Rigs	No.	—	—	—	—
(b)	Pumps.....	Nos.	—	—	—	—
(c)	Draglines.....	"	—	—	—	—
(d)	Dozer	"	44	44	—	—
(e)	Scraper	"	—	—	—	—
(f)	Compressor	"	5	5	5	—
(g)	Hy. Excavator.....	"	3	3	3	3

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1989-90 AND ALLOCATION FOR 1990-91

(Rupees Million)

Sub-Sector	Federal		Punjab		Sindh		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Total Prov.		Total ADP	
	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91
IBP/Tarbela.....	150.000	207.739	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150.000	207.739
Irrigation.....	718.847	1062.909	204.682	296.914	252.914	363.166	122.688	143.600	163.680	154.345	743.964	957.916	1462.811	2020.835
Drainage & Reclamation.....	2177.200	3046.654	22.364	27.872	30.422	69.422	10.000	24.000	—	—	62.964	121.294	2240.164	3167.948
Flood Control.....	1180.000	914.990	27.891	13.277	—	0.500	—	—	—	—	27.891	13.777	1207.891	928.767
O.F.W.M. + T.W. Subsidy.....	208.551	154.330	119.138	107.461	20.671	16.069	31.069	36.030	22.000	16.000	192.878	175.491	401.429	329.821
Survey Investigation and Research.....	105.000	89.466	1.746	12.806	8.512	8.512	3.742	37.513	—	—	14.133	58.831	119.133	148.297
Total ..	4539.598	5476.088	375.821	458.221	312.830	457.600	167.499	241.143	185.680	170.345	1041.830	1327.309	5581.428	6803.407

PHYSICAL TARGETS 1990-91

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Achievement 1989-90	Targets 1990-91	Percent Increase/ Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Water Availability	MAF	117.140	119.620	2
2.	Area Protected	MA	0.237	0.477	101
3.	No. of Tubewells:				
	Drilled.....	Nos.	329.000	710.000	116
	Energized.....	Nos.	1030.000	813.000	-60
4.	Surface Drains	Mcft.	789.000	1370.000	73
	Sub-Surface drain	Acres	6400.000	12619.000	97
5.	Tile-Drains.....	Acres	3954.000	97159.000	24.51
6.	Water-Course.....	Nos.	1568.888	2000.000	27
7.	Precision Land Levelling	Acres	22459.000	7000.000	-69
8.	Flood Protection Programme:				
	(a) Earth Work.....	Mcft.	194.414	821.000	323
	(b) Stone Work.....	Mcft.	18.162	76.762	323
9.	Canal Rehabilitation and Remod and Canal Lining.....	Miles	55.000	112.000	104

AGENCY-WISE ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1990-91

(Rupees Million)

Sl. No.	Agency	Revised 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	% increase/ decrease
I. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT				
	(a) JBP/Farbeta	150.000	207.739	+ 38
	(b) WAPDA	2566.492	3615.966	+ 41
	(c) Remittance	1513.000	1387.332	- 8
	(d) Ministry of Water & Power (Total)	5279.492	5211.037	- 1.3
	Other agencies	310.106	265.061	- 15
	Sub-Total (Federal)	4599.569	5476.090	- 21
2. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT				
(A) BALUCHISTAN				
	(a) Ministry of Water & Power Department	163.68	154.345	- 6
	(b) Agriculture Deptt	22.00	16.00	- 27
	Sub-Total (Baluchistan)	185.68	170.345	- 8
(B) N.W.F.P.				
	(a) Irrigation and Power Deptt	136.38	205.143	+ 50
	(b) Agriculture Deptt	31.069	36.03	+ 16
	Sub-Total (NWFP)	167.499	241.173	+ 44
(C) SINDH				
	(a) Irrigation and Power	292.159	441.60	+ 51
	(b) Agriculture Deptt	20.671	16.00	- 21
	Sub-Total (Sind)	312.830	457.60	+ 46
(D) PUNJAB				
	(a) Irrigation and Power Deptt	256.683	350.76	+ 37
	(b) Agriculture Deptt	119.138	107.461	- 10
	Sub-Total (Punjab)	375.821	458.221	+ 22
	Total Provinces	1040.83	1327.309	+ 27
	Grand Total:	5581.428	6803.407	+ 22

CHAPTER—9

INDUSTRY

Review of 1989-90

Financial

Against an allocation of Rs. 1077.7 million (including Rs. 955.5 million of Federal and Rs. 122.2 million of Provincial) for the industry sector, a utilisation of Rs. 734.8 million has been reported showing an achievement of 68.2 per cent. A detailed account of budgetary and public corporation allocations alongwith their utilizations are given at Statistical Appendix Table 9.1. A summary statement of the allocations and utilization for federal agencies and provinces is given in Table-9.1 :

Table 9.1
Financial Allocation & Utilization 1989-90

(Rupees in million)

Executing Agency	1989-90		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
FEDERAL	955.5	656.1	68.6
Budgetary Allocation.	134.3	65.0	48.3
Public Corporation (Outside Budget).	795.0	568.7	71.5
Special Areas.	26.2	22.4	85.5
PROVINCIAL:	122.2	78.7	64.4
Punjab	26.6	21.4	80.5
Sindh	47.0	24.2	51.5
N.W.F.P.	39.0	21.5	55.1
Baluchistan	9.6	11.6	120.8
Total (Industry)	1077.7	734.8	68.2

Review of Federal PSDP

9.2 Against an allocation of Rs. 955.5 million, an expenditure of Rs. 656.1 million, was incurred, showing a utilization of 68.6 per cent (48.3 per cent for the Federal Government Budget and 71.5 per cent for public corporation, 64.4 per cent for the provinces and 85.4 per cent for the Special Areas).

9.3 During 1989-90 the shortfall in the utilization of Federal Government budget was mainly attributable to lesser utilization in Technical Assistance Credit of Planning and Development Division and foreign aided projects of the Ministry of

Industries. As regards the public corporation programme (outside budget), only Rs. 568.7 million were utilized against an allocation of Rs. 795 million, showing a utilization of 71.5 per cent. Corporation wise allocation and performance is given in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2
Public Corporation Programme (Outside budget)
(Allocation and Utilization)

(Rupees in million)

Corporation	1989-90		Percentage
	Allocation	Utilization	Utilization
State Cement Corporation (SCCP)	354.0	—	—
State Engineering Corporation (SEC)	219.0	25.0	11.4
Pakistan Automobile Corporation (PACO)	88.0	485.4	551.6
National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC)	23.0	58.3	253.5
PASMIC	111.0	—	—
Total (Public Corporation)	795.0	568.7	71.5

9.4 No utilization was reported by SCCP, where the expansion and BMR of various cement projects and the Human Resource Development Programme could not be initiated. Other corporations, showing lesser utilization included State Engineering Corporation (11.4%) and Pakistan Steel (Nil). A higher utilization was reported by Pakistan Automobile Corporation (PACO) where an expenditure of Rs. 485.4 million (outside budget) was incurred on implementation of the Vendor Development and Training Centre, Karachi, Progressive Manufacturing of Suzuki Automobile, Karachi and Tractor Assembly Plant, Lahore. National Fertilizer Corporation also over utilized the public corporation allocation by 253.5 per cent.

Special Areas

9.5 Allocation and utilization of funds in the Special Areas are summarized in Table-9.3.

Table 9.3
Special Areas Allocation & Utilization for 1989-90

(Rupees in million)

Areas	1989-90		Percentage
	Allocation	Utilization	Utilization
Azad Kashmir	19.8	21.0	106
Northren Areas	1.9	1.4	73.7
FATA/DC	4.5	—	—
Total (Special Areas)	26.2	22.4	85.5

9.6. In Azad Kashmir, a number of Small Industry Sector projects were implemented during 1989-90, with an expenditure of Rs. 21.0 million. Work continued on industrial estates at Rawalakot, Muzaffarabad, Kotli and Dedyal; Vocational Institutes at Mirpur, Muzaffarabad, Kotli and Rawalakot; twenty Womens Industrial school at Markaz level and development of Industrial Areas in Mirpur. During the year under review, the following Projects were completed.

- (i) Establishment of Industrial Estate at Muzaffarabad ;
- (ii) Setting up of ten Women's Industrial Schools in Azad Kashmir ;
- (iii) Development of Sericulture Industry in Azad Kashmir; and
- (v) Setting up of Wood Seasoning Plant at Muzaffarabad.

FATA & Northern Areas

9.7 In Northern Areas, Rs. 1.4 million were spent on various small ongoing industrial development projects. No utilization was made by FATA/DC during 1989-90.

PROVINCIAL

Punjab

9.8 The sub-sectorwise budget allocation and utilization in Punjab for the year 1989-90 is summarized in Table-9.4.

Table 9.4
Allocation and Utilization 1989-90
(Punjab)

Sector/Sub-Sector	1989-90		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
Industrial Estates	2.5	19.7	788
Handicrafts Development and other centres.	16.5	1.0	6
Industrial Education and Research	5.1	0.2	4
Other Programmes.	2.5	0.5	20
Total (Punjab) :—	26.6	21.4	80.5

9.9 An overall shortfall in utilisation was due to lesser utilization in the Industrial Development and regional development programmes. However funds were diverted to Industrial Estates. Work continued on various handicrafts development

Centres, Industrial Education and Research, including Gujranwala Institute of Leather Technology and stipends Programme to industrial trainees.

Sindh

9.10 Allocation and utilization by sub-sector during 1989-90 are given in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5
Allocation and Utilization 1989-90
(Sindh)

Sector/Sub-Sector	1989-90		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
Industrial Estates	10.5	8.5	81.0
Handicrafts Development and other Centres.	14.1	11.6	82.0
Other Programmes (including Sindh Government Press and Turnkey Projects).	22.4	4.1	18.3
Total (Sindh)	47.0	24.2	51.4

9.11 Work continued on various ongoing and new projects in Sindh *i.e.* Small Industrial Estates for power looms at Gambat and Tandojam and Soda Ash Industry at Sanghar. The following projects were completed during the period under review :

- (i) Light Engineering workshop, Khairpur.
- (ii) Establishment of Small Industry Estate Office, Kotri.

N.W.F.P.

9.12 A summary of sub-sectorwise allocation and utilization in the industry sector in NWFP is given in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6
Allocation & Utilization 1989-90
(NWFP)

Sector/Sub-Sector	1989-90		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
Industrial Estates	13.6	9.7	71.3
Handicrafts Development Centre etc.	21.8	4.8	22.0
Processing Industries	—	0.6	—
Other Programmes.	3.6	6.4	177.7
Total (NWFP)	39.0	21.5	55.1

9.13 During the year under review, the progress on various industrial estates, including Industrial Estate at Dir, Hattar, (Phase IV & V), Mansehra and D.I. Khan continued. Regarding development of handicrafts and other development programmes, work continued at the Ceramic Development Centre, Akora Khattak, project Monitoring Cell Industries Department, Electronic Development Centre, Peshawar, Nakhai Making Centre, Gul Iman, Kot Kashmir, Bannu, Textile Training-cum-development centre, Urmor Payan, Peshawar.

Baluchistan

9.14 A summary of budgetary allocations as well as utilization of funds during 1989-90 is given in Table 9.7.

Table 9.7
Allocation and Utilization 1989-90
(Baluchistan)

Sector/Sub-Sector	1989-90		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation*	Utilization	
Industrial Estate	4.8	7.0	147.9
Handicrafts Development and other Centres	4.2	3.1	73.8
Processing Industries	—	1.0	—
Other Programmes	1.6	0.5	31.3
Total (Baluchistan)	9.6	11.6	120.8

9.15 During the year under review the setting up of several industrial estates at Quetta, Uthal, Dera Murad Jamali continued. In addition, five mini industrial estates at Loralai, Turbat, Pasni, Sibbi, Dera Murad Jamali were also implemented. The project of Industrial Development Planning and Advisory Cell was also completed during the year 1989-90.

Review of Private investment during 1989-90

9.16 Estimated investment of Rs. 26.8 billion was in the private industrial sector against the target of Rs. 21.4 billion showing 125.2 per cent achievement. Of Rs. 21.4 billion, Rs. 17.3 billion were targetted for investment in large scale industries and Rs. 4.1 billion in small scale industries. The estimated investment of Rs. 26.8 billion was 41.1 per cent higher than Rs. 19.0 billion in 1988-89.

9.17 During the year under review, a large number of industrial sanctions were made. The creation of a high powered Board of Investment (BOI) eliminated the

cumbersome sanctioning procedure. Government had sanctioned projects of about Rs. 70.6 billion (including foreign exchange competent of Rs. 26.7 billion) for 41 large industrial units and more projects are in the offing including a few for engineering units.

9.18 Government announced various concessions and incentives in the budget for 1989-90 for the development of Industries. The details of these incentives and concessions are as under :—

- (i) A four-year tax holiday has been allowed throughout Pakistan to those key industries which may be established between 1st July, 1988 and 30th June, 1993. In order to encourage industrial development of hitherto less developed areas, the income tax holiday has been made admissible for a period of eight years for all industries proposed to be located in NWFP Baluchistan (except Hub Chowki areas) FATA. Northern areas, Azad Kashmir, Divisions of Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur in Punjab and the Divisions of Sukkur and Larkana in Sindh.
- (ii) The key industries have also been exempted from payment of custom duty on imported machinery, provided that such machinery is not manufactured locally.
- (iii) All the industries proposed to be located in NWFP, Baluchistan (except Hub Chowki areas), FATA, Northern areas, Azad Kashmir, Divisions of Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur in the Punjab and Sukkur and Larkana in Sindh have also been exempted from the levy of import surcharge on the imported machinery provided that such machinery is not manufactured locally.
- (iv) All the industries proposed to be set up in the approved industrial estates in the districts of Mianwali and Bhakkar and Tehsil of Khushab in Punjab and districts of Shikarpur and Jacobabad and all approved industrial estates in the districts of Tharparkar and Dadu (excluding Taluka of Kotri) in the province of Sindh have totally been exempted from payment of custom duty on imported machinery not fabricated locally and whole of sale tax thereon. Besides, whole of Pakistan except few areas has been exempted from payment of 50 per cent custom duty on imported machinery.
- (v) Electronic industry occupies a pivotal position in the process of industrialisation. Custom duty exemption and tax holiday is available to this industry. This industry was also declared as a "Key Industry". Government has also decided to extend the scope of customs duty and sales tax exemption on imported raw material and components for the electronic industry set up anywhere in Pakistan.
- (vi) So far the scope of exemption on the import of plant and machinery for the manufacture of pharmaceutical raw materials was restricted to such

pharmaceutical units which made use of local flora and fauna. It has now been decided to extend the scope of this concession to such basic chemicals which can be imported from world-wide sources. Besides, exemption on import of pharmaceutical raw materials is proposed to be extended for the manufacture of all medicinal preparation registered as drugs under the Drug Act.

- (vii) Custom duty exemption was withdrawn on all mining machinery and equipment Government has now decided to restore this concession to such mining equipment and machinery which is not being manufactured in the country.
- (viii) For a period of 8 years, the output of industries set up between 1st July 1988 to 30th June 1993 in NWFP, Baluchistan (except Hub Chowki areas), FATA, Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir have been exempted from payment of sales tax.
- (ix) To facilitate private industrial investment, Government has allowed six private sector parties to establish investment finance banks.
- (x) For genuine newcomers, who do not own a major industry, following relaxations have been made :
 - (a) Their projects shall normally be financed at a debt equity ratio of 70 : 30.
 - (b) The condition of deposit of cash has been dispensed with and the rules enforced prior to 1984 have been restored.

9.19. Due to lack of infrastructure and seasonal nature of most of the business undertakings in the Northern Areas, Government has decided to provide concessionary finances at a mark up of 6 per cent per annum to finance mineral exploration projects, hotels, manufacturing of furniture and food processing etc.

Industrial Production During 1989-90

9.20 The manufacturing sector recorded a growth rate of 7.9 per cent against the annual plan target of 7.4 per cent. This was encouraging if viewed in the context of adverse environment in big industrial cities like Karachi and Hyderabad. The large scale manufacturing sector achieved a growth rate of 7.7 per cent as against a target of 2.4 per cent while the small manufacturing sector maintained its growth at 8.4 per cent.

9.21 The estimated physical production during 1989-90 as compared with the targets is given at Statistical Appendix Table 9.2. The production estimates for 1989-90 are based on ten to eleven months actual data available and projection for one-two months on the basis of production trend. The overall industrial production during the year under review remained satisfactory. The targets were achieved in sugar, vegetable ghee, cotton yarn, soda ash, jute goods, fertilizers, LCVs/Cars/Jeeps, sewing machines,

air-conditioners and transformers, cotton cloth, and caustic soda. However, the target could not be achieved in paper and board, cigarettes, cement, petroleum products, rolled sheets, billets, electric motors, trucks, bicycles, tractors and electric motors.

Annual Development Programme for 1990-91

9.22 On the whole, the growth momentum of manufacturing sector during 1989-90 was maintained and a growth of around 7.7 per cent projected for 1990-91 can be achieved. Production in major industries like cotton yarn, cloth, vegetable ghee/cooking oil, cement, sugar, is likely to improve further. Enhanced industrial investment during the current year will add new production capacity in the coming years. The policy of privatization, deregulation and simplification of investment controls and sanctioning procedure will help improve investment climate. Improvement in the law and order situation will also contribute in increased investment and production. The policy to gradually decrease reliance on the budget will continue in case of public sector and the policy of the government to boost the private sector to shoulder major responsibilities for future industrialization will be continued and strengthened. The details of various programmes for Public Sector (Federal and Provincial), the private investment and production are given in the following paragraphs.

Federal Public Sector Development Programme 1990-91

9.23 A Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) of Rs. 3862.8 million (including Public Corporation's programme of Rs. 3639 million) has been earmarked for 1990-91. This compares with Rs. 1077.7 million allocated for 1989-90 showing an increase of 358 per cent. The budgetary allocations have decreased from Rs. 280.8 million to Rs. 223.8 million. This exhibits government policy to gradually decrease reliance on the public sector. The public corporations will also limit themselves to balancing, modernization and replacement (BMR) through self-financing and commercial borrowing.

9.24 The federal budgetary allocation of Rs. 114.2 million for 1990-91 is mainly required for the Heavy Electrical Complex (Rs. 48.1 million), Technical Assistance Credit Cell (10.6 million), Special Areas Projects (Rs. 28.2 million), foreign Trade Institute of Pakistan (Rs. 2.6 million) and foreign aided research oriented projects of the Ministry of Industries (Rs. 24.7 million).

9.25 As regards Public Corporations Programme (outside budget), of Rs. 3639 million for 1990-91, Rs. 1446 million have been earmarked for State Cement Corporation (SCCP), Rs. 112 million for State Engineering Corporation (SEC) Rs. 42 million for Pakistan Steel Mills (PASMIC) Rs. 858 million for Pakistan Automobile Corporation (PACO), Rs. 543 million for National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC), Rs. 520 million for FCCCL & Rs. 118 million for Bhutto Display House. SCCP would carry out mainly BMR of its existing cement projects alongwith the establishment of

Cement Research and Development Institute, Corporate Strategy and Information System and Human Resources Development Programme. All the foreign exchange component to the SCCP project will be borne by the World Bank. SEC will primarily undertake the Heavy Electrical Complex (Kot Najibullah), where land has already been purchased and the agreement for shipping plant and machinery has been signed with the Chinese. PACO will be engaged essentially in the Progressive Manufacture of Suzuki automobile and Suzuki Two wheelers projects. The other corporations will also execute BMR programmes during the year 1990-91.

Special Areas Programme for 1990-91

9.26 An allocation of Rs. 28.2 million has been earmarked for the industry sector including Rs. 22.3 million for Azad Kashmir, Rs. 1.4 million for Northern Areas and Rs. 4.5 million for FATA DC. Out of Rs. 28.2 million, 95 per cent of the total allocation is required for ongoing projects while the remaining 5 per cent will be spent for implementation of new projects. The major ongoing schemes include establishment of Industrial Estates at Rawalakot, Mirpur, Muzaffarabad and Kotli, Vocational Training Institute at Kotli, establishment of additional ten Women's industrial schools at markaz level, silk seed production in Azad Kashmir, and development of Industrial area in Mirpur. The new proposals include establishment of several small Industrial Estates at Dadyal, Bagh and Plandri, establishment of the vocational institute Bagh and development of handicraft industries in Azad Kashmir. Regarding Northern Area and FATADC, a provision of Rs. 1.4 million and Rs. 4.6 million has respectively, been made for the Industry Sector.

Provincial Programmes for 1990-91

9.27 An allocation of Rs. 32.8 million has been made for Punjab for 1990-91, as compared to the estimated expenditure of Rs. 21.4 million during 1989-90, showing 53.3 per cent increase over the proceeding year. Sub-sectorwise budget allocations, as compared with the revised estimates for 1990-91 are summarized in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8
Development Outlays 1990-91
(Punjab)

Sector/Sub-Sector	(Million Rupees)		
	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	Percentage increase/(decrease)
Industrial Estates	19.8	24.5	23.7
Handicrafts Dev. and other Centres	1.0	1.2	20
Industrial Edu. & Research	0.15	0.15	—
Other Programmes.	0.5	6.98	1296
Total (Punjab) :	21.45	32.83	53

9.28 Out of an allocation of Rs. 32.8 million, Rs. 24.5 million (75%) have been earmarked for ongoing projects and the remaining Rs. 8.3 million (25%) for new projects. During 1990-91 Rs. 24.5 million are being allocated for the development of Chunian Industrial Estate while Rs. 1.5 million have been set aside for identification of industrial growth points in the Punjab. A provision of Rs. 1.2 million has been made for uplifting of handicrafts and other development centres. Major projects, to be implemented during 1990-91, include Sports Goods Service Centre, Sialkot, BMR of Light Engineering Services Centre, Gujranwala, Service Centre for Agriculture Manufacturing Industries, Mian Channu, and other small handicrafts development centres. The Industrial Education and Research Programmes comprise industrial surveys, feasibility studies, and scholarships grants for industrial education by the Directorate of Industries, stipend payments to trainees by PSIC, Institute of Blue Pottery, Multan and Modernisation of Institute of Leather Technology Phase — II Gujranwala.

Sindh :

9.29 An allocation of Rs. 26.3 million has been made for 1990-91 for industrial projects of the Sindh. This compares with an expenditure of Rs. 24.2 million estimated during 1989-90, yielding 8.7 per cent increase. A summary of sector wise allocations for 1990-91, alongwith revised estimates for 1989-90, are given in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9
Development Outlays (1990-91)

(Sindh)

Sector/Sub-Sector	(Million Rupees)		
	Rev. Est. 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	Percentage (Increase/decrease)
Industrial Estates	8.5	5.2	(38.8)
Small Industries and Handicrafts Development and Other Centres.	11.6	7.1	(38.7)
Other Programmes (including Turnkey Projects Govt. Press.	4.1	14.0	242
Total (Sindh):	24.2	26.3	8.7

9.30 In order to accelerate industrial activity in the province, a strategy of setting up small industrial units on turn-key basis and dis-investing them to the private sector has been adopted by the Sindh Small Industries Corporation. Out of total allocations of Rs. 26.3 million, Rs. 5.2 million are for industrial estates Rs. 7.1 million for Handicrafts Development, Rs. 14.0 million for other programmes/including turn-key projects and Sindh Government Press. A project namely "Institute of Entrepreneurs, Larkana" to impart managerial and entrepreneurial skill to existing and

new entrepreneur will be completed at a total cost of Rs. 6.5 million. Another project of similar nature has also been started in Mirpurkhas during 1990-9 at a total cost of Rs. 1.5 million. The ongoing projects which will be speeded up include 3 turnkey projects *i.e.* (Light Engineering Workshop at, Khairpur, Straw Board/Chip Board Industry at Larkana, Soda Ash Manufacturing Unit at Sanghar). A provision of Rs. 5.7 million has been made in PSDP 1990-91, for these three projects which would be disinvested later. Nine new projects of Sindh Small Industries Corporation (Rs. 3.2 million) have been included in the PSDP. The major projects include the establishment of a new Small Industries Estate at Hala, three Readymade Garment Training Centres at Larkana, Khairpur and Jacobabad, Training-*cum*-production Centre for Glassware and Glass Bangles at Hyderabad, a Technical Training Centre at Shikarpur and Small Industrial Estate Phase-II at Mirpurkhas.

N.W.F.P.

9.31 An allocation of Rs. 44.3 million has been earmarked for 1990-91 for the industry sector in NWFP. A summary of sector-wise allocation for 1990-91, as compared with the revised estimates of 1989-90 is given below in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10
Development Outlays (1990-91)
(N.W.F.P.)

Sector/Sub-Sector	Rev. Est. 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	(Million Rupees)
			Percentage Increase/(decrease)
Industrial Estates	9.6	13.5	40.6
Small Industries and Handicrafts Development Centres	4.9	10.1	106.1
processing Industries	0.6	0.3	(50)
Other Programmes	6.4	20.4	219
Total (NWFP)	21.5	44.3	106

9.32 The programmes for 1990-91 include development of industrial estates at Hattar (Phase-V), Mansehra, Dera Ismail Khan, and Charsadda with a provision of Rs. 13.5 million. Rs. 10.1 million have been earmarked for the development of handicrafts and other relevant institutions, including Ceramic Development Centre, Akora Khattak, Electronic Development Centre, Peshawar and Wood Working Centre Karak, Agriculture Light Engineering Centre, Mardan, Pak—Holland Metal Project (Phase-II) Peshawar, and other small handicraft development centres. Additional programmes include scholarships for Small Industrial Development Board (SIDB) Trainees and procurement of machinery for Government printing press, Peshawar.

Baluchistan

9.33 Allocation of Rs. 6.2 million has been made. A sector wise allocation summary is given below in Table 9.11.

Table 9.11
Development Outlays (1990-91)

(Baluchistan)

Sector/Sub-Sector	Rev. Est. 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	(Million Rupees)
			Percentage Increase/(decrease)
Industrial Estates	7.0	4.1	(41.4)
Handicrafts Development Centres	3.1	1.4	(54.8)
Processing Industries	1.0	0.5	(50)
Other Programmes	0.5	0.2	(60)
Total (Baluchistan)	11.6	6.2	(47)

9.34 Annual Development Programme for Baluchistan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 4.1 million for the 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. Other programmes include construction of buildings for different handicraft centres, purchase of carpet looms, BMR of printing press, and drilling/installation of tubewell in SIE, Quetta. An amount of Rs. 4.1 million has been provided for new projects including construction of buildings for the existing vocational institute for women at Kalat, handicraft development centre Loralai and for tailoring-cum-cutting centre Sibi.

Private Sector Investment Programme (1990-91):

9.35 A target of Rs. 31.3 billion, comprising Rs. 26.9 billion in the large scale industries and Rs. 4.4 billion for Small Scale Industries has been estimated for private investment in the manufacturing sector during 1990-91. As compared with the previous year's estimated investment of Rs. 26.8 billion an increase of 16.8 per cent in the private sector investment is expected for the year 1990-91.

Production Targets 1990-91

9.36 An overall growth rate of 7.7 per cent has been targetted for 1990-91 for the manufacturing sector with 7.4 per cent in the large scale and 8.4 per cent in the small scale manufacturing. Physical targets for 1990-91 for the selected industrial items *viz-a-viz* actual production during 1988-89 and estimated achievements during 1989-90 are given at Statistical Appendix Table-9.2. Major increase over revised estimates of 1989-90 are expected to be in buses/trucks (20.3 per cent) followed by cotton cloth (12.5 per cent), air conditioners (12 per cent) tractors (Public) 10 (percent), Petroleum products (10 per cent), bicycles (8.5 per cent) sugar (8.4 per cent) transformers (8.3 per cent) and cement (6.2 per cent).

Financial Allocation and Utilisation

(Rupees Million)

Sl. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	1989-90		% Utilization	Budget Allocations/ Public Corporations 1990-91	Percentage Increase (+) / Decrease (-) Allocation in 1990-91 over 1989-90 (R.E.)
		Allocation	Utilization			
A	FEDERAL (BUDGET)	134.34	65.00	48.3	86.00	(+) 32.3
1.	Hazara Phosphate Fertilizer (Private) Limited	50.00	50.00	100.00	—	—
2.	Heavy Electrical Complex Kot Najeebullah, NWFP	—	—	—	48.10	—
3.	UNDP aided Research Technical Projects	38.70	2.00	5.20	24.70	(+) 135.00
4.	Foreign Trade Institute	2.70	1.90	70.40	2.60	(+) 35.00
5.	Technical Assistance Credit Cell (TAC-III)	41.00	11.10	27.00	10.60	(-) 4.5
6.	Miscellaneous (Public Corporation)	1.9	—	—	—	—
		795.0	568.7	71.5	3639.0	(+) 539
B	FEDERAL					
(i)	SCCP	354.00	—	—	1446.00	—
(ii)	SEC	219.00	25.00	11.40	112.00	(+) 348.00
(iii)	PACO	88.00	485.40	551.60	858.00	(+) 76.80
(iv)	NFC	23.00	58.30	253.50	543.00	(+) 831.00
(v)	PASMIC	111.00	—	—	42.00	—
(vi)	FCCCL	—	—	—	520.00	—
(vii)	Bhutto Display House	—	—	—	118.00	—
	Federal (Budget & Public Corporations)	929.3	633.7	68.1	3725.00	(+) 487.81
C	Special Areas	26.20	22.40	85.40	28.20	(+) 25.90
(i)	Azad Kashmir	19.80	21.00	106.00	22.30	(+) 6.20
(ii)	Northern Areas	1.90	1.40	37.70	1.40	—
(iii)	FATA	4.50	—	—	4.50	—
	Sub-Total (Fed. & Spl. Areas)	955.5	656.10	68.6	3753.20	(+) 472.00
D	Provincial	122.20	78.70	64.40	109.60	(+) 39.30
(a)	Punjab	26.60	21.40	80.50	32.80	(+) 53.30
(b)	Sindh	47.00	24.20	51.20	26.30	(+) 8.70
(c)	N.W.F.P.	39.00	21.50	55.10	44.30	(+) 106.00
(d)	Baluchistan	9.60	11.60	120.80	6.20	(-) 47
	Total (Fed. & Prov.)	1077.7	734.80	68.2	3862.80	425.7

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Items	Units	1989-90		Targets for 1990-91	% increase (+) decrease (-) of 1990-91 over R.E. of 1989-90	
		1988-89	Targets			Revised Estimates
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vegetable Ghee	000 M.T.	640	710	718	756	5.3
Sugar	"	1858	1880	1970	2135	8.4
Jute Goods	"	104	105	105	110	4.8
Cement	"	6970	7950	7563	8030	6.2
Paper & Board	"	103	202	106	111	4.7
Fertilizer (N)	"	1137	1200	1201	1207	0.5
Soda Ash	"	144	155	162	163	6.6
Caustic Soda	"	66	65	71	73	2.8
M.S. Products	"	850	900	N.A.	950	—
Billets	"	236	420	250	200	-20
Rolled Sheets	"	639	780	544	487	-10.5
Cotton Yarn	"	758	790	823	893	8.5
Cotton Cloth	Mill. Sq. Mtr.	269	270	297	334	12.5
Cigarettes	Mill. Nos.	31567	36400	32500	33800	4
Petroleum Products	Mill. Ltrs.	5417	6328	5565	6123	10.00
Trucks/Buses	000 Nos.	3	4	3	3.5	20.3
LCVs/Cars/Jeeps	"	36	37	40.6	42.5	4.7
Bicycles	"	560	650	616	668	8.4
Tractors	"	14	20	12	13.2	10
Sewing Machines	"	84	87	99	107	8.1
Air Conditioners	"	20	19.5	25	28.0	12
Electric Motors	"	35	42	28	29	3.6
Motor Tyres	"	907	930	890	920	3.4
Transformers	"	22.8	18	24	26	8.3
Electric Fans	"	374	395	N.A.	—	—

Sources: (i) C.S.O. bulletin and Annual Plan (1989-90)

CHAPTER 10

MINERALS

Review of 1989-90

An expenditure of Rs. 81.7 million was incurred against an allocation of Rs. 374.2 million, showing an achievement of 22 per cent. In the federal agencies, an expenditure of Rs. 49.8 million as against an allocation of Rs. 292.7 million was spent showing a utilization of 17 per cent. In Special Areas (Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas), Rs. 27.7 million were spent against an allocation of Rs. 25.0 million, showing an achievement of 110.8 per cent. The Provincial Programmes, with an expenditure of Rs. 31.9 million as compared to the budgeted allocation of Rs. 81.5 million, exhibited a 39 per cent utilization.

10.2 Agency-wise and Province-wise details of the expenditures in comparison to the allocations are given at Statistical Appendix Table 10.1.

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

10.3 The financial and physical achievements of Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP) was satisfactory due to 100 per cent utilization of its allocation of Rs. 5.6 million. Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP) carried out work on two projects during the year (1989-90) namely; (i) Construction of laboratory building for GSP at Karachi (1989-90); (ii) Establishment of Geo-Science laboratory at Islamabad (GSP-JICA Japan joint project)-1989-94.

Resources Development Corporation (RDC)**Saindak Copper-Gold Project**

10.4 An amount of Rs. 16.50 million was spent for the establishment charges only as against a total allocation of Rs. 262.0 million showing utilization of 6.3 per cent. Saindak Copper-Gold Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 6001 million including foreign exchange cost of Rs. 3806 million (1\$ = Rs. 19) was approved by ECNEC on 31st December, 1989. China Metallurgical Construction Corporation (MCC) would be the major supplier of plant and equipment.

Special Areas

10.5 Against an allocation of Rs. 25.0 million, Rs. 27.7 million were spent showing 110.8 per cent utilization. The details are given below:

Azad Kashmir Minerals & Industrial Development Corporation (AKMIDC)

10.6 Rs. 3.0 million were spent against an allocation of Rs. 12.0 million for Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K) showing utilization of 25 per cent. The mineral wing of AKMIDC carried out work on five approved projects and on one unapproved project namely "Exploitation of Graphite Deposit of Shounter Valley and establishment of Graphite Processing Plant in District Muzaffarabad" on which Rs. 0.001 million were spent.

Northern Areas

10.7 There were only two ongoing projects namely: (i) Exploration and evaluation of Economic Mineral Resources in Northern Areas and (ii) Exploration of Minerals in Northern Areas. Rs. 0.05 million were spent for the project entitled "Exploration and evaluation of Economic Mineral Resources of Northern Areas" against the allocation of Rs. 0.25 million, showing an achievement of 20 per cent.

Federally Administered Tribal Areas Development Corporation (FATADC)

10.8 Against an allocation of Rs. 12.8 million, an expenditure of Rs. 24.7 million was incurred showing utilization of 193 per cent on six on-going mineral projects.

Provincial**Punjab**

10.9 An allocation of Rs. 8.8 million was made for the execution of coal projects under Punjab Minerals Development Corporation. Rs. 8.2 million were Minerals reported to be spent showing utilization of 93 per cent.

Sindh

10.10 Only two ongoing mineral projects were executed under Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development Sindh namely: (i) Mineral identification and subsequent evaluation of selected Mineral deposits in Dadu and Tharparkar District, Phase-II; (ii) Construction of residential accommodation for the Regional Directorate of Sukkur. An expenditure of Rs. 1.04 million was incurred against a total allocation of Rs. 8.3 million showing utilization of 12.5 per cent.

N.W.F.P.

10.11 The major projects implemented during the year under review were (i) Kohistan Lead-zinc Exploration Project, Phase-II, (ii) Chitral Scheelite Mineral

Exploration Project, Phase-III, (iii) Geological Survey and investigation of mineral bearing areas of NWFP, (iv) provision of infrastructure facilities in mineral bearing areas of NWFP, (v) Industrial feasibility study of Koga Nepheline Syenite, (vi) Exploration of copper & other Associated Minerals in District Dir (Phase-III), (vii) Malakand Chromite Project and Development of Malakand chromite Mines at Hero Shah, (viii) Boulongerite/Gold-Silver Exploration project Chitral and (ix) Copper-Silver Exploration project, Phase-III, Chitral. An estimated expenditure of Rs. 23.0 million was incurred against an allocation of Rs. 37 million showing 62.1 per cent utilization.

Baluchistan

10.12 A provision of Rs. 27.4 million was made for mineral related activities. These included, amongst other; (i) evaluation of lead-Zinc deposits in Gunga area near Khuzdar, (ii) improvement and modernization of mining laboratories, (iii) Investigation of phosphate rock in Lasbela, Khuzdar area and (iv) Exploration of minerals in vacuum areas of Baluchistan etc.

10.13 An expenditure of Rs. 7.9 million was incurred against an allocation of Rs. 27.4 million, on Mineral Sector excluding coal projects showing 29 per cent utilization.

10.14 The on-going project "Evaluation of lead-Zinc Deposits in the Gunga area near Khuzdar" was executed under Baluchistan Development Authority and Rs. 5.250 million were spent which showed an achievement of 32 per cent on this project.

Private Sector Investment

10.15 The amount sanctioned in the Private Sector by different financial institutions including IPB, IDBP, PICIC & BEL in the year under review (1989-90) was Rs. 8.9 million.

Programme for 1990—91

Federal

10.16 An allocation of Rs. 48.5 million has been made for the Federal Projects in mineral sector. The major amount of Rs. 18.0 million has been allocated for the implementation of the Saindak Copper-Gold Project which was not initiated during 1989-90 due to non-finalization of contract between MCC of China and RDC. Other projects included in the federal mineral programme are (i) Establishment of Geoscience Laboratory, Islamabad (Rs. 14.0 million) (ii) Exploration and Evaluation of Iron ore deposits in Chiniot area (Rs. 3.0 million) (iii) Duddar Zinc-Lead Pre-feasibility study-UNDP project (Rs. 1.0 million) and Special Areas Projects (Rs. 9.5

million). Agency-wise details of allocation are given in Statistical Appendix Table-10.1.

Geological Survey of Pakistan

10.17 During the year 1990-91, an allocation of Rs. 20.0 million has been made for GSP. The major projects included are; (i) "Establishment of Geoscience Laboratory at Islamabad (GSP-JICA Japan Joint Project) (Rs. 14.0 million), (ii) Construction of Office and Laboratory buildings for the GSP at Lahore (Rs. 3.0 million) and (iii) Exploration and Evaluation of Iron ore deposits in Chiniot Area (Rs. 3.0 million).

Resources Development Corporation

Sindh Copper—Gold Project

10.18 The project is included in the Seventh Five Year Plan and a provision of Rs. 18.0 million has been made in PSDP 1990-91. There is also a provision of Rs. 301 million outside the budget to borrow from banks and Rs. 261 million from Foreign Aid/Equity. MCC of China agreed to implement the project on TURNKEY Basis. In this context two delegations of Government of Pakistan held detailed negotiations with MCC in March and July, 1990. Another delegation headed by the Secretary Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources proceeded to Beijing and signed the contract on September 23, 1990.

PAKISTAN MINERALS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (PMDC)

10.19 Rs. 1.0 million has been made for PMDC project namely: Duddar Zinc-Lead Pre-feasibility Study UNDP project No. PAK/89/037.

SPECIAL AREAS

Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K)

10.20 Rs. 1.7 million has been earmarked for five on-going mineral sector projects.

Northern Areas

10.21 Rs. 1.0 million have been earmarked for the development of an on-going mineral project namely "Exploration and Evaluation of Economic Mineral Resources of Northern Areas".

FATA DC

10.22 Rs. 6.8 million has been earmarked to carry out the on-going projects.

PROVINCIAL

Punjab

10.23 Rs. 1.0 million has been proposed for the implementation of the PUNJMIN projects namely; (i) Development of salt mines in the Salt Range and (ii) Feasibility Study for upgradation of Chichali Iron Ore.

Sind

10.24 Rs. 1.5 million has been allocated for two on-going projects namely; (i) Mineral identification and subsequent evaluation of selected Mineral deposits in Dadu and Tharparkar District, Phase-II (Rs. 0.5 million) and (ii) Construction of Residential Accommodation for the Staff and Officers of the Directorate of Sukkur (Rs. 1.0 million). The projects will be executed by Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development, Sind.

North West Frontier Province (NWFP)

10.25 An allocation of Rs. 40.0 million has been made for the execution of various mineral projects. Rs. 12.5 million has been earmarked for seven new projects which include: (i) SDA's mineral Testing Laboratory Peshawar (Rs. 3.0 million), (ii) Integrated Nepheline Syenite Mining and Processing Project for use in glass and ceramic (Rs. 0.5 million) (iii) Detailed exploration of carbonatite deposits Silia Patti Malakand Agency, (Rs. 0.5 million), (iv) Lagarban-Tarnawai Phosphate mining Project (Rs. 5.0 million), (v) Alkali Complex Test Study of Koga Nepheline Syenite PC-II, (Rs. 1.50 million), (vi) Integrated Kohistan Lead-Zinc Mine Development and Beneficiation Project (Rs. 1.0 million) and (vii) Integrated Antimony Metal/Trioxide Production Plant Chitral (Rs. 1.0 million). The remaining Rs. 27.5 million has been allocated for the execution of ten ongoing mineral projects which include major projects like: (i) Infrastructure facilities of Mineral bearing area of NWFP (Rs. 8.0 million), (ii) Malakand Chromite Project, Phase-III (Rs. 3.0 million) and (iii) Boulongerite/Gold-Silver Exploration Project Chitral (Rs. 3.0 million) etc.

Baluchistan

10.26 An allocation of Rs. 2.5 million has been earmarked for the execution of three mineral projects and Rs. 1.0 million has been allocated to Baluchistan Development Authority (BDA) for its ongoing projects namely; (i) Exploration of Minerals in vaccum area of Baluchistan, (ii) Road improvement in mining area and (iii) Evaluation of lead-Zinc Deposits in the Gunga Area near Khuzdar.

Physical Targets

10.27 Statement showing targets for 1990-91 for the major minerals is given at Statistical Appendix Table 10.2. Major increase during 1990-91 over the estimated production of 1989-90 are expected in Bauxite (33%), Gypsum & China Clay (28%), Dolomite (17%) Silica Sand (16%). Marble (15%) and Chromite, Soap-Stone and Rock Phosphate (13%).

**FINANCIAL ALLOCATION/UTILIZATION
(Minerals)**

(Rupees Million)

S. No.	Sub-Sector/Agencies	Expenditure during		Allocation for		Percentage Increase (+) / Decrease (-) Allocation in 1990-91 over 1989-90 (R.E)
		1988-89 Actual	1989-90 Revised Estimates (R.E)	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources	25.40	22.10	267.70	199.00	(+) 76.5
1.	Geological Survey of Pakistan	10.70	5.60	5.70	20.00	(+) 257
2.	Resources Development Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd.	14.70	16.50	262.00	180.00	(+) 9.1
3.	Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation	—	—	—	1.00	—
B.	Special Areas	12.70	27.70	25.00	9.50	(-) 65.7
	KA & NA DIVISION	6.90	3.05	12.20	2.70	(-) 11.5
	(i) Azad Kashmir	6.70	3.00	12.00	1.70	(-) 43.3
	(ii) Northern Areas	0.20	0.05	0.20	1.00	(+) 19.0
	S & FR DIVISION	5.80	24.70	12.80	6.80	(-) 72.5
	(iii) FATADC	5.80	24.70	12.80	6.80	(-) 72.5
	Sub-Total (Federal)	38.10	49.80	292.70	48.50	(-) 2.6
C.	Provincial	23.20	31.90	81.50	45.00	(+) 41.06
	(i) Punjab	3.00	—	8.80	1.00	—
	(ii) Sindh	0.10	1.04	8.30	1.50	(+) 44.2
	(iii) NWFP	12.80	23.00	37.00	40.00	(+) 74
	(iv) Baluchistan	7.30	7.90	27.40	2.50	(-) 68.4
	Total Minerals (Prov. + Fed.)	61.30	81.70	374.20*	93.50	(+) 14.4

*Does not include provision for fuel mineral projects (Coal, Uranium etc.).

PHYSICAL TARGETS
(Minerals)

S. No.	Items	Units	Actual 1988-89	1989-90		Targets 1990-91*	% Increase/ Decrease over RE 1989-90
				Targets	Revised Estimates		
1.	Rock Salt	"000"	630	590	645	670	4
2.	Gypsum	"	426	430	445	570	28
3.	Rock Phosphate	"	67	140	85	96	13
4.	Limestone	"	7265	9092	6935	7555	9
5.	China Clay	"	38.51	95	47	60	28
6.	Soap Stone	"	38.4	50	47	53	13
7.	Bauxite	"	2.2	3.8	3	4	33
8.	Marble	"	229	680	270	310	15
9.	Silica Sand	"	161	250	177	205	16
10.	Chromite	"	11.9	7	12	13.6	13
11.	Dolomite	"	99.9	190	145	170	17

Source: C.S.O. Bulletin (Jan. 1990), Detailed Annual Plan (1989-90)

* Projections for 1990-91 are based on Growth Rate of Seventh Plan.

CHAPTER 11

ENERGY

**Review of 1989-90
Energy Supply**

The total primary commercial energy supply increased from 26,186 thousand TOEs in 1988-89 to 28,962 thousand TOEs 1989-90. The sources of supply are shown in Table-11.1 and 11.2.

Table 11.1.
Primary Energy Supply

	1988-89		1989-90	
	1988-89	% Share	1989-90	% Share
Imports	8,934	34.12	10,284	35.51
Local Production	17,252	65.88	18,678	64.49
Total	26,186	100.00	28,962	100.00

Table 11.2.
Composition of Primary Commercial Energy Supply

	1988-89		1989-90	
	1988-89	% Share	1989-90	% Share
Oil	10,635	40.61	12,243	42.27
Gas	9,933	37.93	10,961	37.85
Hydro	3,841	14.67	3,828	13.22
Coal	1,772	6.77	1,873	6.47
Nuclear	5	0.02	57	0.19
Total	26,186	100.00	28,962	100.00

Population (Million)	107.06	110.37
<i>Per Capita</i> Energy Supply (TOE)	0.245	0.262

11.2. The local production of energy increased during 1989-90 from that of 1988-89, while the share of indigenous energy actually declined from 65.88% to 64.49%. This was because of the fact that the share indigenously produced crude increased from 40.61% to 42.27%, whereas the share of gas and hydro electricity which were produce indigenously actually declined. The share of gas declined because of transmission bottlenecks whereas the share of hyde declined becuase no new hydel plants were commissioned.

11.3. The increase in imported energy was mainly because of increased imports of oil for meeting the high demand of power sector besides the normal growth of demand in the other secotrs.

11.4. During 1989-90 the price of electricity was increased in order to ensure generation of 40% of funds for it internal cash generation for financing the PSDP. This resulted in increase of 16.5% over 1988-89 in overall terms. The structure of tariff was adjusted keeping in view socio-economic considerations. Fuel adjustment charge was also extended to domestic consumers of above 300 units consumption. The price of electricity in KESC and WAPDA system had already been made uniform. Consequently a similar price increase was also applied in KESC area.

11.5. In respect of oil products a small decrease in the price of Asphalt was notified on 22nd July, 1990 and the increase in prices of POL Products were necessitated in view of the higher import cost and was announced in March, 1990. As in the case of electricity, the structure of the tariff was adjusted accordingly keeping in view various factors.

11.6. During 1989-90 the price of gas was also increased on 1st July, 1989 and 1st December, 1989. Besides, prices of gas sold to WAPDA's Power Station at Guddu directly from Sui, Mari and Kandkot were increased to bring these equal to 30% of the price of furnace oil less a discount.

Plan for 1990-91

11.7. Estimates of Energy supply and its composition for 1990-91 are presented in Table-11.3 and 11.4.

Table 11.3
Primary Energy Supply

	1989-90	% Share	1990-91	% Share
Imports	10,284	35.51	11,169	36.37
Local Production	18,678	64.49	19,535	63.62
Total	28,962	100.00	30,704	100.00

Table 11.4
Composition of Primary Commercial Energy Supply

	1989-90	% Share	1990-1991	% Share
Oil	12,243	42.27	14,230	46.34
Gas	10,961	37.85	11,199	36.47
Hydro	3,828	13.22	3,733	12.16
Coal	1,873	6.47	1,467	4.78
Nuclear	57	0.19	81	0.25
Total	28,962	100.00	30,710	100.00

Population (Million)	110.37	113.78
Per Capita Energy Supply (TOE)	0.262	0.269

11.8. The share of imported energy is likely to increase during 1990-91. This is because of number of new Thermal Power Stations which will be commissioned during the year, inspite of refinery constraint the deficit product would be imported to meet the demand.

PROPOSED INVESTMENT FOR 1990-91

11.9. For 1990-91 an allocation of Rs. 19.83 billion has been made, showing an increase of 5.4% over last year's allocation. Agencywise allocations are given in Table-11.5.

Table 11.5.
Public Sector Investment

(Rs. Million)			
Agency	1989-90	1990-91	Increase/Decrease %
POWER			
WAPDA	15,840.000	16,081.750	1.53
PAEC	98.000	93.773	-4.31
SHYDO	20.000	42.328	111.64
Special Areas	367.220	384.545	4.72
Private Power Cell M/o Water & Power	0.000	0.962	0.00
Sub-Total (Power)	16,325.220	16,603.358	1.70
FUEL			
OGDC	1,863.830	2,245.308	20.47
DGPC	452.030	597.402	32.16
DG (Energy Resources)	1.500	0.000	-100.00
Gas Operations	79.620	254.286	219.37
HDIP	7.420	12.139	63.60
PMDC	4.000	6.032	50.80
GSP	25.000	26.936	7.74
Enerplan, Enercon & HESS	59.000	90.000	52.54
Sub-Total (Fuel)	2,492.400	3,232.103	29.68
Total Energy:	18,817.620	19,835.461	5.4

POWER

Review of 1989-90 Generation

11.10. The installed capacity for power generation increased from 7,224 MW at the end of 1988-89 to 7,894 MW by end 1989-90 due to addition of 670 MW. The target for 1989-90 was 1,294 MW. The shortfall of 624 MW was due to delay in commissioning of Jamshoro Unit 3 of 210 MW, 2 × 100 MW Kot Addu Unit-9&10, 210 MW Bin Qasim Unit-4 and 4 MW Hydel Power Station Kargah Gilgit Table 11.6 summarizes the position regarding installed capacity.

Table 11.6
Installed Capacity

	(MW)											
	1988-89			1989-90			Addition		Total 1989-90			
	Wapda	KESC	Total	Wapda	KESC	Total	Target	Achievement	Wapda	KESC	Total	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Wapda	KESC	Total
Hydel	2,897	0	2,897	4	0	0	0	4	0	2,897	0	2,897
Steam	1,169	913	2,082	670	460	420	210	1,090	670	1,629	1,123	2,752
Gas turbines and combined cycle.	1,883	225	2,108	200	0	0	0	200	0	1,883	225	2,108
Nuclear	0	137	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	137
Total:	5,949	1,275	7,224	874	460	420	210	1,294	670	6,409	1,485	7,894

11.11. Details of generation units commissioned are given in Table 11.7.

Table 11.7.
Units Commissioned

Name of the Project	Target Date for 1989-90	Present Status
250 MW Jamshoro-1	January 1990	January 1990
210 MW Jamshoro-2	December 1989	December 1989
210 MW-Bin Qasim-3	August 1989	September 1989

Demand

11.12. The computed diversified power peak demand (*i.e.* demand taking into account the estimated component of load shedding) during 1989-90 was 6,639 MW compared to 6,381 MW during 1988-89 (G.R. of 4%). Energy generation during 1989-90 was 37,789 GWH as compared to 34,817 GWH during 1988-89 recording an annual growth rate of 8.54%. Details are given in Tables 11.8 and 11.9.

Table 11.8.
Computed Maximum Demand (MW)

Item	1988-89 (Actual)	1989-90 (Actual)	% Increase in 1989-90 over 1988-89
WAPDA System	5,440	5,680	4.41
KESC System	1,132	6,838	2.30
Aggregate	6,572	6,639	4.05
Diversified	6,381		4.04

Table 11.9.
Energy Generation (GWH)

Item	1988-89	1989-90	% Increase in 1989-90 over 1988-89
WAPDA			
Hydel	16,974	16,919	-03
Thermal	11,892	14,212	19.5
Total (Wapda)	28,866	31,131	7.8
KESC			
Aggregate	5,722	6,218	8.68
PASMIC Export to KESC	34,588	37,349	7.98
KANUPP Export to KESC	207	192	-7.25
	23	248	978.26
Total	34,818	37,789	8.54

Supply and Demand Situation

11.13. Though the maximum demand increased only by 4.4% in WAPDA System, load shedding had to be continued during 1989-90 because of slippage in the commissioning dates of the planned additional capacity and unforeseen break downs in the generation capacity in the WAPDA System. Kot Addu gas turbine units 5-8 could not perform up to their maximum capacity because of cracks in some of the runners of the turbines and due to excessive vibrations of units. Units 1-4 could also not operate properly due to shortage of HSD at Kot Addu in winter season. The commissioning dates of Kot Addu Units 9-10 Jamshoro Units 1-2 and 3 and Rehabilitation of Multan Units slipped which further aggravated load shedding. Further due to bottle-necks at the ports for import of oil and the inadequacy of up country transportation system for oil, adequate amount of supplies were not available for the initial period of winter which resulted in operation of some of the Power Plants at under capacity. The Pakistan National Refinery also been remained closed for six weeks for augmentation and revamping resulting in greater requirement for import of products. However, a high level committee was constituted which supervised the POL availability and also made available, additional supplies of natural gas to WAPDA system to overcome the effects of logistic problems of oil. Accordingly, though load shedding continued from July till early March, it was eliminated during April and May and was only marginal during June thereby making power available in the harvesting season. On the whole maximum load shedding experience during 1989-90 was 1666 MW as against 2103 MW in the preceeding year. Table 11.10 summarizes maximum loadshedding in various months.

Table 11.10
Agencywise Load Shedding

	(MW)			
	Load Shedding 1989-90 (Target)		Actual Maximum Load-shedding in 1989-90	
	WAPDA	KESC	WAPDA	KESC
July	-380	-36	-1320	-80
August	-584	-77	-965	-88
September	-947	-149	-798	-77
October	-276	-144	-688	-144
November	-242	-24	-755	-70
December	-700	-158	-1,421	-115
January	-550	-34	-1,666	0
February	-761	0	-1,138	0
March	-1,101	-7	-971	0
April	-1,350	-134	0	0
May	-2,103	-113	0	0
June	-1,800	-96	-298	0

Review of Major Projects

11.14. A brief statement on implementation of major projects in 1989-90 is given in Table 11.11.

Table 11.11

Name of Project	Targets		Status
	(Original)	(Revised)	
1728 MW Tabela-11-14	Unit-11, Oct. 1991 Unit-12, Feb. 1992 Unit-13, June 1992 Unit-14, Oct. 1992	Unit-11, July 1991 Unit-12, Oct. 1991 Unit-13, Jan. 1992 Unit-14, April 1992	This delays are due to financial constraints.
200 MW Mangla Unit 10	Unit-9, July, 1991 Unit-10, Sept. 1992	December, 1992 March, 1993	The unit had been delayed due to sinking of one ship which was carrying about 7000 tons of steel parts for the project.
630 MW Steam Units 1, 2 and 3 at Muzaffargarh	Unit-1, Dec. 1990 Unit-2, May 1991 Unit-3, Dec. 1991	Unit-1, Dec. 1991 Unit-2, June 1992 Unit-3, Dec. 1992	The project has been delayed due to the delay in the start of erection of work by Russian contractor and delay in the civil work.
250 MW Oil Fired Jamshoro Unit 1	January 1990	January 1990	The commissioning of unit was delayed due to the damage of boiler turbines control panel. However, it was re-manufactured and air freighted.

Name of Project	Targets		Status
	(Original)	(Revised)	
210 MW Oil fired Thermal Station Unit 2, Jamshoro 210 MW Oil Fired Thermal Station Unit 3, Jamshoro	December 1989 March 1990	December 1989 August 1990	The Jamshoro units were delayed because of law and order situation. Furthermore it was also delayed due to unprecedented flood which hit the country in August, 1988 and caused dislocation in circulating water works at Jamshoro power station.
210 MW Oil Fired Thermal Station Unit 4 Janshoro	Septemebr 1990	December 1990	
100 MW Kot Addu Combined Cycle UNit 9	March, 1990	October 1990	Implementation delays.
100 MW Kot Addu Combined Cycle Unit 10	April 1990	December 1990	Implementation delays.
3 x 50 MW Fluidized Bed Lakhra	Unit-1 March 1992 Unit-2 August 1992 Unit-3 January 1993	Unit-1 March 1992 Unit-2 July 1992 Unit-3 October 1992	The work on the project is in progress.
45 MW Diesel Power Generation Transmission lines & Grid Station Project at Pasni	December 1989 June 1990	January 1991 May 1991 June 1992	Four months delays are being foreseen due to negotiation with M/S Hawker Siddly and commitment for completion in one year.
210 MW Bin Qasim Power Station Unit 3	August 1989	September 1989	Comissioning of the units was delayed due law and order situation in Karachi area.
210 MW Bin Qasim Power Statin Unit-4	December 1989	October 1990	Commissioning of the units was delayed due law and order situation in Karachi area.
210 MW Bin Qasim Unit-5	February 1991	February 1991	The unit is expected to be commissioned in February 1991 and no delay in the commissioning of unit is foreseen.
300 MW Additional Combined Cycle at Guddu	Unit-1, December 1989 Unit-2, February 1990 Unit-3 October 1990	November 1991 February 1992 September 1992	A agreement has been signed with M/s Siemens in December, 20 1989.
Rehabilitation of existing steam/gas turbine			Earliers bids could not be accepted. Revise tender has floated on 15, March 1990, for Kotri and faisalabad Combined Cycle.
Transmission			
500 KV Lahore-Multan Guddu Jamshoro Second Circuit	Lahore-Multan, June 1989 Multan-Guddu, June 1990 Guddu-Jamshoro, Dec. 1991	Lahore-Multan, June 1989 Multan-Guddu, Dec. 1990 Guddu-Jamshoro, Dec. 1992	Lahore-Multan 500 KV line has been completed and commissioning of 220 KV in May 1989. Working on the Multan-Guddu is in progress and would be completed in August 1990, Guddu-Jamshoro will be completed in 1991.
3rd 500 KV Transmission from Tarbela to Lahore	June 1992	February 1992	Preliminary work on the project has been completed and project is expected to commissioned in February 1992. No delay is forse.
220 KV Guddu-Sibbi-Quetta Second Circuit	March 1992	March 1992	The project is expected to be completed in March 1992.
220 KV Double Circuit Mardan-Peshawar	February 1991	August 1991	The concept of the Mardan-Peshawr 220 KV line has been changed from 220 KV to 500 KV, However, the line would be commissioned on 220 KV initially.

Name of Project	Targets		Status
	(Original)	(Revised)	
Moderization of Load Despatch Centre	January, 1990	September 1990	The project will be completed is September 1990. However, it is learnt that WAPD is carry out a study for upgrading of the line from 220 KV Doble circuit 500 KV.
500 KV Hub Chowki Jamshoro	June 1992	June 1992	Preliminary study has been completed & survey & projectioning work is in progress. No delay is forseen.
220 KV Dadu Khuzdar			The implementation of project has been deferred for time being.

Distribution

11.15 In 1989-90, energy sold in the WAPD system was 24,121 GWH as against 21, 982 GWH in 1988-89 giving an increase of 9.7% in WAPDA's system. Energy sold in the KESC system in 1989-90 was 5,199 GWH against 4,765 GWH in 1988-89 giving a increase of 9.1%. The system losses in WAPDA decreased from 23.1% in 1988-89 to 22.7% in 1989-90. The system losses in KESC decreased from 23.7% in 1988-89 to 20.8% in 1989-90. Details are shown in Table 11.12.

Table 11.12.
Energy Generation Sale & Losses

Source	WAPDA		KESC		Total	
	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
Energy Generation (GWH)	28853	31131	5722	6218*	34575	37349
Import	32	264	558	611*	590	875
Export	-328	-171	-32	-264	-360	-435
Total Available for Sale	28570	31224	6248	6565	34817	37789
Energy Sale	21982	24121	4765	5199	26747	29320
Losses	23%	22.7%	23.7%	20.8%	23.2%	22.4%

*Includes 53 GWH from PASMIC 387 GWH from Kanapp and 171 GWH from WAPDA.

11.16. The losses in WAPDA system and KESC continued to be on the high side. WAPDA had set a target of reduction of 3% losses within the year 1989-90. However, the actual reduction was only 0.4%. The reduction in losses in KESC system was however, about 2.9%. Projects of rehabilitation of thermal power plan of WAPDA and improvement in the distribution system remained under implementation. Further, by proper surveillance and metering, WAPDA would improve its performance during the next year.

11.17. During 1989-90, 4,86,816 consumers were added by both KESC and WAPDA. The total number of consumers increased from 7.35 million in 1988-89 to above 7.83 million in 1989-90. Break up is shown in Table 11.13 and 11.14.

Table 11.13
Number of Consumers
1989-90

Sector	Target			Achievement		
	WAPDA	KESC	Total	WAPDA	KESC	Total
Domestic	6,05,000	39,000	6,58,963	4,21,208	39,668	4,74,090
Commercial		14,963			13,214	
Industry	6,600	967	7,567	5,758	685	6,443
Agriculture	3,300	33	3,333	3,685	718	5,703
Others		37	37	551	29	580
Total	6,14,900	55,000	6,69,900	4,33,202	53,614	4,86,816

11.18. The reason for shortfall of achievements compared to target for 1989-90 of general consumers (domestic & commercial) in WAPDA system was short supply of energy meters by local manufacturers.

Table 11.14
Progressive number of consumers.

Sector	1988-89			1989-90		
	WAPDA	KESC	Total	WAPDA	KESC	Total
Domestic	50,77,901	6,99,564	57,77,465	65,38,142	7,39,232	74,95,412
Commercial	10,39,033	2,04,824	12,43,857		2,18,938	
Industry	1,53,042	20,180	1,73,222	1,58,800	20,865	1,79,665
Agriculture	1,43,869	1,051	1,44,920	14,95,54	1,069	1,50,623
Others	5,322	837	6,159	5,873	866	6,739
Total	64,19,167	9,26,456	73,45,623	68,52,369	9,80,070	78,32,439

Village Electrification

11.19. The target for village electrification in 1989-90 was 2,500 villages by WAPDA only. As against this 2,519 villages were electrified by WAPDA details are given in Table 11.15.

Table 11.15
Village electrification, Targets and Achievements
 (1989-90)

	Target (1988-89)	Achievement 1989-90
WAPDA	2,500	2,519
FATA	198	168
AJK	60	55*
NA	10	10*
Provincial Programme	—	322*
Peoples Programme	—	87*
KESC	29	26*
ICT	—	2*
Total:	2,797	3,189

* Estimated as confirmed data was not available.

Plan for 1990-91 Generation

11.20. The Annual Plan 1990-91 envisages 1,058 MW additional power generation capacity comprising of 2 × 210 MW Jamshoro units 3&4, 2 × 100 MW combined cycle Kot addu units 9&10 and 18 MW of Pasni Power Plant (Phase-I) in WAPDA system and 2 × 210 MW Bin Qasim units 4&5 in KESC system. The commissioning schedules of these units are given in Table 11.16.

Table 11.16
Commissioning Schedule of Power Units

Name of Project	Commissioning date
210 MW Jamshoro-3	August, 1990
210 MW Jamshoro-4	December, 1990
100 MW Kot Addu-9	October, 1990
100 MW Kot Addu-10	December, 1990
45 MW Pasni Power Project (18 MW Phase-I)	
Unit-1,	January, 1991
Unit-2,	May, 1991
Unit-3,	June, 1991
Unit-4,	July, 1991
210 MW Bin Qasim Unit-4,	October, 1990
210 MW Bin Qasim Unit-5,	February, 1991

11.21. Total installed capacity in the country will increase from 7894 MW in 1989-90 to 8952 MW in 1990-91, as given in Table 11.17.

Table 11.17
Installed Capacity

	1989-90		Total	1990-91		MM
	WAPDA	KESC		WAPDA	KESC	
Hydel	2,897	0	2,897	2,897	0	2,897
Steam	1,629	1,123	2,752	2,067	1,543	3,610
Gas turbines and combined cycle	1,883	225	2,108	2,083	225	2,308
Nuclear	0	137	137	0	137	137
Total:	6,409	1,485	7,894	7,047	1,905	8,952

Demand

11.22. The diversified maximum demand is projected to be 7,302 MW in 1990-91 as against 6,639 MW in 1989-90 showing an increase of 10.0%. Total energy generation is projected to be 42,973 GWH against 37,789 GWH in 1989-90 showing an increase of 13.7%. Details are given in Tables 11.18 and 11.19.

Table 11.18
Computed Maximum Demand (MW)

	1989-90	1990-91	% increase in 1990-91 over 1989-90
WAPDA System	5,680	6,271	10.4
KESC System	1,158	1,250	7.94
Aggregate	6,838	7,521	10.0
Diversified	6,639	7,302	10.0

Table 11.19
Energy Generation (GWH)

	1989-90	1990-91	% increase in 1989-90 over 1988-89
WAPDA			
Hydel	16,919	16,498	-2.5*
Thermal	14,212	18,802	32.3
Total (WAPDA)	31,131	35,300	13.4
KESC	6,218	7,313	17.6
Aggregate	37,349	42,613	14.1
PASNIC Export to KESC	192	0	0.0
KANUPP Export to KESC	248	360	45.2
Total	37,789	42,973	13.7

*Decrease as anticipated on the basis of average rule curve.

Supply Demand Balance

11.23. Demand and supply balance projections based on installed capacity of 8,952 MW including 1,058 MW to be installed in 1990-91 of which schedule is indicated above and projected diversified demand of 7,302 MW shows that there will be a substantial reduction in load shedding from the previous year. However, Load shedding of the order of about 600 to 1,000 MW or so used also have to be resorted to in winter months, is commissioning dates of the projects slips or the growth in demand is higher than envisaged, load shedding could be higher. WAPDA will make all efforts to avoid load shedding during the year.

Projects

11.24. Targets envisaged for major on-going projects during 1990-91 are given in Table 11.20.

Table 11.20

Name of Project	Revised Target Commissioning dates	Physical Progress
Generation		
1728 MW Tarbela 11-14	Unit-11, July, 1991 Unit-12, October, 1991 Unit-13, January, 1992 Unit-14, April, 1992	Preliminary works, steel towers, power/gentry cranes draft tube gates, cables and H.T. equipments would be completed whereas erection of turbines and generators alongwith penstock and manifold etc. are in the advanced stage of completion.
200 MW Mangla Unit 9&10	December, 1992 March, 1993	E & M and civil engg. works and tunnel steel liners would be completed upto 70%.
630 MW Steam Units 1,2 and 3 at Muzaffargarh	Unit-1, December 1991 Unit-2, June 1992 Unit-3, December 1992	Residential buildings and oil tanks would be completed. Erection of turbines/generators, switch yard equipments would be 60% completed whereas, power house civil works and non-residential buildings etc. would be almost completed.
210 MW Oil Fired Thermal Station Unit 3, Jamshoro	August 1990	To be commissioned.
210 MW Oil Fired Thermal Station Unit 4 Jamshoro	December 1990	To be commissioned.
100 MW Kot Addu Combined Cycle Unit 9	October 1990	To be commissioned.
100 MW Kot Addu Combined Cycle Unit 10	December 1990	To be commissioned.
3 x 50 MW Fluidized Bed Lakhra	Unit-1, March 1992 Unit-2, July 1992 Unit-3, October 1992	Preliminary works would be completed. Residential and non residential works are expected to be completed upto 50%. Whereas, the erection and procurement of turbine/generators etc. would be 30% completed.
45 MW Diesel Power Generation Transmission lines & Grid Station Project at Pasni	January 1991 May 1991 June 1991 June 1991	The work on units is as per schedule.

Name of Project	Revised Target Commissioning dates	Physical Progress
210 MW Bin Qasim Power Station Unit 4	October 1990	To be commissioned during 1990-91.
210 MW Bin Qasim Power Station Unit-5	February 1991	To be commissioned during 1990-91.
300 MW Additional Combined Cycle at Guddu.	November 1991 February 1992 September 1992	Preliminary works would be completed whereas, residential/non residential building is expected to be completed upto 25%. Due to scarcity of funds, the erection and procurement of turbine & generators would be completed about 20%.
Rehabilitation of existing steam/gas turbine	The tender was floated on 15, March 1990, for Kotri and Faisalabad combined cycle units.	Further the progress depends on the outcome of evaluation.
Transmission		
500 KV Lahore-Multan Guddu Jamshoro Second Circuit	Lahore-Multan 500 KV line has been completed and energized. Second circuit of Multan Guddu section will be completed in December, 1990 and Guddu-Jamshoro section will be completed in December, 1992.	The project is expected to be completed in December 1990 and December 1992.
3rd 500 KV Transmission from Tarbela to Lahore	Preliminary work on the project has been completed and project is expected to be commissioned in February 1992	Towers/conductors, insulations, overhead shield wire would be completed 100%. Whereas, T/line construction would be about 50%.
220 KV Guddu-Sibbi-Quetta Second Circuit	The project is expected to be completed in March 1992	The project is progressing as per schedule.
220 KV Double Circuit Mardan-Peshawar	The work on the project is progressing towards its scheduled completion	The progress during the year would be slow due to financial constraints.
Moderization of Load Despatch Centre	September, 1990	The total erection works is to be completed during the year beside left over works of residential/non residential building, whereas, the non residential building has already been completed.
500 KV Hub Chowki Jamshoro	June, 1992	The project is progressing as per schedule.

Distribution, Reduction in Losses

11.25. In the WAPDA System 27,887 GWH energy is envisaged to be sold in 1990-91 against the sale of 24,121 GWH in 1989-90 showing an increase of 15.6%. WAPDA system losses including consumption in auxiliaries are estimated to be 21.0%. In the KESC System, energy sales in 1990-91 are envisaged as 5,849 GWH

against 4,935 GWH in 1989-90 showing an increase of 18.5%. KESC system losses are estimated to be 23.77%. Details are given in Table 11.21.

Table 11.21
Energy Generation, Sales and Losses

Source	1989-90 (Actual)			1990-91 (Projected)			(GWH)
	WAPDA	KESC	Integrated System	WAPDA	KESC	Integrated System	
Generation							
Energy	31131	6218	37349	35300	7313	42612	
Import	264	611	875	0	360	360	
Export	-171	-264	-435	0	0	0	
Total	31224	6565	37789	35300	7673	42973	
Available for Sale							
Energy Sale	24121	5199	29320	27887	5849	33730	
Losses	22.7%	20.8%	22.4%	21.0%	23.8%	21.5%	

*360 GWH import from KANUP only

11.26. A detailed programme of loss reduction is already in progress under which over load feeders are being checked and necessary loss reduction measures including renovations and rehabilitation are being undertaken. These would facilitate further reduction in energy losses.

11.27. A total of 615,120 new consumers will be added in both systems. Agency wise break-up is given in Table 11.22.

Table 11.22
Number of Consumers (Incremental) Year 1990-91

Sector	WAPDA	KESC	Total
Domestic	5,50,000	39,800	60,5060
Commercial		15,260	
Industry	6,000	988	6,988
Agriculture	3,000	34	3,034
Others	—	38	38
Total	5,59,000	56,120	6,15,120

Village Electrification

11.28. The Government is laying great emphasis on rural electrification and intensification of electrification of villages already electrified. For this purpose a total of Rs. 1506.492 million with FEC of Rs. 900,000 million has been allocated in PSDP

1990-91. The village electrification project is being financed by various agencies including World Bank. Project for rural electrification for 1988-93 has already been approved by the Government according to which 8,620 number of new villages and 6461 number of abadies will be electrified during 1988-93. The targets for village electrification during 1990-91 are given in Table 11.23.

Table 11.23
Village Electrification Targets.

Agency	No. of Villages
WAPDA	1,500
FATA	200
AJK & NA	110
KESC	25
Total:	1,835

Private Power Generation Progress 1989-90

11.29. To supplement the role and investment by the public sector Government is already pursuing a policy of induction of the private sector in power generation for which steps were taken in 1988-89. Various offers for construction of power plants have been received. During 1989-90, an agreement has been initialled with M/s Hawker Siddeley & XENEL (HRPG) for implementaiton of the Hub River Power Project of 1,292 MW capacity International competitive bids were invited for Kabirwala Combined Cycle Plant of about 100 MW in the private sector. Board of Investment (BOI) approved the first ranked party.

Plan for 1990-91

11.30. In 1990-91 final agreement is expected to be signed with M/s Hawker Siddeley & Xenel (HRPG) for the implementation of 1,292 MW plant at Hub. The actual construction of the project would also be started during the year.

11.31. Letters of Intent would be issued to the private sector parties for the implementation of 100 MW combined cycle power plant at Kabirwala. In addition, evaluation of other private sector projects would also be continued and letters of intent would be issued to appropriate private sector parties.

11.32. The Ministry of Water and Power is examining various other private sector projects which are in the pipe-line. It is proposed to offer large projects for

international competition such as 2×600 MW Steam Power Plant near Gadani based on imported coal.

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC)

11.33. An allocation of Rs. 93.77 million has been made for PAEC. The programs includes Chashma Nuclear Power Plant (CHASHNUPP), Nuclear Mineral Surveys and activities of various institutes and centres.

Special Areas and Small Hydro

11.34. An allocation of Rs. 385.521 million has been made for Special Areas (AJ & K, NA, FATA, and Private Power Cell), and for small hydro development schemes.

FUEL

Review of 1989-90

OIL

Consumption

11.35. The consumption of POL increased in the country from 9.06 million tonnes in 1988-89, to 9.97 million tonnes in 1989-90, showing an increase of 10.07%. Sector-wise breakdown of POL consumption is given in Table 11.24.

Table 11.24
Sectorwise POL Consumption

Sector	POL Consumption		Percentage change in 1989-90 over 1988-89
	1988-89	1989-90	
Domestic	971	1117	15.03
Industrial	1291	1297	0.46
Agriculture	294	287	-2.38
Transport	4353	4683	7.58
Power	1822	2189	20.14
Others	329	399	21.27
Total:	9060	9972	10.07

11.36. The growth rate in power was mainly due to increased thermal power generation in the country. Price differential and adultration in HSD was the major cause for the increased consumption of kerosene in the domestic sector. In the "others" sector Railways consumption and GOP's consumption of JP-I was high due to defence exercises. POL consumption in the Agriculture sector was relatively less because of disturbances in the south, less movement of tank lorries from Mahmood Kot to up country and mixing of kerosene into HSD.

Refining

11.37. The project of expansion and revamping of National Refinery at Karachi was completed. This resulted in increase in NRL's capacity by 0.73 million tons per annum.

11.38. The refineries at Karachi are processing imported crude and local crude from the Badin blocks in the southern part of the country. comparison of the refining capacity and crude availability is given in Table 11.25.

Table 11.25
Refining Capacity

Name of Refinery Processed (NRL) (BPD)	Capacity per day (BOD)	Indigenous Crude Availability (BPD)	Imported Crude	(BPD) Process (BPD)
(i) NRL				
Before Expansion	48,000	12,000 (25%)	36,000	46,080
After Expansion	63,000	15,750 (25%)	47,250	60,480
(ii) PRL	46,000	11,500	34,500	44,160
(iii) ARL	30,500	30,500	—	29,280

11.39. It may be seen that availability of indigenous crude exceeds the refining capacity both in the northern and southern part of the country. The surpluses in the south are due to limitation of processing the waxy crude and are being exported while the surpluses in the north are being left in the ground because of the constraint of the refining capacity. To address to it, projects for additional capacity, are being examined.

11.40. Because the output product-mix of the refineries and the pattern of consumption do not match, oil products are imported and Naptha produced by the refineries is exported. Balance sheet of POL sources and consumption is given in the Table 11.26.

Table 11.26
POL Consumption

	1988-89	1989-90
POL Production from refineries	5416	5644
POL Import	4457	5468
Sub-Total	9873	11112
Domestic consumption	9060	9972
Export (Non Energy)/Bunkers	123	188
Losses/Stock change	690	952

11.41. During 1989-90 about 5.64 million tonnes of crude was processed in the country. Due to refinery constraints 2.31 million barrels of local (0.31 million tonnes) crude was exported. The breakup of crude from various sources is given in the Table 11.27.

Table 11.27
Crude Source-wise 1989-90

	Barrels per day (Annual Avg)	Million Barrels per Annum	Million Tonnes
Imported Crude	79750	29.10	3.90
Domestic Crude	53158	19.40	2.60
Production Crude exported	6333	2.31	0.31
Net Domestic Crude for Refineries	46825	17.09	2.29
Total Crude Processed by Refineries	126575	46.19	6.19

Domestic Production

11.42. Annual average production was 53158 barrels per day as against a target of 54433 barrels. Low production was mainly due to refinery constraints at both North and South as indicated in table-2 and shut down at NRIL for revamping. Disturbances in the south also affected the production in the south. Field wise production is given in Table 11.28.

Table 11.28
Field-wise Crude Production

(Avg. BPD)

Field	Main Operator	Production 1988-89	Production 1989-90	% change in 1989-90 over 1988-89	Remarks
Khaur	POL	8.51	18	111.5	
Dhahan	—	24.65	23	-6.7	Natural Decline
Joyamari	—	317.55	547	72.3	
Balkassar	—	512.80	593	15.6	
Meyal	—	3127.50	2711	-13.3	Natural Decline
Funikassar	OGDC	4.10	1839	44753.6	
Toot	—	1248.93	1033	-17.3	Natural Decline
Tando Alan	—	2373.26	2179	-8.2	Natural Decline
Thora	—	2904.48	4478	54.2	
Ghotana	—	51.30	—	—	
Sono	—	1927.25	1639	-15	Water coning — Low production
Chak Naurang	—	325.12	916	181.7	
Lashari	—	948.53	1723	8.7	
Bobi	—	409.21	246	-29.9	Low production — Refinery constraints
Dakhni	—	—	251	—	
Pasaki	—	—	883	—	
Khaskheli	UTP	731.22	1034	44.4	
Laghari	—	4934.83	5374	8.9	
Dhabi	—	1106.83	968	-12.5	Natural Decline
Mazari	—	6636.80	5546	-16.4	Natural Decline
South Mazari	—	1326.03	2523	90.3	
Golarchi	—	39.77	164	312.4	
Turk	—	158.11	566	258	
Halipora	—	—	11	—	
Sonro	—	—	—	—	
Liari	—	—	—	—	
Matli	—	—	124	—	
North Akri	—	—	—	—	
Condensate	—	—	—	—	
Dharmat	OXM	1762.80	15985	-9.7	
Bhawal	—	—	1614	—	
Adhr	PPL	—	218	—	
Total Production		46766.67	53158	13.7	

Drilling

During 1989-90, 66 wells were drilled as against a target of 60 wells. Summary is given in Table 11.29.

Table 11.29
No. of Wells Drilled during 1988-89 and 1989-90

	1988-89 (Actual)	Exploratory 1989-90		1988-89 (Actual)	Appraisal/Development 1989-90		Total Wells
		Target	Actual		Target	Actual	
OGDC	7	15	10	23	19	21	31
Private	16	10	13	10	16	22	35
Sector							
Total:	23	25	23	33	35	43	66

Exploration and Development of new fields

11.43. A total of ten new oil and gas fields were discovered by OGDC and the Private Sector. Details are given in the Table 11.30.

Table 11.30
Discoveries in 1989-90

Name of Field	Operator	Type of Discovery
1. Tando Ghulam Ali	UTP	Gas
2. Pasaki	OGDC	Oil
3. Fim Kassar	OGDC	Oil
4. Bhangali	OXY	Oil
5. Kato	UTP	Gas
6. Kandan Wari	LASMO	Gas
7. Bhatti	UTP	Gas
8. Pasaki North	OGDC	Oil
9. Bhal Sayedan	OGDC	Oil
10. Qadir Pur	OGDC	Gas

Oil Transportation and Storage 1989-90

11.44. The oil Transportation and Storage infrastructure remained under heavy strain during 1989-90. Requirement of import of furnace oil increased due to normal growth in the demand as well as increase in the demand of furnace oil by power

sector due to commissioning of a number of power stations based on furnace oil. The total import requirements of oil exceeded the oil handling capacity of the ports. The oil import capacity at ports is 8.5 million tonnes comprising of 2.5 million tons capacity at Oil Pier-I (OP-I) for POL products and 6.0 million tons of crude and black oil handling capacity at Oil Pier-IV (OP-IV). Both the piers are at Kemari. Bottlenecks had developed because of delay in the commissioning of OP-V due to various technical reasons and lack of night navigation facilities at Kemari terminals which could augment the port capacity. Further the oil storages available at the Kemari Port were limited in capacity and the pumping rates from the ship were also below the optimum level due to various constraints. Accordingly smaller ships were chartered thereby affecting the capacity utilization of the piers. The rate of emptying the storages was also affected because of limitations of capacity of Railways to up-lift oil from Kemari terminals. About 1 million tons of furnace oil required for KESC power plant at Bin Qasim was also to be up-lifted from the Kemari terminals in view of delays and subsequent abandonment of the Korangi-Bin Qasim pipeline planned earlier.

11.45. In order to overcome the situation a detailed analysis of the whole situation was undertaken and it was decided to connect one dry jetty at Port Qasim for handling the import of furnace oil on temporary basis. Smaller ships of 20—25 thousand tonnes capacity could be received at this jetty. This released a large fleet of road transports which was then deployed for movement of furnace oil from Kemari to up-country destinations including Power Stations at Jamshoro, Kot Addu-Multan and Guddu. This supplemented up-country movement by railways which was insufficient to meet the upcountry demand. Efforts were also made to induct additional road transport in order to cater for the short term requirements. Further, additional availability of gas at up-country power stations was ensured in order to avoid load shedding on account of non-availability of oil.

11.46. As a medium term solution, plans have also been prepared to augment the capacity of railway and to lay transmission lines to key bulk consumers such as Bin Qasim to Jamshoro and from Multan to Shershah in order to ensure additional and reliable transport capacity. A permanent oil jetty is planned at Port Qasim for which detailed feasibility study had been completed. Complementary to the oil jetty, storages will be built by oil companies in Bin Qasim area in a phased manner. Initially it is planned to set up storage so as to utilize the additional capacity of the dry jetty. (Dry jetty can handle upto 2.5 million tons per annum). This additional oil may be transported, in the interim, by railways. The storage capacity will be further expanded to match with the commissioning schedule of the oil jetty at Bin Qasim which is tentatively scheduled to be commissioned in 1993-94.

11.47. The project for the construction of OP-V at Kemari is also being expedited. Bids for the project had been received and final packaging of bids and financing was in progress.

11.48. Critical review of the storages at various locations in the country was also under taken. Storage capacity at various locations particularly on the receiving end and the PARCO-Multan Pipeline will have to be augmented.

Foreign Exchange Bill

11.49. The net foreign exchange cost of oil imports in 1989-90 was US 1186.10 million against a projection of US \$ 1119.20 million. Due to refinery constraints in South, 0.27 Million Tons (2.03 million bbls) of local crude was exported. The main elements of foreign exchange bill are shown in Table 11.31.

Table 11.31
Oil Import Bill

(\$ Million)

Imports	1988-89		1989-90	
	Quantity (Million Tons)	Total Cost	Quantity (Million Tons)	Total Cost
Crude Oil imported	3.58	378.04	3.50	411.15
Foreign Companies Share in indigenous crude. (Paid in foreign exchange)	0.63	67.73	0.53	63.08
Products Imports	4.6	569.5	5.17	754.88
Freight for Crude	—	—	—	6.44
Total:	8.81	1015.63	9.20	1235.56
Export (Non-Energy)	0.13	16.38	0.07	9.11
Bunkers	0.12	40.21	0.13	40.35
Total:	0.25	56.59	0.20	49.46
Net Foreign Exchange Oil Bill	8.56	959.04	9.00	1186.10

PLAN FOR 1990-91

Oil

11.50. Consumption level of POL is envisaged at 9.92% million tons as compared to 9.97 million tons in 1989-90 showing a decrease of 0.5%. Sector-wise break-up of consumption is given in Table 11.32.

Table 11.32
Sector-wise POL Consumption

Sector	(000 Metric Tons)		
	1989-90 (Actual)	1990-91 (Projected)	% Change
Domestic	1117	1069	-4.3
Industrial	1297	1398	7.8
Agriculture	287	254	-11.5
Transport	4683	4520	-3.5
Power	2189	2313	5.7
Others	399	368	-7.8
Total:	9972	9922	-0.5

11.51. The above table shows that percentage increase in the industrial sector is on the higher side as compared to last year. The increased growth in industrial sector is expected to be due to consumption of FO in cement and textile industry in Punjab. High growth rate in Power Sector is due to increased thermal generation.

Refining

11.52. The expected refined products production, domestic consumption and exports are shown in Table 11.33.

Table 11.33
POL Consumption

	(000 Metric Tons)	
	1989-90 (Actual)	1990-91 (Projected)
POL Production from refineries	5644	5714
POL Import	5468	5360
Sub-Total:	11112	11074
Domestic consumption	9972	9922
Export (Non-energy)/Bunkers	188	188
Losses/Stock change	952	964

11.53. As there will be no addition in the refining capacity the amount of crude for processing will remain about the same as in 1989-90. However, the product mix will change slightly as local production of crude will have a slightly greater share because of increased capacity of NRL. The break-up of crude to be processed is given in Table 11.34.

Table 11.34
Details of Crude Processed

(Million Metric Tons)

	1989-90 (Actual)	1990-91 (Projected)
Total Crude	6.5	6.85
Imported Crude	3.90	4.10
Domestic Crude	2.60	2.75
Export of Crude	0.31	0.29
Net to refinery	6.19	6.85

To overcome the refinery constraints proposals of additional capacity including a new refinery or expansion of Attock Refinery will be considered and physical work on the approved project will be expedited. Regarding local crude in the South, a refinery at a suitable location in Hyderabad/Badin area has been planned. Physical implementation of this will also be started during 1990-91.

11.54. The domestic production of crude is expected to increase annually from 53,158 barrels per day in 1989-90 to 62,500 barrels per day in 1990-91 showing an increase of 17.6%. The increase in production is attributed to increase in production from new fields. Field-wise production is given in table 11.35.

Table 11.35
Crude Production

(Avg. BPD)

1	2	Average Daily Production		% Change	Remarks
		1989-90 (Actual)	1990-91 (Projected)		
		3	4	5	6
Khaur	POL	18	—	—	
Dhullian	"	23	—	—	
Joyamair	"	547	537	-1.83	Natural Decline.
Balkassar	"	593	766	29.17	
Meyal	"	2711	2553	-5.83	Natural Decline
Fimkassar	OGDC	1839	3000	63.30	
Toot	"	1033	800	-22.55	Natural Decline
Tando Alam	"	2179	1300	-40.96	Natural Decline.
Dakhni	"	251	1200	378.08	
Thora	"	4478	5200	16.12	
Sono	"	1639	2000	22.02	
Chak-Naurang	"	916	2000	118.34	

	Average Daily Production		% Change	Remarks	
	1989-90 (Actual)	1990-91 (Projected)			
	2	3	4	5	6
Lashari		1723	2000	—	Field in the Dev. stage
Bobi		246	—	-100	Subsidence
Pasaki		883	1000	13.25	
Pasaki North		—	2000	—	
Khaskela	UTP	1034	1029	-0.48	Natural Decline
Laghari		5374	4245	-21.0	Natural Decline
Dhabi		968	1017	5.06	
Mazari		5548	6032	8.76	
South Mazari		2525	3562	41.18	
Golarchi		164	—	—	
Turk		556	50	-91.0	
Halipota		11	192	1645.45	
Sonori		—	100	—	
Mahan		—	836	—	
Mahi		—	2000	—	
North Akri		—	242	100	
Condensate		—	995	100	
Dhurnal	OXY	15935	15033	-5.66	Natural Decline
Bhangali		1614	2000	23.91	
Adla	PPL	218	2611	1097.70	
Total Production:		53158	62500	17.6	

Drilling

11.55. During 1990-91, 52 new wells are expected to be drilled. Break-up is given in Table 11.36.

Table 11.36
Targets of Drilling for 1990-91

Agency	Exploratory Wells	Appraisal and Development Wells	Total
OGDC	9	22	31
Private Sector	9	12	21
Total	18	34	52

11.56. The reasons for less drilling targets (1990-91) are that private sector had completed development drilling in the discovered fields (Joyamir, Meyal, Khaskela, Mazari, South Mazari, Dhurnal etc.) whereas reservoir studies are being carried out in the newly discovered fields. Seismic survey to evaluate and identify prospects for further exploratory drilling are being carried out.

Oil Transport and Storage 1990-91

11.57. As already stated a number of projects have been initiated in order to alleviate the situation. This include the construction of OP-V, permanant oil jetty at Port Qasim, greater use of dry jetty at Port Qasim, construction of pipeline from Port Qasim to jamshoro, additional movement by road, night navigation at Ports, and additional storages etc. besides specific plans for augmentation of capacity of railways. However, these measures may not be completed during 1990-91 and therefore, the year 1990-91 may also be a difficult year from the point of view of managing the oil logistics. To supplement the efforts made during 1989-90, it would be essential to use the capacity of the dry jetty at Port Qasim (converted to oil handling) to the maximum. Towards this end PSO would be completing additional storage of 180,000 metric tonnes and railways will be deploying additional wagons to up lift oil for movement to upcountry locations. This will reduce the turn around time of railways from Port Qasim to up country destinations and would also reduce the congestion at the Karachi area.

11.58. Besides, building up of the stocks at up country locations well in time (before winter) would help reduce the strain on road and rail at the peak demand periods. (However, this may not be fully achieved because of recent crisis in the Middle East). Additional availability of gas would have to be continued for the power stations in the winter to avoid load shedding on account of non-availability of oil. The projects of construction of pipeline from Port Qasim to Jamshoro and from Multan to Shershah would be expedited. With respect to ports it is planned to ensure night navigation at Kemari port following the monsoon in 1990-91 and to expedite the projects of construction of OP-V and the permanent oil jetty at Port Qasim. Construction of an oil pipeline from Port Qasim to Hab for supply of furnace oil to Hab river Project is also on the anvil. Constant vigil will also be kept on oil movement to ensure timely decisions and coordination.

NATURAL GAS

Review of 1989-90

11.59. The average production of natural gas in the country increased from 1248 MMCFD in 1988-89 to 1369 MMCFD in 1989-90 showing an increase of 9.7%. This increase was mainly due to increased production from Pirkoh, Loti, Kandhkot and new fields (Turk, Golarchi and Matli) in the Wouth. Field wise production in million cubic feet per day is given in Table 11.37.

Table 11.37 Field-wise Gas Production (MMCFD)

Field	1988-89 (Actual)	1989-90 (Actual)	% Change
Sui	709.44	707	-0.34
Khadakher	84.25	55	-69.58
Adani	10	18	100
Mari	286.08	287	0.35
Pirakon	125.61	140	11.45
Loa	—	24	100
Dhaker	—	4	100
Dhurnal	41.08	38	-7.5
Meyah	29.22	26	-11.0
Toot	6.01	6	0.0
Gotarchi	7.278	25	243.4
Turk	9.02	42	365.63
Mari	—	5	100
Mizan	—	12	100
Total	1247.9	1369	11.07

Supply and Consumption

11.60 The average consumption of gas in the pipeline system determined is presented in Table 11.38.

Table 11.38 Consumption for Purified Natural Gas (Pipeline system) 1989-90 (MMCFD)

	SSGC	SNGPL	Total
Supply	314	435	749
Consumption	314	435	749
(Shortfall) Excess			

11.61 In addition, gas also supplied directly to WAPDA and fertilizer factories from gas fields which is shown in Table 11.39.

Table 11.39
Supply of Raw Natural Gas (Direct) in 1989-90

Gas Field	(MMCFD)		
	WAPDA Guddu Power Station	Fertilizer Factories	Total
Sui	70	—	70
Mari	100	187	287
Khandkot	45	—	45
Total:	215	187	402

11.62. The actual demand of Gas was in excess of the consumption. However, demand to pipeline transmission capacity constraints in SNGPL and SSGC systems, could not be met fully, as stated in subsequent paragraphs. Projects are underway to overcome this constraint.

Distribution

11.63. Sector-wise gas connections added are given in the Table 11.40.

Table 11.40
New Connections during 1989-90

Category	As on 30th June, 1989			Increase in 1989-90			Commulative
	SNGPL	SSGC	Total	SNGPL	SSGC	Total	
General Industry	2794	1287	4081	80	48	128	4209
Commercial	24837	11624	36461	1500	499	1999	38460
Domestic	608959	652463	1261422	60000	37113	97113	1358535
Total:	636590	665374	1301964	61580	37660	99240	1401204

Transmission Northern System

11.64. SNGPL-V project augmenting in the capacity from 378 MMCFD to 447 MMCFD, has been completed except for the standby purification plant at Sui which was nearly to completion. It will now be completed by December, 1990, A 24" Pipeline from Pirkoh to Sui with a tie in connection from Loti has been constructed and commissioned in December, 1989 under SNGPL Project VI phase-I. The capacity of this Pirkoh/Loti pipeline is 200 MMCFD which can further be increased to 300 MMCFD with installation of compressors.

11.65. The projects to utilize 25 MMCFD of natural gas *ex-Dakhni* and 19 MMCFD *ex-Adhi* were commissioned in April and June 1990 respectively. The project of supply of gas to Abbottabad and Mansehra was also completed in June 1990 and will be commissioned shortly.

11.66. With the commissioning of the Pirkoh-Loti system pipeline under SNGPL V, the gas supply position on the Northern System improved considerably as a result thereof no gas load shedding was carried out during last winter months, except for those industries which has signed gas purchase contract on 9 monthly basis.

11.67. The additional availability of natural gas also help to overcome the oil supply crisis which was likely to occur due to capacity constraints in Railways and Road transportation network as well as due to delays in implementing furnace oil pipeline projects. The additional available gas was allocated to power stations up-country by substituting use of furnace oil and HSD and easing the transportation constraint.

11.68. Besides major projects, natural gas was supplied to following towns/localities in the SNGPL system: Walled city — Lahore, Mohsinabad/Trinda Muhammad Pannah, Municipal colony & Chak No. 127 Jranwala, Chung-Lahore, Khana-Lahore, Muridkey Pind-Sheikhpora, Bhong Sharif, Niaz Beg-Lahore, Hanjarwal-Lahore, Islampura-Jaranwala, Islamia Colony-Sheikhpora.

Southern System

11.69. 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 since March, 1989. The pipeline has been extended to Korti and Jamshoro stations to meet the requirements of these power plants as well as general demand on the network. The pipeline has a capacity to transmit 100 MMCFD of natural gas which will further be increased by 40 MMCFD during 1990-91. During 1989-90 work on Indus Right bank pipeline project remained in progress, various sections of the loop lines envisaged in the project were completed.

11.70. Besides major projects, natural gas was supplied to the following towns and localities in the SSGC system: Lyari-Karachi, North Karachi, Leftover localities of Larkana Phase-I & Phase-II, Pushtoonabad-Balochistan, Leftover portion of Rohri, Thari Mohabat, Radhan Phase-I.

NATURAL GAS

Review of 1989-90

11.71 The production of natural gas is estimated at 1398 MMCFD s compared to actual production of 1369 MMCFD in 1989-90 showing an increase of 2.1%. The increase is small mainly because of constraints in the transmission system. Fieldwise estimated production is given in Table 11.41.

Table 11.41
Estimated Field-wise Production, 1990-91

Field	1989-90 (Actual)	1990-91 (Projected)	% Change	(MMCFD)	
				Remarks	
Sui.....	707	573*	-19.0	*Upon commissioning of Pirkoh/Loti. M/o Petroleum and Natural Resources decided to take production from Sui to capacity construct transmission system.	
Khandkot.....	55	64	16.4		
Adhi.....	8	16	100		
Mari.....	287	280	-2.4		
Pirkoh.....	140	200	42.9		
Loti.....	24	40	66.7		
Dhakni.....	4	25	525		
Toot.....	6	5	16.7		
Sari-Hundi.....	—	11	100		
South Mazari.....	2	6	200		
Dhurnal.....	38	34	-10.5		Natural Decline.
Bhangali.....	—	9	100		
Meyal.....	26	16	-38.5		Natural Decline.
Golarchi.....	25	30	20.0		
Turk.....	42	50	19.0		
Matli.....	5	39	680		
Total	1,369	1,398	2.1		

Supply and Consumption

11.72. The demand and supply position projected for the average day demand are given in Table 11.42.

Table 11.42
Demand for Purified Natural Gas (Pipeline System) 1990-91

	SSGC	SNGPL		Total	
		Max. Day	Avg. Day	Max. Day	Avg. Day
		(MMCFD)			
Supply.....	500	551	486	1,051	986
Demand.....	514	775	486	1,289	1,000
(Shortfall) Excess.....	-14	-224	0	-238	-14

11.73. In addition, supply will be made directly from the gas fields to the consumers as given in Table 11.43.

Table 11.43
Allocation of Raw Natural Gas for (Direct) use in 1990-91

Gas Field	(MMCFD)		
	WAPDA Guddu Power Station	Fertilizer	Total
Sui	110	—	110
Mari.....	80	200	280
Khandkot	75	—	75
Total	265	200	465

TRANSMISSION

SNGPL System

11.74 The supply was constrained due to transmission capacity bottlenecks. SNGPL-VI project has been designed to remove these bottlenecks following which there would be substantial growth in supply of natural gas. The project envisages laying of 643 miles of gas transmission pipeline on the Indus left Bank, installation of compressor, shifting of some existing units to new locations and a purification bank of 120 MMCFD at Sui, etc. After implementation of this project, additional 300 MMCFD of gas would be available in SNGPL transmission system, enhancing its total capacity to 800 MMCFD.

11.75. Multan to Kot Addu spur line for 90 MMCFD would be completed by June 1991. Work will be carried out on Dhodak—Kot Addu power station pipeline to utilize 43 MMCFD of gas from Dhodak field. This would save expensive HSD currently being used in this power station.

11.76. Besides above mentioned projects natural gas will be provided to various towns and localities.

SSGC System

11.77 With the completion of IRBP project capacity of SSGC system will increase from 320 to 400 MMCFD. Extension of pipeline to Quetta power station will be completed in September 1990. 15 MMCFD of gas will be supplied to this power station but it will be reduced to 7-8 MMCFD during the peak demand period (December—February). This will help save expensive HSD being currently used in these turbines. Besides above mentioned projects natural gas will be provided to various new towns.

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91

Distribution

11.78 Gas connections which will be added during 1990-91 are given in Table 11.44.

Table 11.44
New Connections during 1990-91

Category	(Nos)		
	SNGPL	SSGC	Total
General Industry	100	60	160
Commercial	1,500	450	1,950
Domestic.....	60,000	49,490	109,490
Total	61,600	50,000	111,600

11.79. To overcome the increasing demand of the country, initial work will be started to carry out a detailed study for import of natural gas through pipeline or in the shape of LNG/LPG.

Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)

11.80 LPG production remained almost constant in 1988-89 and 1989-90. LPG production is estimated to increase from 358.3 tonns/day to 410.37 tonns/day in 1990-91 mainly due to production from Adhi and Dhakni plants. The annual production target is given in Table 11.45

Table 11.45
LPG Production

Agency/Source	(Million Tonns)		
	1988-89 (Actual)	1989-90 (Actual)	1990-91 (Target)
PRL.....	13,971	15,833	13,300
NRL.....	14,326	14,283	15,900
ARL.....	11,849	10,699	9,125
POL.....	34,929	32,962	31,000
OXY.....	55,567	56,999	49,435
DAKHNI.....	—	—	9,125
ADHI.....	—	—	21,900
TOTAL.....	130,642	130,776	149,785
PER DAY.....	357.92	358.3	410.37

COAL

Review of 1989-90

11.81. Total coal production during 1989-90 was 4.52 million tonnes including estimates of un-reported production (Private 4.25 million tonnes and Public 0.27 million tonnes) against the target of 5.0 million tonnes showing 90% achievement.

Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)

11.82. Projectwise activities are given in the following paragraphs:—

- (i) *Energy Planning and Development Umbrella Project (Coal Resources Assessment)*.

11.83. An expenditure of Rs. 20.00 million has been incurred against an PSDP allocation of Rs. 20.0 million in 1989-90 showing (cumulative depth), one hole each at Jhang (Punjab) and Cherat (NWFP) during the current year. Drilling targets in Sonda — Thatta and Indus East (Sindh) could not be achieved because of security reasons.

- (ii) *Exploration and Evaluation in Sor-Range-Degari Coal.*

Fields Balochistan

11.84. Rs. 5.0 million were allocated in PSDP 1989-90, against which an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 million was incurred. During 1989-90, two holes were drilled with cumulative depth of 1154 meters.

Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC)

11.85. Projectwise activities are given below:—

- (i) *Development of Coal Mines in compact block at Lakhra for Power Generation.*

11.86. The project at a total cost of Rs. 1074.112 million with FEC 345.17 million has been approved by ECNEC in principle. The project envisaged to develop 3 coal mines in three years period to supply coal 0.75 million tonnes/annum by January 1993 to WAPDA's 3 × 50 MW (FBC) Power Plants. Engineering and mine design study was scheduled to be completed in 1989-90 but was delayed because of the fact that course of implementation of the project could not be decided by the government.

11.87. Initially no allocation was made (up to printing of PSDP document), later on Rs. 30.0 million for the year 1989-90 were allocated. During 1989-90 various options remained under consideration including possibility of implementation of the project through private Sector.

(ii) *Exploration & evaluation of Northern Block of Lakhra coal Field, Sindh.*

11.88. During 1989-90, Rs. 4.0 million were allocated whereas revised estimates of utilization were also Rs. 4.0 million. However, field operations could not be started due to non-issuance of work order.

Punjab Mineral Development Corporation (PUNJMIN)

11.89. Achievements made at the projects are given below :—

(i) Rs. 7.7 million (including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 1.0 million) were spent on three different mining units at Padhrar, Maghal and Wahali against the provincial PSDP allocation of Rs. 7.7 million during 1989-90 showing 100% utilization.

(ii) Mine development at Dandot Project could not be initiated because of litigation.

PLAN FOR 1990-91

11.90. Target of coal production (inclusive of unreported) for 1990-91 is fixed as 5.08 million tonnes (against 4.52 million tonnes production in 1989-90), of which 4.753 million tonnes will be produced by the private sector and 0.327 million tonnes by public sector organizations.

11.91. Details of physical targets are shown in Table 11.46. and PSDP allocation for exploration and development programmes of different organizations are shown in Statistical Appendix Table 11.1.

Table 11.46
Physical achievement during 1989-90 and targets for 1990-91

Item/activity	Agency/Sector	Targets (1989-90)	Achievement (1989-90)	Surplus/ Deficit %	Targets (1990-91)	% increase (+) decrease (-) in 1990-91 over 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Exploration						
(a) Drilling Holes-Nos (D/Depth-Meter)	GSP	19	4	-78.95	13	225
	PMDC	(4,000)	(2,341)	-41.48	(2,500)	6.8
(b) Addition of Measured Reserves. (Million Tonnes)	GSP	115	0	-100.00	50	
	PMDC	(20,250)	0	-100.00	(7,500)	
	GSP	30	0	-100.00	20	
	PMDC	50	0	-100.00	30	
Development						
Incline/Shaft/Drivages (Mtrs).	PMDC PUNJMIN.	950	300	-68.42	400	33

Production (Tonnes)	Public Sector					
	(i) PMDC	291,000	224,556	-22.83	285,000	27
	(ii) PUNJMIN.	30,000	42,000	40.00	41,500	-1
	Private Sector*	4,679,000	4,250,902	-9.15	4,753,500	12
	Total (Private & Public)	5,000,000	4,517,458	-9.65	5,080,000	12
Sale (Tonnes)	Public Sector					
	(i) PMDC.	340,000	240,657	-29.22	285,000	18
	(ii) PUNJMIN.	27,500	42,000	52.73	41,500	-1
	Private Sector**.	4,600,000	4,234,343	-7.95	4,750,000	12
	Total (Private & Public)	4,967,500	4,517,000	-9.07	5,076,500	12

*(Includes unreported production as 1.8 million tonnes).

** (Includes unreported sales as 1.8 million tonnes).

11.92. Agency-wise programmes are given as under :—

A. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PAKISTAN (GSP)

11.93. Projectwise proposed activities are given below :—

- (1) *Energy Planning and Development Umbrella project-Coal Resource assessment-USAID Funded.*

11.94. This is an on-going project and Rs. 19.24 million have been allocated for PSDP 1990-91 with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 15.0 million. 2500 meterage drilling has been envisaged in different coal fields in addition to geological, geochemical and geophysical studies in Sonda — Jerruck, Badin fields and finalization of reports of phase-I.

- (2) *Balochistan Coal resources evaluation study.*

11.95. The project with total cost Rs. 16.067 million (FEC Rs. 6.6 million) is to be implemented over a period of two years. A provision of Rs. 7.696 million (FEC Rs. 6.6 million) is made in PSDP 1990-91.

11.96. Under the proposed project, the known coal fields of Balochistan will be studied to (i) assess resource and reserve potential; (ii) identify physical facilities required for development and exploration; (iii) prepare model of investment packages, and (iv) identify the need and scope of upgrading institutional capabilities and proposing relevant changes in mining laws and regulations.

Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC)

Project-wise proposed activities are given as under:—

(1) *Coal utilization study on Lakhra coal*

11.97 Rs. 1.126 million (with FEC nil) is allocated under PSDP 1990-91 for implementation of the scheme. Coal utilization study on Lakhra coal is proposed to be implemented under technical/financial assistance from the West Germany which would be started after signing of the agreement. The project envisages to carry out: (i) review of available data. (ii) bench/pilot plant studies to evolve beneficiation/up-gradation process as well as direct utilization in cement and power generation plants. (iii) studies to produce coal oil mixture for industrial applications. (iv) studies on high sulphur coals to develop fluidized bed combustion technology. (v) studies to determine suitability of coals for production of low and medium Btu gas for industrial and domestic sectors.

(2) *Development of coal mines in compact block at Lakhra for Power generation, Sindh.*

11.98. During 1990-91, the decision on course of implementation of the project would be taken and it is hoped that physical work would be in progress.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Review 1989-90

11.99. The National Energy Conservation Centre (ENERCON) planned to undertake 50 Boilers/Furnaces Tune-ups, 50 Steam System Surveys, 50 Electric System Surveys, 6 Demonstration Projects and 2 applied research projects at local Engineering Universities in the Industrial sector. However, a total 285 Boilers/Furnaces Tune-ups, 61 Steam System Surveys, 35 Electric System Surveys were undertaken and 21 Combustion Analyzers were distributed to different companies during 1989-90. In the Building Sector 5 on-going demonstration projects were planned to be completed and work on 2 new projects was to be initiated. The work on 5 Demonstration Projects was completed as planned, work on one Demonstration Project was continued and one new Demonstration Project initiated. In addition Building Energy Code and Compliance Handbook completed, 3 Weather Stations at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Karachi were installed. The design of a roof top test cell was completed and 6 workshops on building energy efficiency were conducted. In the transport sector work on the on-going Auto Tune-up (petrol vehicles) Programme was to be continued and introduction of diesel tune-up programme was planned. According to the planned activities in the transport sector, the Auto Tune-Up (petrol) Demonstration continued with over 2500 automobiles tuned. The Diesel Tune-Up

Programme was also initiated and training courses for Auto mechanics conducted. In Agriculture Sector 200 Tubewell Retrofits and energy audit retrofit on about 60 Tractors were targeted. Against these targets, 158 Tubewell retrofits and 199 Tubewell audits were completed. Energy audits of 50 Tractors and retrofits on 33 Tractors were also carried out.

Programme for 1990-91

11.100. The Planned activities by ENERCON, for the period July 1, 1990 to June 30, 1991, grouped by functional areas are summarized below :

Industry

- * Prepare program packages for the scale up of implementation of certain energy conservation technologies such as burner controls, boiler replacement, and power factor correction.
- * Prepare an equipment selection booklet to provide general advisory information on the selection of energy efficient equipment.
- * Prepare two information booklets on electricity demand control and efficient lighting systems to provide supporting material for Electrical System Surveys.
- * Conduct 30 boiler/furnace tune-ups, 6 Steam System surveys and 6 Electrical System Surveys to continue the ongoing program.
- * Determine the feasibility of a Cogeneration System for the Aga Khan hospital. Promote the use of cogeneration in sugar mills by publicizing the results of Enercon's preinvestment study of cogeneration in sugar mills.
- * Provide Information and solutions to specific problems in industrial plants related to energy conservation.

Buildings

- * Conduct workshops on Building Energy Code workshop, Building Energy Management and Efficient Building Design to train building managers, architects and engineers.
- * Prepare weather data for use in building energy simulation, building design and research work, and also crosscheck the data from the weather stations with other data.
- * Construct a roof-top test cell to collect hard data on the effectiveness of a variety of wall and roof energy conservation construction techniques and materials.
- * To manage the design of the new ENERCON office building.
- * Continue to Building Energy Conservation Demonstration Project involving 50 buildings.

Agriculture

- * Develop a Tractor Operator course to improve the efficiency of tractor operation through training of farmers.
- * Develop the reference data on the draft required by various tillage implements and systems for use in follow-on studies in improving energy efficiency.
- * Conduct 300 tubewell audits and retrofits on a demonstration scale in order to lay the foundation for a nationwide program.

Transport

- * Conduct auto-tune-up demonstration in Rawalpindi and Lahore to demonstrate the benefits of auto tune ups to the driving public and garage owners.
- * Conduct diesel engine tune-up demonstration project at NLC in Karachi and Gujranwala to train the NLC staff in the techniques of diesel conservation through tune-ups.
- * Develop a nationwide auto tune-up service by creating model auto tune up centres in at least five cities.
- * Prepare fleet management workshop materials and conduct 6 fleet management workshops to improve the management of vehicle fleets in Pakistan with particular focus on energy conservation.

Training and Outreach

- * Develop and conduct three new one day workshops, and 30 ongoing one-day workshops on energy conservation.
- * Prepare one energy conservation textbook for polytechnics and one for engineering universities. Develop energy conservation materials for primary education.
- * Prepare one Urdu language manual, four Urdu technical booklets and four English technical booklets.
- * Conduct 180 Home Energy Conservation Seminars to provide housewives and working women.
- * Prepare and mail four quarterly ENERCON newsletters. Conduct nationwide energy conservation awareness campaign. Conduct one energy conservation seminar to raise the level of awareness of the need for and benefits of energy conservation among decision makers in government and the private sector.
- * Produce five Enercon program videos for informational, educational and

training purposes. Prepare ads, publicity and newspaper articles to increase awareness and provide information on how to save energy.

- * Develop a portable Enercon exhibition display booth to facilitate Enercon's ability to be represented at various exhibitions and other events.

Data Base & Policy Planning

- * Review and evaluate Enercon data bases with a view to integrate their use within Enercon and to identify possible improvements and updates. Establish procedures for the use of data bases within Enercon and provide on-going support to data base users. Identify and develop new program specific data bases, coordinate with other relevant agencies regarding energy data bases.
- * Develop annual and quarterly work plans to define Enercon goals and objectives, identify work to be undertaken and allocate human and financial resources to achieve objectives.
- * Develop long range work plans to clearly establish the tasks, programs and policies to be carried out by Enercon in order to achieve the objectives of long term.
- * Coordinate energy conservation policy development to assure consistency of policies by sector staff, to formulate implementation strategies, to coordinate communications with outside agencies and organizations and to assist and review policy analysis methodologies and assumptions.
- * Supervise conduct of World bank study on investment barriers/incentives and institutional mechanism for energy conservation financing.

Investment Promotion

- * Develop investment promotion information materials to inform potential investors or donors on investment/development assistance opportunities in energy conservation.
- * Solicit funds from donor agencies to carry out large scale energy conservation implementation projects, demonstration, studies and other project.

PSDP allocation for exploration and development programme 1990-91

(Million Rs.)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Agency	Total Cost (FEC)	Allocation 1989-90 (Revised) (FEC)	Revised Estimates 1989-90	% utilization	PSDP allocation 1990-91 (FEC)	%increase (+) decrease (-) in 1990-91 over 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FEDERAL								
EXPLORATION								
1.	Energy Planning and Development Project Coal Resource Assessment (1984—91) (App).	GSP	248.670 (217.280)	20.000 (15.000)	20.000 (15.000)	100.000	19.240 (15.000)	—3.8
2.	Exploration & Evaluation of Sor-Range & Degari Coal fields. Balochistan (1988—91) (App).	GSP	31.365	5.000	5.000	100.000	0.000	
3.	Balochistan Coal Resource Evaluation Study (Joint GSP-ADB-GOB Project) (App).	G.S.P., ADB & GOB	16.067 (6.600)	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.696 (6.600)	
4.	Exploration of Northern Block of Lakhra Coal Field (1986—89) (App).	PMDC	54.144	4.000	4.000	100.000	0.000	
5.	Coal Utilization Study on Lakhra Coal (App).	PMDC	1.172 (1.037)	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.126	
6.	Detailed Exploration and Evaluation of Coal Deposits in PMDC Leased area Meting, Distt. Thatta (Sindh) (App).	PMDC	15.244	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
7.	Exploration & Evaluation for Coal Resource, Makerwal/Ghul Lakhel, Distt. Mianwali (Un-App).	PMDC	43.022 (4.669)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.096	
8.	Perspective/Evaluation of Coal in Aurakzai Agency.	FATA/DC	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.400	
DEVELOPMENT								
9.	Development of Coal Mines at Lakhra for Power Generation (App).	PMDC	1,074,112 (345.170)	30.000	30.000	100.000	4.810	—83.9
FEDERAL PSDP (A)			1,483.796 (574.756)	59.000 (15.000)	59.000 (15.000)		35.368 (21.600)	—40.0 44.0
(PROVINCIAL)*								
(i)	Development of Mines: Padhrar, Wahala, Wahali & Dandot.	PUNJMIN	25.740	4.700	4.700	100.000	8.475	80.3
(ii)	Balochistan Resource Evaluation Study (GOB Share).	DMD	16.067	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.474	
(iii)	Detailed Exploration of Coal Deposits of Distt. Kotli PC-II.	AKMIDC	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005
PROVINCIAL PSDP* (B)			41.807 0.000	4.700 0.000	4.700 0.000	100.000	9.954 0.000	111.7
TOTAL (A + B)			1,525.603 (574.756)	63.700 (15.000)	63.700 (15.000)	100.000 100.000	45.322 (21.600)	—28.8 44.0

*(Provincial PSDP Allocations).

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CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Review of 1989-90

The public sector outlay was Rs. 11,517.20 million which included Rs. 9,729.36 million for the Federal programme and Rs. 1,787.84 million for the Provincial programme. Out of the Federal programme a sum of Rs. 2,916 million was earmarked for the public sector enterprises. The total utilization during the year was Rs. 10,294.57 million giving an over all utilization of about 89 per cent. The expenditure incurred by the Public Sector Corporations was Rs. 2,296.67 million giving a utilization of about 79 per cent. Under the provincial programme an expenditure of Rs. 1,606.39 million was incurred giving a utilization of about 90 per cent. Details may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table 12.1. Major physical achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table 12.2.

Physical Implementation

12.2. Sub-sector wise details are given in subsequent paras.

A. Federal Programme

I. RAILWAYS

12.3. The freight traffic projected for 1989-90 and actual carried by the Pakistan Railways is indicated in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1
Railway Traffic Handled during 1989-90

	Goods MTKM	Passenger MPKM
1989-90		
— Plan Target	9,421	17,895
— Actual	7,226	20,373
% increase/decrease	(-)23.3	(+)13.8

12.4. The performance of Railways in the carriage of goods traffic continued with its declining trend during 1989-90 as compared to the performance achieved during 1988-89. The goods traffic carried by Pakistan Railways during 1989-90 was 7226 MTKM which fell short of the plan target of 9421 MTKM by 23.3 per cent and registered a decline of 13.6 per cent from the traffic carried by Railways during 1988-89 i.e., 8364 MTKM. The Passenger traffic, on the other hand, registered a significant increase of 14 per cent over the plan target for 1989-90.

12.5. Against the allocation of Rs. 778.420 million an expenditure of Rs. 596.823 million was incurred during 1989-90, giving a utilization of 77 per cent only. The shortfall in expenditure was mainly due to lower utilization of funds for track rehabilitation and locomotive factory projects. In physical terms, rail renewal of 81 Km, sleeper renewal of 96 Km, manufacture of 54 passenger carriages, procurement of 125 new traction motors and rehabilitation of 125 traction motors for DE Locomotives were carried out. Remaining work on Telecommunication and Related Signalling Project was also completed.

II. PORTS & SHIPPING

12.6. Against an allocation of Rs. 835.53 million, including Rs. 366 million for Pakistan National Shipping Corporation, an expenditure of Rs. 373.03 million was incurred giving a utilization of 45 per cent. The shortfall in expenditure was due to non-utilization of funds earmarked for the PNSC for the purchase of one second hand Bulk Carrier, construction of 5 container ships and less utilization on Gwadar Fish Harbour project because of the slowing down of work on account of break down of the dredger and delay in execution of the test and main piles during the year under review.

12.7. An expenditure of Rs. 29.779 million was incurred on Port Qasim for completion of work on the construction of temporary oil handling facility, the Oil Terminal feasibility study and continuation of work on Port Qasim Project Phase-I to the verge of 96 per cent completion. Rs. 298.268 million were spent on the Gwadar Fish Harbour Project against the allocation of Rs. 400.0 million. An expenditure of Rs. 0.981 million was incurred on completion of remaining work on construction of light house at Ketti Bunder and Sir creek.

III. ROADS AND BRIDGES

12.8. An allocation of Rs. 3,530 million was made for the development of roads, bridges and road Transport during 1989-90. This included Rs. 1,162 million for National Highways and bridges, Rs. 601 million for roads in special areas and Rs. 1,767 million for the development of roads and road transport under the provincial programme. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 3,232 million including Rs. 1,078 million for National Highways, Rs. 529 million for roads in special areas and Rs. 1,606 million for roads under the provincial development programme was incurred during the year under review. Overall utilization was about 92 per cent.

I. National Highways & Bridges

12.9. An allocation of Rs. 1,162.734 million was made for National Highways in the PSDP 1989-90 which included Rs. 17.0 million for NLC and Rs. 12.663 million for FWO projects. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 1,077.731 million (including

Rs. 17.0 million by NLC and Rs. 12.66 million by FWO) was incurred. Details are given in subsequent paragraphs:—

- (i) An allocation of Rs. 169.19 million was envisaged for National Highways in Punjab. Major programmes included completion of work on the construction of bridge over river Chenab at Talibwala, rehabilitation of Sahiwal-Chichawatni and Gujranwala-Lalamusa Sections of National Highway N-5 and additional carriageway between Lahore and Sahiwal. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 136.686 million was incurred. In physical terms work on construction of Chenab bridge at Talibwala reached an advanced stage of completion while rehabilitation work on the Sahiwal-chichawatni and Gujranwala-Lalamusa Sections of N-5 was completed. Work on the additional carriageway between Lahore and Sahiwal could not be initiated.
- (ii) An allocation of Rs. 76.06 million was envisaged for National Highways in NWFP. Major programmes included completion of bridges on Kurram and Gambila rivers and initiation of improvement work on the Hassanabdal-Abbottabad Section of the National highway N-35. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 68.058 million was incurred which constitutes 89 per cent utilization. Work on bridge over Kurram was entirely completed while the bridge structure and work on approaches on bridge over River Gambila completed.
- (iii) An allocation of Rs. 104.606 million was envisaged for development of National Highways in Sind. Major programmes included continuation of work on Kotri bridge and Hyderabad bypass and construction of Moro and Mirpur Mathelo bypasses. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 103.606 million was incurred which constitutes a utilization of about 99 per cent. Substantial progress 70 per cent in respect of work on the Kotri bridge and Hyderabad bypass was achieved while work on the Moro and Mirpur Mathelo bypasses was completed.
- (iv) An allocation of Rs. 128.370 million was envisaged for development of Highways in Baluchistan. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 114.87 million was incurred which constitutes a utilization of about 89 per cent. In physical terms work on construction and improvement of the D.I. Khan-Kutchlak road improvement of the Quetta-Tuftan road (N-40), repair work of flood damages to Quetta-Sibi road (N-65), widening/raising and reconditioning of Hub-Bela-Saryab road (N-25) and Sui-Dera Bugti road progressed.
- (v) An allocation of Rs. 654.851 million was made for the major Highways programme under the National Highway Board. Major programme included construction of second carriageway along National Highway N-5 under the Fourth IBRD Highway Project, Improvement of Indus Highway (N-55), Lowari Tunnel project, feasibility study for Indus Highway and Kohat Tunnel Projects. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 624.85 million was incurred which included Rs. 500.00 million for second

carriageway along N-5 and Rs. 100.00 million for improvement of the Indus Highway (N-55). Under the Fourth IBRD highway Project, substantial progress was achieved on the Karachi-Hyderabad (Contract I) and Hyderabad-Hala Sections. Work on Gujranwala-Chenab Bridge and Chenab bridge-Kharian Sections progressed, while work on Karachi-Hyderabad (Phase-II), Mian Channu-Chak Behni, chak Behni-Sahiwal and Bridges 7a & 7b was initiated. The expenditure incurred under the Indus Highway project was mainly on account of mobilization advance, land acquisition and consultancy and operational costs.

- (vi) The entire allocation of Rs. 17 million was utilized by the NLC on construction of the Kalabagh-Shakardara road project.
- (vii) The entire allocation of Rs. 12.663 million was utilized on the construction of Machinery Training Centre at Islamabad by the F.W.O.

II. Special Areas

12.10. Against an allocation of Rs. 522.117 million an expenditure of Rs. 508.84 million was incurred giving a utilization of about 97 per cent. Details are given in subsequent paragraphs.

FATA

12.11. Against an allocation of Rs. 131.0 million an expenditure of Rs. 109.641 million was incurred on construction of 39 Km of shingled, 22 Km of black topped roads and improvement and widening of 26 Km of existing roads. Work on 3 bridges also progressed.

Azad Kashmir

12.12. The entire allocation of Rs. 219.12 million was utilized on construction of 128 Km of metalled and 26 Km of fair weather roads in addition to 1000 Rft of permanent bridges.

Northern Areas

12.13. Against the allocation of Rs. 172.0 million an expenditure of Rs. 180.083 million was incurred on construction of 216.48 Km of earthen, 31 Km of metalled roads, 1 Suspension bridge, 131 culverts, 100 Rft truss bridges, 2 causeways, and other miscellaneous works.

IV. AIR TRANSPORT

Civil Aviation Authority

12.14. An allocation of Rs. 2000 million was made for acceleration of work on the Aeronautical Communication and Control system project, initiate work on construction of new terminal complex at Karachi, functional terminal building at

Islamabad and Lahore, 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 and construction of feeder service airports at Mansehra, Loralai and Kotli. Against this the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,517.67 million. In physical terms work on AC & C project reached advanced stages of completion, work progressed on Jinnah Terminal Complex at Karachi, construction of new runway at Lahore along with augmentation/relocation of Nav. Aids and landing facilities was completed, terminal building at Faisalabad was renovated and runway construction along with Navigation and runway lights completed, airport at Ormara was completed, technical support equipment for Kohat, Multan, Moenjodaro, Faisalabad and Karachi purchased, Rapid Intervention vehicles for Gilgit, Islamabad, Kalat, Mianwali, Bhagtanwala and Light Crash Tender for CATI Hyderabad procured.

PIA

12.15. An allocation of Rs. 550 million was made to cater for essential fleet procurement programme. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 735 million was incurred. In physical terms 4 used Fokker F-27 aircraft were purchased, utility of existing fleet was increased by introducing Lahore-New York flights by 747 aircraft, increased frequency of flights on Karachi-Lahore, Karachi-Islamabad, Karachi-Kathmandu-Karachi, Rahim Yar Khan-Lahore, Karachi-Sukkur, Islamabad-Muzaffarabad, Islamabad-Rawalakot and Islamabad-Saidu Sharif routes was increased. Flights to Nairobi were shifted from Boeing 707 to Airbus A-300 aircraft. Besides down payment for the purchase of 3 new Airbus A310-300 aircraft was also made.

Airport Security Force

12.16. The entire allocation of Rs. 16 million was utilized on construction of barrack accommodation for ASF guards at different airports and procurement of detection equipment.

Pakistan Meteorological Department

12.17. Against the allocation of Rs. 5.581 million an expenditure of Rs. 5.125 million was incurred on construction of observatories at different locations for obtaining weather information for flight operations.

V. RESEARCH

National Transport Research Centre (NTRC)

12.18. Against an allocation of Rs. 15.0 million an expenditure of Rs. 13.99 million was incurred on completion of five studies and establishment of Road Research/Urban Transport Wings in the NTRC. Work on eight studies progressed.

VI. TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONES

12.19. The entire allocation of Rs. 3,750 million was incurred by the T&T Department. The following achievements were made during the year under review:—

(i) New Telephone Connections.....	90,000
(ii) NWD Stations.....	22
(iii) New Trunk positions.....	71
(iv) Public Call Offices (LID).....	300
(v) IND 16—18 Plan.....	100%
(vi) Multiplex Equipment for 2000 long long distance channels.....	100%
(vii) Alternate M/W Link Karachi Quetta-Peshawar.....	100%
(viii) Addition of RF Channels on existing M/W Links.....	100%
(ix) PCM over Radio Digital link for junctions.....	100%
(x) DOMSAT earth Station at IBD Gilget, Skardu & Gwadar.....	100%
(xi) Providing digital optic fibre transmission link between RWP-KHI via Faisalabad.....	15%
(xii) 2nd Antenna at Karachi.....	10%

VII. SPECIAL COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION (S.C.O.)

12.20. The entire amount of Rs. 12.6 million allocated to S.C.O. was incurred on installation of 1510 new telephone connections in AJK and N.A. during the year. Besides an expenditure of Rs. 8.41 million was incurred on other telecommunication services.

VIII. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12.21. The entire allocation of Rs. 72.969 million was utilized on the construction of 48 buildings, 168 residential quarters and procurement of 172 stamp cancelling and franking machines. In addition, computerization of saving accounts was achieved at 8 more stations.

B. Provincial Programme

12.22. An allocation of Rs. 1767 million was made for provincial roads and road transport development programme against which an expenditure of Rs. 1606.4 million was incurred which gives a utilization of about 92 per cent. In physical terms 614 Km of black topped, 284 Km of shingled roads were constructed while 865 Km of existing roads were improved in addition to bridge works. A very modest road transport programme was implemented by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 50.55 million.

Punjab

Roads and Bridges

12.23. An allocation of Rs. 650 million was made for road development programme against which an expenditure of Rs. 622.297 million was incurred on widening and improvement of 512 Km of existing roads and construction of 74 Km of new roads, in addition to bridge works.

Sind

Roads and Bridges

12.24. An allocation of Rs. 547.33 million was made for road development programme against which an expenditure of Rs. 412.525 million was incurred on construction of 293 Km of new roads and improvement of 270 Km of existing roads, in addition to work on bridges.

12.25. Under the road transport programme against an allocation of Rs. 92.11 million, an expenditure of Rs. 74.111 million was incurred on works relating to fleet replacement programme, improvement of workshops and construction of new depots and bus stands of the Sind Road Transport Corporation and the Karachi Transport Corporation.

N.W.F.P.

Roads and Bridges

12.26. An allocation of Rs. 269 million was made for road development programme against which an expenditure of Rs. 306.508 million was incurred on construction of 160 Km of black topped, 61 Km of shingled roads and improvement of 83 Km of existing roads in addition to work on 5 bridges.

Baluchistan

12.27. An allocation of Rs. 208.230 million was made for road development programme against which an expenditure of Rs. 190.95 million was incurred on construction of 87 Km of black topped, 223 Km of shingled roads in addition to 1,160 Rft work on bridges and culverts.

Programme for 1990-91

12.28. An allocation of Rs. 12,528.38 million has been made for development of Transport and Communications. This includes Rs. 8,107 million for the federal, Rs. 1,631.27 million for the provincial and Rs. 2,790 million for Public Sector corporations programme. Details may be seen at statistical Appendix Table 12.1. Major physical targets are given in statistical Appendix Table 12.1. Sub-sector wise details are given in the subsequent paras.

A. Federal Programme

I. RAILWAYS

12.29. An allocation of Rs. 1,452.62 million has been made for Pakistan Railways for rail and sleeper renewal of 57 Kms each, manufacture of 50 passenger coaches, rehabilitation of 212 traction motors, procurement of 120 new traction motors and procurement of plant and machinery for the locomotive factory and for fitment of roller bearings to wagons during the year.

II. PORTS AND SHIPPING

12.30. An allocation of Rs. 452.62 million has been made for the Ports and Shipping development programme. Among the major works. Rs. 400.192 million have been allocated for continuation of work on the Gwadur Fish harbour Project, Rs. 24.05 million for completion of work on Port Qasim Phase-I project, Rs. 10.967 million for Inland Water Transport Study, Rs. 9.62 million for feasibility study for oil terminal at Port Qasim, Jiwani and Gadani Fish Harbours and other studies and Rs. 6.734 million for procurement of equipment for night navigation for container terminal at Port Qasim.

Shipping

12.31. An allocation of Rs. 790 million has been made for placing orders for construction of two container ships.

III. ROADS AND BRIDGES

12.32. A total allocation of Rs. 3,930.51 million has been made for the development of roads, bridges and road transport. Under the Federal Road Development Programme Rs. 2,277.82 million have been provided for construction of 228 Km of black topped, 72 Km of shingled roads and improvement of 156 Km of existing roads in addition to work on bridges. The Provincial programme envisages an allocation of Rs. 1,652.69 million for construction of 679 Km of black topped. 321 Km of shingled roads and improvement of 662 Km of existing roads in addition to a very modest programme for workshop improvement and fleet replacement of the provincial Road Transport Corporations/Board. Details are given in subsequent paras.

I. National Highways and Bridges

12.33. An allocation of Rs. 1,752.08 million has been made which includes Rs. 48.10 million for NLC and Rs. 5.928 million for FWO works.

12.34. For Punjab Rs. 8.118 million are envisaged for the improvement and construction of roads including completion of work on Talibwala bridge.

12.35. For NWFP Rs. 7.696 million are envisaged for continuation of work on improvement and construction of the Hassanabdal-Abbottabad Section of KKH (National Highway N-35) and other works.

12.36. For Sind Rs. 25.589 million are envisaged for completion of work on the Kotri bridge and Hyderabad bypass and other works.

12.37. For Baluchistan Rs. 38.278 million are envisaged for continuation of work on the Improvement/construction of D.I. Khan-Kutchlak road (N-50), Nokkundi-Taftan road (N-40), construction of bridges/box culverts in Wadh-Khuzdar-Kalat Section of N-25, widening/reconditioning of Hub-Bela-Saryab Road N-25 (Bela-Khuzdar Section) and completion of work on repairs of National Highway N-65 due to flood damages.

12.38. An allocation of Rs. 1,618.373 million is envisaged for NHB schemes which includes Rs. 577.2 million for the construction of second carriageway along national Highway N-5 under the Fourth Highway Project co-financed by the World Bank and Rs. 481.00 million for improvement of the Indus Highway Project (N-55). Under the Fourth Highway project an allocation of Rs. 317.46 million is envisaged for Punjab for completion of work on additional carriageway along the Gujranwala-Chenab bridge and Chenab Bridge-Kharian Sections and continuation of work on the Mian Channu-Chak Behni and Chak Behni-Sahiwal Sections and construction of 2 major bridges between Gujranwala and Kharian. For Sind, an allocation of Rs. 259.740 million is envisaged for completion of work on Karachi-Hyderabad (Phase-I), Hyderabad-Hala Sections and continuation of work on Karachi-Hyderabad (Phase-II) Section. Under the project for improvement of Indus Highway (National Highway N-55) Rs. 93.314 million are envisaged for improvement of the Peshawar-Karappa and Razmak-D.I. Khan Sections in the NWFP, Rs. 192.40 million for improvement of the Nooriabad-Sehwan and Kashmore-Badin Sections in Sind and Rs. 160.654 million for improvement of the Rajanpur-Kashmore and D.G. Khan-Razmak Sections in Punjab. Review of design and feasibility of Kohat Tunnel, which is being carried out under the Indus Highway Project will be completed.

F.W.O.

12.39. An allocation of Rs. 5.928 million has been made for carrying out replacement work on the damaged portion of KKH at Gulkin glacier and construction of Ghori-Nauseri road.

N.L.C.

12.40. An allocation of Rs. 48.1 million has been made for acceleration of work on construction of Kalabagh-Shakardara road project by the N.L.C.

II. SPECIAL AREAS

12.41. An allocation of Rs. 525.738 million has been made for the development of roads and bridges in the Special Areas. Details are given in subsequent paragraphs.

FATA

12.42. An allocation of Rs. 132.323 million has been made for construction of about 48 Km of shingled, 26 Km of black topped roads and improvement of 32 Km of existing roads. Work on 1 bridge will also be undertaken.

Azad Kashmir

12.43. An allocation of Rs. 219.892 million has been made for construction of 118 km of metalled, 24 km of fair weather roads in addition to 919 Rft of permanent bridges.

Northern Areas

12.44. An allocation of Rs. 173.523 million has been made for construction of 144 Km of metalled road, improvement of 124 Km of existing roads in addition to bridge works.

IV. AIR TRANSPORT

Civil Aviation Authority

12.45. An allocation of Rs. 2000 million has been made for upgradation of airport infrastructure during the year. Major works include completion of Aeronautical Communications and Control System project and completion of major work on new Karachi Air Terminal Project. Extension of existing runway at Islamabad, rebuilding/extension of secondary runway at Karachi and upgradation of Gilgit airport for Boeing 737 operation will also be initiated.

Airport Security Force

12.46. An allocation of Rs. 12.92 million has been made for acceleration of work on construction of barrack accommodation for ASF guards at different airports besides procurement of detection equipment.

Pakistan Meteorological Department

12.47. An allocation of Rs. 2.31 million has been made for the construction of observatory at Murree, Bannu, Hyderabad and procurement of remaining equipment for Rawin Sonde at Lahore.

V. RESEARCH

N.T.R.C.

12.48. An allocation of Rs. 16.35 million has been made for continuation of work on on-going Research Studies during the year.

VI. TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

12.49. An allocation of Rs. 3,799.9 million has been made for the commencement of the following works:

1. Telephone Exchange lines (i/c Manual 10,920).....	175,920
2. N.W.D. Stations	40
3. New Telephone connections.....	1,50,000
4. New Trunk Positions.....	100
5. Public Call Offices	800
6. UHF Links	25
7. Digital Optical Fibre Transmission Link between Rawalpindi-Karachi	35%
8. Installation of 2nd standard Antenna at Karachi	80%
9. Providing NWD facilities to 62 towns and 121 T.H. H&S	100%

VII. SPECIAL COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION (S.C.O.)

12.50. An allocation of Rs. 48.10 million (including Rs. 9.62 million for other telecommunication services) has been made for providing 3,903 new telephones, 78 kilometers of new Overhead lines, 123 carrier speech channels and 17 public call offices.

VIII. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12.51. An allocation of Rs. 44.466 million has been made for the construction of 53 operational buildings, 25 residential quarters and acquisition of 14 stamps cancelling and franking machines.

B. Provincial Programme

12.52. An allocation of Rs. 1,631.27 million has been made for the provincial road and road transport development programme. Under the road development programme 467 Km of black topped and 662 Km of shingled roads will be constructed while 500 Km of existing roads will be improved in addition to bridge works.

I. PUNJAB

Roads and Bridges

12.53. An allocation of Rs. 679.19 million has been made for the road development programme, under which 400 Km of existing roads will be improved while 64 Km of new roads will be constructed in addition to bridge works.

II. N.W.F.P.

Roads and Bridges

12.54. An allocation of Rs. 284.39 million has been made for development of roads. Under the road development programme 229 Km of black topped and 49 Km of shingled road will be constructed while 52 Km of existing roads will be improved. Work on 6 bridges and one tunnel will also be undertaken.

III. SIND

Roads and Bridges

12.55. An allocation of Rs. 400.0 million has been made for the roads development programme, against which 210 Km of existing roads will be improved while 280 Km of new roads will be constructed in addition to work on 8 bridges.

Road Transport

12.56. An allocation of Rs. 90.0 million has been made for road transport. This includes Rs. 45.0 million for SRTC for continuation of work on ongoing schemes relating to construction of depots, Driver's Training School, improvement of Colony, induction of 75 new buses and improvement of transport system for rural areas in Sind, and Rs. 45.0 million for KTC for works relating to expansion of fleet and replacement of depreciated buses, development of depots, reorganization of KTC and construction of bus stands and others schemes.

IV. BALUCHISTAN

12.57. An allocation of Rs. 177.69 million has been made for construction of 106 Km of black topped and 272 Km of shingled roads in addition to work on bridges, culverts and causeways.

Transport and Communications Financial Allocation and Utilization

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-sector	Expenditure during			(Million Rupees)	
		1988-89 (Actual)	Allocation 1989-90	1989-90 (R.E.)	Allocation for 1990-91	% increase (+) decrease (-) Allocation in 1990-91 over 1989-90
I. PUBLIC SECTOR						
A. FEDERAL						
1. Ministry of Communications						
(i)	Ports & Shipping (Ports)	285.72	469.53	329.03	452.02	37.56
(ii)	National Highways and Bridges	955.97	1,133.07	1,048.07	1,098.05	62.02
(iii)	N.L.C.	17.00	17.00	17.00	182.94	182.94
(iv)	F.W.O.	7.57	12.66	12.66	15.93	53.19
(v)	T & T	3,298.09	3,750.00	3,750.00	3,799.90	1.35
(vi)	S.C.O. /c Others Communications	34.13	21.01	21.01	128.94	128.94
(vii)	Post Offices	71.17	72.97	72.97	44.47	39.06
(viii)	Shipping	—	366.00	44.00	796.00	—
	Sub-Total (Ministry of Communications)	4,669.65	5,842.25	5,294.74	6,887.17	30.08
	2. Pakistan Railways	441.31	778.42	596.82	1,452.62	143.39
	3. Air Transport					
(i)	Pakistan Met. Department	2.68	5.58	5.13	7.30	0.55
(ii)	Civil Aviation Authority	1,385.67	2,000.00	1,517.67	2,000.00	31.78
(iii)	Airport Security Force	14.99	16.00	16.00	12.92	-19.23
(iv)	PIA	625.00	550.00	735.00	—	—
	Sub-Total (Air Transport)	2,028.33	2,571.58	2,273.80	2,015.23	-11.37
	4. Special Areas					
(i)	A.K.	185.81	219.12	219.12	249.89	0.35
(ii)	N.A.	167.04	172.00	180.08	173.52	-3.64
(iii)	F.A.T.A.	208.89	131.00	109.64	132.32	20.69
	Sub-Total (Special Areas)	561.74	522.12	508.84	555.74	3.32
	5. Research					
	N.T.R.C.	11.86	15.00	13.99	16.35	16.93
	Total (Federal)	7,712.89	9,729.36	8,688.19	10,897.11	25.42
B. PROVINCIAL						
1.	Punjab	557.90	650.00	622.30	679.19	9.14
2.	Sind	367.47	639.24	486.63	490.00	0.69
3.	N.W.F.P.	295.15	266.97	306.51	284.39	-7.22
4.	Baluchistan	145.70	231.43	190.95	177.69	-6.94
	Sub-Total (Provincial)	1,366.21	1,787.84	1,606.38	1,631.27	1.55
	Total	9,079.10	11,517.20	10,294.57	12,528.38	21.70

Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Estimated Achievement		Target for 1990-91
		1988-89	1989-90	
Ports and Shipping				
1.	Bin Qasim Project.....	95.8%	96%	97%
2.	Gawadar Fish Harbour.....	—	20%	70%
Telegraph & Telephone				
1.	New Telephone Connections.....	94,890	90,000	150,000
2.	NWD Stations.....	19	22	40
3.	New Trunk Position.....	47	71	100
4.	Long Distance PCOs.....	176	300	800
Special Communication Organization				
1.	Public Call Offices.....	10	—	17
2.	Telephone.....	930	1,510	3,903
Post Office Department				
1.	Buildings.....	36	48	53
2.	Quarters.....	152	168	25
3.	Computerization of Stations.....	3	8	—
Roads				
1.	New Construction (km).....	921	919	1,300
2.	Improvement (Kms).....	1,688	1,602	818
Pakistan Railways				
1.	Track Rehabilitations :			
	(i) Rail Renewal (Km).....	39.52	80.5	57
	(ii) Sleeper Renewal (Km).....	58.02	96.01	57
2.	Carriages (Nos).....	63	54	50
3.	Rehabilitation Traction Motors.....	67	125	212
4.	Procurement of Traction Motors.....	—	125	120

CHAPTER 13

MASS MEDIA

Review of 1989-90

Against an allocation of Rs. 277.84 million for PBC, PTV and National Debate on Seventh Five Year Plan. Rs. 271.696 million were spent showing a utilization of 98%. There was no expenditure on National Debate on Seventh Five Year Plan.

Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation

13.2. The revised estimates for PBC during 1989-90 were Rs. 50.00 million which gave 100% financial utilization. Out of this amount, a major project of 300 KWMW transmitter and Broadcasting House, Khuzdar was completed. The agency also initiated work on village Broadcaster, Chitral and test transmissions were started. The Agency also completed 10 KWMW transmitter at Gilgit. The Loralai transmitter is nearing completion. About 70% and 50% work was completed on two 100 KWMW transmitters each at Peshawar and Karachi. The agency spent about Rs. 0.54 million on Broadcasting House, Karachi.

Pakistan Television Corporation

13.3. The Agency utilized an amount of Rs. 221.696 million against the allocated amount of Rs. 225.84 million. The entire funds were arranged by the Corporation from its own resources with the exception of an amount of Rs. 3 million from People's Programme for the project of rebroadcast centre at Leiah. The physical progress was slow on projects of Islamabad, Quetta and Peshawar TV Centres and Tando Allah Yar, Leiah, Parachinar and Gilgit Rebroadcast centres. No increase in TV coverage could be achieved due to non-completion of the projects.

Programme for 1990-91

13.4. The total size of PSDP 1990-91 (Statistical Appendix Table 13.1) stands at Rs. 388.096 million of which Rs. 329.017 million is for PTV, Rs. 49.078 million for PBC and Rs. 10 million for media foundation. Physical targets are given in Statistical Appendix Table 13.2. Following is a Sub-Sectoral description on the programme for 1990-91 :

Pakistan Television Corporation

13.5. The Corporation will undertake self-financing of Rs. 329.017 million for its development needs. The Corporation will generate maximum funds by increasing its commercial capability. However, the projects of rebroadcast centres at Landi Kotal and Leiah and video play back facilities at Booni (Chitral) have been ear-

marked adequate funds for completing them and to bring more area and population under TV signal. Rebroadcast centre at Muzaffarabad (AJK) will also be completed for which Rs. 4.810 million have been allocated. An amount of Rs. 8.27 million will be spent on Islamabad TV Centre for installation of lifts in one of the administrative blocks. Rs. 9.297 million for Lahore TV centre and Rs. 7.709 million for Karachi TV centre have been allocated. In addition, Rs. 144.637 million have been allocated for replacement of old equipment at Karachi and Lahore for improving quality of production of TV programmes.

13.6. During the year, civil works for the 2nd TV channel for education will be initiated for which Rs. 507 million Japanese grant are available. The introduction of the second channel will help receive and transmit signals through the satellite. By June 1997, the population coverage will increase to 88% and area coverage to 48% of the country.

Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation

13.7. The Corporation has been allocated Rs. 49.078 million for 10 projects. Work on the Broadcasting House Karachi will be initiated for which an amount of Rs. 9.331 million has been provided. Allocations have been made for completion of 10 KWMW transmitters at Gilgit and Skardu. The projects of 10 KWMW transmitters Zhob and Loralai, will also achieve a physical progress of 85% and 92% respectively. During the year, the Corporation will undertake modification of its transmitters at a cost of Rs. 2.597 million. Village broadcaster at Chitral will be fully operational.

13.8. During 1990-91, 10 KWMW transmitters at Karachi and Peshawar (second channel) will be replaced by powerful 100 KWMW transmitters to improve the signal quality of the radio broadcasts. The population coverage of radio will increase to 97% and area coverage to 85% by June 1991.

Provincial Programme

13.9. A sum of Rs. 2.7 million allocated in PSDP 1989-90 for Mass Media projects of Punjab province could not be utilized. In 1990-91, no funds have been earmarked to development projects under Provincial programme.

Financial allocation and utilization

(Rs. in Million)				
Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	1989-90 Revised Estimates	Allocation for 1990-91	% increase (+) decrease (-)
Pakistan Television Corporation				
1.	TV Centre, Islamabad	20.000	8.273	57 —
2.	TV Centre, Karachi	5.000	7.709	54 +
3.	Augumentation of production facilities.....	10.000	26.407	116 +
4.	Replacement of old equipment.....	141.575	144.637	15 +
5.	TV Centre, Quetta	8.491	8.168	5 —
6.	TV Centre, Peshawar.....	4.183	11.547	176 +
7.	RBS Tando Allahyar.....	10.592	10.190	4 —
8.	RBS Leiah.....	3.006	26.028	766 +
9.	RBS Landikotal.....	—	33.670	—
10.	RBS Parachinar	8.200	14.430	75 +
11.	Video Play back Centre, Booni	—	6.734	—
12.	2nd TV Channel	—	*234.700	—
13.	TV Centre, Lahore	—	9.297	—
14.	Extension of TV Signal in Azad Kashmir.....	5.000	4.810	3.8 —
15.	Rebroadcast Centre, Skardu.....	—	11.683	—
16.	R.B. Centre, Gilgit.....	5.650	5.435	3.9 —
		221.696	329.017	48 +
Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation				
1.	300 KW MW T/R and B.H. Khuzdar	0.100	—	—
2.	10 KW MW T/R and B.H. Skardu.....	—	0.192	—
3.	10 KW MW T/R and B.H. Gilgit.....	6.152	3.497	41.91 —
4.	Broadcasting House, Karachi.....	1.000	9.331	833 +
5.	10 KW MW T/R and B.H. Zhob	5.000	7.696	54 +
6.	10 KW MW T/R and B.H. Loralai	5.000	7.696	54 +
7.	Modification of Transmitters	2.055	2.597	26 +
8.	Balancing and Modernization of Equipment Phase-III ..	0.750	—	—
9.	100 KW MW T/R Peshawar	10.000	7.785	22 —
10.	100 KW MW T/R Karachi	7.000	6.734	3.80 —
11.	Village Broadcaster.....	2.943	2.439	17.13 —
12.	B.H. Islamabad.....	5.000	—	—
13.	Minor projects	5.000	1.111	77.78 —
		50.000	49.078	1.8 —

*Japanese grant, not included in PSDP.

Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector/Item	Achievement During 1989-90 %	Targets for 1990-91 %	% increase (+) decrease (-) %
Pakistan Television Corporation				
1.	T.V. Centre, Islamabad	89	91	2 +
2.	T.V. Centre, Karachi	98	99	1 +
3.	Augmentation of production facilities	25	25	—
4.	Replacement of old equipment	31	50	19 +
5.	T.V. Centre, Quetta	100	100	—
6.	T.V. Centre, Peshawar	94	95	1 +
7.	Rebroadcasting Centre, Tando Allahyar	100	100	—
8.	Rebroadcast Centre, Loralai	10	100	90 +
9.	Rebroadcast Centre, Muzaffarabad	—	100	—
10.	Rebroadcast Centre, Landkotal	—	100	—
11.	Rebroadcast Centre, Parachinar	70	70	—
12.	Video Playback Centre, Booni	—	100	—
Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation				
1.	300 KW MW T/R and B.H. Khuzdar	100	—	—
2.	10 KW MW T/R and B.H. Skardu	99	100	1 +
3.	10 KW MW T/R and B.H. Gilgit	75	100	25 +
4.	Broadcasting House, Karachi	10	25	15 +
5.	10 KW MW T/R and B.H. Zhob	40	85	45 +
6.	10 KW MW T/R and B.H. Loralai	60	92	32 +
7.	Modification of Transmitters	90	100	10 +
8.	Balancing and Modernization of Equipment Phase-III	100	—	—
9.	100 KW MW T/R, Peshawar	70	100	30 +
10.	100 KW MW T/R, Karachi	15	50	35 +
11.	Village Broadcaster Central	50	100	50 +
12.	Broadcasting House, Islamabad	100	—	—
13.	Minor projects	82	100	18 +

CHAPTER 14

PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Review of 1989-90 Programme

The programmes was basically built around the policies and objectives stipulated in the Seventh Plan and the socio-economic programme of the government for meeting the housing needs of the urban poor by regularizing/improving Katchi Abadis and provision of 3-Marlas Plots; 7-Marla scheme for rural poor; 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.

Financial

14.2. A total allocation of Rs. 5,475 million — (Rs. 3,918 million in the Public Sector Development Programme and Rs. 1,557 million in the Special Development Programmes) was made for the sectoral programme for 1989-90 against which estimated expenditure was Rs. 5,141 million showing a utilization of 94 per cent (PSDP Rs. 3,813 million and SDP, Rs. 1,328 million). Agency-wise details of allocations and estimated expenditures are given in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1
Agency-wise allocations/utilization

(Million Rupees)

AGENCY	PSDP			SDP			TOTAL		
	Alloca- tion	Estimated Utiliza- tion	% age Utiliza- tion	Alloca- tion	Estimated Utiliza- tion	% age Utiliza- tion	Alloca- tion	Estimated Utiliza- tion	% age Utiliza- tion
I. Federal.....	825	1,051	127	70	48	69	895	1,099	123
II. Provincial.....	3,093	2,762	89	1,487	1,280	86	4,580	4,042	88
(a) Punjab.....	1,666	1,475	88	568	500	88	2,234	1,975	88
(b) Sindh.....	623	560	90	501	430	86	1,124	990	88
(c) NWFP.....	435	395	91	63	50	79	498	445	89
(d) Baluchistan.....	369	332	90	355	300	84	724	632	87
Total	3,918	3,813	97	1,557	1,328	85	5,475	5,141	94

Physical

14.3. Details of overall targets envisaged and achievements made are given in Table 14.2.

Table 14.2.

Sub-sector	Unit	Targets	Achievements	%age Achievements
1. Development of plots	Nos.	120,000	108,000	90
2. Urban water supply	Addl. Pop (million)	2.62	2.41	92
3. Urban sewerage	—do—	2.00	1.70	85
4. Rural Water Supply	—do—	4.70	4.46	95
5. Rural Sanitation	—do—	2.50	2.25	90
6. Government Servant Housing	—do—	5,000	3,250	65
7. Environmental Improvement of Katchi Abadis.....	Nos (million)	0.80	0.72	90
8. 7-Marla Programme	Nos.	0.400	0.300	95
9. Housing for shelterless under P.M's Programme...	Nos.	55,000	19,250	35

Annual Plan 1990-91

14.4. The major thrust during 1990-91 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) Regulation and improvement of Katchi Abadis; and
- (iv) Housing for the low income group employees of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Financial

14.5. The total size of the normal sectoral allocation has been proposed as Rs. 4,130 million (Federal Rs. 797 million and Provincial Rs. 3,333 million). The share of housing and water supply/sanitation in urban and rural areas programmes is about 55 per cent. The rest of the allocation is for Government Servants Housing and Government Office Buildings programme of development of sites and services for housing, city road network and bridges, environmental improvements in the major urban centres, Islamabad development and provision of residential/non-residential accommodation for Civil Armed Forces as well as construction of border outposts for Paksitan Rangers alongwith the country borders.

14.6. The PSDP allocation will be supplemented through allocation from the Special Development Programme for financing major ongoing schemes of city improvements and water supply/sanitation in the Provinces of the Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan as well as Azad Kashmir and the Northern Areas for the PP&H sector. An allocation of Rs. 2,039 million has been made of which about 60% would be for Water Supply and Sanitation sub-sectors while remaining 40% will for

the improvement of Katchi Abadies projects of urban development and other buildings for Police Force in Sindh etc.

14.7. The overall size of the sectoral allocation including SDP allocation is Rs. 6,169 million which shows an increase of Rs. 1,028 million (20%) over the previous years estimated expenditure of Rs. 5,141 million. Agency-wise details of 1990-91 allocations under normal PSDP and Special Development Programme are given in Table 14.3.

Table 14.3
1990-91 Allocation

AGENCY	(Million Rupees)		
	Normal	SDP	Total
Federal (i/c. A.K., N.A., FATA).....	797	111	1,008
Provincial	3,333	1,928	5,261
Punjab.....	1,790	599	2,389
Sindh.....	665	1,004	1,669
N.W.F.P.....	485	90	575
Baluchistan.....	393	235	628
Total	4,130	2,039	6,169

Sub-Sector details of allocation are given in Statistical Appendix Table 14.1.

Physical Targets

14.8. The overall major physical targets are the provision of water supply facilities to an additional 2.500 million and 5.0 million urban and rural population respectively and provision of sanitation facilities to an additional 2.0 million and 2.500 million urban and rural population respectively. With the achievement of these targets by June 1991, the overall water supply coverage would increase to 62% against population coverage of 55 per cent of June, 1990 whereas the overall sanitation coverage will increase to 32 per cent by June, 1991 against 28 per cent obtained in June, 1990. Other targets are the provision of 0.40 million 7-marla plots in the rural areas, environmental improvement of 1.0 million Katchi Abadie's population in urban areas, construction of about 5,000 houses for Government employees and development of 120,000 residential plots in the urban areas. Details of physical targets proposed are given in Table 14.4.

Table 14.4
Overall Major Physical Targets

Item	Unit	Physical Targets
(i) Urban Residential Plots (3 marla to 1 kanal).....	No.	120,000
(ii) Urban water supply.....	Addl. Pop to be served in million	2.500
(iii) Urban Sewerage Drainage.....	—do—	2,000
(iv) Rural Water Supply	—do—	5,000
(v) Rural Sanitation	—do—	2,500
(vi) Government Servants Housing.....	Nos.	5,000
(vii) Katchi Abadies Improvement	Million population	1,000
(viii) 7-Marla plots in rural areas	Nos. of plots Million	0.400

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

Federal

14.10. 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 HBFC and DFI's 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 completion of left over works of the Cabinet Block and the Parliament Building, construction of roads, Prime Minister House, P.M. Estate Colony and initiating work on Supreme Court Building. Other major projects include construction of roads, water supply etc. Under their self-financed programme CDA will continue with the development of Sectors G-11, D-12 and E-12 which ultimately provide about 12,500 residential plots.
- (ii) *Government Offices and Buildings.*—Most of the on-going projects at various places in the country will be completed.
- (iii) *Government Servant Housing.*—The programme includes construction of 5000 houses for Federal Government employees in Islamabad, Quetta, Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi, of which about 3,000 housing units will be constructed in Islamabad which will help in reducing the housing shortage to some extent. In addition, a project for construction of about 3000 houses for Government Servant under the ownership scheme will initiated in Islamabad.
- (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 projects 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, accommodation for F.C. Baluchistan at Quetta and Sibi and construction of border outposts for Pakistan Rangers along the Indo-Pakistan border.
- (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 in 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 Programme.*—Other programmes to be undertaken relate to office/residential building of Commerce and Foreign Affairs Ministries and research studies and environmental protection programmes by Environment and urban Affairs Division.

Provincial Programme

14.11. Total sectoral allocation for the four provinces excluding the Special Development Programme is Rs. 3,333 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 per cent is for water supply/sanitation sub-sector followed by the programme of 7-marla scheme; katchi abadi and Government Servants Housing. Province-wise details are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Punjab

14.12. 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 each will served in urban areas and 2.09 million and 1.66 million in rural areas, respectively. Details of various programmes under different sub-sector are:—

- (i) *Low Income Housing.*—Work will continue on 11 on-going projects of plot development of which 11 projects will be completed during curent financial year. As a result 8,000 plots will be developed by the Department of Housing. In addition, about 12,000 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 Servant Housing.*—Construction of housing for Provincial employees and office accommodation will be continued and new projects initiated. The target envisaged is the construction of about 500 houses.
- (iii) *Urban Water Supply Sewerage.*—Besides Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan work on 80 projects will continue. It is expected that with the completion of 7-projects an additional population of 1.0 milion will be served with water supply and 1.0 million with sewerage.
- (iv) *Rural Water Supply.*—The programme in the rural areas is to compelte about 550 projects of water supply and drainage. This will benefit an additional population of 2.40 million with potable water and 1.66 million with drainage facilities.

- (v) *Katchi Abadis/7-Marla Schemes.*—The programme is 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 under-taking urban development in major cities including the Punjab Urban Development Project which will involve improvement of infrastructure services in Lahore, Multan, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Faisalabad.

Sindh

14.13. 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 0.7 million respectively in urban and 1.30 million and 0.50 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-sector are:—

- (i) *Basic Development.*—Work on 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. Besides above structure Plan for 5 Towns (Badin, Thatta, Sheikarpur, New Shero Feroz and Mithi will be prepared.
- (ii) *Low Income Housing.*—Outside Karachi and Hyderabad work on low income housing projects will be continued. Regularization and improvement of Katchi Abadis at various places will also be taken in hand. About 80,000 plots will be developed by Karachi Development Authority and Hyderabad Development Authority from their own resources. Besides a housing scheme for shiftees at village Ghari Khuda Bux Bhutto has also been planned.
- (iii) *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 projects (232 water supply and 170 drainage) will be completed to provide coverage to an additional population of 1.30 million persons with water supply and 0.50 million persons with sanitation.
- (iv) *Urban Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.*—The 4th phase of Greater Karachi Bulk Water Supply has been completed to bring in additional supply of 50 mgd water into the system. Work will also continue on the project of renovation of water supply to North Nazimabad and Federal *B* areas as well 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 projects of which 50 projects 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 project 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 projects, development of 13,000 plots in Karachi and 5000 plots in the rest of Sindh 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.

14.14. The major targets include provision of water supply/sanitation facilities to 0.40 million and 0.20 million respectively urban population and 0.80 million and 0.24 million respectively rural population, and construction of 3000 housing units for Government employees at various places in the Province. Various programmes to be executed are:—

- (i) *Urban Water Supply and Sewerage*.—11 on-going and new projects will be completed to provide safe water supply facilities to urban population.
- (ii) *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation*.—About 150 on-going and new projects 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 projects 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 project.

Baluchistan

14.15. Details of programmes to be undertaken in Baluchistan are:—

- (i) *Master Plan*.—Work will continue on the preparation of Master Plan for Quetta which is expected to be completed during the year.
- (ii) *Government Housing/Offices and Buildings*.—Sixteen housing projects will be undertaken. Under the sub-sector of office and buildings, 8 projects 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 projects at Quetta, Gadani, Nokundi and Ziarat will be initiated/continued.
- (iv) *Rural Water Supply & Sanitation.*—78 on-going and new projects of water supply will be completed and an additional population of 0.50 million will be served with water supply and 0.70 million with sanitation.
- (v) *Katchi Abadis and 7-marla Project.*—Project 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 project will be taken up.

Special Development Programme

14.16. The PSDP allocation will be supplemented through allocation from the SDP to provide adequate funding for the sectors programme of urban development, water supply and sanitation. Projects under this programme are partly funded by external agencies like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other bilateral agencies. Government has to provide its share through the SDP as counterpart funding to the external assistance.

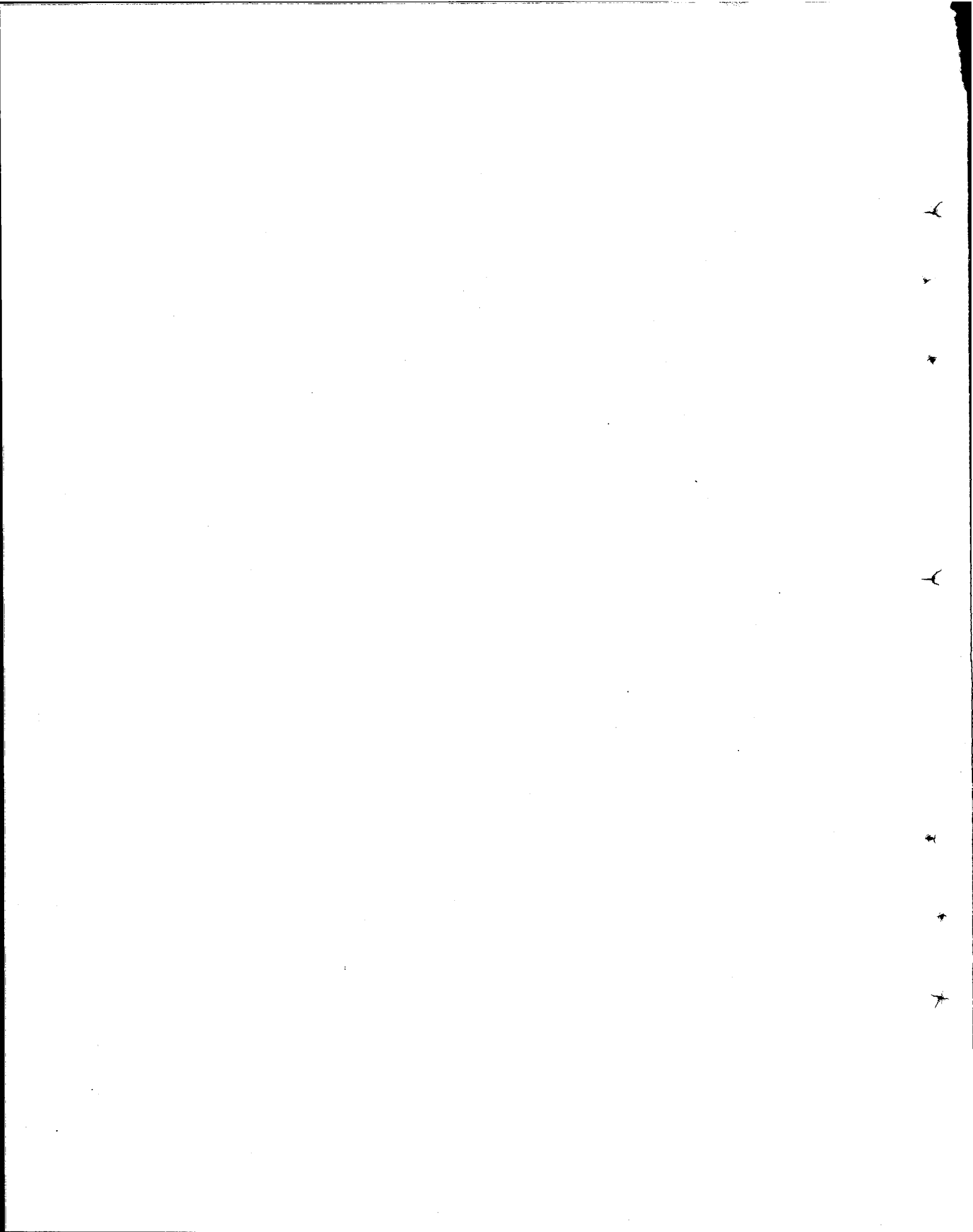
14.17. During 1990-91 an allocation Rs. 2039 million has been made for the projects under SDP against an allocation of Rs. 1557 million during 1989-90 i.e. an increase of Rs. 482 million over 1989-90 allocation. The sectoral projects being undertaken under SDP during 1990-91, Province-wise are given below :—

- (i) *Punjab.*—During 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 599 million has been allocated for projects in the area of urban water supply/sewerage (Rs. 389 million), and Katchi Abadis (Rs. 210 million). Urban water supply/sewerage projects are located in Lahore, Multan, Faisalabad and other major towns of the province.
- (ii) *Sindh.*—Rs. 1004 million have been allocated for sectoral projects relating to KSDP-I and II, KWSB, K.M.C. (Rs. 566.992 million); Multi Dimensional/Security Development Programme. (Rs. 116.163 million); and Rs. 320,974 million for miscellaneous projects including improvement of katchi abadis water supply/sewerage, rural water supply, and improvement of Katchi Abadis schemes.
- (iii) *N.W.F.P.*—An allocation of Rs. 90 million have been made for the projects of Public Health Engineering Department, Urban Development, and slum improvement. About 80% of the allocation would be spent on projects of water supply, sewerage and drainage on 7 cities of the province viz. Peshawar, Abbottabad, Bannu, D.I. Khan, Mardan, Mangora and Kohat.
- (iv) *Baluchistan.*—Rs. 234 million are proposed to spent in Baluchistan under SDP. Most of the projects relate to provision of water supply and sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas with emphasis on rural areas.

Physical Planning and Housing Sector, Sub-Sector-wise Allocations 1990-91

(Rupees Million)

Sub-Sector	PSDP	SDP	Total
1. Basic Development	3,000	—	3,000
2. Water/Sanitation	2,204,000	1,029,462	3,233,462
(i) Urban Water Supply and Sewerage	410,000	1,001,962	1,411,962
(ii) Rural Water Supply Sanitation	1,794,000	27,500	1,821,500
3. Housing	89,000	271,587	360,587
(i) Low Income Housing	88,000	—	88,000
(ii) Katchi Abadis	1,000	271,587	272,587
4. Government Servant Housing	626,184	166,138	792,322
5. Government Offices/Buildings	377,854	115,082	492,936
6. Capital at Islamabad	191,630	—	191,630
7. Urban Development Project (Roads, Bridges, etc.)	229,000	345,000	574,000
8. Civil Armed Forces	83,586	—	83,586
(i) Under Interior Division	65,308	—	65,308
(ii) Under States and Frontier Region Division	18,278	—	18,278
9. Azad Jammu and Kashmir	82,342	21,150	103,492
10. Northern Areas	48,425	90,000	138,425
11. FATA/FATA D.C.	87,812	—	87,812
12. Miscellaneous	107,253	—	107,253
TOTAL	4,130,086	2,038,419	6,168,505
		SAY	6169



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CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Review of 1989-90

Financial

Rs. 4644.85 million were utilized against PSDP allocation of Rs. 4501.41 million giving 103 per cent performance. Out of this Rs. 2642.21 million (57%) were spent on provincial programmes while Rs. 2002.64 million (43%) were spent on the programmes of federal agencies—Ministry of Education, AJK, NA and FATA. Agency-wise and Sub-Sector-wise variation in expenditure are given in Statistical Appendix Table 15.1. There are wide variation in the utilization of development funds among the executing agencies and different sub-sectors. The Table 15.1 given below shows percentage utilization of PSDP allocation for various executing agencies and the sub-sectors.

Table 15.1

Percentage Utilization of PSDP Allocation for 1989-90

Sub-Sectors	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	Federal Agencies	Pakistan
Primary Education	12*	104	98	100	86	82
Secondary Education	101	115	103	99	80	101
Teacher Education	84	107	62	70	49	75
Technical Education	68	87	116	—	99	92
College Education	73	92	118	102	137	99
Scholarship	99	124	91	—	104	106
University Education	—	—	—	—	110	110
Development of Library Services and Museums	—	—	—	—	85	85
Literacy & Mass Education	—	—	—	—	787	787
Production and supply of textbooks	—	—	—	161	100	154
Miscellaneous	894	101	100	241	111	388
Total	107	106	101	110	100	103

*Rs. 200 million were re-appropriated from Primary Education to Miscellaneous in order to provide funds for Education Foundation.

15.2. In over all terms utilization of PSDP allocation was 103 per cent against 102 per cent for 1988-89. The utilization of PSDP allocation remained 100 per cent and

above for all the executing agencies. Among the executing agencies performance for the province of Baluchistan was highest at 110 per cent, followed by the province of Punjab and Sind 107, 106 per cent respectively. Sub-Sector-wise shares of expenditure for various sub-sectors and executing agencies is given in Table 15.2 below:

Table 15.2

Sub-Sector-wise Percentage Share of Expenditures

Sub-Sector	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	Federal Agencies	Pakistan
Primary	2.2	45.4	42.5	30.8	52.9	35.7
Secondary	54.2	40.0	38.6	32.4	7.6	29.6
Teacher	1.5	1.9	1.4	3.6	0.3	1.1
Technical	1.9	4.8	5.2	—	3.6	3.3
College	6.7	5.8	8.0	16.8	4.7	6.3
Scholarship	4.2	0.05	1.4	3.9	6.8	4.4
University	—	—	—	—	13.9	6.0
Development of Library Services & Museums	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
Literacy & Mass Education	—	—	—	—	7.6	3.3
Production & Supply of Text Books	—	—	—	4.3	—	—
Miscellaneous	29.3	2.05	2.9	8.2	2.5	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

15.3 On the whole the province of Punjab spent the highest proportion of funds (54.2 per cent) on secondary education, while the province of Sind devoted the highest proportion of funds for primary education (45.4%). The share of expenditure (52.9 per cent) on primary education under federal agencies includes (52.9 per cent) non-lapsable expenditure of Rs. 944.0 million on training of un-employed youth. Expenditure on primary education for the province of Punjab is the lowest (2.2 per cent). Funds had been re-appropriated from this sub-sector to the Miscellaneous in order to provide funds for the establishment of Education Foundation.

Physical achievements

15.4 Major physical achievements for the school education are summarized in Table 15.3.

Table 15.3

Physical Achievement in Primary and Secondary Education During 1989-90

Sub-Sector	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	Federal Agencies	Pakistan
A-Primary Education						
Opening of Primary Schools	419	530	487	200	730 (632 AJK)	2366
Opening of mosque schools	—	2000	812	—	651 (639 AJK)	3463
Construction of primary school buildings	1328	430	90	50	420 (362 AJK)	2318
Consolidation and improvement of primary schools	223	50	73	111	150	607
Addition of classrooms	—	600	218	43	30	891
B-Secondary Education						
Upgradation of primary school to middle level	500	160	107	25	110(81 AJK)	902
Upgradation of middle schools to high level	388	75	70	12	50 (44 AJK)	595
Construction of buildings of middle & High Schools	—	20	5	36	97 (88 AJK)	158
Addition of classes XI-XII in high schools	75	17	8	—	11	134
Consolidation of existing middle/high school buildings	185	50	10	—	200 (155 AJK)	445

Teacher Education**Punjab****(i) Work completed**

Conversion of Normal school for Girls, Lala Musa to Elementary Teacher Training College; construction of hostel for Elementary Teacher Training College, Norowal; Construction of building for Laboratory Middle School attached with Elementary Teachers Training College for Boys, Multan.

(ii) Work remained in progress

Construction of building for Laboratory Middle Schools attached with Elementary Teacher Training Colleges for Boys at Kasur, Faisalabad and Kamalia; Construction of additional building for newly up graded Elementary Teachers Training Colleges at Kasur, Multan and D.G. Khan.

(iii) Work initiated

Construction of Laboratory Middle Schools buildings with Elementary Teachers Training Colleges for boys at Sahiwal and Chishtian. Construction of hostel with Elementary Teacher Training Colleges at Kasur and Chiniot. Construction of additional building for newly upgraded teachers Training College at Pasrur.

Sindh**(i) Work Completed**

Establishment of College of Elementary Teachers Education (Girls) at Mirpurkhas and construction of Laboratory Primary School attached with college of Elementary Teachers Education for Women at Khairpur.

(ii) Work in Progress

Establishment of Colleges of Elementary Education at Sanghar and Lyari for women, and at Dadu, Thatta, Badin and Shikarpur for men. Construction of twelve science laboratories in twelve existing colleges of Elementary Education in the province. Improvement of existing teachers training institutes in Sind and implementation of curriculum reforms project.

(iii) Work initiated

Improvement of existing education centres at Karachi and Khairpur and Bureau of Curriculum at Jamshoro. Construction of additional class rooms in colleges of Elementary Teachers Education and attached laboratory schools in the province. Consolidation and improvement of college of Elementary Education at Khairpur.

N.W.F.P.**(i) Work remained in Progress**

Establishment of College of Elementary Teacher Education at Mansehra, Karak, and Swabi.

(ii) Work initiated

Construction of buildings of existing Elementary Teacher Education Colleges at Peshawar for Women and Darosh district Chitral. Construction of hostel for Elementary Colleges at Peshawar and Swat.

Baluchistan**(i) Work remained in progress**

Upgradation of Teacher Training School Uthal to Elementary Teacher Training College. Opening of Teacher Training School for Women at Sibi and for Men at Loralai.

Federal(i) *Work remained in Progress*

Establishment of National Language Institute (Phase-II) at Islamabad and strengthening of college of Education Gilgit. Construction of buildings and provision of equipment for four elementary teachers training colleges for Men in AJK. Construction of hostels with college of Education at Muzaffarabad, AJK. Construction of Elementary Teachers Training College in F.R. Bannu and North Waziristan agency FATA.

(ii) *Work Initiated*

Construction of building for Education Extension Centre at Muzaffarabad. AJK.

Technical Education**Punjab**(i) *Work completed*

Construction of building of Vocational Training Institute for Girls at Toba Tek Singh, Burewala and Vehari and construction of Commercial Training Institute Bhalwal.

(ii) *Work remained in progress*

Establishment of Institute of Technology at Gujranwala, construction of building of Commercial Training Institute at Toba Tek Singh and Jaranwala.

(iii) *Work Initiated*

Construction of buildings of Commercial Training Institutes at Vehari, Khushab, Lodhran and Vocational Institute at Khanewal.

Sindh(i) *Work completed*

Establishment of Women Polytechnic Institutes at Hyderabad, Karachi and Sukkur and Polytechnic for boys at Dadu. Introduction of Bio-medical Technology at Jamia Millia Institute, Karachi.

(ii) *Work remained in Progress*

Establishment of boys Polytechnic at Badin, Sanghar, Larkana and Thatta. Establishment of Mono-technics at Mithari (Hyderabad), Mehar (Dadu), Ghotki (Sukkur) and Shikarpur. Introduction of Mechanical and Electrical Technologies in Polytechnic at Sukkur and Secretarial Technology in Polytechnic at Karachi. Introduction of Computer Technology in all the existing Commercial Training Institutes in the province. Improvement of Habib College of Technology at Nawabshah.

(iii) *Work Initiated*

Establishment of 21 Mono-technic at Taluka level in Sindh and Establishment of Vocational school at Naudero district Larkana.

N.W.F.P.(i) *Work completed*

Establishment of Vocational Institute Charsada and provision of residences for Vocational Institute Tank.

(ii) *Work remained in Progress*

Construction of building of Government Polytechnic Institute at Bannu. Establishment of Vocational Institutes at Charsada, Thal, Hangu and Karak and Commercial Training Institutes at Swabi and Karak. Upgradation of Vocational Institute Kohat to Polytechnic level and commercial Training Institute Mansehra to College of Commerce. Establishment of Mono-technic at Timarghar, Malakand agency.

(iii) *Work Initiated*

Upgradation of Vocational Institute Swabi to Polytechnic; Construction of building for College of Commerce, Bannu and Construction of hostel building for Commerce College Kohat.

Federal.(i) *Work Completed*

Strengthening of Department of Electronics, Dawood College of Engineering and Technology Karachi. Construction of Staff residences Vocational institute Ekka Ghun Mahmand Agency FATA.

(ii) *Work remained in Progress*

Establishment of Polytechnic Institute one each for boys and girls at Islamabad. Establishment of Baluchistan Engineering College, Khuzdar and National Technical Teachers Training College, Islamabad. Establishment of Polytechnic at Gilgit (NA) and Rawla Kot (AJK). Establishment of Shaheed Z.A. Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology of Pakistan. Extension of National Education Equipment Centre, Lahore.

(iii) *Work Initiated*

Establishment of a Women Polytechnic at Mirpur and 5 vocational Institute in AJK. Work on the establishment of Polytechnic at Muzaffarabad was initiated outside normal ADP programme. Upgradation of Vocational Institute Bannu to the level of Polytechnic FATA.

College Education**Punjab**(i) *Work Completed*

Construction of buildings of Inter Colleges at Kalar Sayaddan (Girls), Dunyapur, Shakarghar, Sohawa, Tandlianwala, Gulsher Colony, Faisalabad and Millat College Faisalabad; Provision of additional physical facilities in 15 colleges *i.e.*, hostels, science laboratories, class rooms, residences, furniture and equipment. Upgradation of Inter-colleges for Boys at Fateh Jang and for Girls at Pindi Ghep (Attock).

(ii) *Work remained in Progress*

Addition of post-graduate blocks for Science subjects in Government Colleges Faisalabad and Sargodha. Establishment of Girls Inter Colleges at Jand (Attock), Bhagatanwala (Sargodha), Phullarwan (Gujrat) and Miani (Sargodha); Addition of physical facilities in 19 existing colleges by providing science blocks, hostels, class rooms and residences. Construction of buildings of 13 newly established Inter Colleges and up-gradation of 12 Inter Colleges to degree level.

(iii) *Work Initiated*

Establishment of 12 Inter Colleges and a degree college at Hassanabdal. Construction of building of 8 existing colleges. Addition of physical facilities in 9 Inter/degree colleges by providing class rooms, science laboratories, boundary walls, servant quarters and officers' suits.

Sindh**(i) Work Completed**

On-going work for opening of 12 Intermediate Colleges. On-going work for the construction of building of Government Girls Degree College Baldia Town, Karachi, Government Premier College, Karachi, Government S.L. College at Kamber and I.H. Zuberi Government Home Economics College at Hyderabad. Upgradation of Inter College Murad Memon Goth Karachi to degree level. Construction of strong room for NCC training in existing colleges of Hyderabad region.

(ii) Work remained in Progress

Upgradation of Inter Colleges, Nasirabad district Larkana, and Khairpur for girls and Inter Colleges. K.N. Shah and Sehven Sharif district (Dadu), Matli district Badin and Kandkot district Jacobabad. Construction of building of Inter Colleges North Nazimabad (Girls), F.B. Area, Karachi, 11-F New Karachi, City College Karachi, Government College Tando Allah Yar, S.S. College Ranipur district Khairpur and Government College Tando Jan Muhammad district Tharparkar.

(iii) Work Initiated

Addition of physical facilities by adding class rooms, science laboratories, hostel seats, furniture and equipment in 12 Intermediate/degree Colleges. Upgradation of Muslim College Hyderabad, Islamia College Badin, Inter College Korangi, Inter College Lyari, and Inter College Umar Koat district Tharparkar to degree level. Opening of degree college at Korangi No. 4 and composite degree college Miro Khan district Larkana.

N.W.F.P.**(i) Work Completed**

Construction of building for Government College Bannu and construction of Principal's residence and hostel for teachers in Government College for Women Peshawar. Improvement of degree college Pabbi, Newshehra Abbottabad, Mansehra, Inter College Ghazni Khel, Kulachi district D.I. Khan, Saidu Sharif (Swat), (Malakand Agency) by adding class rooms, science laboratories, equipment, hostel seats and boundary walls etc.

(ii) Work remained in Progress

Construction of buildings of Degree College for Boys Peshawar, Inter Colleges Takhat Bhai district Mardan, Thal district Kohat, Banda Daud Shah district Karak, Buttgram district Mansehra and Booni district Chitral. Improvement of Inter

College Akora Khattak, Alpuri Chakesar, Charsada, Kohat, Cadet College Kohat, Government Colleges Karak, Abbottabad, Oghi Balakot district Mansehra by providing facilities of science laboratories, hostels, class rooms, science and other equipment. Establishment of Inter College Adinzai Gulabad, District Dir and upgradation of Inter College Dir to degree level.

(iii) *Work Initiated*

Construction of building of Inter College Agra, District Malakand, Improvement of Government Colleges Swabi, Karak, Abbottabad, Lakki and Kullachi by providing facilities of science education, additional class rooms, hostel and science and other equipment.

Baluchistan

(i) *Work Completed*

Establishment of Inter College at Barkhan district Loralai. Provision of hostels, class rooms, science laboratories in colleges at Quetta, Turbat, Sibi, Chaman and Loralai. Construction of bachelors' hostel for teachers of colleges at Kharan, Quetta, Loralai and Zhob.

(ii) *Work remained in Progress*

Improvement of degree colleges Mastung, Khuzdar, Turbat, Sibi, Chaman, Loralai and Cadet College Mastung by adding class rooms, science laboratories, hostels etc. Establishment of Inter Colleges at mastung, Muslim Bagh, district Guawadar, Turbat and Girls Inter College Satellite Town Quetta. Upgradation of Inter Colleges Panjgur, and Pishin to degree level. Conversion of Inter Colleges Jhal Magsi and Duki into Science colleges.

Federal

(i) *Work Completed*

Extension and development of Ra'na Liaquat Ali Khan Home Economics College, Karachi.

(ii) *Work remained in Progress*

Establishment of Federal Government Colleges one each for Men and Women in F-10 and G-10 Sectors respectively in Islamabad. Establishment of Inter-Colleges for Women at Karachi, Abbottabad, Rawalpindi and a Degree Science College for Boys at Wah Cantt. Construction of new buildings for Federal Government Colleges Karachi and Gujranwala Cantt. Introduction of B.Sc. classes in all subjects in Federal

Government Sir Syed College, Rawalpindi and development of Federal Government College for Women, Peshawar. Establishment of Federal Government Girls College Bannu and Cadet College Larkana. Development and expansion of National College of Arts, Lahore and Urdu Arts College Karachi. Upgradation of Islamabad College for Girls F-7/4, and Islamabad College for Girls F-6/2, Islamabad. Construction of buildings of 6 Inter Colleges and 6 degree colleges bifurcated from the AJK University. Provision of additional facilities *i.e.* purchase of land, construction of buildings and provision of equipments for 16 degree and 22 Inter Colleges of AJK. Construction of buildings and provision of equipments for 14 other Inter Colleges of AJK. Construction of buildings for Girls College Gilgit and provision of Gymnasium and playground for degree colleges Sakardu.

University Education

(i) *Work Completed*

Development of the Section of Industrial Minerology at Geology Institute of Punjab University, Lahore. Development works of University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore Campus. Development of University of Karachi and HEJ Institute of Chemistry, University of Karachi. Construction of remaining facilities of newly constructed boys hostel of Mehran Engineering University, Jamshoro. Development of NED University of Engineering and Technology Phase-II. Establishment of Scientific Instrumentation Centre NWFP, Engineering University Peshawar. Provision of books for Central Library, University of Peshawar and Programme of Dawah, International Islamic University, Islamabad. Development of Pakistan study Centre, University of Peshawar and India Study Cell, Punjab University, Lahore. Development of Area Study Centres Quaid-e-Azam and Punjab Universities. Development of Centre of Excellence in Marine Biology, University of Karachi. Strengthening of Centre of Excellence in Psychology, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad.

(ii) *Work in Progress*

Development of Punjab University Phase-III, Bahauddin Zakaria University, Multan Phase-I, Establishment of Islamic University Islamabad and University of Engineering and Technology Lahore second Campus at Taxila. Programme of teaching and research in Department of Botany, Karachi University, Linkage programme between Physics Department, University of Karachi and Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, University of London, U.K. Establishment of Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Karachi. Establishment of Audio Visual lab for development of mass Communication University of Karachi. Development of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai University, Khairpur and upgradation of Engineering College, Jamshoro to Engineering University. Establishment of Gomal University, D.I. Khan. Strengthening of facilities of NWFP Engineering University, Peshawar. Teaching and Research Programme in Urban Rural Planning, Department of Geography,

University of Peshawar. Construction of Central Library, Baluchistan University, Quetta. Development of Quaid-i-Azam University Phase-II. Establishment of AJK University, and Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad. Construction of Pandharvin Sadi Hijri Yadgar. Strengthening of training programme of English as a foreign second language. Provision of computer facilities and training in Universities, Research Grant to teachers of various Universities and teachers development programme. Institutional Excellence Programme with USAID collaboration, consolidation and improvement of Science laboratories in Universities for Teaching and Research. Pakistan Study Centre at Quaid-i-Azam University and Karachi University. Area Study Centre, Peshawar University. Centre of Excellence in Minerology, University of Baluchistan. Centre of Excellence in Solid State Physics, University of Punjab. Centre of Excellence in Physical Chemistry, University of Peshawar. Centre of Excellence in Analytical Chemistry, University of Sind, Jamshoro Centre of Excellence in Water Resources Engineering, University of Engineering and Technology Lahore and Centre of Excellence in Geology University of Peshawar. Centre of Advance Study in Molecular Biology, University of Punjab.

(iii) *Work Initiated*

Development works for Universities of Sind, Peshawar, Baluchistan and NED Engineering University, Karachi, during the 7th Plan Period. Establishment of Regional Centre of UGC at Lahore. Establishment of Area Study Centre for Africa North and South America in Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad in collaboration with various American Universities. Area Study Centre for Central Asia University of Peshawar Phase-II.

Scholarship and Loans

15.5 During the year deserving students were provided scholarships/stipends to continue their studies. Agency-wise details of expenditure are given below:

Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	M/o Edu.	A.J.K.	N.A.	FATA	Pakistan
54.30	0.36	7.17	7.32	114.58	—	—	19.98	203.67

15.6 During the year, 30 students were sent abroad for higher studies under Central Overseas Training Scheme, 9 students under Merit Scholarship Scheme, 3 students under Quaid-e-Azam Scholarship Scheme, 4 students under 100 Foreign Scholarships for Talented Students of BPS 1—15 of Federal Government Employees. In addition, scholarships were also awarded to 58 students under Cultural Exchange Programme of different countries in various disciplines.

Library Services and Museums

(i) Work Completed

Establishment of Central Library of Paksitan, Islamabad.

(ii) Work in Progress

Construction of Central Library, National Institute of Modern Languages at Islamabad and establishment of National Museum of Science and Technology, Islamabad.

Literacy and Mass Education

(i) Work in Progress

Rural education and development (READ) in 35 villages of Islamabad Phase-II. Motivational programmes for promotion of Primary education and salaries of nai Roshni School Teachers were released.

Miscellaneous Programmes

Punjab

(i) Work Completed

Establishment of children library complex at Lahore and addition of new rooms in Central Library Bahawalpur. Construction of District Education Offices for Women at D.G. Khan, Attock, Mianwali and Bahawalpur;

Construction of four residences for directors of Education (two for Director Colleges and two for Director Schools) and three for principals of various Colleges.

Sindh

(i) Work in Progress

Construction of office buildings for Directorate of School Education Sukkur and Larkana Divisions. Construction of office buildings for District Education offices Karachi Division, (3 Units), Hyderabad Division, (6 Units) and Sukkur Division (6 Units).

N.W.F.P.*(i) Work Completed*

Construction of Scouts Headquarters at Peshawar and purchase of building for educational institutions in NWFP.

(ii) Work remained in Progress

Publication of Pashto Dictionary, Establishment of Khushal Khan Khattak Library and Curriculum Development.

Baluchistan*(i) Work remained in Progress*

Construction of teachers' residences with middle and high schools in the province.

(ii) Work Initiated

Construction of District Education Offices with residences for staff and officers at Panjgur, Zob, Dera Allah Yar, Pishin, Dera Bugti and K. Saifullah. Construction of Regional Directorate at Loralai and Turbat with residences of staff and officers. Construction of teachers' residence with middle and high schools. Purchase of books and other material to teach in mother tongue at primary level.

Federal*(i) Work Completed*

Computerized research and office automation of Iqbal Academy Lahore and construction of National Headquarters of Pakistan Boys Scouts Association at Islamabad.

(ii) Work in Progress

Supply of books to Members of Readers Club at subsidized rates. Supply of literature for children by National Book Council of Pakistan. Continuation of Pakistan—Canada World Youth Exchange Programme. Balancing and modernization of Central Bureau of Education, Islamabad. Establishment of Pakistan Academy of Letters Islamabad. Continuation of programmes of Pakistan Book Council Centres. Linkage between Bristol University UK and the Curriculum Centres of Pakistan.

Establishment Division

15.7 Construction of hostel for male probationers in Civil Services Academy and for others in Administrative Staff College Lahore and extension of office and residential building at Rural Development Academy, Peshawar had been completed. Work remained in progress on strengthening and expansion of NIPA Lahore and provision of physical facilities at Civil Services Academy, Walton Campus Lahore. Work was initiated on the construction of building for National Police Academy Islamabad.

Special Areas

Azad Jammu and Kashmir

15.8 During the Years Rs. 97.87 million were utilized against an outlay of Rs. 101.82 million for the expansion and development programme of education in the area, giving utilization rate of 96 per cent. Physical achievements included opening of 632 primary schools, 639 mosque schools, construction of buildings of 280 primary schools under Local Government programme and 153 primary schools under OPEC assisted project. Upgradation of 81 primary and 44 middle schools. Establishment of two new high schools and addition of classes XI-XII in five existing high schools. Additional buildings were provided in 73 middle schools (three room each school) and 15 high schools (five room each school). Besides physical facilities were also added in existing 100 middle and 55 high schools. Establishment of Elementary College of Education Bagh remained in progress. On going work for the Estt. of Polytechnic Rawalakot was completed. Additional physical facilities were provided in existing inter/degree colleges by adding science laboratories, class rooms and hostels.

Northern Areas

15.9 During the year, Rs. 40.712 million were utilized against the PSDP allocation of Rs. 38.20 million giving utilization rate of 93.8 per cent. Major physical achievement included opening of four primary schools and construction of building of one primary school. Upgradation of fourteen primary schools and two middle schools. Construction of buildings of two high schools were completed while work remained in progress on the construction of buildings of four middle and five high schools. On-going work for the establishment of polytechnic at Gilgit remained in progress. Establishment of Inter College for Girls reached completion stage while the establishment of Inter College at Chilas made good progress.

F.A.T.A.

15.10 During the year, Rs. 137.25 million were utilized against the PSDP allocation of Rs. 138.35 million for the development and expansion of educational programmes in the area. This gives the utilization rate of 99 per cent. Major physical

achievements included opening of 89 primary schools and 12 mosque schools. Construction of buildings of 45 primary schools and addition of 31 class rooms in existing over crowded primary schools. In secondary education fifteen primary and four middle schools were upgraded. Classes XI-XII were added in three high schools. Building of one middle school was reconstructed.

Development Programme for 1990-91

Financial

15.11 During the year, Rs. 4067.45 million are allocated for the expansion and development of education and training programme. Out of this Rs. 2479.000 million have been allocated by the provincial governments while Rs. 1570.595 million are allocated by Federal Agencies—Ministry of Education Rs. 1274.322 million, AJK Rs. 104.858 million, NA Rs. 59.415 million, FATA Rs. 132.0 million and Establishment Division Rs. 17.845 million. Sub-Sector-wise PSDP allocations for each agency are given in Statistical Appendix Table 15.2. There are wide variation in the PSDP allocations for various executing agencies and the sub-sectors. Percentage share of allocation for each sub-sector is given in the Table 15.4.

Table 15.4

Sub-Sector-wise per cent Share of Allocation During 1990-91

Sub-sector	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	Federal Agencies	Pakistan
Primary	19.8	44.9	37.9	30.3	32.2	31.5
Secondary	47.1	36.6	43.3	32.9	12.6	31.0
Teacher	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.6	0.5	1.7
Technical	4.4	6.0	5.1	—	6.6	5.5
College	20.4	7.7	7.0	16.0	7.0	11.1
Scholarships	4.9	0.1	2.5	4.9	9.0	5.4
University Education	—	—	—	—	23.7	9.2
Literacy & Mass Education	—	—	—	—	3.9	1.5
Production & Supply of Text Books	—	—	0.1	6.5	0.1	0.3
Dev. of Library Services & Museums	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1
Miscellaneous	1.1	2.6	1.2	6.8	4.1	2.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

15.12 The province of Sindh allocated the highest share (44.9 per cent) for primary education followed by NWFP (37.9 per cent), and it is the lowest (19.8 per cent) for the province of Punjab. The share of allocation for primary education under Federal Agencies is 32.2 per cent which includes allocation of Rs. 400.0 million (25.6 per cent) for training of unemployed youth. The province of Punjab earmarked the highest funds for secondary and college education devoting 47.1 per cent and 20.4 per cent of the PSDP allocation respectively. The province of NWFP accorded highest priority to secondary education allocating 43.3 per cent of PSDP allocation followed by primary education earmarking 37.9 per cent of the PSDP allocation during the year.

A sizeable amount is provided under miscellaneous programme in Punjab, Sind, Ministry of Education, Northern Areas and FATA.

15.13 Availability of funds under USAID assisted primary education projects for the provinces of NWFP and Baluchistan and World Bank assisted projects for the provinces of Punjab and Sindh will be over and above the normal PSDP allocations. Also the share of foreign assistance in Science Education Project assisted by Asian Development Bank and Curriculum Reform Project assisted by UNICEF will be over and above the normal PSDP allocation. In addition, opening of 170 boys and 85 girls primary schools in ARID Zone of Sind under the Special Development Programme will also continue.

Physical Programme

Primary and Secondary Education

15.14 Major physical targets for school education are summarized in Table 15.5.

Table 15.5

Major Physical Targets for School Education During 1990-91

Sub-sector	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	Federal Agencies	Pakistan
A. Primary Education						
—Opening of primary schools	1481	415	581	200	480	3157
—Opening of mosque schools	—	4000	900	—	350 (AJK)	5250
—Construction of primary school building	650	660	—	45	445 (433 AJK)	1805
—Consolidation and improvement of primary schools	1246	100	—	111	50	1507
—Addition of Classrooms	150	800	35	43	11	1039
B. Secondary Education						
—Upgradation of primary schools to middle level	200	190	126	25	105	646
—Upgradation of middle schools to high level	100	130	72	12	49	363
—Establishment of new high schools	—	—	—	2	3	5
—Construction of buildings of middle and high schools	28	45	—	36	114	223
—Addition of classes XI-XII in high schools	30	20	6	23	6	85
—Consolidation and improvement of secondary schools	—	—	64	—	280	344

Teacher Education

Punjab

(i) *Work likely to be completed*

Construction of laboratory Middle Schools attached with Elementary Teachers Training Colleges for boys at Kasur, Faisalabad, Kamalia and Sahiwal. Construction of additional buildings for newly upgraded Elementary Colleges at Kasur, Jhelum and D.G. Khan. Construction of hostel for Elementary Colleges at Kasur and Chiniot.

(ii) *Work will remain in progress*

Construction of laboratory Middle School buildings attached with Elementary Teachers Training Colleges, Multan and Chistian and construction of building for Elementary Teachers Training College, Multan.

(iii) *Work will be initiated on*

Construction of additional building for newly upgraded Elementary Colleges of Teacher Education, Pasrur district Sialkot.

Sindh

(i) *Work likely to be completed*

Establishment of College of Elementary Teacher Education for Girls at Sanghar and for Boys at Lyari district Karachi. On-going work for construction of 12 Science Laboratories in Elementary Colleges of Teacher Education in the Province.

(ii) *Work will remain in progress*

Establishment of 4 Colleges of Elementary Teachers Education-two for boys at Badin and Sanghar and two for girls at Dadu and Thatta. Additional physical facilities in existing teacher training institutions in the province and Audio Visual Aid Centre and Regional Education Extension Centre at Karachi and Khairpur, Bureau of Curriculum, Jamshoro and College of Elementary Teacher Education at Khairpur. Establishment of Agro-Technical Teacher Training Centre and Normal Drawing Centre at Khairpur. Training of Master trainers in English Language for Primary classes in the province. Construction of Agro-Technical Workshop in Boys High School at Mori Monger.

N.W.F.P.

(i) *Work will remain in progress*

Establishment of Elementary College of Education at Mansehra, Karak and Swabi. Construction of buildings of Elementary Colleges of Education for Women,

Peshawar and for boys at Darosh district Chitral. Construction of hostels with Elementary Colleges of Education at Peshawar and Swat. In-service training of school, college and technical teachers.

Baluchistan

(i) *Work likely to be completed*

Establishment of Teacher Training College for Women at Sibi and for Men at Loralai. Upgradation of Teacher Training School Uthal, and Panjgur to Elementary College of Education. Construction of Laboratory Technical Training Centre, Quetta. Addition of class rooms for Elementary College of Education at Quetta.

Federal

(i) *Work will remain in progress*

Strengthening of College of Education, Gilgit. Construction of buildings of 4 Elementary Colleges of Education in AJK.

Technical Education

Punjab

(i) *Work likely to be completed*

Construction of buildings for Commercial Training Institutes, Toba Tek Singh, Shujaabad and construction of buildings of Vocational Institute for Girls at Khanewal.

(ii) *Work will remain in Progress for*

Establishment of Institute of Technology at Gujranwala and Kot Adu. Construction of buildings for Commercial Training Institutes Gujranwala, Murree, Khushab, Vehari and Lodhran. Conversion of Commercial Training Institute, Sialkot into College of Commerce.

(iii) *Work will be initiated on*

Establishment of new Polytechnics/Commercial/Vocational Institutes in the province. Conversion of Commercial Training Institute Rahim Yar Khan into College of Commerce.

Sindh**(i) *Work likely to be completed***

Establishment of Polytechnics at Badin, Sanghar and Larkana. Improvement of Habib college of Technology, Nawab Shah and addition of boundary walls with 8 existing Polytechnics.

(ii) *Work will remain in Progress*

Introduction of mechanical and electrical technology in Polytechnic at Sukkur, Secretarial Technology in Polytechnic in Karachi and Computer Technology in the existing Commercial Training Institutes in the Province. Provision of equipments in General Engineering Workshops and Library books to introduce revised curriculum for Technical Education in the province.

(iii) *Work will be initiated for*

Upgradation of 5 Commercial Institutes/Centres at district level. Introduction of Petro-Chemical Technology in the polytechnic Institute at Badin. Establishment of Technical Training Institute in Sind.

N.W.F.P.**(i) *Work likely to be completed***

Establishment of Vocational Institute Hangu and Thal. Upgradation of Vocational Institute Kohat to the level of Polytechnic. Construction of hostel for Commerce College, Kohat.

(ii) *Work will remain in progress*

Establishment of Commerce College at Bannu and a Mono Technical Institute at Timargar (Malakand Agency). Establishment of Polytechnic Institute at Bannu. Addition of Civil Technology Block with Polytechnic Institute Nowshera. Upgradation of Vocational Institute Swabi to Polytechnic Institute. Construction of hostel with Polytechnic Institute Mangora district Swat.

(iii) *Work likely to be initiated for*

Establishment of Commercial Training Institute Charsada, Swabi, Lakki and Vocational Institute at Chitral. Construction of hostel for College of Commerce, Peshwar.

Federal*(i) Work will be completed for*

Expansion of National Education Equipment Centre, Lahore. Strengthening of Electronics Department, Dawood College of Engineering and Technology, Karachi.

(ii) Work will remain in progress in

Establishment of two Polytechnics one each for boys and girls at Islamabad. Establishment of Baluchistan Engineering College, Khuzdar and National Technical Teacher Training Centre, Islamabad. Establishment of Shaheed Z.A. Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology, Islamabad.

College Education**Punjab***(i) Work likely to be completed*

Addition of post graduate blocks in Government Colleges at Sargodha and Faisalabad. Construction of Buildings of 10 Inter Colleges. Upgradation of 11 Inter Colleges to Degree level. Additional physical facilities in 21 Inter/degree Colleges by providing class rooms, science laboratories, hostels equipment etc.

(ii) Work will remain in Progress for

Establishment of Girls Colleges at Jand, Bhagutanwala, Phullerwan and for Boys at Miani. Provision of Additional facilities in Government College for Women at Lahore.

(iii) Work will be initiated on

Opening of new Inter Colleges, upgradation of Inter Colleges to degree level and addition of physical facilities in existing Inter/degree colleges in the province.

Sindh*(i) Work likely to be completed*

Establishment of Inter Colleges, North Nazimabad for Girls and 11-F New Karachi. Construction of College buildings at Tando Allah Yar and Hyderabad and construction of building for Directorate of College Education. Addition of physical facilities in Inter/degree Colleges. Upgradation of Inter College Murad Memon Goth, Karachi.

(ii) *Work will remain in progress*

Establishment of Inter College F.B. Area, Karachi, Degree College Miro Khan Distt. Larkana and a degree college at Korangi, Karachi. Construction of building of Premier College Karachi, City College Karachi, Degree Science College for Girls Baldia Town, Karachi, I.S. Zubari Home Economics College, Hyderabad. S.S. College Ranipur, Khairpur, Inter College for Girls at Thatta, Khairpur, Korangi and Lyari and for Boys at Nazim Abad, Larkana, K.N. Shah, Dadu, Matli, Kand Koat, Jacobabad, Badin, Sehven Sharif, Umar Koat, Tharparkar, Shahdadpur, Sanghar Sajawal and Thatta.

(iii) *Work will be initiated for*

Upgradation of Inter College Thal, Jacobabad, Tando Muhammad Jan, Hyderabad, Noshurah Feroz and Women College Saueddabad. Establishment of Degree College Ratodero, Larkana and Physical Education College at Sukkur. Addition of facilities in Inter/Degree Colleges Kamber, Sukkur and Adam Jee College, Karachi.

NWFP(i) *Work likely to be completed*

Construction of buildings of Inter College at Thal and Takht Bai (district Mardan). Addition of physical facilities in government College at Charsadda, Karak, Lakki, Kulachi and Cadet College Kohat by providing hostels, servant quarters, residences for Principals, class rooms, science laboratories, libraries etc.

(ii) *Work will remain in Progress*

Establishment of Inter College Adinzai Gulabad (district Dir). Construction of building of Degree College, Peshawar, Inter College at Banda Daud Shah (district Karak). Inter college Battgram, district Mansehra, Inter College Booni (district Chitral) and Inter College Agra (Malakand Agency). Upgradation of Inter College Dir to degree level. Addition of physical facilities in Inter College, Akora Khattak, Frontier college for Women, Peshawar, Government College Swabi, Karak, Abbottabad, Oghi, Bala Koat, Chakaser and Alpuri.

(iii) *Work will be initiated on*

Consolidation and improvement of Inter Colleges at Bodaber, and Tangi, Government College Charsadda and Lahore (district Swat), Government College Haripur and Jehanzeb College, Saidu Sharif.

Baluchistan*(i) Work will be completed on*

Establishment of Inter College Mastung, Mosakhel and girls College Satellite Town, Quetta. Upgradation of Inter College Panjgur, Nushki and Pishin to degree level. Addition of physical facilities in Government Colleges Mastung, Khuzdar, Turbat, Sibi, Chamman, Loralai and Cadet College Mastung.

(ii) Work will remain in Progress for

Establishment of boys Inter College at Muslim Bagh district Gawadar.

Federal*(i) Work likely to be completed for*

Establishment of Inter Colleges Abbottabad, Rawalpindi and Bannu. Upgradation of Islamabad College for Boys F-6/2, Islamabad. Establishment of Inter College Chilas, NA. Addition of Science Block with four Inter Colleges in AJK and improvement of degree college Landi Kotal, FATA.

(ii) Work will remain in Progress

Establishment of two F.G. Degree Colleges one each for Boys and Girls at Islamabad. Establishment of Inter Girls College Karachi and New Degree Science College, Wah. Construction of new building for Inter College, Gujranwala and Gilgit and six Inter Colleges and six degree colleges bifurcated from AJK University. Establishment of Cadet College Larkana. Establishment of Girls Inter College Gilgit, N.A. Provision of additional physical facilities in H-8 College for Men and Margala College for Women, Islamabad and existing two colleges at Gilgit and Skardu. Additional accommodation in eight degree Colleges in AJK.

(iii) Work will be initiated for

Establishment of Home Economics and Management Science College, Islamabad, Federal College of Arts and Design Jamshoro, Sind and Cadet College Sirhari in Sind. Introduction of post graduate classes in three degree colleges of Islamabad. Construction of new buildings for inter colleges, Karachi. Addition of Science laboratories in Islamabad College for Girls F-6/2, Islamabad.

University Education*(i) Work likely to be completed*

Establishment of institute of Clinical psychology Karachi University. Establishment of Audio Visual Lab. for development of mass communication,

University of Karachi. Construction of main library, Baluchistan University. Development of Quaid-i-Azam University Phase-II. Establishment of AJK University. Construction of Pandharvin Sadi Hijri Yادgar (Hijra Manzil). Provision of computer facilities and training in universities. Teacher development programme providing M.Phil and Ph.D training. Establishment of Regional Centre of UGC at Lahore. Construction of residences for Chairman and whole time member of UGC. Development of Pakistan Studies Centres at Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad and Karachi University. Area Study Centre for Central Asia, University of Peshawar. Centre of Excellence in Solid State Physics, Punjab University, Lahore. Centre of Excellence in Physical chemistry and Molecular Biology, Punjab University, Centre of Excellence in Analytical Chemistry, University of Sindh Jamshoro. Centre of Excellence in Water Resources Engineering, of the University of Engineering and Technology and the programme of institutional excellence with cooperation of USAID. Consolidation and improvement of science labs. in general universities. Centre of Excellence in Mineralogy, University of Baluchistan.

(ii) *Work will remain in progress*

Development of Punjab University, New Campus Phase-III. Establishment of B.Z. University Multan, Establishment of Islamia University, Bahawalpur. Programme of teaching and research in Karachi University in the subject of Botony and physics. Establishment of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai University, Khairpur. Upgradation of Engineering College Jamshoro to University of Engineering and Technology. Development Plan for NED Engineering University Karachi Phase-II. Establishment of Gomal University D.I. Khan. Strengthening of Academic facilities of NWFP Engineering University. Teaching and Research programme in urban/rural town planning in Peshawar University with collaboration of University of Nattingham UK. Establishment of Islamic University Islamabad, Phase-I. Strengthening of training programme in English as a foreign second language (NAHE) Research programme of teachers/universities. Development of Universities of Sind, Peshawar, Karachi and Baluchistan during Seventh Plan.

(iii) *Work will be initiated on*

Establishment of Institute of Clinical psychology, Punjab University. Establishment of Islamia University, Bahawalpur, Phase-II, Establishment of University of Engineering and Technology, second campus Taxila (revised project). Promotion of teaching of Arabic and training of Arabic teachers in Allama Iqbal Open University and integrated functional literacy and primary education project for women in rural areas. Development of Centre of Excellence in psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

Scholarships and Loans

15.15 Scholarship/stipend will be awarded to deserving students to continue

their studies at various levels of education. Agency wise allocation for scholarships and loans during 1990-91 is given below:

Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	AJK	NA	FATA	Pakistan
54.93	0.36	14.10	—	—	—	20.20	210.74

During the year 65 students will be sent abroad for higher studies under Central Overseas Training Scheme, 36 students under Merit Scholarship Scheme, 18 students under Quaid-i-Azam Scholarship Scheme, 15 students under 100 foreign scholarships for talented students of BPS 1—15 FG Employees and one student under Khushhal Khan Khatak Scholarship scheme. In addition 30 students will awarded scholarships in different disciplines under Cultural Exchange Programme of different Countries.

Libraries and Museums

15.16 Work will be completed on the Modern Children Library, Islamabad and construction of Central Library at NIML Islamabad. Work will remain in progress on the construction of building for National Museum of Science and Technology, Islamabad.

Literacy Programme

15.17 Work will remain in progress on the Motivational programme for promotion of primary education and the Rural Education and Development in 35 villages of Islamabad. Salaries of Nai Roshni Schools teachers will also be paid. Use of Quranic Literacy to promote female literacy will be introduced.

Text Books

15.18 The programme for donating Paksitani books abroad will continue. Purchase of books to teach mother tongue in Baluchistan will continue. Supply of supplementary reading material by National Book Foundation will be revised.

Miscellaneous

Punjab

(i) *Work likely to be completed*

Establishment of Children Library Complex at Lahore. Construction of Office buildings for District Education Officer (Male) at Rawalpindi and Lahore and for District Education Officers (Female) at Kasur, Khushab, Bahawalnagar and Khanewal. Construction of office building for Directorate of School Education Lahore and Directorate of College Education Multan. Construction of Principal's residences in 8 existing colleges.

(ii) *Work will be initiated on*

Estrablishment of Educational Academy, Lahore. Cosntruction of Building for Directorate of Education (Schools) D.G. Khan.

Sindh(i) *Work likely to be completed*

Establishment of Management Information System, Provision of sports games activities in existing Educational Institutions of Hyderabad Region.

(ii) *Work will remain in progress for*

Construction of buildings of 15 offices of District Education Officers in Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur Division. Construction of building for school Directorates Larkana and Sukkur.

(iii) *Work will be initiated on*

Construction of Pavilion in Degree College Karachi and for Girls College Nawabshah, Government College Badin and provision of Play fields in existing Educational Institutions of Sindh.

N.W.F.P.(i) *Work likely to be completed*

Primary Text Books Pashto Translation project and Publication of Pashto Dictionary. Curriculum Development and Pak-German Basic Education Project for Afghan Refugees.

(ii) *Work will remain in progress*

Establishment of Khushhal Khan Khattak Memorial Library.

(iii) *Works will be initiated on*

Establishment of Management Information System in the province.

Baluchistan(i) *Work likely to be completed*

Construction of offices of District Education Officers at Panjgur, Zhob, Dera Allah Yar, Pishin, Dera Bugti and K. Saifullah. Construction of office buildings for

Directorate of Education at Loralai and Turbat with residences. Construction of additional rooms in Directorate of Education and construction of residences for teachers of Middle and high schools.

Federal

(i) Work likely to be completed

Construction of girls hostel at National Institute of Modern Languages Islamabad. Balancing and Modernizing of Central Bureau of Education and Construction of building for Academy of Letters Islamabad.

(ii) Work will remain in Progress

Construction of building for National Book Foundation and National Book Council of Pakistan. Supply of books on subsidized rates to the members of Readers Club. Production of Children literature by National Book Council of Pakistan. Construction of building of primary middle and high schools in Northern Area.

(iii) Work will be initiated for

National Educational Management System, preparation of feasibility studies for projects and development of Educational Planning and Management.

Establishment Division

15.19 Work will remain in progress on construction of building of National Police Academy Islamabad, expansion of NIPA Lahore and development of Physical facilities at Civil Services Academy Walton Campus Lahore.

Special Areas

AJK

15.20 During the year Rs. 104.858 million have been allocated against the revised budget estimates of Rs. 97.858 million for the last year which given an increase of 9.3%. The physical targets include opening of 350 primary and mosque upgradation of 50 primary and 20 middle schools and addition of classes XI-XII in five existing high schools. Buildings will be constructed for 433 primary schools (280 primary schools under Local Government Programme and 153 under OPEC assisted project). Additional buildings will be provided in 85 middle and 20 high schools by adding 3 rooms in each middle school and five rooms in each high school. Construction of buildings of four Elementary Colleges of Teachers Training will continue. Additional physical facilities will be provided in 16 existing inter/degree colleges by providing science labs, class rooms and hostel building.

Northern Areas

15.21 During the year Rs. 59.415 million have been allocated against revised budget estimates of Rs. 40.712 for the last year giving an increase of 45.5%. Physical targets include opening of three primary schools, construction of building of one existing primary school. Work will remain in progress for opening of 3 more primary schools and continuation of 14 other existing primary schools. In secondary education 16 primary schools and two middle schools will be upgraded while work will remain in progress for upgradation of 37 of other primary and 18 middle schools. Upgradation of high schools Khaplu to higher secondary level, construction of Girls Inter College Gilgit and Boys Inter College Chilas and consolidation of Polytechnic at Gilgit remained in progress. Work will be initiated on construction of double storey building of two high schools one each for boys and girls in Gilgit and establishment of a Public school at Khaplu and an Inter College at Gahkuch district Ghizer.

F.A.T.A.

15.22 During the year Rs. 132.0 million are allocated against the revised budget estimates of Rs. 137.25 million for the last year. Major physical targets include:—opening of 120 primary and three mosque schools and addition of 11 class rooms in existing primary schools. Upgradation of 38 primary and 28 middle schools. Addition of classes XI-XII in three high schools remained in progress. Construction of staff residences in vocational institutes at Ekka Ghund Mahmand Agency and improvement of degree college Landi Kotel will be completed. Construction of hostels in Inter College Sada Kurram Agency and a hostel for tribal students in Gomal University D.I.Khan remained in progress.

SUB-SECTOR-WISE AGENCY-WISE ADP ALLOCATION

EDUCATION AND

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Punjab		Sindh		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Total Provinces	
		ADP Allocation	Revised Budget Estimates	ADP Allocation	Revised Budget Estimates	ADP Allocation	Revised Budget Estimates	ADP Allocation	Revised Budget Estimates	ADP Allocation	Revised Budget Estimates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Primary Education	238.81	28.22	290.00	301.47	248.84	213.54	57.95	57.95	805.60	601.18
2.	Secondary Education	688.76	698.43	230.00	265.55	188.68	193.78	61.66	61.16	1169.10	1218.92
3.	Teacher Education	22.70	19.04	12.00	12.89	11.00	6.86	9.88	6.88	55.58	45.67
4.	Technical Education	36.05	24.41	37.00	32.23	22.26	25.93	0.00	0.00	95.31	82.57
5.	College Education	118.39	86.40	42.00	38.46	34.21	40.40	30.97	31.60	225.57	196.86
6.	Scholarships	54.86	54.30	0.29	0.36	7.81	7.13	0.00	7.32	62.96	69.11
7.	University Education	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
8.	Dev. of Lib. & Museum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Literacy & Mass Edu.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Text Books	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	8.04	5.00	8.04
11.	Misc.	42.20	377.14	13.49	12.63	14.70	14.70	6.40	15.40	76.79	419.87
	Sub-Total (Edu)	1202.77	1287.94	624.78	663.59	497.50	502.34	171.86	188.35	2496.91	2642.22
	Other Divisions										
12.	Establishment Div.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total Other Div.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	G. Total Edu. & Training	1202.77	1287.94	624.78	663.59	497.50	502.34	171.86	188.35	2496.91	2642.22

AND REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1989-90

TRAINING

(Million Rupees)

M/o Education		A.J.K.		N.A.		FATA		Total Federal		Total Pakistan	
ADP Allocation	Revised Budget Estimates	ADP Allocation	Revised Budget Estimates	ADP Allocation	Revised Budget Estimates	ADP Allocation	Revised Budget Estimates	ADP Allocation	Revised Budget Estimates	ADP Allocation	Revised Budget Estimates
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1159.80	975.26	25.00	25.86	2.09	0.61	32.26	51.87	1219.51	1053.60	2025.11	1654.78
51.50	52.93	49.25	43.59	26.73	26.78	61.38	27.33	188.86	150.63	1352.96	1369.55
4.61	4.93	2.00	1.85	0.51	0.00	6.82	0.00	13.94	6.78	69.52	52.45
57.93	59.43	4.51	3.51	2.20	0.50	7.65	7.87	72.29	71.31	167.60	153.88
47.60	58.27	15.44	21.25	1.89	2.88	3.88	11.71	68.81	94.11	294.38	290.97
110.00	114.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.66	19.98	128.66	134.56	191.62	203.67
250.86	275.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.86	275.82	251.86	275.82
3.74	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.74	3.20	3.74	3.20
1.19	151.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	151.18	1.19	151.18
0.59	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.59	0.59	8.63
26.98	18.40	5.62	1.80	4.78	9.94	7.34	48.49	43.82	48.63	120.61	468.50
1713.90	1714.58	101.82	97.86	38.20	40.71	138.35	137.25	1992.27	1990.40	4439.18	4632.62
12.23	12.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.23	12.23	12.23	12.23
12.23	12.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.23	12.23	12.23	12.23
1726.43	1726.81	101.82	97.86	38.20	40.71	138.35	137.25	2004.50	2002.63	4501.41	4644.85

SUMMARY OF ADP ALLOCATION FOR 1990-91

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total Provincial	M/o Education	AJK	N.A.	FATA	Total Federal	Total Pakistan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Primary Education	222.05	295.00	211.84	43.49	772.37	418.01	26.86	6.68	53.47	505.02	1277.39
2.	Secondary Education	527.61	240.63	241.69	47.09	1057.03	82.97	55.72	30.90	27.54	197.13	1254.16
3.	Teacher Education	26.35	13.77	15.90	3.71	59.73	5.08	2.60	0.30	0.80	8.78	68.50
4.	Technical Education	49.16	39.70	28.34	0.00	117.19	93.49	4.56	0.00	5.00	103.05	226.24
5.	College Education	228.55	50.91	39.18	22.90	341.54	81.95	13.12	4.73	9.90	109.70	451.24
6.	Scholarships	54.93	0.36	14.10	0.00	69.39	121.15	0.00	0.00	20.20	141.35	246.74
7.	University Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	372.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	372.60	372.60
8.	Dev. of Lib. & Museums	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	5.17
9.	Literacy & Mass Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.76	61.76
10.	Text Books	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.55	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.12	2.67
11.	Miscellaneous	26.32	18.19	7.00	9.69	61.20	30.03	2.00	16.81	15.09	63.93	125.13
	Sub-Total Education	1134.97	658.56	558.60	126.00	2478.98	1274.32	104.86	59.42	132.00	1570.59	4099.60
	Other Division											
12.	Establishment Division	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.85	17.85
	Sub-Total (Other Division)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.85	17.85
	Grand Total Education & Training	1134.97	658.56	558.60	126.00	2478.98	1292.17	104.86	59.42	132.00	1588.44	4067.45

CHAPTER 16

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN

Ministry of Women Development operates a special development programme for the welfare and development of women. Great emphasis is laid on provision of skills to the women of the less developed area to equip them with income generating skills, health facilities, technical education, community development centres, construction of gyne wards, establishment of day care centres ; construction of working women hostels and industrial homes.

Review of 1989-90

16.2 An amount of Rs. 162.5 million was allocated to Ministry of Women Development. The programme consisted of two parts, viz Rs. 47.2 million for Special Women Action Programme (SWAP) and Rs. 88.4 million for the regular development programmes both at Federal and Provincial level.

16.3 Under regular programmes, major portion of the budget allocation (88%) was spent on meeting the recurring cost of the on-going projects. The balance amount of the budget allocation (12%) was utilized for new projects. The list of projects approved for execution are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-16. 1.

Programme for 1990-91

16.4 The PSDP allocation for the year is Rs. 211.6 million (regular programme Rs. 96.2 million, SWAP Rs. 42.3 million and in Lumpsum/P.M. Directives Rs. 73.1 million). The regular programmes include Rs. 45 million for on-going projects and Rs. 51.2 million for new projects. (Statistical Appendix Table-16. 2).

Special Women Action Programme (SWAP)

16.5 In order to supplement the annual development programme allocation for the welfare and development of women in the country, special allocation is made in the budget every year for Special Women's Action Programme (SWAP). During the financial year 1988-89 the budget allocation of the programme was Rs. 74.2 million.

16.6 Against this allocation a large number of potential projects were identified and approved in different sectors to assist the up-lift of female population. The priority areas included, social awareness and social education, education & training, skill development and income generation, social welfare, communities development and health, hygiene and nutrition. The projects in various sectors under this programme are also identified in consultation with the Federal and Provincial agencies, Line Department, Lady MNAs, Lay Councillors and the NGOs. Special Women's Action Programme (SWAP), in addition to supplementing the programmes

of the Line Departments, District Councils and the NGOs also launch projects under the directives of the Prime Minister.

16.7 During the financial year 1990-91, a sum of Rs. 115.4 million (Rs. 42.3 million for SWAP and Rs. 73.1 million for programmes under P.M. Directives) has been allocated for the implementation of the various projects. Province/Agency wise detail is given in Table-16.1 below :

Table 16.1
Public Sector Development programme 1990-91
(Women Development)

Name of Agency	(Rupees Million)	
	revised Estimates for 1990-81	PSDP 1990-91 Allocation
Women Development Programmes		
Punjab	37.1	37.0
Sindh	15.0	16.2
NWFP	11.8	12.2
Balochistan	7.1	9.7
Federal Projects	17.4	21.1
SWAP	74.2	73.1
Lumpsum P.M. Dir.	—	42.3
Total :—	162.5	211.6

PROJECT FUNDED DURING 1989-90

(Rupees in Million)

S. No.	Name of projects	Funds released
1.	Women Community Centre Kamoki Gujranwala.	0.63
2.	Industrial Home for Ladies at Lahore.	0.11
3.	Multipurpose Technical Training Centre LHR	0.20
4.	Industrial Home for Women Village Mela, Tahsil Bhalwal District Sargodha.	0.14
5.	Expansion of Happy Land School.	0.53
6.	Industrial Home for Ladies at Wazirabad.	0.11
7.	Estt. of Tech. Training Inst. for Women LHR.	0.50
8.	Estt. of Industrial Home for Women at Rawalpindi.	0.10
9.	Estt. of Laboratory/X-Ray Plant at Liaquatpur Rahim Yar Khan	0.50
10.	Production Centre at Amarpura, Rawalpindi.	0.07
11.	Estt. of Garment Training Centre for Women at Sargodha	0.08
12.	Women Welfare Centre, Moghalpura, Lahore.	0.56
13.	Estt. of Industrial Home/MCH Centre for Women at Kot Hatim Khan, Loharan, Sialkot	0.20
14.	Provision of Facilities to the treatment of Women and Children through Naz Hospital, Lahore.	0.29
15.	Multipurpose Women Welfare Project, Layyah.	0.12
16.	Industrial Home for Women at Village Iqbal Karachi.	0.13
17.	Industrial Home for Women at Jacobbad.	0.12
18.	Estt. of Poultry Training Centre for Women at Jacobbad.	0.09
19.	Vocational Training Centre for Women at Larkana.	0.50
20.	Estt. of Women Industrial <i>Cum</i> Handicraft Training Centre at Hyderabad.	0.11
21.	Estt. of Industrial Home Sajawal Thatta, Sind.	0.20
22.	Estt. of Vocational Training Centre at Village Muhammad Siddique Kalwar Distt. Sukkur.	0.06
23.	Industrial Home for Ladies at Sarkay, Sakha Kot, Malakand Agency.	0.14
24.	Industrial Home for Ladies At Shadman Colony Nowshera.	0.11
25.	Construction of Hostel for Girl Guides, Balochistan.	0.50
26.	Nusrat House (Working Women Hostel at IBD).	1.10
27.	Computer Training Centre for Women at IBD	2.17
28.	Four Committees	3.11
Total :—		12.44

(Rupees in Million)

S. No.	Name of projects	Funds released
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FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR NEW PROJECTS

1.	Construction of 8 Women Parks in the heart of cities for lower and Middle Classes Women to walk across, Punjab.	0.89
2.	Estt. of Home for Old Infirm Women (Affiat) Lahore.	1.50
3.	Estt. of Peoples Garment Hosue in Rawalpindi.	3.00
4.	Estt. of Women Training Centre for Fruit, Vegetable, Sewing, Cutting and Handicraft, legal and Medical Aid and Hostel for Working Women at Wazirabad, Punjab.	14.00
5.	Estt. of one women polytechnic Instt. Sind.	1.00
6.	Foreign Institute for Nursing at Karachi.	1.00
7.	Estt. of Women Training Centre for Fruit, Vegetable, Sewing, Cutting and handicraft, Legal and Medical and Hostel for Working Women at Muzaffarabad, District Dadu.	14.00
8.	Reformatory Females Programmes for Women prisoners, N.W.F.P.	0.33
9.	Literacy Programme for Female Prisoners at N.W.F.P.	0.29
10.	Design Institute for Women at Peshawar.	1.17
11.	Estt. of Women Training Centre for Fruit Vegetable, sewing, Cutting and Handicraft, Legal and Medical Aid and Hostel for Working women at Chitral.	14.00
	Total	51.18

CHAPTER 17

CULTURE, SPORTS, TOURISM AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

Review of 1989-90

During 1989-90 Rs. 123.512 million were utilized (Statistical Appendix Table-17.1). It gives financial utilization of about 99%. Culture sub-sector consumed Rs. 60.94 million which was followed by Sports (Rs. 28.31 million), Tourism (Rs. 22.32 million), Youth Rs. 11.95 million). The review of each sector is given below :

Culture

17.2 In the culture sector, the total utilization of funds was Rs. 60.936 million shared by the Archaeology & Archives (Rs. 56.700) million and Lok Virsa (Rs. 4.236 million), against the allocation of Rs. 62.310 million.

17.3 The major project in the sub sector was the preservation of Moenjodaro monuments where 2 flood protection embankments, stone pitching ground control work and conservation of structural services remained in progress although the progress was slow, particularly on the 5th and 6th spurs/embankments. Projects of Wazir Khan Bara Dari, Lahore, National Museum Karachi and Lok Virsa Islamabad were completed during the year under review. Also, first phase of Archives building at Islamabad was completed and reference services to the Ministries/Divisions and Research Scholars from within the country and abroad was started. Microfilming of vital government record and private collections was also taken up. The Lok Virsa programme for expansion of Museum galleries reached 70% completion stage.

Sports

17.4 In Sports sub-sector the allocated funds of Rs. 28.31 million were utilized in full. The project of swimming pool complex Islamabad got Rs. 12 million for early completion. The rest of the money was spent by Pakistan Sports Board. This agency has completed the project of sports training and coaching centre at Quetta, Squash and Tennis Courts Lahore, resurfacing of Hockey club ground Karachi and Hockey stadium, Lahore. Projects of sport stadia at Bannu and D.I. Khan also made some progress. No progress was made on sports stadium at Kasur despite allocation of Rs. 2.5 million.

Tourism

17.5 In Tourism sub-sector Rs. 24.354 million were utilized against PSDP allocation of Rs. 26.12 million. The projects of Tourism Division consumed Rs. 6.916 million which included Malam Jabba Skiing and Summer Resort, Swat on which Rs. 4.1 million were spent. Some of the provincial projects completed with the federal share were tourist lodges at Fort Munro and Kalar Kahar, development of tourist attractive places at Hiran Minar, Sheikhpura, and Lal Sohanra Park, Bahawalpur. Also sound and light show at Lahore Fort was started after a lapse of many years. Physical work on Kirthar National Park in Sindh was stopped due to law and order situation after 45% physical achievement. The PTDC completed expansion of accommodation in the motels at Naran, Kalam, Khuzdar and Choa Saidan Shah, adding 47 rooms. Other projects like Motels at Taxila and Miandam, Tourist

accommodation at Gilgit (Phase II) and Skardu and tourist complex at Ziarat made progress ranging between 45-90%. The total expenditure stood at Rs. 15.399 million during 1989-90.

Tourism Policy

17.6 A comprehensive tourism policy was announced during the year under review. The policy attempts to provide a guideline for expansion of tourism organizations both in public and private sector and provision of fiscal and monetary incentives to encourage private investment.

17.7 As a major step, tourism has been declared as an industry and such projects as tourist accommodation, transport, equipment for entertainment and recreational parks, handicraft and projects of restaurants, white water sports, athletic and health clubs, are now eligible for the same concessions as other recognized industries enjoyed.

Youth Development

17.8 A sum of Rs. 13.685 million was provided for this sub-sector. Of this Rs. 10.697 million was for skill/vocational training centres, Rs. 1.536 million for youth hostels and Rs. 1.552 million for mini-sports stadia. The revised estimates stood at Rs. 11.951 million.

17.9 Under the skill training programme, 79 centres, (including 41 for female and 38 for male students) were established so far as part of provincial set-up. Of the total centres, 15 units were established during 1989-90. These centres produced 5,890 technical hands in different marketable trades since their inception. Out of total 5890 passed out trainees, 3672 were trained in Punjab, 721 in Sindh, 569 in NWFP, 571 in Baluchistan, 326 in AJK and 121 in Northern Areas.

17.10 Youth hostel projects were launched through the NGOs with a view to encouraging the youth to step out and seek knowledge about the culture, history and scenic beauty of Pakistan. Construction of 5 youth hostel projects each at Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Pak-Pattan and repair/renovation of 11 existing Youth hostels were under taken. So far the youth hostel at Islamabad, Peshawar and repair/renovation of 11 youth hostels were completed.

17.11 Under sports programme for youth, 9 stadia schemes each costing Rs. 2.5 million, were initiated. Out of these, a stadium at Hasilpur was completed while Sports Stadia at Khandkot, Mandi Bahuddin, Mirpur Khas and Nakial (AJK) were at an advanced stage of completion.

Youth Policy

17.12 A National Youth Policy to govern and regulate the youth development was announced. The policy emphasized greater public sector role by recommending establishment of 500 youth centres, 50 playing fields in selected schools, 50,000 strong youth voluntary corps for imparting literacy and functional education and career guidance and counselling centres. NGOs were to be actively involved in the process of discipline making, and in promoting non-formal education, skill development, cooperatives and community development by providing necessary infrastructure facilities.

Programme for 1990-91

17.13 An allocation of Rs. 602.566 million has been made for the Sector, (Statistical Appendix Table 17.1.) This includes Rs. 50.890 million for culture, Rs. 11.640 million for sports, Rs. 25.012 million for tourism and Rs. 513.468 million for youth. For the youth sub-sector, a substantial increase of Rs. 500 million has been made with the objective of implementing the first ever national youth policy.

Culture

17.14 A sum of Rs. 50.890 million has been provided for the programmes of Archaeology and Archives, and the National Art Gallery, Islamabad.

17.15 In the archaeology field, Rs. 36.556 million are provided for completion of immediate restoration works at the Jehangir's tomb, Lahore, besides continuing the ongoing programme on Moenjodaro monuments which claims 65.6% of the total allocation for culture. Phase II at the National Archives costing Rs. 54.21 million will also be started during the year with an initial allocation of Rs. 4.329 million.

17.16 In main cultural programme, costing Rs. 14.334 million, the building project for National Art Gallery, Islamabad will be started while a lump sum provision of Rs. 11.929 million is available for meeting the needs of new projects of Culture & Sports Division, including Gandhara Research Centre.

Sports

17.17 Sports sub-sector has been allocated Rs. 11.640 million. Projects of swimming pool complex, Islamabad, 4 squash courts Islamabad, Gymanisum club Karachi, and Sports stadium at Kasur will be executed during 1990-91.

Tourism

17.18. A sum of Rs. 25.012 million has been provided to the sub-sector. It includes Rs. 9.620 million for the development programme of Tourism Division undertaken directly by them or through the provincial agencies on grant-in-aid basis and of Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC) for which Rs. 15.392 million has been earmarked.

17.19 In the Tourism Division Programme, the major project is Malam Jabba Skiing Resort. The allocation of Rs. 8.658 million will be used for completion of supplementary on-going works. The other minor projects include the camping site, Kund (NWFP), and toilet facilities for use of mountaineering/trekking expeditions.

17.20 The PTDC will complete the tourist motel at Ayubia, extension of K-2 motel at Skardu, besides road side tourist facilities at Khudabad, Barseen, Besham phase II and Chattar plain, all located on the silk route.

Youth Development

17.21 An allocation of Rs. 513.468 million has been made to translate new initiatives spelled out in the National Youth Policy. This includes Rs. 13.468 million for the on going programmes in the areas of skill development, sports and hostel accommodation for youth, and Rs. 500 million for new programmes. The major programmes and their allocation are given in Table 17.1.

Table 17.1
New Programmes and Allocations

	(Rupees Million)
1. Establishment of 500 youth centres	345.00
2. Construction of 6 youth hostels at Thandiani, Changla Gali, Swat, Murree, Muzaffarabad and Moenjodaro.	40.00
3. Establishment of playing fields facilities at 50 sites.	50.00
4. Career guidance and counselling	19.00
5. Establishment of 50,000 member youth volunteer Corps.	20.00
6. Establishment of Planning Cell.	18.49

The physical targets appear in Statistical Appendix Table 17.2.

Provincial Programmes

17.22 The PSDP allocation for provinces and Azad Kashmir for 1990-91 amounts to Rs. 54.731 million, compared to the revised estimates of Rs. 70.279 million in the preceding year. Financial details are given in Statistical Appendix Table 17.1 The province-wise programmes are discussed below :—

Punjab

17.23 The PSDP allocation is Rs. 15.200 million, with "Culture" sharing Rs. 11.200 million, Tourism Rs. 1.000 million and Sports Rs. 3.000 million. The revised estimates for the preceding year were Rs. 27.094 million.

17.24 The cultural development programme envisages completion of Phase III of Lahore Museum and accommodation for the Murree Arts Council. Construction and renovation work will continue on 4 units of Arts Councils located at Okara, Sargodha, Multan and Bahawalpur. The construction of Culture Complex, Rawalpind, will also continue during the year.

17.25 In the Tourism sector, a block allocation has been made to the Punjab Tourism Development Corporation of Punjab (TDCP). The Corporation provides such services for domestic tourists as transport and accommodation on reasonable rates through the road-side modest rest houses along the highways in the Punjab. The TDCP has completed Chattar Bagh project and Patriata chair lift project near Murree which is the first of its kind in the country. In order to ensure the maintenance and operation of the chair lift system the TDCP has licensed out the maintenance and operation of the chair lift system to the private sector.

17.26 The TDCP in a short span of about three years has completed 13 tourist resorts in Punjab and undertaken such projects as tourists transportation service

between Lahore-Rawalpindi, Lahore-Multan, Lahore-Murree, Lahore-Swat, Rawalpindi-Murree and Murree-Patriata and 'Adventure Express' package tour to Northern Areas of Pakistan which have attracted a large number of domestic and foreign tourists. The TDCP extended its support to the ADASIA Conference in 1989 and hosted Pakistan Tourism Convention of 1989. These activities generated sufficient revenue for the organization to make it a financially viable organization.

17.27 In the Sports field, the Punjab Government would spend Rs. 3.000 million on the construction of a sports stadium at Gujar Khan and office accommodation for the Punjab Sports Board.

Sindh

17.28 The provincial PSDP envisages a development allocation of Rs. 10.215 million compared to Rs. 12.887 million in 1989-90.

17.29 The programme under 'Culture' provides Rs. 3.110 million for 5 projects. A library at Khairpur will be completed while the speed of work on Sindhi Adabi Board Building, Jamshoro, and Sindh Provincial Museum, Hyderabad, will be accelerated. Also a feasibility study will be undertaken on construction of Shahbaz Cultural Complex, Sehwan Sharif.

17.30 The sports sector has been allocated Rs. 4.215 million for its 4 projects. Under ongoing projects, funds have been earmarked for construction of 2 stadia at Shikarpur and Tharparker with the assistance of the Federal Government. A provision of Rs. 1.684 million has been made for sports/games activities in the existing institutions of Hyderabad region (Phase-II).

Baluchistan

17.31 The total PSDP in the province amounts to Rs. 17.825 million, with culture claiming Rs. 6.000 million, sports Rs. 11.225 million and tourism Rs. 0.600 million. The revised expenditure in the preceding year was Rs. 21.498 million.

17.32 The cultural development programme covers construction of cultural complex at Quetta and Boys Scouts headquarter, Quetta.

17.33 The sports programme envisages continued implementation of 6 sports stadia at Kalat, Sibbi, and Turbat, Usta Mohammad, Loralai and Katchi Beg (Quetta). In addition, Desso turf (phase II) will be laid at Quetta with an allocation of Rs. 2.000 million.

17.34 In the tourism sector, Rs. 0.600 million have been provided for tourism projects at various places in the Bolan Pass area. The Government of Balochistan intends to develop the Hub Dam area into an attractive picnic spot for development of tourism in the Province.

17.35 Stretching over an area of 200 acres adjacent to Karachi city, it will provide picnic facilities to thousands of tourists. This modern picnic spot, to be completed with cooperation of private sector, will be equipped with facilities such as hotel, motel, restaurant, amusement park including super car, star jet, Disco Scooter, helicopter, and private boats. Other facilities will comprise pools for yachting and swimming, zoo, lift chairs, sports complex, theater, club, cultural hall and miscellaneous amusements.

N.W.F.P.

17.36 The sector programme for NWFP is Rs. 0.400 million and relates to the development of provincial archives and improvement of museums. The provincial government has established a NWFP Tourism Development Corporation to speed up promotion of tourism in the province. The on-going special development programme of Galiyat including Nathia Gali, Dongagali, Jhinga Gali, Khaira Gali, Khanaspur and Ayubia lanuched by the NWFP, will go a long way in attracting tourists from all over the country.

Azad Kashmir

17.37 The PSDP allocation for the sector stands at Rs. 11.091 million and covers Rs. 4 million as initial expenditure on 5 sports stadia at Rawala Kot, Kotli, Dudyal, Bhimber and Bagh. A sum of Rs. 7.091 million has also been provided for completion of tourist resort projects in Neelam Valley.

*Financial Allocations
(Federal Programme)*

(Million Rupees)			
Federal	Revised Estimates 1989-90	PSDP 1990-91	% increase (+) decrease (-) OVER 1989-90
I. Culture	60.936	50.890	-16.0
(i) Archeology and Archives.	(36.700)	(36.556)	-11.8
(ii) Logo-Visa & Others	(4.236)	(14.884)	-238.4
II. Sports	28.310	11.649	-58.9
III. Tourism	22.315	25.002	(+) 27.7
(i) Tourism Division	(6.916)	(9.620)	(+) (7.4)
(ii) PTDC	(15.399)	(15.392)	(-)
IV. Youth Development	11.951	513.468	(+) 4196.0
Northern Areas/A.K.	(-)	1.556	(-)
	123.512	602.566	(+) 380.0

Provincial/Azad Kashmir

(Million Rupees)			
Province	Revised Estimates 1989-90	PSDP 1990-91	% increase (+) decrease (-) OVER 1989-90
Punjab	27.094	15.200	-43%
Sindh	12.887	10.215	-20.7%
Baluchistan	21.498	17.825	-17.0%
N.W.F.P.	0.200	0.400	+100%
Azad Kashmir	8.600	11.091	+28.9%
Total :	70.279	54.731	-22.1%

*Includes Rs. 4.215 million for sports as shown in the Education sector by Sindh Government.

**Included in the PP & H Sector by Azad Kashmir Government.

Key Physical Targets

Sector	Units	1989-90 (Achievements)	1990-91 (Targets)
Hostels for Sportsmen	No.	1	1
Youth Hostels	"	2	2
Sports Stadium			
(a) District Level	"	—	—
(b) Tehsil Level	"	—	—
Squash Courts	"	1	4
Hockey Grounds (Resurfacing)	"	2	—
Swimming Pool Complex Phase-I Islamabad.	"	1	—
Youth Skill Training Centres	"	15	—
Archaeological Museums/National Archives	"	1	—
Tourist Parks	"	2	2
Tourist Lodges/Hostels/Rest Houses	"	4	6
No. of tourist visiting Pakistan	(Thousand)	2200	2300

CHAPTER 18

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

HEALTH

Review of 1989-90

Financial

An amount of Rs. 2991.36 million was allocated and the revised estimates are around Rs. 2668.263 million showing utilization rate of 89.62 per cent. Agency-wise revised estimates are given at Statistical Appendix Table-18.1. The best utilization rate of PSDP was reported from Sindh while the utilization rate of the remaining three provinces was around 92 per cent. The lowest utilization rate was that of Federal Programmes. This was mainly attributed to non-utilization of funds for Child Survival Programme.

18.2 The utilization rate of current budget was 92 per cent of allocation. Thus the revenue budget expenditure increased by 5.9 per cent over the revised estimates of the the previous year.

18.3 As per utilization during the year, the total expenditure in the Public Sector for Health Sector is estimated to be Rs. 6.949 billion which is 0.78 per cent of GNP. The total public sector expenditure on health as percentage of GNP since 1972-73 appears in Statistical Appendix Table-18.2.

Physical

18.4 Establishment of new health facilities in the rural areas included construction of 450 basic health units (BHSs) and 30 rural health centres (RHCs). About 600 BHUs and 135 were upgraded mainly in Punjab. 4000 hospital beds were added out of which half were added in the rural areas. The achievements in rural areas was much better than urban areas. Physical targets and achievements appear in Statistical Appendix Table 18.3 and 18.4.

18.5 Targets in the sub-sector of Health Manpower Development were fully achieved. During the period 3600 doctors, 130 dentists, 1610 nurses, 4800 paramedics and 4500 TBAs were trained. Progress of immunization of children remained satisfactory. The vaccination coverage for children below 2 years was 85 per cent. Vaccination coverage of children 0—11 months of age showed improvement and 78 per cent children had BCG, 73 per cent had all the three doses of DPT and OPV while 64 per cent were protected against measles as well. Tetanus Toxoid immunization of expectant mothers was 32 percent in 1989 while that of unmarried child bearing age was 29 per cent in the same period. A National Health Policy was approved by

1990—2000 aimed at provision of health facilities to every body by the year 2000 preventive care for infants from fatal diseases and improvement in the performance and working conditions of health staff.

Federal

18.6 PSDP allocation for Federal Health Sector was Rs. 855 million, where revised estimates were projected as Rs. 663.552 million. Estimates of Agency-wise utilization are given in Table-18.1.

Table 18.1
Agency-wise utilization of PSDP 1989-90.

(Rupees Million)				
S.No.	Agency	Allocation 1989-90	Revised estimates 1989-90	Percentage utilization
(i)	Health Division	680.000	492.433	72
(ii)	Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	8.590	5.068	59
(iii)	Planning Division (Nutrition)	7.620	4.618	61
(iv)	Azad Kashmir	62.000	61.539	99
(v)	Northern areas	20.00	23.000	115
(vi)	FATA	76.790	76.894	100
Total:		855.100	663.552	77

Health Division

18.7 Against allocation for the Health Division of Rs. 687 million, revised estimates indicate utilization of Rs. 493 million. sub-sector-wise-down is given in Table-18.2.

Table 18.2
Sub-sectoral Expenditure of Health Division

(Rupees Million)				
S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1989-90	Revised estimates	Percentage utilization
(i)	Hospital beds	72.14	45.32	63
(ii)	Hospital Manpower development.	220.30	202.35	86
(iii)	Preventive programme	232.12	210.20	90
(iv)	Rural Health Programme.	26.87	26.60	99
(v)	Nutrition	3.46	2.86	82
(vi)	Traditional Medicine	5.00	5.00	100
(vii)	Miscellaneous	0.10	0.10	100
Total:		680.00	492.43	73

18.8 Preventive programme and health Manpower Development had a major share in the PSDP *i.e.* and allocation of Rs. 220 million (32% of the total health sector

allocation) and Rs. 232 (34% of the total health sector allocation) were made to the Health Manpower Development and Preventive Programme respectively. Work continued on Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad, and Bolan Medical College (BMC) Quetta. To step up the progress at BMC Quetta, a Board of Governors was set up under the Chairmanship of Governor Balochistan. College buildings of the Bolan and Ayub Medical Colleges were almost ready for commissioning.

Interior Division

18.9 A sum of Rs. 8.59 million was allocated for upgradation of basic health units and rural health centres. The revised estimates were Rs. 0.395 million which showed a poor utilization of 4.6 per cent of the total allocation during the year under review.

Planning Division

18.10 Rs. 4.62 million was allocated for nutrition activities, which was utilized fully. An important activity included provision of iodized salt to endemic areas, the details of which appear under Nutrition Section.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)

18.11 Allocation for AJK during 1989-90 was Rs. 62.87 million, against which revised estimates stood at Rs. 61.54 million, showing a utilization rate of 93 per cent. Sub-sector-wise allocation and utilization are given in Table 18.3.

Table 18.3
Sub-sectoral expenditure of Azad Jammu & Kashmir

		(Million Rupees)		
S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation 1989-90	Expenditure (RE 1989-90)	Percentage utilization
(i)	Hospital beds	27.00	26.00	96
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	5.79	5.00	86
(iii)	Rural Health Programme	25.00	23.00	92
(iv)	Preventive Programme	3.00	2.60	87
(v)	Nutrition	1.08	1.00	100
(vi)	Miscellaneous	1.00	1.00	100
Total:		62.87	58.60	93

18.12 During the period under review, 4 RHCs, 19 BHUs, 11 MCH Centres, and 50 dispensaries were completed.

Northern Areas

18.13 Expenditure amounted to Rs. 23 million against an allocation of Rs. 21.22 million *i.e.* 109 per cent utilization of the DSDP allocation. Sub-sector-wise allocation and utilization are given in Table 18.4.

Table 18.4
Sub-sectoral expenditure of Northern Areas.

(Rupees Million)				
S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Revised estimates	Percentage utilization
(i)	Hospital beds	7.00	8.00	114
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	1.06	1.84	173
(iii)	Rural Health	5.28	5.28	100
(iv)	Preventive Programme	1.10	1.10	100
(v)	Nutrition	1.04	1.04	100
(vi)	Dental services	3.57	3.57	100
(vii)	Miscellaneous	2.17	2.17	100
Total:		21.22	23.00	109

FATA

18.14 Allocation of Rs. 76.79 million was utilized. Achievements included 5 BHUs, upgradation of civil dispensaries, improvement of hospitals, and completion of 9 category III residences for doctors in the BHUs.

Punjab

18.15 Out of allocation of Rs. 1300 million an expenditure of Rs. 1196.352 million was incurred. sub-Sector-wise allocation and expenditure are shown in Table-18.5.

Table 18.5
Sub-sectoral expenditure of Punjab

(Rupees Million)				
S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation 1989-90	Revised estimate 1989-90	Percentage utilization
(i)	Hospital beds	310.97	230.50	74.00
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	274.47	231.00	84.20
(iii)	Rural Health Programme	682.60	675.50	98.90
(iv)	Preventive Programme	2.40	0.00	—
(v)	Nutrition	5.00	3.00	60.00
(vi)	Traditional Medicine	4.20	6.35	151.20
(vii)	Miscellaneous	20.36	50.00	250.00
Total:		1300.00	1190.35	92.00

18.16 During the year 300 BHUs and 18 RHCs were completed. 600 BHUs and 135 RHCs were upgraded. Four Tehsil Headquarter hospitals have been expanded. Nearly all the targets of the health manpower were met.

18.17 Revised estimates of the recurring budget were Rs. 1728 million against the budget estimates of Rs. 2039 million, showing utilization of 85 per cent during 1989-90.

Sindh

18.18 Rs. 353.7 million were allocated as development budget during 1989-90; utilization is estimated as 100 per cent. Allocations and revised estimates by sub-sector are given in Table-18.6.

Table 18.6
Sub-sectoral expenditure of Sindh.

		(Million Rupees)		
S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation 1989-90	Revised estimates 1989-90)	Percentage utilization
(i)	Hospital beds	71.29	95.03	133.3
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	31.19	207.20	87.2
(iii)	Rural Health Programme	189.00	174.20	92.1
(iv)	Preventive Programme	31.11	30.61	98.3
(v)	Traditional Medicine	7.35	7.34	99.8
(vi)	Urban health centres	17.43	16.33	93.6
(vii)	Nutrition	0.40	0.40	100.0
(viii)	Miscellaneous	5.94	2.56	43.2
Total:		353.71	353.706	100.0

18.19 New health facilities during the year included, 3 RHCs, and 70 BHUs. Work on 8 Unani Shifakanas, and 33 urban health centres started during the period. Work on 200 bedded hospital Hyderabad, and 50 bedded hospital each at Konanzi and Liaqatabad started during 1989-90. One million children were fully immunized. Health manpower targets were fully achieved. 1479 posts in Health Sector Services plus 16 posts in teaching hospitals were created. Expenditure on recurring side was Rs. 910.8 million against an expenditure of Rs. 664 million in 1989-90.

NWFP

18.20 An amount of Rs. 326 million was allocated. The revised estimates were Rsw. 316 million showing a 97 per cent utilization. Sub-sector wise allocations and revised estimates for 1989-90, are presented in Table-18.7.

Table 18.7
Sub-sectoral expenditure of NWFP

		(Million Rupees)		
S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Revised	Percentage utilization
(i)	Rural Health Programme	120.76	118.00	98
(ii)	Hospital beds	126.82	124.00	98
(iii)	Health Manpower Development	26.22	24.98	96
(iv)	Preventive Programme	27.30	25.00	96
(v)	Nutrition	1.20	1.00	83
(vi)	Dental services	17.00	15.00	88
(vii)	Urban Health Centre	9.60	7.00	73
(viii)	Miscellaneous	1.10	1.10	100
Total:		326.00	316.08	97

18.21 During the period, construction of 200 bedded hospital Kohat was started and feasibility of the 500 bedded hospital Peshawar completed. 5 RHCs, 122 BHUs, and 10 dental clinics were nearing completion. Work on 33 urban health centres started during the year. 184 posts for doctors were created. To open promotion opportunities to doctors, 327 posts of BPS-17 were upgraded to BPS-18 and 68 posts of BPS-18 to BPS-19 and the post of Medical Superintendent Mardar was placed in BPS-20.

18.22 Revised estimates for the recurring budget were Rs. 625 million against budget estimates of Rs. 688 million during the period under review.

Balochistan

18.23 Allocation on development side was Rs. 142.36 million. Revised estimates were Rs. 138 million showing 92 per cent utilization. Expenditure on non-development side was Rs. 340 million against budget estimates of Rs. 403 showing 84 per cent utilization.

18.24 Break-up of the development allocation is given in Table-18.8.

Table 18.8
Sub-sectoral expenditure of Balochistan

(Million Rupees)				
S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Revised 1989-90	Percentage utilization of the Total PSDP
(i)	Hospital beds	34.09	32.50	95.3
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	8.29	7.50	90.4
(iii)	Rural Health Programme	73.86	70.50	95.4
(iv)	Preventive Programme	7.90	5.80	74.3
(v)	Nutrition	0.80	1.40	175.0
(vi)	Miscellaneous	17.38	20.84	110.0
Total:		142.36	138.54	97.3

18.25 Achievements of health facilities during the year included 7 RCHs and 42 BHUs. Work on 3 hospital were initiated and 0.35 million children under 5 were immunized, and 105 new posts of doctor were created.

Annual Plan 1990-91

18.26 A National Health Policy has been approved for 1990—2000. It emphasizes the preventive and promotional aspects of health. All children below the age of one year will be protected against the dsix preventable diseases of childhood. Similarly, all females of child-bearing age (15-44) will be protected against tetanus.

18.27 The major programmes for preventive and medical rehabilitative services will be provided through a network of primary, secondary and tertiary health care facilities. These include immunization of children and mothers, control of diarrhoeal diseases through oral rehydration therapy, assistance during pregnancy and child-birth through trained birth attendants, contraceptive device for child spacing, goitre control programme in endemic areas, management of acute respiratory infections in children and malaria control activities.

18.28 Main emphasis will be on the improvement of quality of care in the public health system. For this purpose, health manpower will be trained in management and the facilities will be modernized in deficient areas. The present approach of developing a nation-wide integrated health care system as laid down in the Seventh Five Year Plan will be continued, Targets for health manpower are given in Table-18.9.

Table 18.9
Population facility ratios

	1988	1993	2000
Doctors	1:2,920	2,280	2,140
Dentists	1:61,760	47,200	36,100
Nurses (Nurses: bed ratio)	1:4.5	1:3.3	1:7
Pharmacists (Pharmacists: bed ratio)	—	1:100	1:50
Paramedics	1:1,646	1,000	1,000
Dias/TBAs	1:2,375	1,000	1,000
Hospital beds	1:1,650	1,380	1,000

18.29 With the proposed strategy, it is hoped that life expectancy at birth will increase from 61 to 67 years in year 2000 and infant mortality falls to below 50 from 80 over the same period. The maternal mortality is expected to fall to less than one per thousand live births while the child mortality under five years is targetted to drop to 75 per thousand live births from 160.

18.30 Country is witnessing a high toll of deaths and sickness particularly among the children and women in the reproductive age. Infant mortality of 80 per thousand live births, child mortality of 160 per thousand live births and maternal mortality of 2—4 per thousand live births are very high even among the developing countries. Major health sector priorities are:

- (i) Improved coverage and sustainability of immunization of children and mothers;
- (ii) Wider access and utilization of oral rehydration salts by the mothers when their children have diarrhoea;
- (iii) Provision of trained birth attendants, atleast one per village and their better utilization by the communities;

- (iv) Wide scale acceptability and utilization of child spacing devices by the communities to reduce the maternal and infant mortality, low birth weight and fertility wastage.
- (v) Management of acute respiratory infections among the children.
- (vi) Improved functioning of primary health care facilities, particularly, in the rural areas; and
- (vii) Upgrading secondary health care facilities like the district and tehsil hospitals to act as referral centres for the management of risk pregnancies, diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections among children.

18.31 These priority areas require a wide range of simple and low cost services linking the communities with primary health care facilities and tehsil taluka and districts hospitals. These are appropriate package of few interventions that are mutually supportive rather than competitive. Most of the services do exist but linkage with communities are very weak particularly in the rural areas. Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop new skills of communication as part of social mobilization to change the health scene and health behaviour.

Financial

18.32 An amount of Rs. 3912.435 million have been allocated for health sector development programme which is 5.78 per cent of the total Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) as against 5.17 per cent during 1989-90. Provincial share of PSDP is 56 per cent and that of Special Areas is 4 per cent of total development programme in health sector for 1990-91. There is an increase of 46.8 per cent in the development budget of Health Sector during 1990-91 over last year's development programme. Financial allocations by sub-sectors and executing agencies appear in Statistical Appendix Tables 18.5, 18.8 and 18.9. Agency-wise financial allocations of the PSDP 1990-91 as percentage of the total PSDP are given in the Table-18.10.

Table 18.10
Agency-wise allocation of PSDP 1990-91

Agency	Allocation	Percentage Share	Rural Health Programme	
			Allocation	Percentage Share
A. Federal	1724.21	3.33	155.65	9.0
B. Provincial				
Punjab	1350.00	15.0	624.50	46.3
Sindh	366.16	9.9	190.40	51.5
NWFP	374.00	15.02	122.03	33.6
Baluchistan	98.06	5.95	43.16	29.0
Total:	3912.43	5.79	1135.61	29.0

18.33 These percentages will change on the ways the lumpsum allocation of Rs. 800 million is spent. For capital outlay Punjab and NWFP are giving equal priority

to Health Sector while Balochistan and Sindh have not accorded the same priority. Financial allocation for 1990-91 and utilization for 1989-90 with percentage change appear in Statistical Appendix Table 18.10. Total health sector budget for 1990-91 is Rs. 8930 million which is 0.89 percent of GNP.

18.34 Non development budget of entire health sector is Rs. 5013 million as against of revised estimates of Rs. 4381 million showing a 14.4 per cent increase over the previous year. The National average of current budget allocation is Rs. 44.4 per person. Government of Balochistan has made the highest *per capita* allocation for operational expenditure which is Rs. 67 per person per year, followed by NWFP and Sindh while it is lowest in Punjab with Rs. 33 per person per year. More details of current budget appear in Statistical Appendix Table-18.7 while the total number of sanctioned posts of technical staff appear in Statistical Appendix Table 18.11.

18.35 Agency-wise details of recurring budget is given in Table 18.11.

Table 18.11
Recurring Budget by Excluding Agencies

		(Million Rupees)			
S.No.	Agency	R.E. 1988—90	R.E. 1989-90	B.E. 1990-91	Percentage increase or decrease over 1989-90
(i)	Federal	714.12	776.94	783.84	+ 0.9
(ii)	Punjab	1795.46	1902.24	2034.65	+ 7.0
(iii)	Sindh	663.85	910.80	1098.02	+ 20.5
(iv)	NWFP	600.14	625.00	748.40	+ 19.7
(v)	Balochistan	310.56	340.32	402.75	+ 18.5
Total:		4084.13	4381.06	5012.66	14.4

Physical Targets

18.36 Physical targets for health facilities include 623 BHUs, 32 RHCs, 10 urban health centres and 3732 hospitals beds. The programme includes upgradation of 600 BHUs and 50 RHCs. Preventive programme consist of immunization of 3.6 million children under one year, and distribution of 10 million ORS packets.

18.37 Targets for health manpower includes 3500 doctors, 140 dentists, 1630 nurses, 5500 paramedics, 4500 TABs, and 500 pharmacists. Physical targets and achievements for 1989-90, targets for 1990-91 and percentage change are given in Statistical Appendix Table 18.12 and Statistical Appendix Table 18.6. More details by executing agencies appear in subsequent paragraphs.

Federal

18.38 Allocation for various federal executing agencies including the Health Division is about Rs. 1723 million. For special areas Rs. 159.60 million have been

allocated. The balance is for projects of inter-provincial importance, two medical colleges in the small provinces and federal institutions. Breakdown of the Federal component by various executing agencies appears in the following Table 18.12.

Table 18.12
Allocation for Federal Excluding Agencies 1990-91

		(Rupees Million)
S.No.	Executing Agency	Allocation 1990-91
(i)	Health Division	1539.73
(ii)	Islamabad Capital Territory	3.71
(iii)	Planning Division (Nutrition)	2.89
(iv)	Narcotics Division	18.27
(v)	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	61.76
(vi)	Northern Areas	20.18
(vii)	FATA	77.67
Total:		1724.21

18.39 Targets for 1990-91 includes the completion of 35 BHUs, 5 RHCs, upgradation of some BHUs and RHCs and addition of 420 beds. Training of health personnel include 100 doctors, 150 nurse, 400 paramedics and 300 TBAs. The immunization programme will completely protect 210 thousand children against six killer diseases of childhood. Anticipated performance of each Federal Executing Agency appears in subsequent paragraphs. Allocation by sub-sectors appears in the Table-18.13.

Table 18.13
Allocation of PSDP 1990-91 by Sub-sectors

		(Rupees Million).	
S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1990-91	Percentage
(i)	Hospital beds	161.30	9.4
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	234.77	13.6
(iii)	Preventive Programme	276.69	16.0
(iv)	Rural Health	155.65	9.0
(v)	Nutrition	7.13	0.4
(vi)	Traditional medicine	63.87	3.7
(vii)	Dental services	3.30	0.2
(viii)	Lumpsum provision for health coverage	800.00	46.4
(ix)	Drug prevention programme	18.29	1.1
(x)	Miscellaneous	3.23	0.2
Total:		1724.21	100.0

18.40 A lumpsum provision of Rs. 800 million has been made to support the programmes of primary health care, preventive and promotive programmes. This is 46 per cent of Federal PSDP component. Besides the lumpsum allocation priority has been accorded to the preventive programme for which an allocation of Rs. 276.69 million (16% of the Federal PSDP) has been made during 1990-91. An amount of

Rs. 52 million has been allocated for modernization and updating of JPMC Karachi, Rs. 96.00 million allocated for Bolan Medical College, Quetta and Rs. 96 million for Ayub Medical College Abbottabad. Rs. 161.30 million are allocated to hospital beds (9.4 per cent of the Federal PSDP). Traditional medicine has been allocated Rs. 63.87 million which is 3.7 per cent of the Federal PSDP.

18.41 Accelerated Health Programme has been allocated Rs.72 million for purpose of vaccines, some cold chain equipment, ORS packets, kits for TBAs and education campaign.

18.42 Rs. 155.65 million have been allocated for rural health programme in the Federal PSDP 1990-91. Major projects include primary health care project (BHSs) for which Rs. 106.54 million has been allocated and Child Survival Project in Primary Health Care for which Rs. 48 million are allocated during PSDP 1990-91.

Interior Division

18.43 Narcotics Control Division have been allocated Rs. 18.275 million for Drug Abuse Prevention Resources Centre. The project aims to reduce the illicit demand for drugs and encourage local, provincial and national efforts to move towards drug free society. An allocation of Rs. 3.71 million has been made to Islamabad Administration for rural health programme. During the period, work on upgradation of 3 RHCs and 12 BHUs will be started, whereas a BHU will be completed during 1990-91.

AZAD KASHMIR

18.44 An amount of Rs. 61.76 million has been allocated for development schemes in the health sector. 37 on-going and 6 new schemes are included in the PSDP 1990-91. Sub-sector wise break-up of the AJK PSDP is given in Table 18.14.

Table 18.14
Sub-sector-wise allocations of AJK for 1990-91

		(Million Rupees)	
S. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1990-91	Percentage
(i)	Hospital beds	20.20	32.5
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	4.50	7.2
(iii)	Rural Health Programme	30.03	48.9
(iv)	Preventive Programme	4.60	7.4
(v)	Nutrition	6.72	1.2
(vi)	Miscellaneous	1.71	2.8
Total:		61.76	100

18.45 During the year 70 dispensaries will be completed ; 19 in Muzaffarabad District, 20 each in Mirpur and Poonch District and 11 in Kotli district. 24 BHUs will

be established while dental clinics will also be established. The programme includes upgradation of tehsil and district headquarter hospitals.

18.46 The targets for the year include 100 hospital beds, completion of 2 BHUs, 3 A class dispensaries, one dental clinic, completion of 2 THO Hospitals and upgradation of one district headquarter hospital at Mirpur. Preventive programme includes 100 per cent achievement in EPI, TB and leprosy control programme and health education.

NORTHERN AREAS

18.47 Allocation of Rs. 20.2 million has been made for health sector in the Northern Areas, for completion of 2 first aid posts (FAPs) provision of equipments for FAPs and completion of 40 beds hospitals at different places. Three residences for Medical Officers and staff will also be completed during the year.

FATA

18.48 Rs. 77.67 million has been allocated for FATA during PSDP 1990-91. Amount allocated is 49 per cent of the total PSDP earmarked for special areas.

Punjab

18.49 An allocation of Rs. 1350.0 million has been made in the PSDP 1990-91 against the revised estimates of Rs. 1300.0 million for 1988-89. Health sector share is 15 per cent of the PSDP. Allocation by sub-sectors is given in Table 18.15

Table 18.15
Sub-sectoral allocations for Health

(Million Rupees)			
S. No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Percentage
1.	Teaching hospitals	189.7	14.1
2.	District hospitals	110.2	8.2
3.	Tehsil hospitals	35.9	2.6
4.	Medical education	243.4	18.2
5.	Stipends and Scholarships	69.6	5.1
6.	Rural Health Programme	624.5	46.3
7.	Miscellaneous	73.7	5.5
Total:		1350.00	100.0

18.50 Main emphasis will be given to rural health programme for which Rs. 624.5 million (46 per cent) is allocated whereas health manpower development has been given the second priority. Priority has been given to on-going schemes for which an allocation of Rs. 1011 million (81.6 per cent) has been made while new schemes has been provided Rs.339 million. During the year 300 BHUs and 6 RCHs will be completed. In addition 600 BHUs and 50 RHCs will be upgraded by addition of doctors residence, two meternity beds and labour room at a BHU and 10 beds with X-ray and dental unit at a RHC. Besides, 2 THQ hospital, and 3 DHQ hospital will be completed during the year.

18.51 The following major projects will be completed during 1990-91 :

- (i) Construction of Internees Hostel Mayo Hospital, Lahore.
- (ii) Additional facilities for Renal Transplantation and Modernization of Management of Urinary Stone in Urology Department, Mayo Hospital, Lahore.
- (iii) Renovation and Improvement of existing building and service of Mayo Hospital, Lahore.
- (iv) Construction of 150 bedded Gynaecology Block, Services Hospital, Lahore.
- (v) Improvement and extension of Neuro Surgery Department L.G.H. Lahore.
- (vi) Establishment of Endoscopy Unit in Nishtar Hospital, Multan.
- (vii) Construction of 36 bedded T.B. Ward at D.H.Q. Hospital, Kasur.
- (viii) Up-gradation of 161 bedded DHQ Hospital, into 250 bedded DHQ Hospital, Jhelum.
- (ix) Construction of 125 bedded DHQ Hospital at Jauharabad.
- (x) Construction of General Midwifery School *cum* Hostel at DHQ Hospital, Dera Ghazi Khan.
- (xi) Upgradation of existing T. into DHQ Hospital, Layyah.

18.52 The recurring budget is estimated as Rs. 1877.5 million for 1990-91 which is 8.6 per cent higher than the revised estimates of Rs. 1728 million for 1989-90.

18.53 A health foundation is being set up with an allocation of Rs. 150 million to extend loan to doctors for establishing clinics in rural areas of the province. Low-income groups would also be provided the services of specialist doctors through the filter clinics in rural areas of the province. An initial fund of Rs. 100 million has been allowed to lood after the disabled and mentally retarded persons in the province.

18.54 A cancer institute will be set up because of the alarming increase in morbidity and mortality of this dreadful disease. In this disease, not only the patient

but the entire family, at present, have hopes against hopes. The modern treatment in early stages will improve the survival rate and reduce the agony of the patient and family.

Sindh

18.55 PSDP has allocated Rs. 366.16 million during 1990-91. This is about 11.90 per cent of the total PSDP. Of this, Rs. 343 million (92 per cent of allocation) are for ongoing schemes. Sub-sector-wise distribution is given in Table-18.16.

Table 18.16

		(Million Rupees)	
S. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1990-91	Percentage shares
(i)	Hospital beds	65.00	17.50
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	31.16	9.70
(iii)	Rural Health Programme	190.27	51.30
(iv)	Urban Health Centres	34.07	9.20
(v)	Preventive Programme	31.40	8.50
(vi)	Nutrition	0.50	0.10
(vii)	Miscellaneous	13.76	3.70
Total:		366.16	100.00

18.56 The rural health programme has been accorded the highest priority with 51.3 per cent of total health sector allocation while 17.5 per cent of the allocation has been allowed for various level hospitals.

18.57 Allocation of Rs. 16.88 million has been made for ambulance services, Rs. 131.6 million for purchase of medical equipment, Rs. 60 million for kidney diseases control programme, and up-gradation of urology department into institute of Urology and transplantation during 1990-91.

18.58 Targets for the year include completion of 18 BHUs and 8 RHCs. Thirteen posts of professors and Assistant Professors in the Medical Colleges have been created, whereas 2650 posts addition have been allowed in health sector. The following projects will be completed in the period under review :

- (i) Construction of Mortuary for medico Legal Section at L.M.C.H. at Jamshoro (1988-89).
- (ii) Establishment of Intensive Care Unit at Civil Hospital Karachi (1989-90).
- (iii) Expansion and Improvement (Including) provision of 50 beds ward in Civil Hospital Badin (1984-85).
- (iv) Expansion and Improvement of Civil Hospital Mirpurkhas.
- (v) Expansion and Improvement of Civil Hospital, Dadu.

- (vi) Addition of 25 beds female ward in R.B.U.T. Hospital, Shikarpur (1989-90).
- (vii) Construction of 50 bedded hospital at Mir Nabi Bux Town, Pritabad, Phuleli, Hyderabad (1984-85).
- (viii) Construction of Homoeopathy Dispensary in Karachi at: (United Colony in Karachi East).

18.59 The recurring expenditure allocation is Rs. 1098 million for 1990-91, as compared to the revised estimates of Rs. 991 million in 1989-90. The recurring expenditure shows an increase of 20.5 per cent.

NWFP

18.60 Health Sector allocation in the PSDP is Rs. 374 million against the revised estimates of Rs. 326 million for 1989-90. This is about 15 per cent of total PSDP. of the total outlay for 1990-91, 40.13 per cent of the allocation (Rs. 130.82 million) is earmarked for rural health programme and Rs. 126.24 million (38.73 per cent) for hospital beds. Sub-sector-wise details appears in Table-18.17.

Table 18.17
Sub-sector-wise allocations of PSDP

		(Million Rupees)	
S. No.	Sub-Sector	Total	Percentage
(i)	Hospital beds	150.42	40.00
(ii)	Health Manpower Development.	35.76	9.50
(iii)	Rural Health Programme	122.03	32.50
(iv)	Preventive Programme	29.80	8.00
(v)	Nutrition Programme	1.30	0.34
(vi)	Dental Services	3.98	1.04
(vii)	Urban Health Centres	10.17	2.60
(viii)	Miscellaneous	24.52	6.41
Total:		374.00	100.00

18.61 Area-wise breakdown of allocations for 1990-91 appears in Table-18.18.

Table 18.18
Area-wise breakdown of allocation for 1990-91

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Area	Allocation	Percentage
A.	Provincial Programme	158.20	42.00
B.	District Programmes	215.80	58.00
(i)	Peshawar	19.42	5.20
(ii)	Charsadda	12.30	3.30
(iii)	Mardan	10.73	2.90
(iv)	Swabi	12.08	3.20
(v)	Kohat	15.92	4.30
(vi)	Karak	8.63	2.30
(vii)	Abbottabad	22.87	6.10
(viii)	Mansehra	22.44	6.00
(ix)	Kohistan	10.80	2.90
(x)	Bannu	17.80	5.30
(xi)	D.I. Khan	14.30	3.70
(xii)	Chitral	6.47	1.70
(xiii)	Dir	14.89	4.00
(xiv)	Swat	20.07	5.30
(xv)	Malakand	7.34	1.90
Total:		374.00	100.00

18.62 The targets includes completion of 4 RCHs, 41 BHUs, and 6 Urban dispensaries.

18.63 Substantial improvement in 15 hospital is proposed during the year. 215 new posts of Doctors have been created during 1990-91. The newly created posts includes, 5 specialists, 17 medical officers in the General Hospitals, 150 medical officers for School health services, and 43 medical officers to meet the leave and training requirements of the province.

18.64 Highest priority is accorded to hospital beds for which Rs. 150 million (40% of the total PSDP) is allocated. Rural health Programme has given the second priority. An amount of Rs. 122 million is allocated to the Rural Health Programme during 1990-91. The recurring budget for the year is Rs.748 million against the revised estimates of Rs.688 million in 1989-90. There is 8.7 per cent increase in the non-development budget of health sector in the Province.

(Baluchistan)

18.65 The allocation is Rs. 98.05 million (Table-18.19) for the health sector which is 5.95 per cent of the provincial PSDP. This is besides the Rs.96 million allocated for Bolan Medical College through Federal PSDP. The allocation are for 33 projects which are targeted for completion.

Table 18.19
Sub-sectoral allocation
(Baluchistan)

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1990-91	Percentage
(i)	Hospital beds	37.32	38.1
(ii)	Health Manpower Development	0.40	0.4
(iii)	Rural Health Programme.	43.14	44.0
(iv)	Nutrition	1.40	1.4
(v)	Preventive	8.95	9.1
(vi)	Miscellaneous	6.82	7.0
Total:		98.05	100

18.66 Balochistan has accorded highest priority to Rural Health programme followed by hospital beds. Targets for 1990-91 include completion of 7 RHCs, 42 BHUs, 50 residences in the BHUs, 8 bungalows for specialists and 4 Quarters for the staff at Lorali.

18.67 Rs. 402 million have been provided in the recurring budget against the revised estimates of Rs. 340 million in 1989-90. The recurring budget is increased by 18 per cent for 1990-91.

18.68 490 jobs in health sector during 1990-91 will be provided. Out of these, 64 jobs are BPS-16 and above and 426 BPS 1 to 15.

NUTRITION

Review of 1989-90

Financial

18.69 Rs. 11.083 million were allocated against which Rs. 9,204 million was utilized. This showed 82 per cent utilization rate. Details are shown in Statistical Appendix Table 18.13.

Physical

18.70 The Provincial Nutrition Units trained about 500 health personal working in municipal areas, urban slums and selected rural areas in under-developed barani districts; besides 150 female school teachers in nutrition; 42 health centres located in urban slums in Punjab were equipped to start growth monitoring of children below 5 years of age.

18.71 In Baluchistan a survey of 2500 households was completed to assess to nutritional status of the population and identify their nutritional problems for adequate planning.

Goitre Control

18.72 To control iodine deficiency disorders in Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir and in northern districts of NWFP about 250,000 lipiodal injections were administered and 80,000 capsules distributed and Sarhad Development Authority and Industrial Promotion Service (IPS) continued supply of iodized salt at the previous level.

18.73 Under a crash programme 520 tonnes of iodized salt was distributed to endemic areas at the price of ordinary crushed salt by Utility Stores Corporation (USC). This programme was approved during the year and supply arrangements were completed in early 1990 and actual production and supply of iodised salt to the area was started subsequently. In the meantime promotional material to create awareness and demand for iodized salt was prepared and installed/distributed and messages/spots in Urdu and regional languages were in air from five radio stations in endemic areas.

18.74 A National Workshop on Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme was held at Islamabad while regional workshops in Azad Kashmir and NWFP would create awareness for successful implementation of the IDD control programme.

Food Consumption

18.75 Aggregate *per capita* availability of major food item in terms of protein and calories remained steady. Wheat had record production thus increasing *per capita* availability whereas production of rice remained steady but its over all availability was compensated by lower export of rice. As such overall availability of calories and protein remained at 2583 kg. and 67.47 gms respectively, about 5 per cent higher than previous year supply.

18.76 Details are given in Statistical Appendices Table-18.14 and 18.15 and Table-18.20.

Table 18.20

Per capita availability of essential items of consumption

S. No.	Items	Unit	Per Capita availability 1988-89 (actual)	Per Capita availability 1989-90 (achievements)	Change in 1989-90 over 1988-89 (%)
1.	Wheat	Kgs/annum	126.90	136.18	(+) 7.31
2.	Rice	"	20.13	21.70	(+) 7.80
3.	Other grains	"	12.50	11.87	(-) 5.04
4.	Pulses	"	6.17	5.37	(-) 12.96
5.	Milk	"	58.49	59.86	(+) 2.34
6.	Vegetable ghee and edible oil	"	9.97	10.35	(+) 3.81
7.	Meat (beaf, mutton, poultry, fish & eggs)	"	18.99	19.55	(+) 2.95
8.	Fruits & Vegetables	"	67.47	68.65	(+) 1.75
9.	Sugar	"	24.91	27.52	(+) 10.48
10.	Tea	"	0.97	0.98	(+) 1.03
Weighted Feowth Rate:					(+) 6.76
Availability					
(i)	Calories		2448	2583	
(ii)	Protein (grams)		64.69	67.42	

Annual Plan 1990-91

18.77 The net availability of major food items are targetted lower than the achievements of last years thus affecting over all availability of protein/calories.

18.78 An appreciable increase in the production of pulses, a modes increase in livestock, fruits and vegetable production will compestate overall availability of protein and energy. Total *per capita/day* availability of calories is anticipated at 2517 Kcal-2.6 per cent lower than availability last year. Similarly supply of protein will remain around 66.56 gms *per capita* per day lower by 1.3 per cent than last year's supply.

18.79 Details are given in Table 18.21 and Statistical Appendix Table 18.16,

Table 18.21
Per capita *availability of essential items of consumption*

S. No.	Items	Unit	Per Capita availability 1989-90 (Achievements)	Per Capita availability 1990-91 (target)	Change in 1990-91 over 1989-90 (%)
1.	Wheat	Kgs/annum	136.18	133.33	(-) 2.09
2.	Rice	"	21.70	17.76	(-) 18.16
3.	Other grains	"	11.87	11.16	(-) 5.98
4.	Pulses	"	5.37	6.58	(+) 22.53
5.	Milk	"	59.86	59.75	(-) 0.18
6.	Vegetable ghee and edible oil	"	10.35	9.99	(-) 3.66
7.	Meat (beaf, mutton, poultry, fish & eggs)	"	19.55	19.92	(+) 1.89
8.	Fruits & Vegetables	"	68.65	71.22	(+) 3.74
9.	Sugar	"	27.52	27.32	(-) 0.73
10.	Tea	"	0.98	0.97	(-) 1.02
Weighted Feowth Rate:					(-) 0.89
<i>Availability</i>					
	(i) Calories		2583	2517	
	(ii) Protein (grams)		67.42	66.56	

18.80 In the Public Sector Development Programme Rs. 6.44 million have been allocated for nutrition programmes. Physical targets are given in Statistical Appendix Table 18.17. A brief outline of the programmes is given in the following paragraphs:—

A. Policy Planning, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Nutrition Programmes.

18.81 To enhance the capabilities of the provincial governments and Federal agencies in policy planning, coordination, monitoring and Evaluation of Nutrition Programmes, technical assistance will be provided at Federal level.

B. *Institutionalization of Nutrition Planning*

18.82 The nutrition units established in the provinces and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) will be made more functional to plan, develop, formulate and implement nutrition programmes in the provinces. Development activities will be integrated and coordinated with other sectors affecting nutrition and a package of nutrition services delivered to the target groups.

C. *Goitre Control*

18.83 This includes endemic areas *viz.* Northern Areas, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Northern districts of NWFP. Details of the programme are given below:—

(i) *Lipiodol Therapy*

Lipiodol injections will be administered to 0.5 million persons and 200,000 capsules will be distributed.

(ii) *Salt Iodization*

(a) Sarhad Development Authority, Peshawar and Industrial Promotion Services (IPS) will continue production and distribution of iodised salt.

(b) The Utility Stores Corporation will distribute 6000 tonnes iodised salt at the same price as that of ordinary crushed salt. This will be supported by a strong promotional campaign.

(c) Government of the Punjab will initiate IDD Control Programme in their hilly areas.

D. *Education and Training*

Details of the programmes are given below:—

(i) 1100 health and social welfare personnel and female teachers will be trained. In AJK workshops at tehsil level will be organized to train personnel from health and other nation building departments.

(ii) Nutrition awareness programme will be launched through mass media.

(iii) National symposium of nutritional problems of big cities will be organized.

(iv) A regional workshop on IDD Control Programme will be organized in Northern Areas.

E. *Research*

The following research studies will be conducted.

- (i) A multi-centered nation-wide study on the magnitude of Vit. A deficiency.
- (ii) Infant feeding and breast feeding practices in AJK.
- (iii) Breast feeding and fertility relationship.
- (iv) Relationship between poverty and edible oil consumption.
- (v) Requirement and availability of basic essential commodities in Pakistan.

F. *World Food Programme*

Under the World Food Programme selected food commodities will be distributed to the vulnerable group through 1600 health outlets to upgrade their nutritional status. The impact of the programme will be continuously monitored and evaluated.

G. *Strengthening of Data Base*

To fill in the data gaps in National Nutrition Survey 1985—87, a mini-survey will be conducted for which an agreement has been signed between GOP and the USAID under PL-480 Programme.

H. *Nutrition Surveillance-Growth Monitoring*

Regular growth monitoring of vulnerable groups at health outlets staffed with trained manpower has already been started in provinces to establish a nutrition surveillance system. This activity will be introduced at additional outlets having trained staff in 1990-91

I. *Baseline Survey for Food Subsidy Project*

A survey of about 2000 households in urban slums and few rural areas will be conducted to (i) establish the feasibility of a "Food Subsidy Project" and (ii) generate baseline information for the subsequent monitoring and evaluation proposed Food Subsidy Project.

REVISED PSDP ESTIMATES 1989-90 BY SUB-SECTOR AND EXECUTING AGENCY

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of sub-sector	Revised Estimates										
		Health Division	Planning Division	ICT	AJK	N.A.	FATA	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Rural Health	26.62	0.00	5.07	26.46	7.42	39.85	675.50	191.00	118.00	70.50	1160.00
2.	Preventive Programme	210.74	0.00	0.00	4.60	2.00	3.60	0.00	28.00	25.00	5.80	279.70
3.	Hospital beds	45.32	0.00	0.00	24.36	6.88	23.00	230.50	81.50	124.00	32.50	568.06
4.	Health Manpower Development	202.35	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	2.67	231.00	33.50	24.98	7.50	503.00
5.	Nutrition	2.86	4.62	0.00	0.72	0.05	0.17	3.00	0.40	1.00	1.40	14.22
6.	Traditional Medicines	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.35	7.00	0.00	0.00	18.35
7.	Dental Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.40	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.80	20.20
8.	Urban Health Centres	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.71	7.00	0.00	12.71
9.	Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.91	4.15	5.31	50.00	6.60	1.10	20.04	92.11
TOTAL:		492.43	4.62	5.07	61.55	23.00	77.00	1196.35	353.71	316.08	138.54	2668.35

*Estimated Col. 8 to 12

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF HEALTH
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Million Rupees)

Year	Development Expenditure	Non-Development Expenditure	Total Expenditure	GNP	Total Expenditure as % of GNP
1972-73	95.55	171.90	267.45	67.955	0.39
1974-74	175.67	210.10	385.67	88.719	0.43
1974-75	363.00	278.00	641.00	112.330	0.57
1975-76	629.10	360.64	689.74	133.356	0.74
1976-77	540.00	439.20	979.20	155.288	0.63
1977-78	512.00	558.60	1070.70	188.473	0.57
1978-79	569.00	641.60	1210.60	209.448	0.58
1979-80	717.00	661.89	1378.89	252.463	0.55
1980-81	942.00	794.82	1736.82	300.888	0.58
1981-82	1037.00	993.10	2030.10	349.508	0.58
1982-83	1183.00	1207.00	2390.00	403.782	0.59
1983-84	1526.00	1564.90	3090.90	459.397	0.67
1984-85	1587.45	1785.12	3372.57	510.468	0.66
1985-86	1881.51	2393.81	4275.32	555.891	0.77
1986-87	2615.00	3270.00	5885.00	608.857	0.97
1987-88	3114.41	4064.00	7178.41	704.484	1.02
1988-89	2802.00	4519.00	7321.00	800.23	0.91
1989-90	2668.227	4381.062	6949.289	895.100	0.78
1990-91	3912.435	5012.6556	8925.091	1,006.600	0.88

AGENCY-WISE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1989-90

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Federal		Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan		Total	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
A. Rural Health Programme													
1.	RHC	4	4	18	18	5	5	1	1	2	2	30	30
2.	BHU	32	30	350	300	83	75	21	20	30	25	516	450
3.	Up-gradation of functioning RHC	—	—	148	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	135
4.	Up-gradation of functioning BHU	—	—	860	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	860	600
5.	Urban Health Centre	—	—	—	—	4	3	33	25	—	—	37	28
B. Hospital Beds													
6.	Beds in RHC/BHU	80	80	3200	1940	266	250	62	60	80	70	3688	2400
7.	Beds in Hospital	305	200	975	750	410	350	292	200	130	100	2112	1600
C. Health Manpower													
8.	Doctors	100	90	1700	1625	1600	1500	300	280	105	105	3805	3600
9.	Nurses	180	140	850	800	450	420	200	180	80	70	1760	1630
10.	Dentists	10	10	70	65	25	22	25	23	10	10	140	130
11.	Paramedics	400	300	2990	2700	1000	900	800	700	300	200	5490	4800
D. Preventive Programme													
12.	Training of TBAs	300	200	1750	1625	1835	1700	1000	875	500	410	5385	4800
14.	Immunization (000)	210	205	2100	2017	840	800	480	418	170	160	3800	3600
14.	Oral Rehyd. Salt (ORS) Mill. Packets.	0.40	0.35	7.20	5.60	1.20	1.00	0.80	0.70	0.40	0.35	10.00	8.90

T = Target

A = Achievement

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS 1989-90

Sl. No.	Sub-sector/Item	Unit	Targets	Estimated Achievement	Percentage Achievements
1.	Basic Health Units (BHU)	(No.)	516	450	87.20
2.	Rural Health Centres (RHC)	(No.)	30	30	100.00
3.	Doctors Residences at BHU/RHC	(No.)	960	700	77.80
4.	Hospital beds	(No.)	5800	4900	89.00
5.	Vaccination Children	(Million)	3.80	3.60	95.00
6.	ORS-Packets	(Million)	10.00	8.00	80.00
7.	Doctors	(No.)	3805	3600	94.60
8.	Dentists	(No.)	140	130	92.90
9.	Nurses	(No.)	1760	1610	91.50
10.	Paramedics	(No.)	5490	4890	87.40
11.	TBAs	(No.)	5385	4500	83.60

PSDP 1990-94 ALLOCATIONS BY SUB-SECTOR AND EXECUTING AGENCY

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Health Division	Planning Division	Narcotics Division	ICT	AJK	Northern Areas	FATA	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Rural Health	73.11	0.00	0.00	3.71	30.03	10.30	38.30	624.50	190.27	122.03	43.16	1135.61
2.	Preventive Programme	262.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.60	2.03	7.80	4.00	31.40	29.80	8.95	350.84
3.	Hospital beds	109.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.20	3.40	28.16	263.81	65.00	150.43	37.32	677.86
4.	Health Manpower Development	227.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	0.35	2.28	382.46	31.16	35.76	0.40	684.55
5.	Nutrition	3.31	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.05	0.16	3.00	0.50	1.30	1.40	13.33
6.	Traditional Medicines	63.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	70.87
7.	Dental Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.98	0.00	7.28
8.	Urban Health Centres	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.07	10.17	0.00	44.24
9.	Drug Abuse Prevention	0.00	0.00	18.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.27
10.	Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.75	0.77	72.23	7.76	20.54	6.52	109.58
11.	Lumpsum provision	800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00
Total:		1539.74	2.89	18.27	3.71	61.76	20.18	77.67	1350.00	371.00	374.00	98.05	3942.43

AGENCY WISE TARGETS 1989-90

Item	Agency wise targets					Total	
	Federal	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural Health							
1. BHU	35	300	205	41	42	623	
2. RHC	5	6	14	4	3	32	
3. Upgradation of functioning RHC	—	50	—	—	—	50	
4. Upgradation of functioning BHU	—	60	—	—	—	60	
5. Urban health centres	—	—	4	6	—	10	
Hospital beds							
6. Beds in RHC/BHU	120	1,200	350	122	30	1,822	
7. Beds in hospitals	300	690	300	450	170	1,910	
Health Manpower							
8. Doctors	100	1,500	1,500	300	100	3,500	
9. Nurses	150	800	400	200	80	1,630	
10. Dentists	10	70	25	25	10	140	
11. Paramedics	400	3,000	1,000	800	300	5,500	
Preventive Programme							
12. Training of TBAs	300	1,500	1,200	1,000	500	4,500	
13. Immunization (000)	210	2,000	800	450	150	3,600	
14. Oral Rehydration Salt (Million)	0.40	5.00	2.20	2.00	0.40	10.00	

NON-DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS FOR 1990-91 AND REVISED
ESTIMATES FOR 1988-89 AND 1989-90

		(Million Rupees)		
		Revised 1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
A.	Federal			
(i)	Health Division	524.185	563.600	565.430
	Social Security and Social Welfare	49.360	45.168	48.693
(ii)	Interior Division			
	ICT	2.817	2.800	2.940
	Narcotics Control	Not Given	17.920	19.135
	Regulation Affairs	17.139	18.340	15.660
	S&T	13.134	14.200	18.760
	FATA	56.875	59.340	62.000
	NA	41.005	45.860	45.860
	Kashmir Affairs	9.569	9.570	5.317
(iii)	Reimbursement	0.041	0.043	0.043
	Total (Federal):	714.125	776.941	783.838
B.	Province			
(i)	Punjab	1795.460	1902.240	2039.648
(ii)	Sind	663.853	910.802	1098.021
(iii)	NWFP	600.136	625.000	748.403
(iv)	Baluchistan	310.556	340.319	402.746
	Total (Provincial):	3370.005	3604.121	4288.818
	Grand Total (A&B)	4084.130	4381.062	5012.656

ALLOCATION AS PERCENT OF PSDP

(Million Rupees)

Administrative agency	Allocation 1988-89	% of PSDP	Allocation 1989-90	% of PSDP	Allocation 1990-91	% of PSDP
Federal	677.00	1.66	855.00	2.01	1724.21	3.33
Punjab	1268.00	14.38	1300.00	16.04	1350.00	15.00
Sindh	370.00	15.43	354.00	11.53	366.16	9.90
NWFP	336.00	12.96	340.00	15.47	374.00	15.02
Baluchistan	151.00	5.67	142.36	8.67	98.06	5.95
Total	2802.00	5.10	2991.36	5.16	3912.43	5.78

PSDP ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

Sl. No.	Executing Agency	Expenditure during		Allocation for 1990-91	% increase (+) decrease (-) allocation in 1990-91 over 1989-90 (R.E)
		1988-89 Prev. Actual.	1989-90 Revised Estimates (R.E)		
A. FEDERAL					
1.	Health Division	542.080	492.433	1539.731	+ 212.6
2.	ICT	7.480	5.068	3.712	- 26.8
3.	Narcotics Control	12.951	—	18.275	—
4.	FATA	47.520	76.894	77.671	+ 1.0
5.	Azad Kashmir	62.000	61.539	61.758	+ 0.34
6.	Northern Areas	19.320	23.000	20.177	- 12.3
7.	Planning Division	2.430	4.618	2.886	- 37.5
	Total:	693.781	663.552	1724.210	+ 159.8
B. PROVINCIAL					
1.	Punjab	1250.200	1196.352	1350.000	+ 12.8
2.	Sind	380.000	353.706	366.16	+ 4.8
3.	NWFP	351.700	316.080	374.000	+ 18.3
4.	Baluchistan	140.137	138.537	98.056	- 29.2
	Total recurring:	2122.037	2004.675	2388.216	+ 9.2
	Grand Total (A&B)	2815.818	2668.227	3912.435	+ 46.4

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		Allocation for 1990-91	% increase (+) decrease (-) allocation in 1990-91 over 1989-90 (R.E.)
		1988-89 Revised Estimates	1989-90 Revised Estimates (R.E.)		
1.	Rural Health	1419.37	1160.00	1135.61	+ 2.11
2.	Preventive Programme	234.28	279.70	350.84	+ 25.43
3.	Hospital beds	534.36	568.06	677.86	+ 19.30
4.	Health Manpower Development	469.13	503.00	684.55	+ 35.03
5.	Nutrition	10.49	14.22	13.33	- 6.25
6.	Traditional Medicine	13.05	18.35	70.87	+ 286.21
7.	Dental Services	22.32	20.20	7.28	- 63.06
8.	Urban Health Centres	13.38	12.71	44.24	+ 248.07
9.	Drug Abuse Prevention	—	—	18.27	—
10.	Lumpsum provision for Health Division Projects	—	—	800.00	—
11.	Miscellaneous	42.27	92.11	109.58	+ 18.97
Total:		2758.63	2668.35	3912.435	+ 45.00

**AGENCY-WISE SANCTIONED POSTS OF MEDICAL
AND PARAMEDICAL STAFF FOR 1990-91**

Sl. No.	Category	Punjab	Sindh	Baluchistan	NWFP	Health Division	AJK	NA	ICT	FATA	PMRC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Doctors	12,604	8,573	1,394	2,499	663	330	90	25	—	83	26,261
2.	Para-professionals and Para-Medics	19,306	4,799	2,858	3,945	683	1,831	774	48	—	50	34,244
3.	Nurses	4,022	1,459	285	765	357	89	5	0	—	57	7,039
4.	LHVs	2,793	284	289	793	37	52	0	24	—	0	4,272
5.	Mid-Wives/Dais	4,486	1,036	837	811	67	—	—	—	—	0	7,237
Total:		43,211	16,101	5,663	8,813	1,807	2,302	869	97	—	190	79,053

*Figures for Federal agencies for 1989-90

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector/Item	Achievement during 1989-90	Targets for 1990-91	% increase (+) decrease (-) in 1991-92 over 1989-90
A. Rural Health Programme				
1.	BHU	450	623	+ 38.44
2.	RHC	30	32	+ 6.66
3.	Upgradation of function RHC	135	50	- 62.56
4.	Upgradation of function BHU	600	600	-
5.	Urban health centres	27	10	- 62.96
B. Hospital Beds				
6.	Beds in RHC/BHU	4000	3732	- 6.70
7.	Beds in hospitals	2400	1822	- 24.08
8.	Beds in hospitals	166	1910	+ 19.25
C. Health Manpower				
8.	Doctors	3600	3500	- 2.77
9.	Nurses	1610	1630	+ 1.24
10.	Dentists	130	140	+ 7.69
11.	Paramedics	4800	5500	+ 14.58
D. Preventive Programme				
12.	Training of TBAs	4500	4500	-
13.	Immunization (000)	3.6	3.6	-
14.	Oral Rehydration Salt (Million)	8.0	10.0	+ 25.00

**FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION
(Nutrition)**

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		Allocation for 1990-91	% increase (+) decrease (-) allocation in 1990-91 over 1988-89 (R/E)
		1988-89	1989-90		
Health Division					
1.	Construction of Ware House for WEP-Karachi (App-DDWP)	2.481	—	0.44	—
2.	Goose Control Programme NIH (App-CDWP)	7.426	1.586	3.00	(+) 89.15
Total Health Division		9.907	1.586	3.44	(+) 116.90
Planning Division					
3.	Nutrition Coordination Policy Planning and Evaluation (App)	7.448	2.618	1.00	(-) 61.80
4.	Subsidy on supply of iodized salt for Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir and Northern Districts of NWFP (App)	—	5.000	2.00	(-) 60.00
Total Planning Division		7.448	7.618	3.00	(-) 60.62
Total Nutrition		17.355	9.204	6.44	(-) 36.00

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 1988-89 (ACTUALS)

POPULATION 107 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	1267	13579	126.90	348	1231	36.49
Rice	3200	1046	2154	20.13	55	194	4.13
Maize	1203	373	830	7.76	21	76	2.00
Other cereals	603	96	507	4.74	13	47	1.23
Total:	17693	2782	17070	159.53	437	1548	43.85
Gram	373	115	460	4.30	12	44	2.40
Other Pulses	225	25	200	1.87	5	17	1.18
Total:	597	140	660	6.17	17	61	3.58
Sugar Refined	1781	—	1824	17.05	47	180	—
Sugar Raw	934	93	841	7.86	21	76	—
Total:	2715	93	2665	24.91	68	256	—
Milk	11190	5036	6258	58.49	157	128	6.17
Beef	626	—	626	5.85	16	36	2.91
Mutton	610	—	610	5.70	16	31	2.81
Poultry	172	—	172	1.61	4	7	0.84
Fish	455	45	410	3.83	10	15	1.98
Eggs (Million)	4300	—	4300	2.00 (40)	6	9	0.70
Total (Animal sources)	—	—	—	77.48	209	226	15.41
Fats and Oils	1486	149	1067	9.97	27	246	—
Fruits & Vegetables	7463	432	7331	68.51	188	111	1.85
Total:	—	—	—	—	—	2448	64.69

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 1988-89 (ACHIEVEMENTS)

POPULATION 110.32 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	14419	1442	15024	136.48	373	1320	39.17
Rice	3225	931	2384	21.70	59	210	4.46
Maize	1179	365	814	3.38	20	73	1.92
Other cereals	587	194	493	4.49	12	45	1.17
Total	19410	2832	18725	165.75	464	1648	46.72
Gram	454	141	388	3.51	10	36	1.91
Other Pulses	230	25	205	1.86	5	16	1.18
Total	684	166	593	5.37	15	32	3.09
Sugar Refined	1850	—	2059	18.66	51	198	—
Sugar Raw	1086	109	977	8.86	24	85	—
Total	2936	109	3036	27.52	75	283	—
Milk	11870	5342	6604	57.86	159	129	6.31
Beef	658	—	658	5.96	16	36	2.94
Mutton	652	—	652	5.94	16	34	2.91
Poultry	195	—	195	1.76	5	8	0.87
Fish	465	44	421	3.82	10	15	1.98
Eggs (Million)	4680	—	4680	2.10(42)	6	9	0.74
Total (Animal sources)	—	—	—	77.41	212	231	15.75
Fats and Oils	1269	127	1142	10.35	28	255	—
Fruits & Vegetables	7771	198	7573	68.65	—	144	1.86
Total	—	—	—	—	2583	6742	—

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 1990-91 (TARGETS)

POPULATION 113.74 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	14628	1463	15165	133.83	365	1292	38.35
Rice	3480	1458	2022	17.76	49	172	3.65
Maize	1279	396	883	7.76	21	77	2.02
Other cereals	595	95	500	4.40	12	39	0.89
Total:	19982	3412	18570	163.25	447	1545	44.91
Gram	570	177	543	4.72	13	48	2.60
Other Pulses	230	25	205	1.86	5	16	1.18
Total:	800	202	748	6.58	18	64	3.78
Sugar Refined	1900	—	2100	18.46	51	196	—
Sugar Raw	1120	120	1008	8.86	24	85	—
Total:	3020	112	3108	27.32	75	281	—
Milk	12320	5544	6796	59.75	164	191	6.31
Beef	692	—	692	6.08	17	40	3.13
Mutton	678	—	678	5.97	16	34	2.91
Poultry	222	—	222	1.95	5	8	0.87
Fish	475	52	423	3.72	10	15	1.94
Eggs (Million)	5020	—	5020	2.20 (44)	6	9	0.77
Total (Animal sources)	—	—	—	79.67	218	237	15.93
Fats and Oils	1262	126	1136	9.99	27	243	—
Fruits & Vegetables	8100	—	8100	71.22	195	117	1.94
Total:	—	—	—	—	—	2517	66.56

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS
(Nutrition)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector/Item	Achievement during 1989-90	Targets for 1990-91	% Increase (+) Decrease (—) in 1990-91 over 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Goitre Control Programme (No. of Persons Injected with Iodized Oil/Lipoidel).	250,000	500,000	(+) 100.00
2.	Nutrition Training Programme (No. of Personnel Trained)	650	1,100	(+) 69.23
3.	Supply of Iodized Salt (Tonnes)	520*	6,000	—

*The project was started in the last quarter of the financial year 1989-90

CHAPTER 19

POPULATION WELFARE PROGRAMME

Review of 1989-90

Financial

A revised allocation amounting to Rs. 465.5 million including Rs. 20 million additional grant to improve the service delivery system. The Programme utilized an actual amount of Rs. 178.05 million (102.7%). Sub-sectorwise allocation and utilization is given in Table 19.1.

Table 19.1

Sub-Sector-Wise Allocation and Utilization

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-Sector	Allocation	Estimated Utilization	Percentage Utilization
1.	Administrative Organization	110.22	104.56	94.9
2.	Population Welfare Services	172.80	166.81	96.5
3.	I.E.C. Programmes	14.55	9.22	63.4
4.	Training	20.90	19.19	91.8
5.	Research	16.40	12.60	76.8
6.	Logistics & Supplies	101.38	160.34	158.2
7.	Construction	7.00	5.33	76.1
8.	Transport	2.25	—	—
	Total:	445.50	478.05	107.3

Sub-sectorwise financial utilization ranged between 63.4 per cent (IEC) and 158.2 per cent (Logistics & Supplies): A shortfall of 36.6 per cent occurred in IEC sub-sector due to delay in foreign assistance availability. A shortfall of 23.2 per cent was reported in Research sub-sector. This was due to delays in the procurement of commodities and equipments.

Physical

19.2 As against a cumulative target of 8633 service outlets and 81000 sale points/district distribution points (DDP) the programme could establish 5839 service outlets (67.6%) and 71681 sale points/district distribution points (88.5%) respectively. The physical targets and achievements appear in Table 19.2.

Table 19.2

Physical Achievements 1989-90

Sl. No.	Service Delivery Outlets	Targets	Achievements	Percentage Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Family Welfare Centres	1250	1254	100.3
2.	Reproductive Health-Service 'A' Centres.	34	34	100.0
3.	Extension Service Teams	8	8	100.0
4.	Non-Governmental Organizations:-			
	(i) NGOCC	547	485	67.0
	(ii) FPAP	168	168	100.0
5.	Provincial Line Departments	169	172	101.0
6.	Target Group Institutions	174	1784	100.0
7.	Traditional Birth Attendants	207	278	134.3
8.	Family Planning Inputs into Health Departments	4165	1330	32.0
9.	MCH in Azad Jammu & Kashmir	105	100	92.2
10.	MCH in Northern Areas	66	96	145.5
11.	Hakeem's Matabs	1600	16000	100.0
12.	Homoepath's Clinics	140	140	100.0
	Sub-Total:—	8633	5839	67.6
13.	Sale points of Social Marketing of Contraceptives.	59000	58000	98.3
14.	District Distribution points of programme.	22000	13681	62.2
	Sub-Total:—	81000	71681	88.5
	Total:—	89633	77520	86.5

Table No. 19.2 depicts that the programme achieved 86.5 per cent of physical targets. The shortfall occurred in family planning inputs into health departments component due to delays in availability of foreign assistance.

Contraceptive & Demographic

19.3 The overall performance of the sector in distribution of contraceptives exceeded the targets of various methods. The performance of the sector in respect to demographic para-meters also remained higher than the targets fixed for the period

under review. The methodwise contraceptive and demographic performance appears in Table 19.3.

Table 19.3

(In Million)

Sl. No.	Method	Targets 1989-90	Achievements 1989-90	Percentage Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Condoms (Units)	124.88	136.17	109.0
2.	Oral Pills (Cycles)	1.53	1.64	107.2
3.	IUD (Cases)	0.56	0.60	107.1
4.	Injectables (Vilas)	0.66	0.67	101.5
5.	Contraceptive Surgery (Cases)	0.09	0.08	88.9
6.	Birth Preventions*	0.44	0.49	111.4
7.	Acceptors*	2.67	2.94	110.1

*Includes carry over effect.

The achievements ranged between 88.9 per cent (contraceptive surgery) and 109.0 per cent (condoms).

Programme for 1990-91

19.4 The programme for 1990-91 has been prepared in the light of objectives envisaged for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1988—93). The emphasis of the programme will remain on lowering the rate of population growth and voluntarily birth intervals. In addition to sectoral plans, some new initiatives will be introduced during the period 1990-91. This includes establishment of Mobile Service Units and concentrated efforts in 11 large cities which have a better service delivery infrastructure. The programme will continue to adopt the multi-sectoral/multi-dimensional approach for addressing the population issue. The information Education & Communication (ICE) programme will further be strengthened in the light of short-term plan approved by the Cabinet during May, 1990. For this specific purpose John Hopkins University has been consulted to improve in the existing IEC programme of the sector.

19.5 A PSDP allocation of Rs. 598.364 million have been earmarked for the sector during 1990-91 as against the allocation of Rs. 445.5 million for the previous year. This is 34.3 per cent higher over the allocations of 1989-90. Sub-sectorwise allocations are give in Table 19.4.

Table 19.4

Financial Allocation for 1990-91

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Allocations		Percentage increase/decrease
		1989-90	1990-91	
1.	Administrative Organizations	110.22	125.51	13.9
2.	Population Welfare Services	172.80	225.08	30.3
3.	I.E.C. Programmes	14.55	21.40	47.1
4.	Training Programme	20.90	21.54	3.1
5.	Research	16.40	19.06	16.2
6.	Logistic & Supplies	101.38	161.51	59.3
7.	Construction	7.00	7.05	0.7
8.	Transport	2.25	17.20	664.4
Total:—		445.50	598.36	34.3

Physical Targets of Service Delivery Outlets

19.6 During the year 1990-91 the public sector/private sector and voluntary organizations establish 16512 service outlets and 84000 sale points/DDPs respectively. The component-wise physical targets appear in Table 19.5.

Table 19.5

Componentwise Targets of Service Outlets—1990-91

S. No.	Name of Component	Benchmark 1989-90	Targets	Presentage Change
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mobile Service Units	—	30	—
2.	Family Welfare Centres	1254	1296	103.3
3.	Reproductive Health Service "A" Centres	34	50	42.1
4.	Extension Services Teams	8	11	37.5
5.	Non-Governmental Organisations:			
	(i) NGOCC	485	485	—
	(ii) FPAP	168	168	—

6. Provincial Line Departments	172	180	4.7
7. Target Group Institutions	174	174	—
8. Traditional Birth Attendants	278	5000	1698.6
9. Family Planning Inputs into Health Departments	1330	2880	116.5
10. Outlets of Azad Jammu & Kashmir	100	130	30.0
11. Outlets of Northern Areas	96	108	12.5
12. Hakeem's Matabs	1600	1900	18.8
13. Homoeopath's Clinics	140	600	328.6
14. Involvement of Registered Medical Practitioners	—	3500	—
Sub: Total:	5839	16512	191.5
15. Sale points of Social Marketing of Contraceptives	58000	62000	6.9
16. District Distribution Points	13681	22000	160.8
Sub: Total:	71681	84000	117.2
Total:	77520	100512	130.9

Training-Clinical/Non-Clinical

19.7 Some 1400 personnel of public sector and voluntary organizations will be trained in the existing Regional Training Institutes (RTIs). A PSDP allocation of Rs. 15.4 million has been provided to the sub-sector to meet its requirements during the period 1990-91.

19.8 The Population Welfare Training Institutes (No-Clinical) will provide training facilities in management techniques, IEC and evaluation & monitoring to the programme and non-programme personnel. A provision of Rs. 6.145 million has been made for this component.

Information Education & Communications (IEC)

19.9 The component will utilise all available channels of mass media for motivation of target population in favour of small family norm at Federal/Provincial level. It will also create the demand for the family planning services. The component will undertake designing and production of motivational material. Under the approved short-term plan for concentrated efforts in 11 large cities the component will

be strengthened further and mass media be involved at a larger scale. The family planning policies and programmes will be popularized through this component.

19.10 Bill/sign boards will be fixed at selected places for indication of the service outlets of the programme. A PSDP allocation of Rs. 21.54 million (3.6 per cent of the total allocation), has been earmarked for the sub-sector. There is an increase of 47.1 per cent over the allocations for the previous year.

Research Activities

19.11 The existing research institutes will be maintained for undertaking the researches in the fields of reproductive and fertility control. The National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) will undertake the demographic & health survey (DHS) in addition to its routine activities. An amount of Rs. 19.061 million has been earmarked for the sub-sector which includes Rs. 2 million additional amount for the proposed DHS.

Logistics & Supplies

19.12 Under this sub-sector contraceptives are procured and distributed through public and private sectors service outlets. The private sector through the social marketing of contraceptives project, distributes conventional contraceptives. A provision of the Rs. 161.506 million has been made for this sub-sector for the period 1990-91.

Construction

19.13 Under this sub-sector the construction of 5 Regional Training Institutes is in progress. An allocation of Rs. 7.05 million has been provided to this sub-sector to meet its requirements during the period 1990-91.

Transport

19.14 The sub-sector meets the new/replacement requirements of transport of the programme at Federal and Provincial levels. A PSDP allocation of Rs. 17.2 million has been earmarked for the sub-sector. This includes the transport requirements of the new component *i.e.* MSUs which will be established during the year 1990-91.

Contraceptive & Demographic Targets

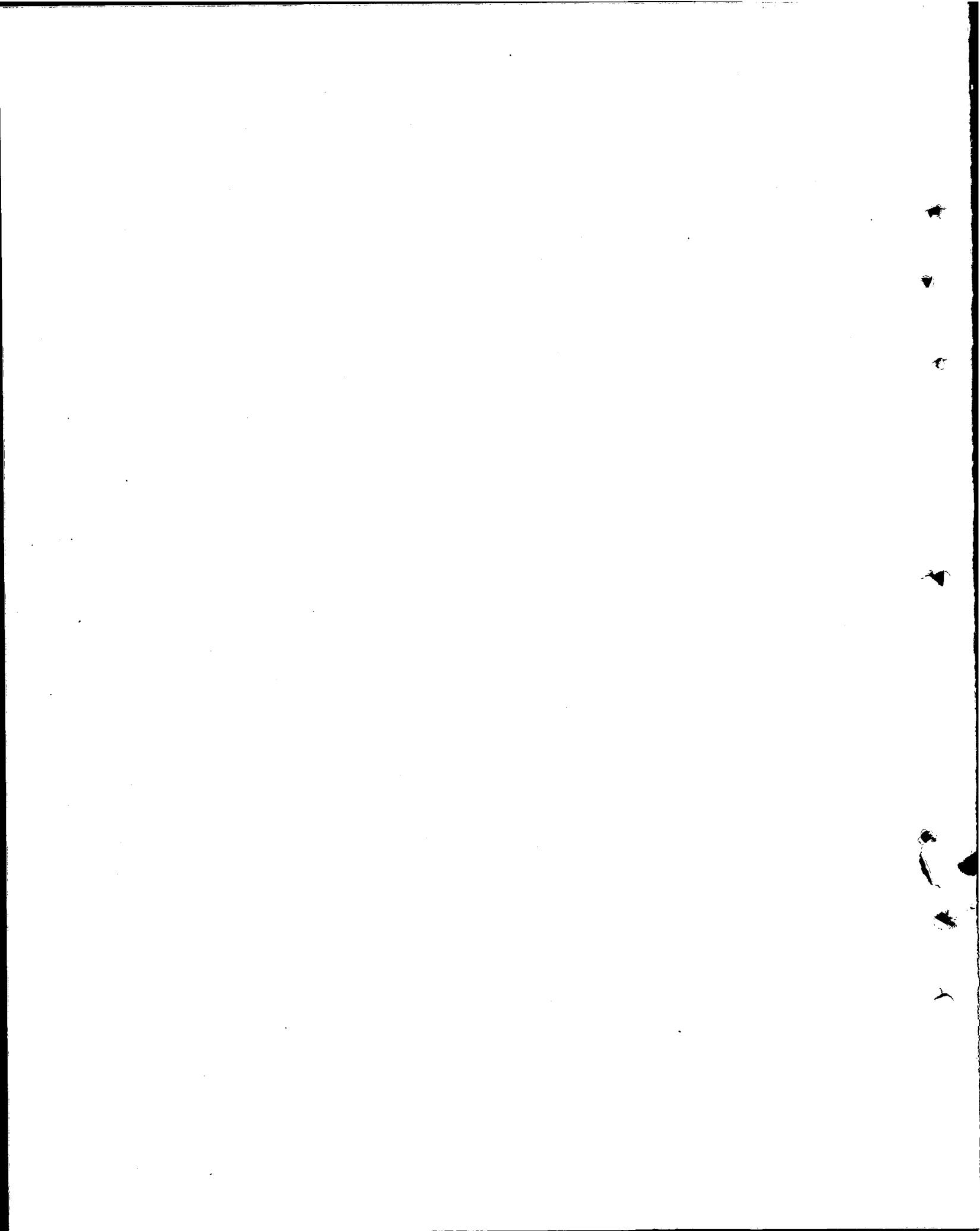
19.15 The contraceptive and demographic targets are in accordance with the over all objectives/targets of Seventh Plan. Some 0.419 million births are estimated to be prevented during the year 1990-91. The contraceptive use rate will also be increased from a reported 16.8 per cent (1st July, 1990) to 18.1 per cent by end June, 1991. The contraceptive & demographic targets appear in the Table 19.6:

Table 19.6

Contraceptive & Demographic Targets 1990-91

(In Million)

Sl. No.	Method	Achievements 1989-90)	Targets 1990-91	Percentage Change
1.	Condoms (Units)	136.17	125.301	(-)8.0
2.	Oral Pills	1.64	1.593	(-)2.9
3.	IUD (Cases)	0.600	0.989	64.8
4.	Injectables (Vials)	0.67	1.393	107.9
5.	Contraceptive Surgery (cases)	0.080	0.175	118.8
6.	Birth Preventions	0.49	0.555	13.3
7.	Acceptors	2.94	3.268	11.2



CHAPTER 20

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT POLICY

Review of 1989-90

Financial and Physical Implementation

An allocation of Rs. 279.76 million was made for the Manpower Sector (Federal Rs. 217.11 million and Provincial Rs. 62.65 million). The thrust of the development projects continued to be on skill development. Project-wise position is given below:

National Vocational Training Project Phase-I

20.2 The Project was approved in 1980 at a cost of Rs. 426 million for construction of six new TTCs and up-grading 31 existing TTC. All component of the Project except civil works of some Centres in Sindh were completed. the delay in civil works was hampered due to law and order situation in Sindh. No allocation was made in the PSDP 1989-90 and sponsor was suggested to utilize the saving already available with them. An expenditure of Rs. 2.437 million was incurred on the Project during the year.

National Vocational Training Project Phase II

20.3 The Project envisaged construction of 36 new VTCs, including 5 for women, expansion of NTDI, provision of equipment in the 20 existing technical training centres, provision of vehicles and office equipment for the apprenticeship training scheme, and sharing of the cost of and operation cost and consumable material, etc. for all the institutions covered under the project.

20.4 Progress of the Project continued to suffer and the Project was far behind schedule. So far, sites for 22 centres were selected, civil works on 3 centres were started and tenders for another 7 centres were in finalization stage. In view of the indicated cost increase and extra ordinary delays, the project was revised. The revised project was recommended by the CDWP. An allocation of Rs. 185 million was made for the project in the financial year against which rs. 56.2 million were utilized.

TTC at Larkana

20.5 The project provided for a hostel and residential buildings and training equipment for tractor mechanics, electricians, radio and T.V. mechanics, turners, plumbers and pipe fitters. The remaining construction work on this Centre was completed and equipment for radio and TV mechanics, turners and tractor mechanics was procured by the Government of Sindh. the entire allocation of Rs. 4.16 million was utilized.

Human Resources Development/Strengthening of Data Base

20.6 The Project provided for setting up of improved labour market information flow for better manpower planning. The Project would undertake a series of field surveys and studies. The Dutch assisted Project started in July, 1988. The Project utilized Rs. 12 million against PSP allocation of Rs. 13 million during the year.

Employment and Manpower Strategies and Policies Project

20.7 The UNDP/ILP assisted Project was launched in September, 1988 for formulation of employment and manpower policies for the Seventh Five Year Plan and to assist the National Manpower Commission. The Project provided for studies and institutional strengthening for manpower planning. Under the Project ten studies were carried out and training and equipment was provided to Manpower Section of the Planning Division. Against the PSDP allocation of Rs. 6.16 million, the Project utilized Rs. 4.83 million during the year.

Social Security Pension Scheme Development

20.8 The Social Security Pension Scheme at a cost of Rs. 10.645 million was sponsored by Labour Division and is executed by the ILO and Employees Old Age Benefits Institutions Karachi. The project provided for the services of three experts for pension project administration, electronic data processing and social security. The Project also provided for 26 fellowships in the field of pension administration, electronic data processing, social security actuarial studies and investment. The allocation was fully utilized on expert services and procurement of equipment except fellowships.

20.9 Other programme in progress were strengthening of National Institute of Labour Administration and Training and building for National Industrial Relation Commission.

Provincial Programmes

Punjab

20.10 An allocation of Rs. 27.36 million was made for financing projects in the manpower sector. The allocation was to be utilized for establishment of technical training centres, construction of employment exchange buildings, training of mine workers and mines supervisors, etc.

20.11 Work on the establishment of TTCs at Bahawalnagar, Mianwali, Sargodha, Pindi Ghep and TTC for women at Lahore was in an advanced stage of completion. Under the labour market information system, civil work for the

construction of employment exchange buildings at Khanewal, Multan, Tobatek Singh, Khushab and Layya were started during the year. For safety and security, the mine sample testing laboratory at Khushab was upgraded and strengthened while work on the development of a mining development cell and mine rescue and safety sub-station, Makarwal, was taken in hand. A centre for the improvement of working conditions and environment would be set up at Lahore.

Sindh

20.12 An allocation of Rs. 7.37 million was made in the manpower sector for establishment of TTcs, office buildings for Regional Directorate of Labour at Hyderabad and Sukkur and mine polytechnic and mine rescue centre at Khanote. Construction of buildings for TTcs at Liaqatabad and Dadu were taken up. Mine polytechnic and training institute for mine technicians would be established at Khanote. Work on the mine rescue centre was in an advanced stage of completion.

N.W.F.P.

20.13. A sum of Rs. 10 million was provided for construction of three technical training centres at Bannu, Mansehra and Kohat. During the year, Rs. 6 million were spent on construction of TTcs at Bannu and Mansehra. Civil work at the TTC Kohat could not be started.

Baluchistan

20.14. An allocation of Rs. 17.92 million was made for establishment of TTcs at Sibi, Turbat, Quetta and Hub Chowki, strengthening of inspectorate of mines, balancing and modernization of mines rescue safety scheme and communication centre for mines rescue in Baluchistan. the four TTCs would be completed soon.

PSDP Allocation 1990-91

20.15 An allocation of Rs. 368.6 million has been made for the manpower sector, out of which Rs. 308.3 million will be spent on Federal projects and Rs. 60.3 million on Provincial programmes. Programme/agency-wise break up is given in Table-20.1 and details are given in subsequent paras.

Table 20.1

Programme and Agency-Wise Allocation, 1990-91

(Million Rupees)

Agency	Skill Development	Employment Services	Safety & Security	Industrial Relations	Research & Others	Total
Federal	298.2	1.0	—	2.4	6.7	308.3
Punjab	8.7	8.2	9.0	1.4	—	27.4
Sindh	2.5	—	4.5	1.0	—	8.0
N.W.F.P.	10.7	—	—	—	—	10.7
Baluchistan	10.5	—	3.0	—	0.7	14.2
Total	330.6	9.2	16.6	3.8	8.4	368.6

National Vocational Training Project Phase-II

20.16 The Project has been provided Rs. 298.2 million with FEC of Rs. 179 million mainly for construction of new TTcs and equipping the existing TTcs. In the beginning of year, civil works on three centres have started. Tenders for another 8 have been approved, and preliminarily drawing for 12 VTCs have been approved. During the year, the construction work will be started on the 10 sites *i.e.* Jaranwala, Toba Tek Singh, Rahim Yar Khan, Shikarpur, Hangu, Dera Murad Jamali, Attock NTB/NSTI, Mian Channu, Karak. The equipment for the existing TTcs has already been ordered which will be installed into the TTcs during the year.

Strengthening of Data Base and Manpower Strategies/Policies

20.17 In order to implement various proposals of National Manpower Commission Report, various studies are being conducted. These research projects have been provided an amount of Rs. 7 million and 1.2 million PSDP 1990-91 to continue the research and training in various discipline of manpower planning and employment.

20.18 An other project which has been provided allocation in PSDP 1990-91 is Social Security Pension scheme. The allocation for this project is Rs. 2.5 million.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES**Punjab**

20.19 PSDP allocation for 16 on-going and eight new projects is Rs. 27.40 million. Fourteen of these projects are expected to be completed during the year. The

allocation is to be utilized for establishment of technical training centres, construction of employment exchange buildings, training of mine workers and mines supervisors, etc.

20.20 Work on the establishment of TTcs at Bahawalnagar, Mianwali, Sargodha, Pindi Gheb, Sahiwal is in an advanced stage of completion. The new training projects are, TTC Chichawatni, GVIs Multan and Khanewal. The building for new employment exchanges are being provided at Chakwal, Sargodha, Rawalpindi, Sialkot and Jhelum, whereas the construction of Employment Exchanges buildings at Khanewal, Multan, Khushab and Toba Tek Singh will be completed in the current year. For safety and Technician Choa Saidan Shah, Mines Survey Institute Makarwal and Mines Rescue and Safety Sub-Station Khushab, mining development cell Lahore are at advance stage of completion. A centre for the improvement of working conditions and environment is being set up at Lahore.

Sindh

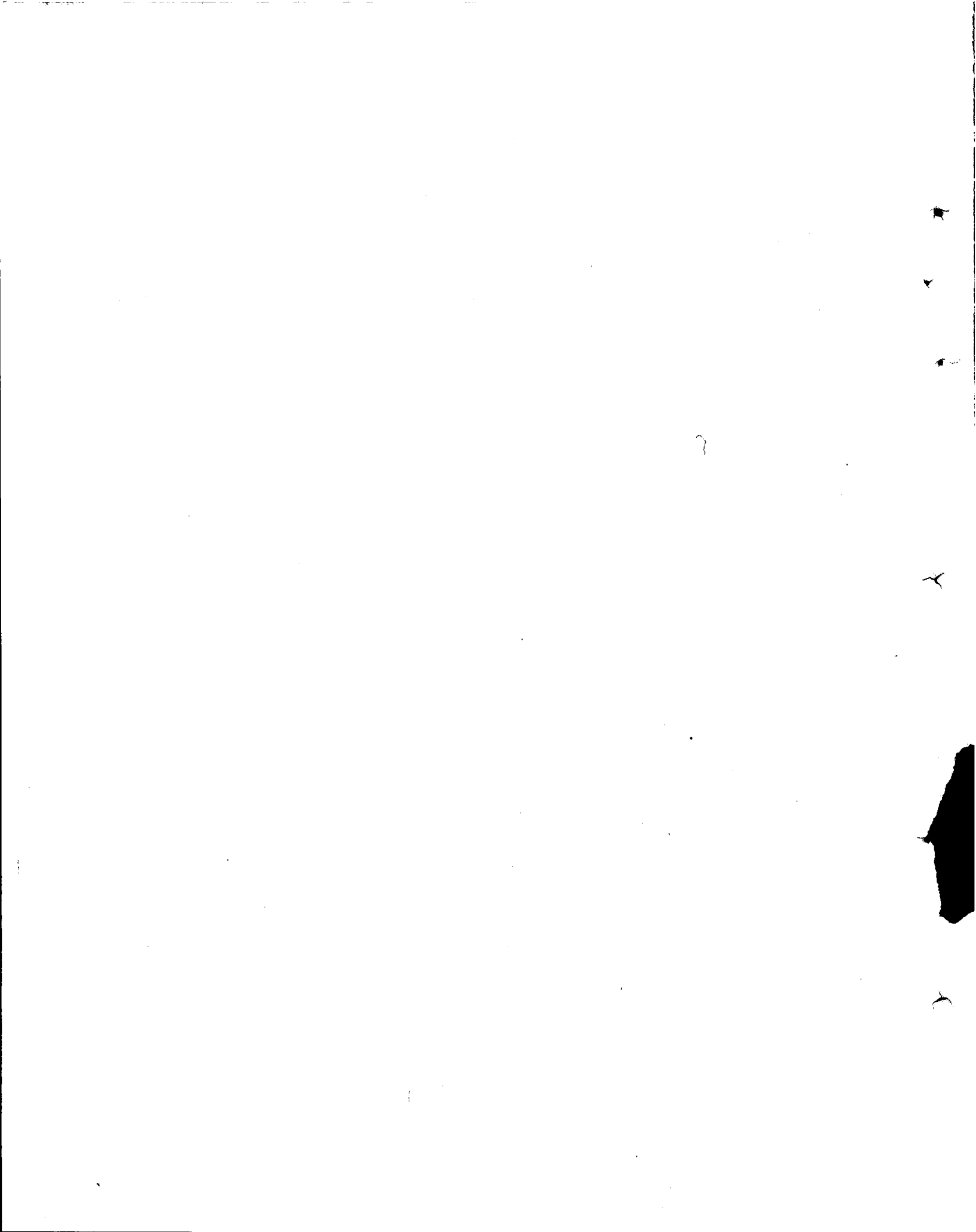
20.21 An allocation of about Rs. 8.00 million has been made in the PSDP. Rs. 7.8 million will be spent on 10 on-going projects and Rs. 0.20 million on two new projects. Most of the allocation for on-going projects will be spent on purchase of equipment. The new projects are establishment of TTC at Diplo District Tharparkar and construction of building for office of the Directorate of labour Sindh, Head Office, Karachi.

N.W.F.P.

20.22 PSDP PSDP allocation of Rs. 10.70 million has been made for TTcs at Mansehra and Kohat. During the year, civil works on TTC Mansehra will be completed while 80 per cent civil works of TTC Kohat will be completed.

Baluchistan

20.23 PSDP allocation for the year is Rs. 14.22 million. the amount will be spent on 6 on-going projects. Roughly 70 per cent of the allocation will be spent on creation of training facilities in the Province. The other projects are Mine Training Centres at Mach and construction of office and residence for the Inspector of Mines at Loralai.



CHAPTER 21

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

Review of 1989-90

Financial and Physical Implementation

During the period a total expenditure of Rs. 150.000 million was incurred on development of Special Education and Social Welfare Programmes (Federal Agencies Rs. 110.000 million and Provincial agencies Rs. 40.000 million). The provinces utilised 80 per cent of the allocation of Rs. 50.000 million during 1989-90 and the Federal agencies utilised 98 per cent of the allocation of Rs. 111.000 million during the same period. Special Education projects had a major share both at Federal and Provincial levels. Social Welfare programmes were given meagre PSDP allocation to achieve the targets. However, the NGOs continued to mobilise private contribution, investment and Zakat funds for expansion and improvement of voluntary social welfare programmes. They were provided financial, professional, technical and other supportive assistance by a number of Federal and Provincial Government organisations. Details of sub-sector wise and agency-wise financial utilization are given in the Statistical Appendix Table 21.1.

21.2 The main achievements included establishment, strengthening and expansion of 24 institutions and 98 service centres for assessment, treatment, special education, training, rehabilitation and welfare of the disabled. The other achievements included establishment and consolidation of 14 institutions and 40 centres in various fields of social welfare including child welfare, youth welfare, women welfare, welfare of senior citizens, rehabilitation of beggars (Darul Kifalas) and community development programmes. In addition, the NGOs with governmental supportive assistance developed, upgraded and standardised 190 institutions and 380 centres in various fields of voluntary social services. Details of sub-sectorwise and agency-wise physical achievements are given in the Statistical Appendix-Table 21.2.

Programme for 1990-91

Financial Allocation

21.3 Rs. 163.000 million has been provided in the public sector for Special Education and Social Welfare Services, of which Rs. 111.000 million is for Federal and Rs. 52.000 million for Provincial programmes. The allocation is 8.6 per cent more than the revised allocation of Rs. 150.000 million during 1989-90. The allocation for the Federal programme has increased by 0.9 per cent and overall allocation to the Provinces by 30.0 per cent as compared to the revised allocation of 1989-90. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, which have been accorded high priority, have been allocated Rs. 99.377 million (Federal-72.424, Punjab-13.166, Sind-8.000,

NWFP-5.123 and Baluchistan 0.664 million). The allocation for Social Welfare, Staff Welfare and Promotion of Voluntary Social Welfare Programmes is Rs. 63.623 million (Federal Rs. 38.576, Punjab Rs. 7.500, Sind Rs. 10.000, NWFP Rs. 4.547 and Baluchistan Rs. 3.000 million). Sub-Sector and agency-wise details of allocation and expenditure are given in the Statistical Appendix-Table-21.1.

Physical Targets

21.4 The Annual Plan for the year aims at development of 256 welfare institutions and 516 service centres, most of which are part of on-going projects. Details of physical targets for 1990-91 are given in the Statistical Appendix Table 21.2.

Special Education and Rehabilitation Services

21.5 The programme includes consolidation and expansion of 26 institutions for special schooling and vocational rehabilitation of disabled (Federal 14, Punjab 6, Sindh 4, NWFP 1, and Baluchistan 1). A total of 50 services centres for the disabled will be developed in these institutions (Federal-20, Punjab-14, Sindh-5, NWFP-7, and Baluchistan 4).

21.6 The existing Federal Special School-*cum*-Rehabilitation Institutions at Provincial headquarters and in selected divisions/districts of all the Provinces will be strengthened and streamlined. These Federal institutions, which have been established in close coordination with the Provincial Departments cover all the four categories of the handicapped *viz*: the blind, the physically disabled, the mentally retarded and the deaf/mute. Some of them will be used for demonstrations to the NGOs and the Provincial Departments concerned to undertake similar programme on a larger scale, through mobilization of community resources as well as assistance from the Federal Government, Zakat Organization and International agencies.

21.7 With the establishment of the proposed model institutions and replication of their facilities and services in similar Voluntary and Provincial government institutions, it is expected that the number of beneficiaries of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services would increase from 20,180 during 1989-90 to 20,500 during 1990-91. In view of the increasing number of the disabled due to traffic/industrial accidents, beneficiaries of Special Education and Rehabilitation services may fall short of the requirements.

21.8 To meet the deficit of trained teachers a crash training programme of short-term Special Education courses will be organised under the auspices of the National Institute of Special Education at Islamabad and Provincial training institutes of Special Education at Lahore and Jamshoro. These institutes are expected to produce 100 trained teachers in Special Education during 1990-91. The Federal Government will also assist the Punjab and Karachi Universities as well as Allama Iqbal Open University to start a sequence of teacher training in Special Education in cooperation with Overseas Development Administration of U.K.

Social Welfare Services

21.9 Social Welfare Programmes during 1990-91 comprise establishment, strengthening and expansion of a variety of social services. The programme includes expansion of 24 institutions for social welfare services (Federal 7, Punjab-6, Sind-7, NWFP 1 and Baluchistan 3). These institutions will further establish and expand 66 service centres/units (Federal-10, Punjab 28 Sind-9, NWFP-9 and Baluchistan-10). Eight types of social welfare institutions are proposed to be developed and expanded. These institutions include orphanages, day-care centres for children, socio-economic centres for women, Darual Amans, medical social work units in hospitals, school social work units in schools, urban community and staff welfare institutions.

Promotion of Voluntary Social Work

21.10 The National and Provincial Councils of Social Welfare besides providing financial and technical assistance to voluntary agencies, will also undertake the responsibility of regulating the content, scope, standard and direction of their programmes. In addition to Government Departments of Social Welfare at Federal and Provincial level, other Federal agencies will also financially assist NGOs in various fields of Social Services to expand their programmes. A total number of 206 voluntary welfare institutions will benefit from such supportive assistance during 1990-91 (Federal-51, Punjab-60, Sind-55, NWFP-30 and Baluchistan-10). These institutions include expansion programme for 400 service centres/units (Federal-100, Punjab-110, Sind-110, NWFP-60 and Baluchistan-20).

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Million Rupees).

Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		Allocation for 1990-91	% increase (+) decrease (-) Alloc. in 1990-91 over 1989-90
	1988-89 Provisional of (Actual)	1989-90 (R.E.)		
1	2	3	4	5
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT				
A. Special Education & Social Welfare Division	75.270	90.800	89.836	(+) 1.07
1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Services (Directorate Gen. of Special Education)	59.890	72.318	72.424	(-) 2.5
2. Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Wing)	8.860	9.982	10.582	(+) 6.0
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (National Council of Social Welfare)	6.520	6.500	6.830	(+) 5.0
B. Establishment Division				
4. Staff Welfare Services (Staff Welfare Organisation)	21.090	19.200	21.164	(+)10.0
Total (Federal Agencies)	96.360	110.000	111.000	(+)0.9

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Punjab

1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Services (Special Education Directorate)	13.730	6.660	13.166	(+) 97.6
2. Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Directorate)	4.300	5.000	7.500	(+) 50.0
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services Board)	2.000	—	—	(-)
Total (Punjab):	20.030	11.660	20.666	(+)77.2

(Million Rupees)

Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		Allocation for 1990-91	% increase (+) decrease (-) Alloc. in 1990-91 over 1989-90
	1988-89 Provisional of (Actual)	1989-90 (R.E.)		
1	2	3	4	5
Sindh				
1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Services (Special Education Directorate)	8.080	5.000	8.000	(+) 60.0
2. Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Directorate)	5.810	5.070	9.800	(+) 93.20
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services Council)	0.500	0.300	0.200	(-) 33.3
Total (Sindh):	14.390	10.370	18.000	(+) 73.5

N.W.F.P. (Social Welfare Directorate)

1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Services	7.420	5.560	5.123	(—) 8.0
2. Social Welfare Services	5.390	4.800	4.247	(—) 12.0
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services Council)	1.300	0.640	0.300	(—) 53.1
(Total NWFP):	14.110	11.000	9.670	(—) 2.0

Baluchistan (Social Welfare Directorate)

1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Services	2.600	1.470	0.664	(—) 55.0
2. Social Welfare Services	2.800	3.500	1.000	(—) 71.4
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services Council)	2.000	2.000	2.000	0.0
Total (Baluchistan)	7.400	6.970	3.664	(—) 47.4
Total (Provinces)	55.930	40.000	52.000	(+) 30.00
Grand Total (Social Welfare)	152.290	150.000	163.000	(+) 8.60

*The revised estimates of Rs. 74.318 million for Federal Special Education Projects during 1989-90 excludes the provision of Rs. 165.086 million earmarked for the National Trust for the Disabled and placed under a PLS Account of the Trust.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(Million Rupees)			
Sub-Sector	Achievement during 1989-91	Target for 1990-91	% increase(+) decrease(-) in 1990-91 over 1989-90
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT			
1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:			
(a) Institutions	14	14	—
(b) Service Centres	20	20	—
2. Social Welfare Services:			
(a) Institutions	5	7	+ 40
(b) Service Centres	7	10	+ 43%
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies:			
(a) Institutions	50	51	+ 2%
(b) Service Centres	100	100	—
<hr/>			
Total (Federal) (a) Institutions:	69	72	+ 4
(b) Service Centres:	127	130	+ 1
<hr/>			
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT			
Punjab			
1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:			
(a) Institutions	5	6	+ 20
(b) Service Centres	12	14	+ 17
2. Social Welfare Services:			
(a) Institutions	3	6	+ 100
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies:			
(a) Institutions	50	60	+ 20
(b) Service Centres	100	110	+ 10
<hr/>			
Total (Punjab) (a) Institutions:	58	72	+ 24
(b) Service Centres:	119	152	+ 28
<hr/>			

Sub-Sector	Achievement during 1989-91	Target for 1990-91	% increase (+) decrease (-) in 1990-91 over 1989-90
Sindh			
1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:			
(a) Institutions	3	4	+ 33
(b) Service Centres	5	5	—
2. Social Welfare Services:			
(a) Institutions	2	7	+ 250
(b) Service Centres	7	9	+ 29
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies:			
(a) Institutions	50	55	+ 10
(b) Service Centres	100	110	+ 10
Total (Sindh) (a) Institutions:	55	66	+ 20
(b) Service Centres:	112	124	+ 11
N.W.F.P.			
1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:			
(a) Institutions	1	1	—
(b) Service Centres	7	7	—
2. Social Welfare Services:			
(a) Institutions	1	1	—
(b) Service Centres	9	9	—
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies:			
(a) Institutions	30	30	—
(b) Service Centres	60	60	—
Total (N.W.F.P.) (a) Institutions:	32	32	—
(b) Service Centres:	76	76	—

Sub-Sector	Achievement during 1989-91	Target for 1990-91	% increase(+) decrease(-) in 1990-91 over 1989-90
Baluchistan			
1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:			
(a) Institutions	1	1	—
(b) Service Centres	4	4	—
2. Social Welfare Services:			
(a) Institutions	3	3	—
(b) Service Centres	10	10	—
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies:			
(a) Institutions	10	10	—
(b) Service Centres	20	20	—
<hr/>			
Total (Baluchistan) (a) Institutions:	14	14	—
(b) Service Centres:	34	34	—
<hr/>			
Total (Provinces) (a) Institutions:	159	184	+ 16
(b) Service Centres:	341	386	+ 13
<hr/>			
Grand Total: (a) Institutions:	228	256	+ 12
(b) Service Centres:	468	516	+ 10
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CHAPTER 22

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rs. 2,223.899 million were allocated during 1989-90 for projects relating to rehabilitation of old and construction of new farm-to-market roads, small village level schemes, strengthening of local bodies institutions, improvement of Katchi Abadis and integrated rural development projects.

22.2. Financial allocation of Rs. 2,223.96 million and its utilization is shown in Table 22.1.

Table 22.1
Financial Allocation and Utilization during 1989-90

S. No.	Agency	1989-90		Percentage Utilization
		Allocation	Utilization	
1.	Federal	513.11	555.76	108.32
2.	Punjab	1155.00	1155.00	100.00
3.	Sindh	321.59	495.27	154.00
4.	NWFP	149.00	147.00	98.65
5.	Baluchistan	85.19	74.85	87.86
Total		2223.89	2427.88	

Review of Federal Programme 1989-90

22.3. An amount of Rs. 513.11 million was provided under the Federal Programme mainly for the construction and rehabilitation of rural roads. Out of Rs. 513.11 million, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development was provided Rs. 351.90 million for its two main on-going projects *i.e.*, Asian Development Bank assisted Farm-to-Market Roads Project Phase-I and USAID Road Resources Management Project. Islamabad Capital Territory Administration was allocated Rs. 16.54 million and Special Areas (which include Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Northern Areas and FATA) were provided Rs. 144.66 million for small rural development projects. The agency-wise allocation and utilization at the Federal level is given in Table 22.2.

Table 22.2
Financial Allocation and Utilization at the Federal Level During 1989-90

Sl. No.	AGENCY	Allocation	Utilization	Percentage Utilization
1.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	351.90	351.35	99.84
2.	Ministry of Interior (ICT)	16.54	19.75	119.40
3.	Special Areas, (AJK, NA & FATA)	144.66	144.66	100.00
4.	Narcotics Control Division	—	40.00	—
Total		513.10	555.76	

The utilization was slightly higher due to the estimated expenditure of Rs. 40.00 million on Kala Dhaka Area Development Project over and above the PSDP allocation.

Review of Provincial Programme 1989-90

(a) *Punjab*

22.4. Rs. 1155.00 million allocated for Rural Development by the Government of the Punjab were fully utilized. Major portion of the expenditure incurred was on the construction and improvement of farm-to-market roads. In quantitative terms, 19 focal points were established, 12 kilometers of rural roads were constructed and 2,943 schemes under matching grant were completed. Moreover, funds were provided to 5,580 small village level schemes and 35 Union Councils offices and buildings were repaired/constructed.

(b) *Sind*

22.5. The expenditure by the Government of Sindh was estimated at Rs. 495.27 million against the allocation of Rs. 321.59 million. The higher utilization was due to resources spent on the construction of farm-to-market and rural roads through funds diverted from other slow moving/new projects by means of reappropriation. This was necessitated to construct and improve rural roads early with a view to provide infrastructure in the rural areas.

(c) *N.W.F.P.*

22.6. Government of NWFP utilized Rs. 147.00 million against the allocated amount of Rs. 149.09 million during 1989-90. Out of Rs. 147.00 million, improvement and construction of rural roads consumed Rs. 59.00 million while Union councils spent Rs. 84.49 million for small development works at the local level.

(d) *Balochistan*

22.7. The Government of Balochistan was allocated Rs. 85.19 million for Rural Development against which Rs. 74.85 million were utilized. Out of this, Rs. 7.85 million were spent on the construction of building for Rural Development Academy. The rest of Rs. 67.00 million were spent as grant to rural and urban councils for undertaking projects to be identified by 508 elected councillors relating to the construction of roads, supply of clean drinking water and disposal of sewerage.

22.8. Province-wise allocation and its respective utilization is given in Table 22.3.

Table 22.3
Financial Allocation and utilization during 1989-90

Sl. No.	Province	1989-90		Percentage Utilization
		Allocation	Utilization	
1.	Punjab	1155.00	1155.00	100.00
2.	Sindh	321.58	495.27	154.00
3.	N.W.F.P.....	149.09	147.00	98.60
4.	Baluchistan.....	85.19	74.85	99.16
Total		1710.86	1872.12	

Programme for 1990-91

22.9. An amount of Rs. 3721.85 million has been allocated for rural development during the current year. Major projects include improvement and rehabilitation and construction of farm-to-market/rural roads, matching grants to District Councils, grant-in-aid to local councils, small village schemes. Agency/province-wise allocation and utilization is shown in Statistical Appendix Table 22.1.

Federal Programme for 1990-91

22.10. An amount of Rs. 631.32 million including Rs. 314.68 million as foreign exchange component has been allocated for rural development sector for the year 1990-91 under Federal Programme. Agency-wise financial allocation is given in Table 22.4.

Table 22.4
Financial Allocation for the year 1990-91

S. No.	Agency	1990-91	
		Allocation	F.E.C.
(i)	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	331.17	180.00
(ii)	Interior Division (ICT)	19.98	—
(iii)	Narcotics Control Division.....	134.68	134.68
(iv)	Special Areas.....	145.49	—
Total		631.32	314.68

22.11. The main programme of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development relates to the construction and rehabilitation of rural roads under Asian Development Bank Assisted Farm-to-Market Roads Project Phase-I and USAID Road Resources Management Project.

22.12. Islamabad Capital Territory Administration has been provided Rs. 19.98 million including Rs. 4.10 million for Model Integrated Rural Areas Development Project for providing drinking and irrigation water and construction of roads in the rural areas of Islamabad. Besides Rs. 4.10 million through PSDP, the government of Japan is providing a grant of Rs. 253.58 million for this project during the year 1990-91. Special Areas (which include Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas) have been allocated Rs. 145.49 million for minor rural development projects.

22.13. Narcotics Control Division has been allocated Rs. 134.69 million for three projects which include Kala Dhaka Area Development and Mohmand and Bajaur Tribal Agencies/Agricultural and Area Development Projects. The Kala Dhaka Area Development project will prevent the spread of poppy cultivation through provision of new opportunities for development of forests, agriculture, construction of roads, improved irrigation and rural water supply in the area. Mohmand and Bajaur Tribal Agencies Agricultural and Area Development Projects are to assist the Government to eliminate poppy cultivation by improving socio-economic conditions by providing means to the poppy growers to increase alternative agricultural output in those areas.

Provincial Programme for 1990-91

22.14. Rural Development Programme has got a very high priority by the Provincial Governments during 1990-91. This is clear from the fact that the total Provincial Programmes have almost been increased almost two-fold from Rs. 1710.86 million during 1989-90 to Rs. 3090.50 million during 1990-91. The details of Province-wise utilization during 1989-90 and allocation for 1990-91 are given in Table 22.5.

Table 22.5
Province-wise allocation/utilization

Province	(Rupees Million)	
	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Allocation for 1990-91
Punjab	1155.00	2173.56
Sindh	495.27	658.11
N.W.F.P.	147.00	171.18
Baluchistan	74.85	87.65
Total	1872.12	3090.50

Punjab

22.15. Government of the Punjab have allocated Rs. 2173.56 million for rural development during the year 1990-91 which is 86 per cent higher than the allocation

and its utilization during 1989-90. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 2173.56 million for this sector, Rs. 974.44 million (45 per cent) have been earmarked for the construction/rehabilitation/improvement of farm-to-market roads in the province. Revised estimates for the year 1989-90 and allocation for 1990-91 under various sub-sectors are shown in Table 22.6.

Table 22.6
Financial Allocations

(Rupees Million)			
Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocation for 1990-91
1.	Farm-to-Market Roads.....	960.00	974.44
2.	Focal Point Programme.....	30.00	31.50
3.	Matching Grant.....	100.00	96.00
4.	Construction of Marakez Complexes.....	—	46.85
5.	Construction of residences of Project Managers.....	—	23.43
6.	Construction of Union Councils Buildings.....	7.50	—
7.	Grant-in-Aid to Local Councils.....	—	412.60
8.	Social Development Programme for Education & Rural Development.....	—	588.74
9.	Small Village Level Schemes.....	57.50	—
TOTAL		1155.00	2173.56

22.16. During 1989-90 an allocation of Rs. 950.00 million was earmarked for farm-to-market roads, which was utilized for the construction of 2240 kilometers of new roads in rural areas. Priority will be given to on-going programme including 27 schemes of Asian Development Bank assisted Farm-to-Market Roads Phase-I Project. A sum of Rs. 974.44 million has been set aside for on-going projects which will result in the construction/improvement of 2000 kilometers of farm-to-market roads. Moreover, the government of Punjab will provide funds of Rs. 412.60 million as grant-in-aid to local councils to strengthen the local institutions for achieving the purpose of development at the grass-root level by implementing minor rural development schemes. Similarly, Rs. 96.50 million have been earmarked as matching grant to local councils. Under this programme, the Government of the Punjab will provide 70 per cent of the total cost of the project while 30 per cent will be borne by the beneficiaries. Rs. 23.43 million have been provided for construction of residences for the project managers working at marakez. These marakez are being set up in the vicinity of rural police stations.

22.17. It is envisaged to establish 9 additional focal points, construct 5 kilometers of roads and provide funds for 61 projects for the construction of marakez offices. An amount of Rs. 588.74 million has been earmarked for the Special Development Programme for Education and Rural Development to complete the on-going projects under Ex-MNAs/Senators Programme.

Sindh

22.18. It is estimated that against the allocation of Rs. 321.58 million during 1989-90, Rs. 495.27 million have been utilised under rural development sector by the Provincial Government of Sindh. This shows an increase of 61 per cent over the original allocation. The reason for higher utilization was the greater emphasis placed on the construction of rural/farm-to-markets roads Projects. Revised estimates for the year 1989-90 and allocations for 1990-91 under different sub-sectors are shown in Table 22.7.

Table 22.7
Financial Allocations

(Rupees Million)			
Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocation for 1990-91
1.	Grant-in-Aid to Union Councils.....	12.03	14.12
2.	Matching Grant to District Councils.....	11.00	12.00
3.	Farm-to-Market Roads.....	440.00	600.00
4.	SAZDA	32.24	32.00
TOTAL		495.27	658.12

22.19. The emphasis on construction of farm-to-market/rural roads will continue during the year. The allocation of Rs. 600.00 million consists of Rs. 540.00 million for 1077 on-going projects and Rs. 60.00 million for new projects. Out of Rs. 540.00 million for on-going projects, Rs. 13.00 million have been set aside as provincial component for the Asian Development Bank farm-to-market roads project (phase-I) under which 9 road projects have been selected by the Province. Rs. 10.00 million have been allocated for ADP assisted Farm-to-Market Raods Project Phase-II. The main policy underlying the programme for 1990-91 is to complete the maximum number of on-going projects especially those that have attained an advanced stage of completion. It is expected that approximately 400 on-going projects will completed and 850 kilometers of farm-to-market roads would be constructed during the year.

Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies

22.20. Government is providing development grants every year to local bodies to help them undertake development projects at the local level. For the year 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 14.12 million has been allocated to Union Councils. Rs. 12.00 have been earmarked as matching grant to the District Councils. Under matching grants projects 50 per cent of the cost of projects is to be borne by the District councils from their budget and the balance of 50 per cent is to be provided by the beneficiaries.

Sindh Arid Zone Development Authority

22.21. A block allocation of Rs. 32.00 million has been provided for implementing on-going development works of Sindh Arid Zone Development Authority. SAZDA will also be provided allocation under Special Development Programme 1990-91 for its different development activities.

N.W.F.P.

22.22. A sum of Rs. 171.18 million has been provided for rural development activities in NWFP. Details of sector-wise programme are given in Table 22.8.

Table 22.8
Financial Allocations

(Rupees Million)			
Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocation for 1990-91
1.	Improvement of black topping of existing Rural Roads	59.00	80.46
2.	Strengthening of Local Government and Rural Development Department	—	0.100
3.	Minor Programme of Union Councils	84.50	84.62
4.	Establishment of Local Government Training Institute	—	2.00
5.	Miscellaneous	3.50	4.00
TOTAL		147.00	171.18

22.23. The table shows that great emphasis has been given to minor works of Union Councils and rural roads for which an amount of Rs. 84.62 and 80.46 million has been allocated respectively. Under minor rural development programme, funds have been provided to the elected representatives of the Union Councils. These funds will be utilized for the construction of shingle/kacha/jeepable roads, small bridges, pipelines, construction of irrigation channels, retaining wall, culverts and provision of drinking water in rural areas of NWFP.

22.24. In order to achieve the objective of creating and strengthening leadership at local level, the Government of NWFP have decided to establish Local Government Training Institute at Peshawar at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 million. In PSDP 1990-91, the Government of NWFP have provided Rs. 2.00 million for the establishment for this Institute.

Balochistan

22.25. Government of Balochistan have allocated Rs. 87.65 million for the development of rural areas. The amount is in addition to funds that will be spent through other sectors like water, agriculture, education, health, transport and

communication. The details of sub-sector-wise revised estimates for the year 1989-90 and allocation for 1990-91 are given in Table 22.9.

Table 22.9
Financial Allocations

(Rupees Million)			
Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Revised Estimates 1989-90	Allocation for 1990-91
1.	Construction of Building for Rural Development Academy at Quetta.....	7.85	22.65
2.	Grant to Rural Councils	55.00	55.00
3.	Grant to Urban Councils	12.00	10.00
TOTAL		74.85	87.65

22.26. Rs. 55.00 million have been provided for grant to rural councils for execution of small projects identified by local councillors and Rs. 10.00 million to councillors from urban areas in the province for execution of projects which aim at the reduction of under-employment and unemployment, increase the density of services, improve infrastructure, provide social amenities to target groups and create an institutional framework for ensuring community participation in the implementation of the urban development programme. These grants are distributed on the basis of 50 per cent equal share and 50 per cent on the basis of population among the 315 Union Councils, 20 District Councils, 20 Town Committees, 10 Municipal Committees and the Quetta Municipal Corporation. Rs. 22.65 million have been provided for the completion of on-going works of the Rural Development Academy at Quetta. The major aim of Rural Development Academy is to serve as a forum for training councillors and the staff of Local Government and Rural Development Department in order to enable them to initiate and accelerate the pace of development in the Province.

Pak-German Self Help Project for Rural Development in Baluchistan

22.27. The Pak-German Self Help Project is in operation since the last quarter of 1983. The main objectives of this joint venture are :

- (a) To improve the socio-economic conditions of the People in the selected areas of Balochistan, specially the poor who should participate on the basis of self-help and by making the best use of their available local resources ; and
- (b) To ensure that local participation is involved in every affair through their organisations and collective management right from identification of the basic needs upto planning, designing, implementing and monitoring of the activities. Upto 1988, 160 Village Organizations have been formed which

are cooperating in achieving the objectives of the project. In physical terms, 400 link roads, wells, water tanks, school buildings have been constructed. Since 1988, the project has started concentrating more and more on educational aspects of the self-help effort. About 350 training courses in different fields of rural development have been held. The villagers are encouraged to save money. These savings are used to implement income generating activities to help people improve their living conditions.

People's Programme

22.28. The main objectives of the Programme are to improve and upgrade the physical and social infrastructure, to mobilize local resources, to motivate the people for productive effort and investment in human capital, to undertake such small projects as will materialize quickly, to provide welfare of under-privileged sections of the population such as women, youth, disabled and aged, and to provide employment opportunities for unemployed and under-employed sections of the population.

22.29. The main thrust of the Programme has been in the fields of education, drinking water, health and sanitation, rural roads and rural electrification. However, 10 per cent has been specifically earmarked as Prime Minister's discretionary grant to cover sectors found vital for certain poorer communities/regions, socio-economic development but not included in the main programme. Five per cent of the total outlay is to be spent on income and employment generating pilot projects modelled after the pattern of community development projects being run in Orangi and Northern Areas.

22.30. The programme has been Federal in concept and framework organisation. A People's Programme Wing has been created in the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to execute and monitor the programme. District Committees have been established in each District to identify, approve and implement projects costing upto Rs. 0.5 million. Projects costing more than Rs. 0.5 million required the approval of the Federal Implementation Committee which has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Federal Minister for Local Government and Rural Development.

22.31. The Programme was launched in March, 1989 with an initial allocation of Rs. 2.04 billion. An amount of Rs. 3.00 billion has been allocated during the year 1989-90 and Rs. 3.00 billion for the year 1990-91 for this Programme. In the beginning, its implementation has been limited to the four Provinces only but later on it has been extended to AJK and FANA/FATA also. Since the commencement of implementation of the Programme in July, 1989, a total of 15,769 projects have been approved.

Financial allocation and utilization for Rural Development

(Rs. Million)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation 1988-89	Utilization 1988-89	Allocation 1989-90	Utilization 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91
FEDERAL						
1.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.....	93.07	132.01	351.90	351.35	331.174
2.	ICT.....	9.88	11.98	16.54	19.19	19.99
3.	Narcotics Control Division.....	—	—	—	40.00	134.68
4.	AJK.....	79.13	79.12	86.71	86.711	87.02
5.	NA.....	73.44	73.44	48.02	48.00	48.42
6.	FATA.....	7.73	7.73	9.94	9.94	10.04
	Sub-Total	263.25	304.28	513.11	555.76	631.33
PROVINCIAL						
1.	Punjab.....	1261.68	940.77	1155.00	1155.00	2173.56
2.	Sindh.....	364.07	409.86	321.59	495.27	658.12
3.	NWFP.....	130.38	123.37	149.00	147.00	171.19
4.	Baluchistan.....	62.00	90.47	85.19	74.85	87.65
	Sub-Total	1818.13	1564.47	1710.78	1872.12	3090.52
	GRAND TOTAL	2081.38	1868.75	2223.89	2427.88	3721.85

CHAPTER 23

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Review of 1989-90

Financial

A sum of Rs. 321.7 million, including a supplementary grant of Rs. 21.7 million, was allocated to the Ministry of Science and Technology. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 310.1 million, giving a utilization of 96 per cent. Sectoral details of allocations and utilisation are given in Table 23.1.

Table 23.1
Sectoral allocation & utilisation, 1989-90

Sub-Sector	Allocation	Utilisation	Percentage Utilisation
Education and Training.....	237.5*	235.6	99
Industries & Power	55.2	46.8	85
Health	8.1	8.1	100
Water	8.0	7.9	98
Oceanography	9.9	8.7	88
Housing & Works.....	3.0	3.0	100
TOTAL	321.7	310.1	96

*Includes a supplementary grant of Rs. 21.7 million.

Physical

23.2. Ministry of Science and Technology continued with its project of Development of S&T Manpower in High Technology Fields whereby young scientists, engineers and doctors are sent to reputable universities abroad for Ph.D. studies in subjects like robotics, lasers, fibre optics and nuclear and space sciences. 110 participants returned after completion of their studies. Pakistan Science Foundation (PSF) acquired its third science caravan, for Baluchistan and the units for NWFP and Sind were made operational. The foundation started construction work for the Museum of National History and finalized the design for the Science Complex. Pakistan Council for Science and Technology (PCST) completion construction of the Council's building and Library. A feasibility report on shrimp hatchery was prepared and data on highly qualified Pakistanis working abroad was compiled.

23.3. Pakistan council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR) continued its ongoing research activities in several fields including chemicals, leather technology, fuels and minerals. Construction of buildings for the Institute of Medicinal Botany (Peshawar) and Pak-Swiss Training Centre (Karachi), was in

progress. Fabrication of a prototype textile dobbie mechanism was completed and steps taken for its collaborative manufacture. Pak-Swiss Training Centre imparted training to scores of participants in dies and moulds technology, precision engineering and instrumentation technology. Pakistan Council for Appropriate Technology (PCAT) installed 10 microhydel plants in the northern parts of the country, 1 biogas unit at Nawabshah and 3 pit laterines in Sind. 21 training programmes were conducted on income generating technologies and 28 improved cookstoves were disseminated. Land was purchased for Appropriate Technology Centres at Peshawar and Islamabad. Some equipment was received, through USAID, for installation in PCAT's microhydel and windmill workshops.

23.4. National Institute of Electronics (NIE) completed the development of a fibre optic link, an enhanced version of a 250 line PABX and a management information system. Services were provided to a number of public and private sector companies including Micropak and Carrier Telephone Industries. A 20 KVA inverter was developed for UNDP. National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) initiated construction work for its building, under NIO Phase-II project. Staff was recruited and equipment added to the laboratories. Some preparatory work was undertaken for next year's proposed expedition to Antarctica. NIO continued its studies for protection of the marine environment and management of marine resources. Main projects undertaken by the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) were: Irrigation Systems management; establishment of water resources research centres; studies on pollution of the water supply system in Rawalpindi and Islamabad; and, karez irrigation in Baluchistan.

PROGRAMMES FOR 1990-91

Financial

23.5. An allocation of Rs. 401 million has been made for the Ministry of Science and Technology and its R&D organisations, which is 25 per cent higher than the previous year's allocation. Once again a large proportion (Rs. 256.2 million or, 64 percent) is for the manpower development programme. Details of allocations are given in Statistical Appendix Table 23.1.

PHYSICAL

Ministry of Science and Technology (Main)

23.6. The Ministry will continue its high-tech manpower development programme. Under Phase-III of the programme, 100 new scholarships will be awarded while about 75 participants from the earlier phases are expected to return on completion of their studies. A Science and Technology Policy will be prepared by the Ministry in consultation with other concerned agencies and the private sector.

National Institute of Power

23.7. The Institute will be strengthened by acquiring additional equipment and staff under the project, NIP Phase-II. Work will start on construction of buildings for permanently housing NIP. The Institute will develop a traction motor for Pakistan Railways.

Pakistan Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

23.8. The Council will continue its multifarious R & D activities. Building construction will continue or be initiated for: Training Centres in Industries Electronics; Process Control, Instrumentation and Engineering (Karachi); Precision, Mechanical and Instrument Technology; PCSIR Laboratories (Quetta); Medical Botany Centre (Peshawar). PCSIR's Lahore laboratories will be equipped with the latest research equipment, with Japanese assistance, as a first step towards balancing and modernisation of all the laboratories and centres of the Council.

National Institute of Electronics

23.9. National Institute of Electronics will work on cypher systems, computer aided design and engineering (CAD/CAE), computer architecture with parallel processing and uninterrupted power supply systems. Construction for a "Clean Room" will be started this year as will preliminary work on an Electronic Industries Promotion Centre that will act as R & D's interface with industry. Work will also begin on an Electronic Instrumentation Laboratory for the automation of industry, particularly the process industry.

Pakistan Council for Appropriate Technology

23.10. PCAT will strengthen its Centres by procuring more equipment and some construction of buildings. The Council will install 10 microhydel plants, 2 biogas plants, 10 pit laterines and will disseminate 50 improved cookstoves in different parts of the country. About 100 training programmes will be conducted on income generation technologies. Work on wind energy will also be undertaken.

Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources

23.11. The Council will continue studies on waterlogging, salinity and alternate drainage methods. Training courses on hydrology and regional studies on water management problems, will be conducted. A computerised skimming well model will also be developed.

Council for Works & Housing Research

23.12. Construction of building for the National Building Research Institute, Karachi will be completed. Other activities will include development of low cost

construction materials and construction systems, and simplified methods of building design, using indigenous materials and techniques.

National Institute of Oceanography

23.13. The Institute will despatch an expedition to Antarctica by the end of this year to study the unique features of the continent and to collect scientific data. An Antarctica Study Cell will be established at Karachi to plan research and analyse data collected from Antarctica. Phase-II of the institute, involving building construction and acquisition, will continue. The Pak-US cooperative programme in oceanography of the Arabian Sea will also continue. The programme includes study of pollution problems and of the fundamental marine processes that effect living resources of the sea.

Pakistan Science Foundation

23.14. A new (4th) science caravan will be acquired for use in Punjab. Existing caravans for NWFP, Punjab and Baluchistan will continue arranging science exhibitions and educating the public in far flung areas. A computer network link (carrying library related data) will be established at Pakistan Scientific and Technical Information Centre (PASTIC) for use by universities and R & D institutes. Research reports, journals and seminar proceedings will be acquired to strengthen PASTIC's reference library. Construction of ground and first floors of the Museum of National History building will be completed. The Foundation will continue to sponsor research at universities.

Pakistan Medical Research Council

23.15. A new research centre will be established at Dow Medical College, Karachi. The national morbidity pattern survey will be completed.

Financial allocation and utilization

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during			Allocation for 1990-91	% increase (+) decrease (-) allocation in 1989-90 over 1988-89
		Actual 1988-89	Allocation 1989-90	1989-90 (R.E.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ministry of Science and Technology	228.30*	226.60**	226.20	258.30	(+) 14
2.	National Institute of Power	2.30	3.00	2.80	2.20	(-) 26
3.	National Centre for Technology Transfer	—	0.80	0.10	0.00	—
4.	Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	29.20	35.00	29.40	59.90	(+) 71
5.	Pakistan Science Foundation	7.50	8.30	7.90	12.30	(+) 48
6.	Pakistan Council for Appropriate Technology	2.90	8.00	6.60	4.60	(-) 43
7.	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources	4.40	8.00	7.90	9.80	(+) 23
8.	Council for Works & Housing Research	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.80	(+) 127
9.	National Institute of Oceanography	7.40	9.90	8.70	27.90	(+) 182
10.	National Institute of Electronics	5.50	8.20	7.70	15.70	(+) 91
11.	Pakistan Council for Science and Technology	2.40	2.50	1.50	1.00	(-) 60
12.	Pakistan Medical Research Council	7.10	8.10	8.10	2.40	(-) 70
13.	National Institute of Silicon Technology	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.10	(-) 67
TOTAL		306.30	321.70	310.10	401.00	(+) 25

*Includes a supplementary grant of Rs. 20.3 million.

**Includes a supplementary grant of Rs. 21.7 million.

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CHAPTER 24

SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES

In view of special areas backwardness, Common geo-physical and economic environment, the 7th Five Year Plan had envisaged a regional development programme for Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas. In conformity with the 7th Plan allocations, these areas receive special allocation in the PSDP.

24.2. An amount of Rs. 2,119 million has been allocated for 1990-91 as compared to Rs. 2,099.3 million allocated in 1989-90 indicating an overall increase of one per cent. The regional allocation is as given in the following table 24.1.

Table 24.1
Allocation for 1990-91

(Million Rupee)				
S. No.	Area/Agency	Allocation for 1989-90	Allocation for 1990-91	Percentage Increase
1.	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	931.7	941.0	1.0
2.	Northern Areas	469.1	473.0	0.8
3.	Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	595.1	601.0	1.0
5.	FATA—DC	103.4	104.0	0.6
	TOTAL	2,099.3	2,119.0	1.0

24.3. To keep the tempo of economic activity going, some additional funds have been provided to the regions. The regional allocations are for Azad Kashmir (Rs. 941 million), for Northern Areas (Rs. 473 million), for Federally Administered Tribal Areas (Rs. 601 million) and for Federally Administered Tribal Areas Development Corporation (Rs. 104 million). The percentage increase ranges between 0.6 per cent and 1 per cent, compared with the allocations made for 1989-90.

NORTHERN AREAS REVIEW OF 1989-90

(a) Financial

24.4. An amount Rs. 469 million was allocated for development programme during 1989-90. Almost all the funds were utilized. During 1989-90, priority was

assigned to Transport and Communications, Power, Education, Physical Planning and Housing and Rural Development. During 1989-90, for Transport and Communications, an amount of Rs. 180 million was utilized against the allocation of Rs. 172 million (105 per cent utilization), for Power, Rs. 126.5 million were utilized against an allocation of Rs. 100 million (127 per cent utilization), for Education Rs. 40 million were utilized against the allocation of Rs. 50 million (80 per cent utilization) for Rural Development, the utilization was Rs. 39 million against the allocation of Rs. 48 million (81 per cent utilization) and for Physical Planning and Housing, an amount of Rs. 41 million was utilized against the allocation of Rs. 48 million (85 per cent utilization). The sectoral utilization for other sectors is as given in Statistical Appendix Table 24.1.

(b) Physical

24.5. In the education sector, 10 primary to middle and one middle to high schools were upgraded. Besides, two new primary schools were also opened and one college of education was set up. Moreover, two residential accommodations for high schools were provided. To improve the health conditions, under EPI coverage scheme, more than 4000 children were immunized. Training facilities were also provided to 30 nursing candidates. Moreover, 5 new dispensaries were established and 6 residential units for doctors and para medical staff were constructed.

24.6. During 1989-90, special emphasis was laid on increasing the production of wheat, maize, fruits, potato seeds, fish and timber etc. The target was to develop 40 fish farms, spray on 13,896 hectares, new area afforested programme for 440 acres and distribution of 60,000 plants. The achievements were encouraging. For all projects 100 per cent targets were achieved except for ground spray where 90 per cent targets were achieved. Besides, 8 veterinary hospitals and 92 veterinary dispensaries were established. Moreover, 0.7 million animals were vaccinated and 0.25 million were treated. In the Transport and Communications sector, 217 kms of Kacha and 31 kms of metalled roads were constructed. One suspension bridge and 131 culverts were improved. Moreover, one RCC bridge was installed and 6 others were renovated. In the physical planning and housing sector, 50 officers residential buildings were renovated and 182,894 sft water supply pipelines were laid down. For irrigation, 14,000 rft pipeliens were laid down. In the power sector, 221 km HT and 328 LT lines were provided. Moreover, 1600 sft power house was constructed and 47 Transformers were installed. For provision of electricity, 925 HT and 981 LT poles were also provided.

PROGRAMME FOR 1990-91

(a) Financial Allocation

24.7. An amount of Rs. 473.3 million has been allocated for 1990-91, as compared to Rs. 469.2 million allocation in 1989-90, indicating an increase of about

one per cent. The sector-wise allocations and percentage change of each sector are given in Table 24.2 below:—

Table 24.2
Sectoral allocation for 1989-90 and 1990-91

(Million Rupees)				
S. No.	Name of Sector	Allocation 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	Percentage change
(i)	Agriculture.....	25.5	23.1	(—) 9.2
(ii)	Industries	1.7	1.1	(—)35.3
(iii)	Transport and Communications.....	172.0	150.0	(—)12.8
(iv)	Physical Planning & Housing	48.0	50.5	5.3
(v)	Power	100.0	96.5	(—) 3.5
(vi)	Water	4.0	11.3	184.0
(vii)	Education.....	50.0	62.0	24.0
(viii)	Health	20.0	22.0	10.0
(ix)	Rural Development.....	48.0	55.8	16.2
TOTAL		469.2	473.3	1.0

24.8. During 1990-91, the sectoral priority has been assigned for Transport and Communications, Power, Education and Rural Development which is the same as assigned during 1989-90 except for Water. For Water the allocation has been increased from Rs. 4 million to Rs. 11.3 million, for 1990-91. There has been a slight decrease in allocation for Transport and Communications (from Rs. 172 million in 1989-90 to Rs. 150 million for 1990-91). However, special importance has been given to education for which the allocation has been increased by 24 per cent (from Rs. 50 million to Rs. 62 million). Besides, an equitable share has also been provided to other sectors as given in table 24.2.

Physical Targets

24.9. The major programme includes construction of 10 veterinary hospitals, vaccination of one million animals, construction of 45 fish farms, distribution of 60,000 plants and 26,623 hectares will be sprayed. In the power sector, 217 km HT lines and 479 km LT lines will be provided. In the housing sector, 50 community centres and 30 water supply schemes will be completed. About 230 km of katcha roads and 73 km of metalled roads will be constructed. In the education sector, 16 primary schools will be upgraded and 3 new primary schools will be opened. In the health sector, 10 dispensaries and one hospital will be constructed. Besides, training facilities will be provided to 42 nurses. Further details of the programme may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table 24.2.

AZAD KASHMIR REVIEW OF 1989-90

(a) Financial

24.10. An amount of Rs. 931.7 million was allocated for financing the development schemes of Azad Kashmir which was fully utilized. Sectors like Power, Transport and Communications, Agriculture and Education received priority in financial allocation, for which 69 per cent of the allocation was made during 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 220.3 million was utilized against the allocation of Rs. 219.1 million (101 per cent utilization), for power, Rs. 176.7 million were utilized against the allocation of Rs. 178 million (99 per cent utilization), for Agriculture, Rs. 158.5 million against the allocation of Rs. 160.4 million (99 per cent utilization) and 100 per cent allocation was utilized for Education sector. The sector-wise allocations and revised estimates for 1989-90 may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table 24.3.

(b) Physical

24.11. During 1989-90, in the agriculture sector, 14,760 MT fertilizers and 1,782 MT crops seeds were distributed. A potato seed farm was established. About 271,000 plants were distributed. An input godown with a capacity of 200 tons was constructed. In animal husbandry sub-sector, about 65% animals were vaccinated and 3 veterinary hospitals were renovated. To improve the basic health facilities, 6 dispensaries, 5 BHU's, 3 RHC's and 5 MCH's were completed. In the education sector, 362, 73 and 15 buildings for college hostels were also completed.

24.12. During 1989-90, substantial work was done on the Kheri irrigation scheme which is near completion; from which 9700 acres will be irrigated. During the year, 55 new villages were electrified while electricity was also provided, partially, to 142 villages. Moreover, about 18,000 domestic, 2000 commercial and 194 industrial consumers were added. A hydel station with a capacity of 2.50 KW was also established at Leepa valley. In the Transport and Communication, 19 schemes were completed while work is in progress on other projects. An access road to airport and Kotli bypass were completed. In addition, 8 kms of roads were improved. Besides, 9 RCC bridges were completed during 1989-90.

PROGRAMME FOR 1990-91

(a) Financial Allocation

24.13. An amount of Rs. 940.84 million has been allocated for 1990-91 for the development programme in Azad Kashmir, against the allocation of Rs. 931.7 million during 1989-90, indicating an increase of about one per cent. The sector-wise allocations

alongwith per cent change are given in the following Table 24.3:—

Table 24.3
Sectoral allocation 1989-90 and 1990-91

(Million Rupees)				
S. No.	Name of Sector	Allocation 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	Percentage Change
1.	Agriculture.....	160.4	152.7	(—) 4.8
2.	Industry and Minerals.....	33.4	29.4	(—)12.0
3.	Water.....	12.2	12.5	2.5
4.	Power.....	178.0	178.5	0.3
5.	Transport and Communications.....	219.1	218.6	(—) 0.2
6.	Physical Planning and Housing.....	82.1	84.8	3.3
7.	Education.....	95.9	114.4	19.3
8.	Health.....	61.5	66.9	8.8
9.	Rural development.....	86.1	82.1	(—)4.6
10.	Res. Statistical & Planning.....	1.0	0.9	(—)10.0
TOTAL		931.7	940.8	1.0

24.14. During 1989-90, priority has been assigned to Transport and Communications, Power, Agriculture and Education which is the continuation of the priorities given in 1989-90. During 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 114.4 million has been allocated for Education as compared to Rs. 95.9 million allocated during 1989-90, indicating an increase of 19.3 per cent. The allocation of funds has been slightly decreased for some sectors as given in table 24.3. However, overall allocation has been slightly increased.

(b) Physical Targets

24.15: The major programme includes provision of 3000 MT of improved seeds and 15,000 MT of fertilizers. Besides, 50 new villages will be electrified and electricity will also to be provided, partially, to 130 villages. Besides, 433, 85 and 20 primary, middle and high school buildings will be completed, respectively. In the health sector, 9 dispensaries, 8 BHU's and 5 MCH's units will be established. Further details may be seen in Statistical Appendix 24.4.

FATA REVIEW OF 1989-90

(a) Financial

25.16. An amount of Rs. 595 million was allocated during 1989-90 for financing the development programme of FATA against which Rs. 595 million were utilized indicating 100 per cent utilization. During 1989-90, priority was assigned to Transport and Communciations, Power, Education, Physical Planning and Housing

and Health for which Rs. 538.6 million were allocated (91 per cent of the total programme). All the allocation made for these sectors was utilized. The details of other sectors are as given in Statistical Appendix Table 24.5.

(b) Physical

24.17. In the Agriculture Sector, 170 scholarships were awarded against the target of 190 scholarships. Besides, 2210 block plantation against the target of 2100 was achieved. Moreover, 2000 bags of fertilizers were distributed whereas the target was 2500 bags. Three dispensaries were also opened during 1989-90. In the power sector, target was the provision of 242 km HT lines, 274 km LT lines, 255 transformers and electrification of 198 villages. The achievements remained 100 per cent in case of provision of LT lines and village electrification while 95 and 97 per cent targets were achieved in case of HT lines and Transformers, respectively. During 1989-90, 46 water supply/sewerage and 11 house/office buildings were constructed. To provide transport facilities, 75 km of shingled and 50 km of metalled roads were constructed. Besides, 75 km of roads were also improved.

24.18. In the education sector, 128 primary schools were opened against the target of 135. Moreover, 45 buildings were constructed for existing primary schools and 28 primary schools were upgraded to middle level. Besides, 13 middle schools were also upgraded to high school level. In addition, 5 buildings for middle schools, 4 buildings for high schools and 34 additional classrooms were constructed. In the health sector, 9 dispensaries were upgraded, 18 basic health units were established and 10 category-III residences were constructed. One rural health unit was also established during 1989-90.

PROGRAMME FOR 1990-91

(a) Financial Allocation

24.19. An amount of Rs. 601.1 million has been provided for execution of the development programme of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The same allocation for 1989-90 was Rs. 595.1 million. Thus, about one per cent additional funds have been provided for 1990-91, as compared to 1989-90. The sector-wise distribution is as given in Table 24.4.

Table 24.4
Sectoral allocation for 1989-90 and 1990-91

(Million Rupees)				
S. No.	Name of Sector	Allocation 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	Percentage change
1.	Agriculture.....	45.6	47.1	1.1
2.	Power.....	107.8	108.9	1.0
3.	Transport and Communications.....	131.0	132.3	1.0
4.	Physical Planning and Housing.....	84.6	85.4	0.9
5.	Education.....	138.3	139.7	1.0
6.	Health.....	76.9	77.7	1.0
7.	Rural Development.....	10.0	10.0	0.0
8.	Res., Statistics and Planning.....	0.9	1.0	11.1
TOTAL		595.1	601.1	1.0

24.20. During 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 139.7, Rs. 132.3 and Rs. 108.9 million have been allocated for education, transport and power, respectively. It constitutes 63% of the total outlays. An amount of Rs. 377.1 million was allocated for these sectors in 1989-90 (63.4% of the programme). Therefore, the sectoral priority remains the same for 1990-91. The percentage increase in allocations made for 1990-91 is between 0.9 and 11.1 per cent. Equitable allocations have also been made for other sectors as given in table 24.4.

(b) Physical Targets

24.21. The major programme includes, award of 195 scholarships, 30,000 of mulberry plants and 2,550 MT of fertilizer will be distributed. In the power sector, 347 km HT lines and 425 km LT lines will be provided. Moreover, 180 villages will be electrified. In the transport sector, 67 kms shingled roads and 38 kms black topped roads will be constructed. In the housing sector, 12 housing and 50 water supply schemes will be completed. In education, 140 primary schools will be established. Besides, 25 primary schools and 18 middle schools will be upgraded. In the health sector, 20 basic health units will be established and 7 dispensaries will be upgraded. Further details of the programme may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table 24.6.

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (FATA—DC)

Review of 1989-90

24.22. An amount of Rs. 103.4 million was allocated for FATA—DC for execution of the development programme. All the allocated funds were utilized. The funds were utilized for developing the production sectors like Industries, Minerals, and the infrastructural sectors like water, Physical Planning and Housing. By the end of 1989-90, the on-going projects were nearing completion.

Programme for 1990-91

24.23. A sum of Rs. 104.2 million has been allocated for FATA—DC as compared to Rs. 103.4 million allocation during 1989-90. Thus it indicates an increase of about one per cent. The sectoral allocation, for 1990-91, is as given in the following Table 24.5.

Table 24.5
Sectoral Allocation

(Rs. Million)			
Sector	Allocation 1989-90	Allocation 1990-91	Percentage change
Water.....	83.4	84.0	0.7
Industries.....	4.5	4.6	0.8
Minerals.....	12.8	12.9	0.8
Phy., Planning and Housing.....	2.7	2.7	0.0
TOTAL	103.4	104.2	1.0

24.24. During 1990-91, priority has been given to Water sector which constitutes 80% of the total programme. Over 1989-90, an equitable increase has been given to all the sectors which is around 0.8 per cent.

Allocation and utilization for Northern Areas during 1989-90

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Allocation 1989-90	Utilization 1989-90	Percentage Utilization
1.	Agriculture.....	25.5	23.9	93.7
2.	Industries.....	1.7	0.7	41.2
3.	Water.....	4.0	3.7	92.5
4.	Power.....	100.0	126.5	126.5
5.	Transport and Communications.....	172.0	180.1	104.7
6.	Physical Planning and Housing.....	48.0	41.0	85.4
7.	Education.....	50.0	40.0	80.0
8.	Health.....	20.0	15.4	77.0
9.	Rural Development.....	48.0	39.0	81.3
	TOTAL	469.2	470.3	100.2

Physical Targets for Northern Areas, 1990-91

I. AGRICULTURE		
(i)	Area Spray (hectare).....	26,623
(ii)	Distribution of Plants (Million).....	60,000
(iii)	Afforestation (acre).....	500
(iv)	Fish Farms (Nos.).....	45
(v)	Fish production (Nos.).....	55,000
(vi)	Animals Vaccination (Million).....	1
(vii)	Artificial Insemination Centre (Nos.).....	3
(viii)	Veterinary hospitals (Nos.).....	10
II. POWER		
(i)	HT Lines (km).....	216.9
(ii)	LT Lines (km).....	479.0
(iii)	Transformers (Nos.).....	100
(iv)	HT Poles (Nos.).....	1,160
III. PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING		
(i)	Water Supply Schemes (Nos.).....	30
(ii)	Community buildings (Nos.).....	50
(iii)	Repair/Renovation of buildings.....	20
IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS		
(i)	Kacha Roads (km).....	230.0
(ii)	Metalled Roads (km).....	71.8
(iii)	Suspension bridges (Nos.).....	7
(iv)	RCC bridges (Nos.).....	1
V. EDUCATION		
(i)	Primary schools (Nos.).....	3
(ii)	Up-gradation of Primary schools to Middle schools (Nos.)..	16
(iii)	Up-gradation of Middle schools to High schools.....	1
(iv)	Construction of building for existing Middle and High schools	2
VI. HEALTH		
(i)	BHUs (Nos.).....	9
(ii)	Dispensaries (Nos.).....	10
(iii)	Hospitals (Nos.).....	1
(iv)	EPI coverage (Nos.).....	15,000

Allocation and Utilization for Azad Kashmir during 1989-90

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Allocation 1989-90	Utilization 1989-90	% utilization
1.	Agriculture.....	160.4	158.5	99
2.	Industries	28.0	20.0	71
3.	Minerals	5.4	2.9	53
4.	Water	12.2	12.3	101
5.	Power	178.0	176.7	99
6.	Transport and Communications.....	219.1	220.3	101
7.	Physical Planning and Housing	82.1	89.7	109
8.	Education.....	95.9	92.1	96
9.	Health	61.5	69.3	114
10.	Rural Development.....	86.1	86.4	100
11.	Culture, Sports and Tourism.....	2.0	3.0	150
12.	Res. Statistics and Planning.....	1.0	0.5	50
	TOTAL	931.7	931.7	100

Physical Targets for Azad Kashmir, 1990-91 (Contd.)

I. AGRICULTURE

(i)	Distribution of fertilizer	15,000
(ii)	Plants Production (million)	9.0
(iii)	Forest/Nursery Area (acre)	109
(iv)	Distribution of improved seeds (M. tons)	3,000

II. POWER

(a)	Village Electrification (Nos.)	
(a)	New	50
(b)	Partly electrification	130
(b)	Energy Generation (GWH)	11.08
(ii)	New Consumers to be added—	
(a)	Domestic	15,000
(b)	Commercial	1,990
(c)	Industrial	140
(iii)	Load shedding (MW)	30

III. EDUCATION

(i)	Construction of existing Primary schools buildings	433
(ii)	Construction of existing Middle schools buildings	85
(iii)	Construction of existing Highschools buildings	20
(iv)	Hostel Buildings for Colleges	4
(v)	Buildings for Inter Colleges	8
(vi)	Additional accommodation for Degree Colleges	8

IV. HEALTH

(i)	Opening of Dispensaries (Nos.)	9
(ii)	Establishment of BHUs (Nos.)	8
(iii)	Establishment of PHCs (Nos.)	3
(iv)	Establishment of MCHs	8
(v)	EPI coverage	5%

Allocation and utilization for FATA, During 1989-90

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Allocation 1989-90	Utilization 1990-91	% utilization
1.	Agriculture.....	45.6	45.5	100
2.	Power.....	107.8	107.8	100
3.	Transport and Communications.....	131.0	131.0	100
4.	Physical Planning and Housing.....	84.6	84.6	100
5.	Education.....	138.3	138.3	100
6.	Health.....	76.9	76.9	100
7.	Rural Development.....	10.0	10.0	100
8.	Res. Statistics and Planning.....	0.9	0.9	100
	TOTAL	595.1	595.1	100

Physical Targets for FATA, 1989-90

I. AGRICULTURE	
(i) Award of scholarship (Nos.).....	195
(ii) Distribution of Fertilizers (M. tons).....	2,550
(iii) Purchase of bulldozers (Nos).....	12
(iv) Distribution of Mulberry Plants (Nos.).....	30,000
II. POWER	
(i) H.T. Lines (km).....	374.2
(ii) L.T. Lines (km).....	425.1
(iii) Transformers (Nos.).....	240
(iv) Villages electrification (Nos.).....	160
III. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	
(i) Shingled Road (km).....	67.5
(ii) Black-topped Roads (km).....	38.1
(iii) Improvement of Roads (km).....	49.3
(iv) Bridges (Nos.).....	5
IV. PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING	
(i) Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes (Nos.).....	50
(ii) Housing Schemes (Nos.).....	12
V. EDUCATION	
(i) Establishment of Primary schools (Nos.).....	140
(ii) Up-gradation of Primary schools to Middle status (Nos.).....	25
(iii) Up-gradation of Middle schools to High status (Nos).....	18
(iv) Construction of existing High schools (Nos.).....	3
VI. HEALTH	
(i) Upgrading of Civil Dispensaries into Basic Health Units (Nos.).....	7
(ii) Establishment of Basic Health Units (Nos.).....	20
(iii) Establishment of Rural Health Centre (Nos.).....	2

PART IV
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

349— 350

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1954

CHAPTER 25

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

The Special Development Programme (SDP) was introduced in 1982-83, primarily to draw the backward areas like FATA and Balochistan into the mainstream of the national economy. The scope of the programme was broadened in 1985-86 to cover backward and barani areas of other provinces. Subsequently, basic civic infrastructural needs of Karachi were made a part of this programme. The priority has been extended to provide services related to acute urban problems and development of most backward areas.

25.2. The Special Development Programme also caters for essential provincial programmes which, otherwise, cannot be accommodated in their normal PSDP's. To broaden the scope and to reduce foreign aid dependency, the condition of attracting 66 per cent of the project cost in foreign assistance has been waived. In order to make the existing need based formula more equitable, the funds under the Special Development Programme have been allocated amongst the provinces in 1990-91 according to the ratios based on seventh plan allocations. The regional allocation is as given in the following table 25.1.

Table-25.1

Province/Area-wise allocation for SDP—1990-91

(Million Rupees)

Provinces/Areas	Allocation for 1989-90			Allocation for 1990-91			% age increase
	Rupee	Foreign Aid	Total	Rupee	Foreign Aid	Total	
Punjab	703.0	20.0	723.0	1207.7	56.3	1264.0	75
Sindh	806.0	275.0	1081.0	1355.5	316.3	1671.8	55
NWFP	410.0	79.0	489.0	603.9	67.5	671.4	37
Balochistan	618.0	206.0	824.0	1055.7	115.1	1170.8	42
Azad Kashmir	66.0	0.0	66.0	130.0	0.0	130.0	97
FATA	202.0	0.0	202.0	237.0	15.0	252.0	25
N. Areas	100.0	0.0	100.0	140.0	0.0	140.0	40
Total:	2905.0	580.0	3485.0	4729.8	570.2	5300.0	52

25.3. In order to supplement the provincial needs and to cater for special development requirements of the backward areas, an amount of Rs. 5.3 billion has been allocated for SDP projects in 1990-91 as against Rs. 3.5 billion in 1989-90, denoting an increase of 52 per cent. Component-wise allocation indicates that rupee allocation has been increased by 62 per cent. However, foreign aid allocation has been

reduced by 2 per cent so as to reduce foreign aid dependency. The region-wise increase in allocations ranges between 25 per cent to 97 per cent.

Review of SDP 1989-90 ✓

25.4. An amount of Rs. 3485 million including Rs. 580 million in foreign aid was allocated for 1989-90 against which Rs. 3427.7 million expenditure has been reported by the provinces/areas which constitutes 98 per cent utilization. The province/area-wise utilization for 1989-90 is given in table-25.2 below.

Table 25.2

Province/Area-wise Financial Utilization

(Million Rupees)

Provinces/Areas	Allocation for 1989-90			Utilization for 1989-90			% utilization
	Rupee	Foreign Aid	Total	Rupee	Foreign Aid	Total	
Punjab	703.0	20.0	723.0	676.2	20.0	696.2	96.3
Sindh	806.0	275.0	1081.0	685.5	574.0	1259.5	116.5
NWFP	410.0	79.0	489.0	321.0	79.0	400.0	81.8
Balochistan	618.0	206.0	824.0	532.0	367.0	899.0	109.1
Azad Kashmir	66.0	0.0	66.0	66.0	0.0	66.0	100.0
FATA	202.0	0.0	202.0	107.0	0.0	107.0	53.0
N. Areas	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total:	2905.0	580.0	3485.0	2387.7	1040.0	3427.7	98.4

PUNJAB

Financial Review

25.5. An amount of Rs. 696.2 million has been utilized against the allocation of Rs. 723 million indicating 96 per cent utilization which is encouraging.

Physical Review

25.6. To provide irrigation facilities in barani areas of Potohar, about 40% work on small dams was completed. On completion of this project 7085 hectare will be irrigated. Moreover, 63% work on water supply, 53% on sewerage and electrification and 32% work related to metalled roads for Katchi abadies was completed. In addition, 10.4 km metalled road from Zain to Bharthi, in D.G. Khan and 14.1 km of Khushab-Sakesar road were also constructed. In Vehari, about 10000 rft pipelines were laid down under water supply scheme.

SINDH

Financial Review

25.7. During 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 1259.5 million has been utilized against the allocation of Rs. 1081 million indicating 116.5 per cent utilization. The higher utilization is due to additional absorption of foreign aid.

Physical Review

25.8. Under Lyari Development Plan, 8 projects related to roads, health, education and sports were completed. Under Multi-Dimensional Security Development Programme, six schemes pertaining to the construction of residential buildings for police staff and officers were completed. Under the programme to improve Regional Roads Network, about 38% work on bridge at Malir river and Shaheed-e-Millat road was completed. Besides, 69% work on Quaidabad Railway over-Pass and improvement of Khawaja Shamsuddin road was also completed. The work on Saddar Area Traffic Management scheme has been completed. Besides, 4 pedestrian overhead steel bridges were constructed. The Mass Transit Study for Karachi is nearing completion.

NWFP

Financial Review

25.9. An amount of Rs. 400 million was utilized against the allocation of Rs. 489 million indicating 82 per cent utilization. The low utilization is due to late start of Post Afghan Rehabilitation Programme in NWFP.

Physical Review

25.10. During 1989-90, under Post-Afghan Rehabilitation Programme, 30% work on Malakand Forestry projects and 15% work on watershed management in forest extension in Dir and Swat districts were completed. Besides, 50% work for rehabilitation of old Paharpur canal patrol road was also completed. In Communications sector, work on Pezu-Tank road is nearing completion. In the Housing sector, 50% work pertaining to water supply schemes in Abbottabad, Gambila and Bannu districts were completed. Work on Malakand fruits and vegetables development project was initiated. Moreover, 20% work on 6 ground water supply schemes for irrigation was also completed. Work for improvement of slum and Buner area development is also in progress.

BALUCHISTAN

Financial Review

25.11. During 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 899 million was utilized against the allocation of Rs. 824 million indicating 109 per cent utilization of funds. The higher utilization was due to additional provision of foreign aid than the budgeted estimates.

Physical Review

25.12. All on-going projects in Balochistan province are in advanced stage of implementation and have made satisfactory progress during 1989-90. These include irrigation schemes, improvement of Quetta, Pasni Power Plant, Balochistan Integrated Area Development, Quetta Water Supply, Sewerage project and improvement of Katchi Abadies etc.

AZAD KASHMIR

Financial Review

25.13. The Special Development Programme was also introduced in Azad Kashmir for which an amount of Rs. 66 million was provided which was fully utilized.

Physical Review

25.14. The projects of AJ&K are now in an advanced stage of implementation. These include Refugees Rehabilitation Programme and construction of roads in the areas.

FATA

Financial Review

25.15. During 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 107 million was utilized against the allocation of Rs. 202 million indicating 53 per cent utilization. The low utilization was due to low absorption capacity and difficulties in implementing road projects.

25.16. The work on roads and bridges and forestry development schemes remained in progress.

NORTHERN AREAS

24.17. An amount of Rs. 100 million was allocated for Northern Areas. However the funds were not released due to lack of approved projects. Therefore, work could not be started during 1989-90.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1990-91**PUNJAB****Financial Allocation**

24.18. An amount of Rs. 1264 million has been allocated for 1990-91, as compared to Rs. 723 million allocated in 1989-90 indicating an increase of 75 per cent.

Physical Targets

25.19. During 1990-91, Construction of metalled road from Zain to Bharthi, Carpeting of Bund road at Lahore and Rehabilitation of Multan city roads will be completed. Besides, 50 per cent work on construction of Trunk Sewerage in South-East of Lahore and Shalimar link road will be completed. Moreover, work will also be initiated on construction of overhead bridge at Mumtazabad, Multan and drainage facilities at Attock. A Second Barani Areas Development project costing Rs. 735 million will also be taken up during the year. In Faisalabad, a water supply and drainage project will also be introduced. Meanwhile work will continue on other on-going schemes.

SINDH**Financial Allocation**

25.20. An amount of Rs. 1671.8 million has been allocated for 1990-91, as compared to Rs. 1081 million in 1989-90 indicating an increase of 55 per cent.

Physical Targets

25.21. The feasibility study of construction of metalled road from Naragate to Jamrao, survey and investigation for planning of Hamal lake, construction of overhead bridge at Sukkur-Shikarpur Railway Crossing and construction of two police lines at Karachi will be completed. Besides, work will be initiated on Johi Wahi-Pandhi road, Johi *via* Shah Hasan road, Saleh Pat to Piarano road and construction of 12 Police stations in urban areas and 19 Police Stations in rural areas. In addition, work will continue on other on-going schemes.

NWFP**Financial Allocation**

25.22. An amount of Rs. 671.4 million has been allocated for 1990-91, as compared to Rs. 489 million indicating an increase of 37 per cent.

Physical Targets

25.23. During 1990-91, Ground water resources development project at Hazara, development of Rodkahi area in D.I. Khan, land reclamation scheme for PATA and improvement of Peshawar-Jamrud road will be completed. Besides, 50 per cent work on Malakand forestry project, water shed management scheme, Ground water irrigation development in PATA and upgradation of slum areas in 8 abadies will be completed. Moreover, work is in advanced stage for Buner Area Development and Chitral Area Development projects.

BALUCHISTAN

Financial Allocation

25.24. An amount of Rs. 1170.8 million has been allocated for 1990-91, as against the allocation of Rs. 824 million for 1989-90 indicating an increase of 42 per cent.

Physical targets

25.25. During 1990-91, work will be initiated on new schemes related to irrigation, drinking water and roads. These projects are Bolan Dam, Hingol Dam, Bund Khushdil Khan and Noukundi and Kacchi water supply schemes. The on-going projects like Balochistan Minor Irrigation Area Development project, small irrigation schemes, Quetta water supply, Pat Feeder Pilot project, Lyari-Ormara road, Quetta improvement and Balochistan Integrated Area Development are in advanced stage of implementation. Work on other on-going schemes will continue during the year.

AZAD KASHMIR

Financial Allocation

25.26. An amount of Rs. 130 million has been allocated for 1990-91, as against the allocation of Rs. 66 million in 1989-90 indicating an increase of 97 per cent.

Physical Targets

25.27. It is expected that construction of walkway alongwith river Neelum, Housing conlony at Mera Tanolian and improvement of link roads in Muzaffarabad city will be completed. Besides, fair weather road from Kel Shounter pass to Northern Areas Border, improvement of road from Aliabad to Kahuta and construction of tourist resort in Neelum valley will reach in an advanced stage of implementation by the end of current year. A few new schemes like construction of plan house at Muzaffarabad and establishment of Cadet college at Pullandry have also been included in the programme for 1990-91.

FATA**Financial Allocation**

25.28. An amount of Rs. 252 million has been allocated for 1990-91, as compared to Rs. 202 million allocated in 1989-90 indicating an increase of 25 per cent.

Physical Targets

25.29. Water distribution system in Wana Plain, Flood management of rivers and hills torrents and afforestation in Kurram and South Waziristan Agencies will be completed. Work will continue on other on-going projects. Besides, 50 new projects will also be taken up for implementation during the year.

NORHTERN AREAS**Financial Allocation**

25.30. An amount of Rs. 140 million has been allocated for 1990-91, as compared to Rs. 100 million allocated in 1989-90 indicating an increase of 40 per cent.

Physical Targets

25.31. In the Northern Areas, it is expected that establishment of Public School at Chilas will be nearing completion. Moreover, water supply scheme in Gilgit, drainage and sewerage project at Gilgit, improvement of water supply at Skardu and construction of DHQ Hospital at Chilas will be started during 1990-91.