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GOVERNMENT OF WEST PAKISTAN
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENTAL
ACTIVITIES
OF THE
WEST PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

For the 15 months from 1st April 1958 to 30th June 1959

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PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
PROGRESS AND EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE
15 MONTHS FROM 1st April 1958 TO 30th June 1959
FOR WEST PAKISTAN

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A—GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

In common with the conditions prevailing in the rest of the country, the economy of the province was subject to considerable inflationary pressure in the beginning of the period under review. The impact of the bold administrative and fiscal measures adopted by the new regime was not fully realised in the short period from October 1958 to June 1959. The benefits from the new policies will only be manifest after a longer period. The relief provided by the anti-profiteering measures was short lived. There was an appreciable increase in industrial production but agricultural out-put was stagnant. There was little increase in the *per capita* income. The decline in exports and the trade recession had led to a fall in export earnings. The capital goods, materials and spares required for the developmental effort and to keep the economy of the country in full gear, were not forthcoming in the required quantity. The continuously depleting balance of payments was the main concern of the new regime and immediately on coming into office they took all possible measures to reduce foreign exchange expenditure and to increase its earnings. The result was a modest current amount surplus by the end of March 1959 as against a huge deficit in the preceding year. Similarly foreign exchange reserve recorded a marked improvement. Our foreign exchange resources were, however, still insufficient to meet the expanding development needs of the country. The import of consumers good was restricted resulting in a shrinkage of supplies in this field. The price level continued to show an upward trend, as indicated by the cost of living indices for the lower income group at Lahore:—

CCST OF LIVING INDEX, LAHORE

Period	Industrial Working Class		
1948-49	100
1954-55	98
1955-56	93
1956-57	100
1957-58	109
April 1958	114
November 1958	96
July 1959	102
October 1959	109

Financial Resources of the Development Programme—

The Annual Development Programme sanctioned by the Government of West Pakistan in the year 1958-59 is shown in the table below which also indicates the Annual Development Programme as approved by the National Economic Council. These two versions of the Development Programme were separately prepared at about the same time, with the budget being finalized before the National Economic Council Projections were approved. The Planning Board recommended that the National Economic Council approved programme and the budget be reconciled with one another but this could not be done as it was not possible at such late stage—

Sector	1958-59 Development Programme approved by the National Economic Council	1958-59 Development Programme as budgeted	Budget as per cent of programme approved by the National Economic Council
1	2	3	4
	Rs. (Crores)	Rs. (Crores)	
Village-AID ..	2.34	2.34	100 per cent.
Agriculture ..	8.68	12.55	144 per cent.
Water and Power Development—			
(a) Irrigation ..	24.10	21.36	88 per cent.
(b) Power ..	6.40	6.97	108 per cent.
Industrial Fuels and Mineral—			
(a) Mineral Development Corporation.	.20	.20	100 per cent.
(b) Small Scale Industries.	67	.70	104 per cent.
Road and Road Transport—			
(a) Roads ..	3.50	2.96	85 per cent.
Road Transport ..	.50	0	0 per cent.
Housing and Settlement.	3.20	4.55	142 per cent.
Education ..	3.00	3.28	110 per cent.
Health ..	1.52	1.80	118 per cent.
Social Welfare ..	.25	.38	151 per cent.
Labour ..	0	0	0 per cent.
	54.36	57.7	105 per cent.

The financing of the Development Programme as budgeted by the Province was projected as follows :—

Capital Budget— *Rupees (crores).*

(i) *Grants from the Central Government—*

(a) Refugee tax grant	..	·90
(b) Grant of Federal highways	..	·25
(c) Social uplift grant	..	·24
(d) Other special grants	..	·06
Total		1·45

(ii) *Loans from the Central Government—*

(a) Development Loan	..	31·30
(b) Rehabilitation Loan	..	·11
(c) Loan for Agricultural Conference Scheme		2·00
Total		33·41

(iii) *Funds from Provincial Resources—*

(a) Sale of land	..	2·66
(b) Increase in Sugar Prices	..	1·20
(c) Levy of fees and revision of tax laws..		·80
(d) Economics in non-development expenditure		·50
Total from the Province		5·16

(iv) Additional Funds to be secured through a Central Government loan, market loan or from provincial reserves

.. 3·00

Total Capital Budget .. 43·02

Revenue Budget—

Development expenditure included in the provincial revenues budget .. 14·05

Total Budgeted Development Programme. .. 57·07

During the period under review the financial year was changed from April-March to July-June. A separate budget for the three months April to June 1959 was prepared.

B—REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

For a proper appraisal of the progress of the Development programme during the period under review, information is required on changes in productive capacity brought about by the input of construction and equipment and its utilization. It is necessary to determine if the results achieved were commensurate with investment and if they could have been attained with a smaller or larger investment. Statistical services have not yet been organized and developed in the various departments. The information required for a critical analysis is, therefore, unfortunately not available. It is expected that when progress and evaluation cells, staffed by properly qualified persons, are established, the departments will be in a position to supply information as will permit a useful evaluation. At present it is not possible for the Departments in all cases to clearly define and set forth the physical targets to be achieved and to report correctly the targets actually achieved in a years time. It may be mentioned that a comparison of financial implementation and the targets is not necessarily a good measure of performance, as expenditure can be wasteful in some case. Unsatisfactory though it may be during the present review, it is only feasible to judge the performance in terms of actual expenditure as compared to the total amount allocated. This method has been generally followed in the present attempt at evaluation.

C—SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

V-Aid—

The V-AID programme, to enrich the rural life on self help basis, continued to expand according to schedule and 26 new development areas were opened in the period under review bringing the total development areas to 71 by end of June 1959 extending over 11,554 villages with a total population of 8,473,409. The main emphasis was placed in the programme on Agricultural Development. The following statistics give an idea of the work done so far. 5,000 tons of fertiliser and improved seed for 1.88 lac acres of land were distributed. 5,500 improved implements were supplied and 140,000 acres of new land was brought under cultivation under the programme. 35 tube-wells and 133 wells were sunk and 14 miles of water-courses dug and 194 tanks were built. In the field of Communication 600 miles of new roads were constructed and 350 miles of kacha roads repaired. 939 culverts and bridges were built. In the field of Animal Husbandry about 16 lacs of animals were vaccinated and

16,000 fowls of better breeds distributed to the villagers. Over 500 new Co-operative Societies were set up to provide credit to the rural communities and 37 Cottage Industries Centres were established. In the field of Health considerable ground was covered in improving sanitation and the use of preventive measures against diseases. Through the efforts of the V-AID Organization 90 new schools and 1,600 Adult Literacy Centres were opened and 1,000 school buildings were constructed. The financial implementation of the programme was 53.6% of the allocation.

Agriculture—

The total impact of the programme carried out by the Agriculture Department, was an increase of 354,000 tons in foodgrain production during 1958-59. Sugarcane (gur) production increased by 40,000 tons. The production of cotton, however, decreased by 98,000 bales, there being also a decrease of 217,000 acres in the area under cotton cultivation. Average yield per acre of wheat, maize and rice showed improvement of .42% .26% and .51% respectively over the last year. 6 lac maunds of improved seeds of different crops were supplied to the farmers. 64,000 tons of fertiliser were distributed. Plant protection measures made a marked contribution towards increasing food production. About 7 lac acres of field crops and rice nursery were treated against insect pests and diseases. 225,000 maunds seed was treated to control seed borne diseases. Through mechanization, an area of over 81,000 acres hitherto lying waste was brought under cultivation. 510 tube-wells and 624 open wells were sunk. The advantages resulting from these measures were offset to a considerable extent by the deterioration of land due to waterlogging and salinity. 3 new training centres for Field Assistants were opened during the period under review bringing their output to 450 a year. The performance of the department in financial terms is 83% of the revised allocation.

Animal Husbandry—

Rupees 98 lacs were spent on the programme for livestock development and control of disease which was 79% of the budget allocation. 65 pedigreed buffalo bulls and 75 pedigreed cattle-type bulls were issued from the various farms run by the department for breeding purposes in the villages. In addition artificial insemination was used to raise the standard of livestock in the country. 25,000 poultry birds and 50,000 poultry eggs were issued for breeding. Cattle breeding experiments were in progress at the 10 Cattle Farms and 5 Sheep Farms run by the Department.

One crore and forty lac doses of vaccine and serum to combat various cattle and sheep diseases and 35 lac doses of vaccine for poultry diseases were produced by the Department. Effective control over the contagious diseases amongst live-stock was gained by the use of these vaccines, which could potentially save 29 lacs cattle and sheep and 7 lacs poultry birds. A special feature of the programme was the control measures organized against the wild boar—49,000 boars being killed through swine fever propagation. Considerable saving of Agricultural crops and produce was attained by this measure.

Fisheries—

A sum of Rs. 3.1 lac was spent on the development of fisheries. The total fish production by the Department during the year was 66,000 mds. showing an increase of 14% over the last year. 50 Fish Farms were opened during the year bringing the total number of such farms to 256.

Forests—

The Forest Programme aimed at afforestation and regeneration of forests on the hills for counter-erosion work and protection of the water shed and on the foot hills and the plains for the extraction of timber and fuel wood. Financial implementation was 94% of the budget allocation. An area of 137,000 acres was afforested during the period under report as against a target of 162,000 acres giving a performance of 84.5%. 85 lacs cubic feet of timber wood and 15,600,000 cubic feet wood was extracted. Rs. 6.40 lacs were spent on the Soil Conservation Programme and some advance was made in the putting up of the terraces, sailaba cultivation and gully control structures. On the whole achievements in this programme with respect to introduction of agronomic practices, forestry and range practices were much less than the target set. The research work in test and development of agronomic practices showed satisfactory progress. A preliminary survey for Range Improvement was carried out and a scheme prepared on the basis of the survey for inclusion in the programme for the 2nd Five Year Plan. A small beginning was made in production of lac 600 mds. lac being extracted from brood bundles.

Colonization—

Twenty-nine thousand one hundred and three acres land were colonized under the Thal Development Project, out of the available areas of 63,934 acres. 322,476 acres of land were colonized in the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage Area, the physical

achievement being 89·7% of the target. The pace of colonization was moderate.

Rural Credit—

In the field of rural credit Rs. 8 lacs allocated for strengthening the credit structure were invested in the Apex Co-operative Banks to be passed on to the large size Co-operative Credit Societies. 111 New Credit Co-operative Societies were organized with a membership of 11,981. The loans issued by the societies during the period amounted to Rs. 13·5 lacs. Rs. 1590·8 lacs were advanced as taccavi loan for agricultural purposes by the Board of Revenue against a budget allocation of Rs. 173·33 lacs.

Consolidation of Holdings—

The programme carried out by the Revenue Department in 8 districts of the former Punjab covered an area of 69,305 acres and 30,265 scattered units were consolidated into 12,890 units at a net expenditure of Rs. 3·5 lacs. The Co-operative Department also undertook the work in the former Punjab and N.-W. F. P. areas. The Co-operative Organization reduced 33,735 fragments to 5,146 consolidated units covering 58,621 acres at a net expenditure of Rs. 2·25 lacs.

Irrigation—

The total area irrigated by the West Pakistan Irrigation System has gone up to 2 crore 30 lacs from 1 crore 92 lacs acres in 1947-48 and thus there has been an overall increase of 40 lac acres in the irrigated area. 16 Irrigation Schemes were in hand with the Irrigation Department during the period under review. A total expenditure of Rs. 685·07 lacs was incurred on them. The budget performance was on the whole satisfactory and this indicates that the construction work was progressing according to schedule except where it was hampered by circumstances beyond control. The WAPDA has taken up 2 irrigation schemes, namely the Guddu Barrage Scheme and Rawal Dam Project. The actual expenditure of Rs. 3·41 crores was incurred on Guddu Barrage against an allocation of Rs. 4·24 crores showing a performance of 82·5%. The work on the Rawal Dam Project was started on 25th June 1959 and hence there was no progress in the period under report.

A Machinery Pool at an estimated cost of Rs. 977·6 lacs has been set up by the WAPDA. It took over a portion of the construction equipment purchased

for various projects. It is expected that with planned purchases, standardization of machinery and the methods of proper maintenance, a better utilization of the construction equipment will result.

Land Reclamation Tube-wells and Drainage—

The new major project for Salinity Control and Reclamation by installation of 2,047 tube-wells was under implementation by the WAPDA and an expenditure of Rs. 27.3 lacs was incurred on it being 62.9% of the budget allocation. Installation of 170 tube-wells was completed as against the target of 200 tube-wells by 30th June 1959. 5 tube-wells schemes were in hand with the Irrigation Department and a total expenditure of Rs. 67.6 lacs was incurred, the performance ranged from 68% to 100% except in the scheme for Quetta Division. An expenditure of Rs. 13.57 lacs was incurred on Drainage Schemes and the physical targets achieved on most of the major projects were more than 50%. 5 Flood Control Projects were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 11.58 lacs, the performance on the whole being 80%. In the the former Punjab area an area of 37,000 acres was reclaimed by the Directorate of Land Reclamation against a target of 40,000 acres. Progress in soil and water survey was 50%. Some work was also done in the sphere of ground water survey at a cost of Rs. 20 lacs and a satisfactory percentage of physical targets is reported to have been attained.

Power—

The Electricity Department was transferred to the WAPDA in April 1959. Since then the rate of progress has been accelerated and considerable activity is visible in the task of generating and transmitting electricity, as is evinced from the details given elsewhere in this report. The impact of the achievements of WAPDA will be realised in the Agricultural as well as Industrial and Social Sectors after sometime. Generation increased to 635 million Kw. hrs. as compared to 599 million Kw. hrs. in 1957-58.

Food—

Rupees 42.16 lacs was spent on the construction of foodgrain storage with a capacity of 1.35 lacs tons at 35 centres. The Financial performance was 84.08%.

Conclusion—

(1) The financial implementation of the projects in the Agricultural Sector was generally 70 to 80%. Taking

the increase in value of goods into account the short fall was more than 20 to 30%.

(2) The investment in construction of Irrigation and Power works has only lately been accelerated.

(3) Machinery and equipment was not generally available according to the needs of the programme due to shortage of foreign exchange and this factor slowed down Irrigation and Power works in particular.

(4) Land continued to deteriorate on a large scale due to waterlogging and salinity. Adequate measures to combat the menace are not yet underway.

(5) Rural credit was not sufficiently organized. With the introduction of Land Reforms, the need for credit has increased and adequate provision needs to be made, in the light of the Credit Enquiry Commission Report.

(6) There was shortage of technical and trained staff for implementation of the programme. In some cases there was delay in appointment due to procedural difficulties.

(7) Statistical services are lacking for assistance in Planning and evaluation.

D—DETAILS OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The detail of the progress of the Development Programme of the individual Department in the Agricultural Sector is as follows:—

VILLAGE-AID	Rs.
Total revised budget allocation ..	1,91,53,000
Actual expenditure (Approximate) ..	1,02,65,049
Performance ..	53.6 per cent.

The ultimate object of the Village-AID Programme is improvement and enrichment of rural life, which is being achieved steadily. The following consolidated figures of the work done in various fields indicate the progress of the Village-AID Programme:—

Approximate calculations

1. Agriculture—

(i) Manure pits dug .. 34,020

1. <i>Agriculture—concl.</i>		
		<i>Approximate calculations</i>
(ii)	Chemical fertilizer used	... 155,850 mds. (54,651 bags)
(iii)	Improved implements used	.. 5,500 Maston and other im- plements.
(iv)	New land brought under culti- vation	.. 139,258 acres.
(v)	Demonstration plots laid	.. 16,391
(vi)	Fruit trees planted	.. 408,614
(vii)	Improved seed distributed for	.. 187,948 acres.
2. <i>Animal Husbandry—</i>		
(i)	Animals vaccinated	.. 1,578,464
(ii)	Fowls distributed	.. 16,718
(iii)	Fowls inoculated	.. 15,737
3. <i>Health and Sanitation—</i>		
(i)	Pucca drains constructed	.. 238,378
(ii)	Bore hole latrines	.. 925
(iii)	Soakage pits dug	.. 387
(iv)	Houses sprayed	.. 88,067
(v)	Persons vaccinated/inoculated against small pox, cholera and typhoid, etc.	423,866
(vi)	Hand pumps installed	.. 321
(vii)	New wells constructed	.. 133
(viii)	Wells repaired	.. 276
4. <i>Irrigation—</i>		
(i)	Watercourses cleaned	.. 220 miles.
(ii)	Watercourses dug	.. 14
(iii)	Tube-wells installed	.. 35
(vi)	Nakas of tanks constructed	.. 194
5. <i>Education—</i>		
(i)	School buildings constructed	.. 979
(ii)	Adult Literacy centres established	1,623
(iii)	New schools opened	.. 87
(iv)	Libraries set up	.. 193
6. <i>Communications—</i>		
(i)	New roads constructed	.. 598 miles.
(ii)	Katcha roads repaired	.. 352
(iii)	Culverts and Bridges built	.. 939
(iv)	Culverts and bridges repaired	.. 162

*Approximate calculations*7. *Co-operation—*

(i) New Co-operative Societies opened	564
(ii) Chand Tara Clubs ..	808

8. *Cottage Industries—*

(i) Cottage Industries Centres set up ..	37
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During the period under review, 26 new development areas were opened bringing the number to 71, extending the coverage to 11,554 villages with total population of 8,473,409.

9. *Reasons for short-falls—*

- (i) Shortage of technical personnel.
- (ii) Inadequate supply of material resources.

Agriculture—

Rs.

Total revised budget allocation ..	8,01,81,520
Actual expenditure (approximate) ..	6,66,24,270
Performance ..	83.15 per cent.

The Agriculture Department mainly directed its energies towards increased food production through providing better seed, plant protection measures, distribution of fertilizer and propagation of improved methods of agriculture and reclamation of waste land by the use of heavy machinery. Due attention was also paid to Research and the Education programmes for the technical staff.

Seed Multiplication and Distribution—

A sum of Rs. 2,56.75 lacs was provided in the revised estimates for this work. The season-wise sale of improved seeds for various crops was as follows:—

Seed	Quantity (in mds.) Kharif 1958	Sold Kharif 1959 (3 months)	Total
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Paddy ..	10,835	5,929	16,764
Hybrid Maize ..	364	687	1,051
Cotton ..	1,94,927	53,906	2,48,833
Sugarcane (through cane growers) ..	20,000	N. A.	20,000
Potatoes ..	2,500	N. A.	2,500

Quantity sold during Rabi 1958-59 (in maunds)—

Wheat (Departmental)	..	374,064
Gram	..	12,000
Vegetable seed distributed	..	10,000 lbs.

It is estimated that supply of seed resulted in increased production of 4.90 lac maunds of foodgrains and 5.05 lac maunds of cash crops.

Plant Protection—

The revised allocation for work in this sector was 24.8 lacs. During Kharif 1958 an area of 3 lacs acres of field crops was sprayed for protection against field pests and 60,000 acres treated for control of rodents. 38,000 maunds of seed was treated against seed borne diseases. In Rabi 1958-59 the area sprayed was 68,000 acres and treatment for control of rodents was extended over 53,000 acres. 50,000 maunds of wheat seed was also given necessary treatment. In Kharif 59.4 lac acres of field crops was treated against insects and pests diseases while 160,000 acres were treated for rodents. The quantity of the seed treated was 130,000 maunds.

The value of plant protection work has been progressively increasing. The short-fall was due to non-availability of sprayers and pesticides. It appears necessary in the interest of economy and efficiency that aerial wings for spraying operations should be located at Lahore and Peshawar, instead of services being concentrated at Karachi.

It is estimated that the plant protection measures yielded an increase of production in foodgrains to the extent of 7 lac maunds and in cash crops of 14 lac maunds.

Distribution of fertilizer—

The revised allocation for this activity was 3,32.9 lacs. The sale of Ammonium Sulphate fertilizer during various seasons has been as under —

Season		Quantity sold in tons
Kharif 1958-59	..	42,031
Rabi 1958-59	..	21,947
Total	..	63,978

Fertilizers are calculated to have contributed 13 lac maunds and 10 lac maunds in increased foodgrain production and cash crop production respectively.

Subsidy of fertilizer was totally removed for one month in the beginning of Rabi 1958-59. This combined with the low purchasing power of farmers led to short-fall in the distribution of fertilizer.

Propagation of improved methods of Agricultural and Extension Services—

The Extension Service, in addition to organising Plant Protection measures, did useful work in dissemination of improved methods of agriculture. 29 mobile units arranged 11,000 gatherings and shows. In addition 30,000 meetings were held by the district staff and 220,000 pamphlets were distributed. About 4,000 demonstration plots were laid out throughout the Province.

Mechanization and Minor Irrigation—

Period	Area reclaimed in acres	
Kharif 1958	..	32,000
Rabi 1958-59	..	27,341
Kharif, 1959 (first 3 months)	..	21,753
	Total	81,094

The progress of minor irrigation work is given below :—

Period	No. of open wells sunk	No. of tube-wells dug
Kharif 1958	.. 542	180
Rabi 1958-59	.. 49	217
Kharif 1959 (first 3 months)	.. 33	113

Mechanization is estimated to have resulted in an increase of 12 lac maunds in production.

In case of Mechanization and Minor Irrigation Programme, the main difficulties have been the delayed movement of indented goods, lack of transport facilities and lack of trained staff.

Research—

A concerted effort is being made to evolve crop varieties that combine a high degree of response to fertilizer with diseases resistance. At Research Station Lyallpur 2 varieties of wheat C-271 and C-273 have given promising results. Another 2 improved varieties of wheat suitable for the

Southern Region, namely H-68 and H-201-1 have been evolved. Dirk variety of wheat has given good results in the Northern Area. At Lyallpur Hybrid Maize varieties No. 7, 8 and 59 are giving 30-40 per cent higher yield, while the performance of variety No. 13, 501 and 909 at Peshawar is double that of local varieties and these have been released for general cultivation. New varieties of rice are on trial at the various Rice Breeding Stations, some of them, i. e., S-12, 28-Toga, 160-Jona, 314-P, C-7-3, CS-17 and C-4 are showing signs of promise. T-4 variety of Barley has been recommended for cultivation for its high yield and drought resistance. In sugarcane Co.L.54 and CO.626 have given a high yield. 2 other improved varieties COS-248 and COS-321 have also been introduced in the period under review. Six new strains of cotton have been evolved at Lyallpur and are being tested. In Hyderabad Region one variety of short staple and one variety of long staple cotton has been evolved.

Education—

Three new Field Assistant training centres with a capacity of producing 50 students each were opened at the following places—

- (1) Seed Farm, Sargodha.
- (2) Agricultural Farm, Khanpur.
- (3) Sheikh Mand, Quetta.

These bring the total outturn of Field Assistants to 450 workers per annum. The revised allocation for this work was 3.13 lacs.

Agricultural Stores—

Rupees 24,15,000 were sanctioned for construction of Agricultural Stores to overcome the difficulties faced by the Department in the storage of seed, fertilizer and pesticides in the mofussil. During the period under review 20 district stores and 49 tehsil stores have been constructed.

Horticultural Development—

The number of Government Fruit Nurseries has been raised to 90 which distributed 7 lac fruit nursery plants. 200 short courses attended by 1,200 trainees were arranged for Fruit Preservation.

Reasons for short-fall—

Population increase makes the net gains in Agricultural output difficult to find. Waterlogging and salinity considerably affected the productivity of land and thus reduced the actual benefits from the programme of the Agriculture Department. Shortage of machinery and equipment and technical staff were the other reasons for the short-fall.

ANIMAL HUSBANDARY

Financial Position—

The sanctioned expenditure which was to be incurred by the Department of Animal Husbandry during the 15 months, i. e. from 1st April 1958 to 30th June 1959, was Rs. 1,23,37,320 whereas out of this the department spent Rs. 97,70,260 only a performance of 73 per cent. The main development projects on which the expenditure was incurred are shown below:—

	Rs.
(i) Administration ..	16,33,270
(ii) Education and Research ..	14,66,090
(iii) Disease Control ..	32,19,650
(iv) Breeding ..	32,86,350
(v) Dairying ..	64,900
Total ..	97,70,260

During the period under review Animal Husbandry Department has been trying to achieve an effective control over the contagious diseases common amongst the livestock. The most serious disease, viz. Rinderpest, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Foot and Mouth diseases which broke out at some places were promptly controlled.

The Department continued to carry out cattle breeding operations at the livestock farms. The object of these operations is to fix and improve characteristics of important breeds of animals in an effort to improve their production capacity in all directions, i. e. milk, meat in the case of cows, buffaloes and wool in sheep, and eggs and meat in the case of poultry. Stud bulls and rams were issued to the private breeders to raise the standard of livestock industry in the country. During the period, 65 buffalo bulls and 75 cattle type bulls were issued to the public. Other physical targets achieved are given in the following statement:—

PROGRESS IN PHYSICAL TERMS

Serum and vaccine produced—

1. Goat Tissue Cirus Vaccine ..	3,791,200 doses.
2. Goat Tissue Virus Vaccine (Freeze dried) ..	293,150 ..
3. Anti-Rinderpest serum ..	2,636,600 ..
4. Haemorrhagic septicaemia ..	4,135,400 ..
5. Rani Khet Vaccine ..	3,513,500 ..

6.	Black quarter vaccine	..	3,318,000 doses
7.	Anti-rabic	..	188,190 ,,
8.	Anthorix spore vaccine	..	145,800 ,,
9.	Tuberculosis ordinary	..	90 ,,
2.	Animals treated in Veterinary Hospitals and on tour	..	1,499,173
3.	Vaccination and inoculation performed	..	2,476,540
4.	Castration performed	..	487,210
5.	No. of sheep treated under the "sheep conservation" scheme	..	1,523,888
6.	Drugs and medicines procured during the year		Rs. 5,82,250
7.	Equipment and machinery		Rs. 4,17,775
8.	Drugs and medicines purchased by Veterinary Medical Stores		Rs. 11,50,000 (excluding expenditure on transit and sales-tax, custom duty, etc).
9.	Drugs and medicines, laboratory stores supplied against the indent of field staff		Rs. 2,00,506
10.	No. of poultry bird issued for breeding	..	49,239
11.	No. of poultry birds issued for table	..	2,174
12.	No. of poultry eggs issued for breeding	..	49,239
13.	No. of poultry eggs issued for table	..	91,920
14.	No. of poultry chicks hatched	..	49,118
15.	Wild boars killed through swine fever propagation	..	49,000

The scheme of offering scholarships to students to meet the increased demand in number and quality of Animal Husbandry graduates is yielding very good results.

Short-falls—

The Animal Husbandry Directorate, however, felt the following difficulties in implementation of the programme:—

- (1) Shortage of technical staff.
- (2) Slow rate of progress of the construction programme.

- (3) Non-availability of technical apparatus and equipment in the market and limited provision of foreign exchange.
- (4) Delay in the allotment of land.
- (5) Shortage of adequate transport for the field staff.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

	Rs.
Revised budget allocation	.. 7,69,520
Expenditure (approximate)	.. 3,09,610
Performance	.. 40.3 per cent.

The following major schemes were implemented and their progress reported to be satisfactory:—

- (1) Increase in fish production, Lahore Area.
- (2) Development of Fisheries in Peshawar Division.
- (3) Development of Fisheries in Rawalpindi Division.
- (4) Scheme for Fisheries Development, Mancher Lake and Taluka Sawan Dhand I Dhores, District Sind.

During the period 1958-59 66,000 maunds of fish was produced as compared to 58,000 maunds in 1957-58 an increase of 14 per cent. There were 206 fish farms during 1957-58 which increased to 256 in 1958-59 24 per cent increase over the last year. Similarly the Government income increased from Rs. 3,70,119 in 1957-58 to Rs. 3,76,000 in 1958-59. During the period under review, the Government fish shops sold 25,130 pounds of fish to the local consumers under hygienic conditions, and a sum of Rs. 10,342 was realised. In respect of stocking operations 149,000 fast growing varieties of fish were stocked in various bodies of water for which 30,400 fish licences were issued.

Reasons for short-falls—The main reasons for the short-fall are as under:—

- (1) Department remained under staffed.
- (2) Fisheries Acts has yet to be enforced throughout West Pakistan.

FORESTS

	Rs.
Revised budget allocation	.. 2,45,14,732
Expenditure	.. 2,29,90,819
Performance	.. 94 per cent.

The Forest Department is carrying on an extensive programme of afforestation with the object of making up the deficiency

of timber and fuel wood and exploiting of other forest resources. During the period under review 1,36,709 acres were planted representing 84.50 per cent of the target.

The afforestation programme covers the hill area, the foot hills and the plains. Trees found suitable for the different areas were planted.

Some of the more important afforestation schemes which have been under operation are—

- (1) Irrigation Plantations in Ghulam Muhammad Barrage and Lloyd Barrage.
- (2) Coastal Zone Afforestation.
- (4) Afforestation of Crown waste Land in Rawalpindi Division.
- (5) Creation of Nurseries.

In the wood extraction aspect of the programme 8,502,572 cubic ft. of timber wood 32.4 per cent of target was extracted, while 15,626,487 cubic ft. fuel wood 79.2 per cent of the target was obtained.

Disposal of timber was 15,521,926 cubic ft., 62.7 per cent of the target while the firewood sold was slightly above the target set for the period.

Income from the sale of timber and firewood was Rs. 93,89,358 which was 72.62 per cent of the target. Income from the sale of other forest produce was Rs. 1,04,57,564. The total income comes to Rs. 198.46 (lacs).

Some other important schemes, which have been under operation are—

- (1) Afforestation on G. T. Road.
- (2) Development of Communications in Murree Hills.
- (3) Range Improvement Scheme, Quetta.
- (4) Kohistan Soil and Vegetation Conservation Scheme.

A preliminary survey for Range Improvement was carried out and a plan prepared, on the basis of the survey, for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan. A small beginning was made in the commercial production of lac and 600 mds. lac extracted from brood bundles.

Reason for short falls—

Inadequate staff and mechanical equipment.

Soil Conservation—

The budget allocation for 15 months' period was Rs. 16,81,180, whereas the actual expenditure came to Rs 6,40,390, giving a financial performance of 38.070 per cent.

Surveys—

There were two types of surveys conducted in the project, viz. topographic and soil surveys. In the case of former 715 acres, i. e. 356% of the target and in the case of soil surveys 28,440 acres achieving 62% of the target, were covered. The soil survey report for three out of four project areas has been completed.

One of the important activities in this field is to construct "Brood-based level terraces". An area of 535 acres was covered and this was only 22% of the target. Improvement of individual field bunds on 695.5 acres was carried out representing 29% of the target and 8 ponds were developed being 16% of the target. 'Sailaba' cultivation structures 55 in number were constructed and 78 Gully control structures were put up. Agronomic practices were carried on an area of 1,373 acres as 14% of the target, while forestry and range practices were carried put on 869 acres 25% of the target. The work of shelter belts planting for sand dune stablization was carried out in 965 acres being 95% of the target. Research work on standardization of agronomic practices suitable from the soil conservation point of view is being followed. Crops varieties suitable for these conditions are being tested.

The staff of the project has been carrying on the work of educating the people in the adoption of soil conservation practices.

Reasons for short falls—

Important reasons for short falls are—

- (1) Lack of adequate staff, particularly in the Engineering Section of the project.
- (2) Inadequate machinery and equipment.
- (3) insufficient extension activity of the project. There is need for considerable strengthening of extension and education processes for important new techniques of Soil Conservation.

Co-operative Department—

The Co-operative Department has been engaged mostly in organizing Rural Credit and Marketing. The other phases of the programme were Consolidation of Holdings, Co-operative Farming and Co-operative Education.

Rural Credit and Marketing Scheme—

A budget provision of Rs. 8,18,540 was made for this scheme. The actual expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 8,19,902 Government investment in the share capital of the Apex Co-operative Bank was Rs. 8 lacs, to be re-invested in large size Co-operative Societies. 111 new large size societies were formed with a membership of 11,981. Loans of the value of Rs. 13,44,226 were issued. One Co-operative and Marketing Officer, was appointed in each V-AID Development area to intensify Co-operative activities. The expenditure sanctioned in this sphere was Rs. 3,93,230. In the field of supply and marketing of agriculture implements, seed, fertiliser and consumers store goods worth Rs 55 lacs were arranged for and products to the value of Rs. 1.1 lac were marketed.

Consolidation of Holdings—

Fifty-eight thousand, two hundred and sixty-one acres were covered in the area of former Punjab and N.-W. F. P. and 33,735 scattered holdings were reduced to 5,146 consolidated units. The net expenditure came to Rs. 2,24,233.

Co-operative Colonization—

A pilot project of Co-operative Farming has been established in Ghulam Muhammad Barrage Area. Only 2 Co-operatives were established with membership of 169 and 300 acres brought under cultivation, out of a total allotment of 4583.15 acres. The small area allotted for Co-operative Farming does not form an economic holding from the administrative point of view.

Co-operative Education—

An expenditure of Rs. 9.38 lacs was sanctioned for establishing a Co-operative College to conduct a diploma course. Satisfactory progress was made in the work and an expenditure of Rs. 8 lacs was incurred.

BOARD OF REVENUE

The activities of the Board of Revenue cover Colonization, Consolidation of Holdings and grant of Taccavi Loans.

Colonization—

In the field of Colonization, development of Thal and Ghulam Muhammad Barrage areas continued.

The allocation for capital and revenue expenditure was Rs. 8.52 crore and the expenditure actually incurred was 5.71 crores, including repayment of Rs. 3.07 crores to Government.

29,103 acres of land was colonized and 1,296 families were settled on the land. The area available for colonization was 63,934 acres. The difference in area actually colonized and that available is due to part of the land being reserved for tribesmen and part being reserved for sale to retired Government servants. 42,632 acres of land was reclaimed during the period under review. The target for the outturn in this field has been fixed at 50,000 acres per annum according to the recommendation of the Thal Project Revision Committee. The work is showing a downward trend because the machinery is becoming worn out and spare parts are not available. The total requirement for replacement and purchase of foreign machinery is 2.49 crores. Against this only Rs. 65 lacs were allotted to the Authority.

There was no large scale Industrial undertaking during the period under review. The Thal Development Authority, however, devoted considerable attention to extending cottage industry and new carpet weaving and Sericulture Centres were set up.

The construction work of culverts and road links and the programme in the sphere of Health and Education continued.

In Ghulam Muhammad Barrage area 3,59,946 acres of land were available out of which 322,476 acres were colonized and 7,051 families settled. Physical achievement was 89.7%. Three Agricultural Farms were set up and 28,000 acres of land were developed by the Forest Department. Only 28 tractors of Tandojam Workshop are working in the area. It is estimated that 200 more tractors will be needed for development of 500,000 acres by mechanized means. Lack of machinery and manual labour hampered the progress of the project.

Consolidation of Holdings—

This programme has been under operation in eight districts, viz. Sialkot, Gujrat, Jhelum, Campbellpur, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh, Jhang and Dera Ismail Khan. A budget allocation of Rs. 5,33,610 was made and the gross expenditure came to Rs 5,02,435 giving a budget performance of a 94.01%.

Area of 69,305 acres previously in 30,265 fragments was consolidated into 12,890 land holdings.

The difficulties felt during the operation were the lack of adequate powers with the field staff, shortage of staff adequately trained in revenue work. The time taken by revenue and civil appeals and references to the Custodian Evacuee Property where evacuee property was involved, have also been hindering the progress of the work. It is expected that

in future operations, most of the difficulties will be removed as West Pakistan Consolidation of Holdings Ordinance, 1959 has been promulgated.

Taccavi Loans—

During the period under review a sum of Rs 1,59,08,660 was advanced out of a budget provision of Rs. 1,73,33,340 giving a performance 91.77 % .

IRRIGATION

The programme of the Irrigation Department included the construction of Irrigation Works, Land Reclamation, Tube-wells and Drainage Schemes, measures for Flood Control and Ground Water Survey.

Irrigation Schemes—

Sixteen Irrigation schemes were under implementation during the period under report and a total expenditure of Rs. 685.07 was incurred on them. The progress in the major schemes is given below—

Taunsa Project—

(1) The project which commenced in 1953 was designed to bring 1,56,000 acres of new area under cultivation besides supplying wier controlled water-supply to 14.14 lac acres at a cost of Rs. 27.1 crores. The budget provision for the project was Rs.288.32 lacs while actual expenditure incurred during the period under review was Rs.369.96 lacs giving a performance of 126.58 %. The progress up to 30th June 1959 was as follows:—

Barrage 100% completed.

Muzaffargarh Canal 100% completed.

Dera Ghazi Khan Canal 30% completed.

Link No 1, 2 and 3 of Dera Ghazi Khan Canal 10 % completed.

Up-to-date progress of earth works is 40.87 crores as against 82.3 crores cubic ft. required for the completion of the project.

The work is slightly behind schedule as shortage of earth moving machinery and cement have retarded progress. A

comparatively lower rate of wages for earth work resulted in diversion of labour to other works, where higher rates were offered. A proposal was made for fixation of standard rates by a Committee of the Irrigation Department and WAPDA.

Ghulam Muhammad Barrage—

(2) The project aims at irrigating 27.5 lacs acres of land and was estimated to cost Rs. 35 crores. The headworks were completed in 1958 and an area of 3.59 lac acres was brought under irrigation. The budget allocation for the period under report was Rs. 103.86 lacs and the actual expenditure was Rs. 110.24 lacs giving a performance of 106.1%.

3,498 lacs cubic ft. of earth work was completed as against a target of 4,796 lacs cubic ft. The main reason for short fall was non-availability of foreign exchange for purchase of spare parts and machinery. The work on the construction of masonry, buildings and water-courses continued but was impeded by shortage of machinery, cement and steel and lack of transport facilities. Manual labour was also attracted by the higher wages offered elsewhere. The progress in all these sectors was, therefore, considerably short of physical target.

Kurrum Ghari Scheme—

(3) Besides generation of electricity the scheme provides for the construction of a Dam for impounding 89,000 cubic ft. of Monsoon supplies and a Right Bank Canal for irrigating 1.5 lac acres of new area and assuring constant supply to 1.2 lac acres of land irrigated by the existing canals. An allocation of 67.08 lacs was made for the project during the period. The actual expenditure was Rs. 54.59 lacs being 81.23% of the allotment. The project commenced in 1959 and is scheduled to be completed in 1960. 6.2% and 10.5% of the final target were achieved during the period under review in respect of masonry work and earth work of the Right Bank Canal. Up-to-date progress to the end of June 1959 is as follows :—

Headworks 100% completed.

Earth works on Right Bank Canal 95.6% completed.

Masonry work on right bank canal 87% completed.

Earth work on Baran Dam and Hydrel Fall 30% completed.

Delay was caused in completion by shortage of machinery and construction material. The availability of manual labour was also unsatisfactory.

Warsak High Level Canals—

(4) The project is intended to provide 2.40 lacs kw. of electricity power and irrigate 1.19 lacs acres of land at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.27 crores. The financial implementation of the project during the period was 77.42%, the actual expenditure being Rs. 44.92 lacs as against an allocation of Rs. 58.02 lacs. The physical targets and achievements were

as under :—

	Target		Tunnel	Works actually done			Tunnel.
	Masonry	Earth work		Masonry	Earth work	work	
Gravity Flow Canal.	58%	32%	..	57%	24%	..	
Lift Canal	50%	20%	..	52%	10%	..	
Left Bank Canal	30%	15%	40%	18%	3%	45%	

The progress on masonry works was delayed by inadequate supply of cement. Pumping sets for the Left Bank Canal were also not available. The slow progress of earth work was due to late nomination of tribal contractors and slow execution of work by them.

Sidhnai Spill Channel—

(5) An allocation of 75.64 lacs was made during the current year. The actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 32.73 lacs giving a performance of 43.27%. The targets for the period were the completion of the remaining masonry works and part of the excavation of the channel. Head regulators and out fall were completed. Works on L Crossing and A. R. Project and excavation of channel was nearly completed. Compaction was in progress. The Channel was actually run during the floods of 1959. The work was behind schedule because of shortage of construction material and cement.

Gomalzam Flood Control and Irrigation Scheme—

(6) Actual expenditure incurred on this scheme was Rs. 18.13 lacs against a budget allocation of Rs. 23.94 lacs. The financial implementation works out to be 75.73%. Irrigation Colony at Tank and Picquet on Tarai Gulkatch road were completed. The work on the remaining project was delayed because of the lack of adequate labour.

The progress on the remaining Irrigation works is indicated below :—

Name of Project	Budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Financial Implementation
	(Rs. in lac)	(Rs. in lac)	
1. B. S. Link ..	13·47	14·86	110·31 %
2. Abbusia Canal Extension ..	14·57	7·58	52·04 %
3. Survey and Investigation of Hill Torrents in D. G. Khan.	10·0	2·47	24·7 %
4. Thal Project ..	..	31·68	..
5. Linking Banda Mohib Minnr of K. R. C. direct with Bera River.	1·10	0·94	87·27 %
6. Lift Irrigation Scheme from Kabul River	1·65	3·42	25·45 %
7. Lift. Irrigation Scheme for non-commanded area of Topi Village.	1·29	0·90	68·76 %
8. Mami Spraying Irrigation Scheme ..	1·08	0·43	39·81 %
9. Extension of Tail Ismailia Distributary	0·30	0·26	86·66 %
10. Lift Irrigation Scheme for Maira Sub-Division.	·01	·01	100 %

Tubewells—A total expenditure of Rs. 67·6 lacs was incurred by the Irrigation Department for installation of tubewells. The details of major schemes are as below :—

Central Tubewell Project—506 tubewells are to be sunk under the project. The project aims at reclamation of 20 lac acres of waterlogged land. 461 tubewells were sunk up to June 1959 and pumping sets were being fitted. Lack of electric power is delaying the commissioning of the tubewells. The financial performance was 80·52 per cent.

Rasul Tubewell Project—1860 tubewells were to be provided under the project to reclaim 5·92 lac acres of waterlogged land. The project was started in 1944 and practically all the work has been completed. In the current year miscellaneous work like electrification of pumping houses was carried out at a cost of Rs. 1·60 lacs.

D. I. Khan Tubewell Scheme—90 Tubewells were to be provided under this scheme to irrigate an area of 45,000 acres of land. In conjunction with the water withdrawn from Zhob tributary, the project was to irrigate another 75,000 acres of land to produce 7,400 kwt. of electric energy and means of flood control. 68·5 per cent of the final target has been achieved. Financial implementation during the current year 20·84 per cent.

Drainage—The progress of the drainage schemes during the period under review was as under :—

Name of Project	Budget Provision	Actual expenditure	Percentage
1. Remodelling and Extension of Sukh Rawa Drain.	3·83	3·80	99·21
2. Manawanwala Drain ..	5·50	1·00	18·18
3. Khushab Drainage, Behal Drainage, Dhak Drainage.	0·46	0·45	97·82
4. Remodelling Nudiara Drain ..	2·0	0·16	8
5. Construction of Rawat Drain ..	6·00	2·01	33·5
5. Construction of new and remodelling of existing drains in Peshawar district.	1·73	1·65	95·37
7. Remodelling of Rohi Nullah ..	4·50	4·50	100

Flood Control—5 flood control projects were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 11·85 lacs. Financial implementation ranged between 61 per cent and 100 per cent.

Land Reclamation of Ground Water Survey—The land Reclamation work was undertaken on a very small scale considering the rapid rate of advance in salinity and waterlogging. 37,000 acres in former Punjab were reclaimed out of a target of 40,000 acres at an expenditure of Rs. 27·5 lacs. The research and reclamation work of the Directorate requires to be expanded on West Pakistan basis as the soil conditions in areas of the former Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Baluchistan and Sind are as serious as in the former Punjab Area.

Ground Water Development—The first phase of the project is investigation which aims at determining the extent and quality of ground water-supply. It includes soil classification and topographical survey to decide water requirements and drainage possibilities. During the period under review a sum of Rs. 22·1 lacs was spent on installation of test wells, aquifer test, of seepage test, soil and water analysis. The achievements in the sphere of soil survey were 65·9 per cent in Soil Chemistry Section and 79·3 percent in Water Chemistry Section.

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Authority continued its programme of development and proper utilization of water and power resources of the province in a manner characteristic of an autonomous body free from restraint of procedural and administration bottlenecks. In Water Development Section, the following schemes were at various stages of development :—

Guddu Barrage—

The project is estimated to cost 37.05 crores. It will assure water supply to the Inundation Canals of river Indus and provide additional irrigation for an area of 12 lac acres. The total culturable commanded area will be 26.5 lac acres. It is estimated that the project will lead to increase in food production of the value of 10 crores each year. During the period under report the budget allotment was 423.75 lacs and actual expenditure 340.71 lacs giving a financial performance of 82.5%.

The work on barrage proper was commenced late due to delay in deciding the contract case of M/s. Gommans. The annual floods and unusual hot climate of the tract makes the working on the site difficult. The following quantitative progress was made in different spheres :—

Work	Total estimated quantity	Target upto 30-6-59	Actual work upto 30-6-59
<i>Head Works—</i>			
1. Excavation	985.0 Lac Cft.	500 Lac Cft.	509 Lac Cft.
2. Well sinking	13,503 Rft.	5,751 Rft.	5,076 Rft.
3. Filling	19,516 Nos.	9,348 Nos.	7,029 Nos.
4. Concerting	13,469% Cft.	2,47% Cft.	2,463% Cft.
5. Stone in Apron	6,221 lac Cft.	15.95 Lac Cft.	11.17 Lac Cft.
6. Training Works	(Guide Bank).		

- (a) Earth Works. 769 Lac Cft. 99.0 Lac Cft. Nil
 (b) Stone in Apron. 152 Lac Cft. 13.76 Lacs. Cft. Nil
 (c) Stone in pitching 42 Lac Cft. Nil.

Canals—

- (a) Begari Sind Feeder Excavation. 5,540 Lac Cft. 3,996 Lac Cft. Progress according to programme.

(b) Pot Feeder Excavation	4,000 Lac Cft.	163 Lac Cft.	Progress according to pro- gramme,
(c) Desert Feeder	1,020 Lac Cft.	Nil.	
(d) Ghtki Feeder	1,340 Lac Cft.	Nil.	

Shortage of manual labour, essential machinery and spare parts as well as limited power supply delayed the progress of the work. The necessary Generating Sets have now been installed. With setting up of the Machinery pool Organization it is expected that WAPDA will make up for the lost time.

Irrigation Salinity Control and Reclamation Project—

The scheme provides for installation of 2,047 tube-wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 727 lacs. During the present period an expenditure of Rs. 27.3 lacs was incurred as against the allocation of 43.4 lacs, the performance being 62.9%. Seventy tubewells had already been installed by the Irrigation Department when the scheme was transferred to WAPDA. One hundred and seventy more tube-wells had been installed against a target of 200 tube-wells during this period.

The location of the tubewells was scattered. Transport difficulties in addition to shortage of equipment delayed the progress of work. Arrangements have been made for field transport and machinery has been indented. Six hundred 1,000 tube-wells will be constructed on contract and WAPDA will undertake the completion of the rest of work through departmental agencies.

Rawal Dam Project—

Rawal Dam will be 80 ft. high masonry dam and will impound nearly 48,000 acre ft. water. This reservoir would supply water to a population of nearly 8 lacs of people at the rate of 50 gallons per head per day. It will also provide some irrigation facilities to about 2,500 acres of land around Rawalpindi and the Federal area. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 68.5 lacs. The work was started on 25th June 1959 and hence there was no progress in the period under review.

Power—

The Electricity Department was transferred to WAPDA in April 1959. The following schemes were under implementation by WAPDA in this Section:—

1. Shadiwal Hydel Project—

The preliminary purpose of the project is to supply cheap power to the tube-wells in Chaj and Rechna Doabs

in order to arrest water-logging and salinity. The power house will have an installed capacity of 13,200 K.W. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2·81 crores. Budget for the period under review is 40 lacs while the expenditure was Rs. 36·26 lacs. The progress on the power house, Headrace, Tailrace and Sillway was 89·1%, 83%, 82% and 35% of the physical targets respectively. The Power House is scheduled to be commissioned in May 1960.

Natural Gas Power Station, Multan—

The scheme envisages the construction of a Thermal Power Station with an initial installed capacity of 135 MW. The power station has to be connected with the existing Electric Grid at Lyallpur. It will provide cheap electricity in the areas of former Punjab and N.-W. F. P. and meet shortages of higher generation during low water period in winter. The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 1,080 lac, and actual expenditure Rs. 488·52 lacs as against the budget allocation of Rs. 463·92 lacs. The financial implementation was 95%. The power station was scheduled to be commissioned on 15th September 1959. The progress of the work up to the end of June 1959 was as follows :—

Ordering of Plant and Machinery 90%.

Plant erection 70%.

Civil works 90%.

Miscellaneous works 80%.

House colonies 100%.

The completion of the power house was slightly behind schedule because of shortage of cement and reinforcement steel and delay in transport and delivery of material.

Kurram Ghari Hydro Electric Scheme—

The total cost of the project is Rs. 130·12 lacs. The work on this scheme has been practically completed. The 2 Hydro Electric Stations of 2,000 K.W. each have started functioning and 3 Sub-Stations have been completed as also transmission line of more than 120 miles. The actual expenditure of Rs. 46·25 lacs was 89% of the allocation.

Rasul Hydel Scheme—

The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 857·37 lacs. The work on this scheme has been almost completed except supply of power to 178 tube-wells for reclamation. This work is held up for want of 84 transformers which are

expected to be installed shortly. The actual expenditure on this scheme was Rs. 45.50 lacs against an allocation of Rs. 34.37 lacs.

Upper Sind Thermal Scheme—

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 530 lacs. On completion the project will provide sufficient power for industrial and domestic use in the area of upper Sind around Sukkur. Power will also be available for lift irrigation and drainage. The Project was in the stages of preliminary investigation.

Lower Sind Thermal Scheme—

On completion of the project the power generated will feed a large area of Lower Sind for agricultural, industrial and domestic use. The estimated cost of the scheme is 443 lacs. During the period under review Rs. 57.03 lacs were spent. M/s. Sandwell of Canada were appointed as consultants and Supervisors of the project. Material for boiler plant and construction was arranged. Progress with regard to engineering design and preparation of drawing of works is satisfactory.

West Pakistan High Tension Grid—

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,210.95 lacs. Actual expenditure during the period under report was Rs. 80 lacs. The work on Warsak-Kharian Section which was being financed from our own resources has started while the work on the rest of the system which will be financed through D. L. F. loans has not yet started except for placing the order for Rawalpindi Sub-station equipment. Warsak-Kharian Line survey has been completed. The construction work commenced in April, 1959 and 200 tower foundations were completed during the period under report. Thirty-one towers were erected during this period and about 90% of the line material has arrived. Due to shortage of cement and non-fulfilment of delivery schedule delay has occurred and the work is 3-4 months behind schedule.

Secondary Transmission and Distribution in West Pakistan Grid Zone—

The object of the scheme is to construct a net work of lines and sub-stations of adequate to deliver the power received from 10 primary centres set up under different projects, to ultimate consumers in the Northern and Central Zones. The scheme was sanctioned in April 1959 and only the preliminary work has so far been undertaken. The estimated cost of scheme is Rs. 2,068.7 lacs.

Installation of 6,000 K.W. Thermal Set at Lyallpur—

The work on this project Commenced in February, 1959. The estimated cost of the scheme is 52.95 lacs and up to the end of June, 1959 an expenditure of Rs. 18.20 lacs has been incurred. The progress of work is reported to be satisfactory.

Installation of 2×4,000 K.W. Set at Lyallpur—

Uptil June, 1959 an expenditure of Rs. 76.27 lacs has been incurred on this scheme estimated to cost 83.04 lacs. The set has been put on commercial load.

Installation of 2×3,000 K.W. Japanese Set at Montgomery—

A total expenditure of Rs. 141 lacs has been incurred on the scheme. All the Japanese sets were commissioned in March, 1959 and the work has since been completed.

The position with regard to other schemes was as follows:—

Name of scheme	Budget provision	Performance
	(Rs. in lacs)	
Attock Electric Supply Scheme ..	2.77	84.6%
Gujranwala-Daska-Silkot Extension Scheme ..	6.65	82.3%
Supply of power to BECO ..	1.85	87.23%
Lahore-Okara Interlink ..	7.54	115%
Extension of Supply between Wah and Jhelum ..	5.24	56.3%
Sargodha-Daud Khel Interlink ..	29.68	87.65%

FOOD DEPARTMENT

Under a phased programme construction of storage accommodation for 135,000 tons foodgrains at 35 centres continued. Rs. 42.16 lacs were spent, being 84.08% of the allocation of Rs. 50.14 lacs.

E—DEVELOPMENT IN THE NON-AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Roads Programme—

Construction of 17 new major bridges 2,260 miles of new roads and improvement of 2,303 miles of existing roads was envisaged in the 1st Five Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 33.36 crores. The financial implementation of the programme was subsequently restricted to the ceiling of Rs. 19.5 crores. Up to 30th June 1959, 1,144 miles of new road was constructed out of the Plan Programme and 1,084 miles of improvement to the existing roads was

accomplished. During the period under report, 123.05 miles of new roads were constructed and improvement were made to 183.5 miles of existing roads. The total allocation for the programme was Rs. 266.21 lacs and the actual expenditure for the programme was Rs. 207.55 lacs, i.e., the financial performance was to the extent of 77.96%.

Road Transport Board—

As a result of amalgamation of various Road Transport Boards marked progress was achieved in the period under review. The capital investment, profit and depreciation during this period is indicated below :—

	<i>Funds</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Balance</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Account	305.95 lacs	51.30 lacs	258.65 lacs.
Depreciation Reserve Fund	73.47 lacs	34.49 lacs	38.98 lacs.
Profit	..	...	92.99 lacs.

There was a satisfactory increase of profit as compared with last year.

Expansion of transport was restricted due to shortage of foreign exchange for purchase of new vehicles and spare parts.

The Road Transport Board were, however, able to undertake operation on 46 new routes during the period under review. The route mileage increased from 19,259 miles on 31st March 1958 to 21,681 miles on 31st March 1959. The number of vehicles rose from 1,125 in 1957-58 to 1,459. The budget grant for the period was Rs. 480.15 lacs and the actual expenditure was Rs. 437.78 lacs.

INDUSTRIES

Large scale industries are mainly left to private enterprise, and the Industries Department regulates the balancing and modernization of the private Industrial units through import licenses for new material and machinery. In the public sector, the activities of the industries Department were directed towards promotion of Cottage Industries, Industrial Intelligence, demonstration, training, research and standardization.

Cottage Industries—

Eight Cottage Industries Centres were set up during the period under review for the dissemination of technical and other related knowledge, supply of raw material, display of Cottage Industries goods and training of artisans and handicraft workers. Imported raw material of the value of Rs. 14 lacs was distributed by these centres. Useful

experience was gained by the working of these centres for the promotion of small industries on scientific lines and an enlarged scheme has been drawn up for the 2nd Five Year Plan.

Training centres in tanning and footwear, wool spinning, weaving, pottery and manufacturing surgical cutlery have also been set up. Three hundred persons have been trained in the processes of Sericulture from cultivation of mulberry for the production of silk yarn.

Training Institutes—

The Technical Training Institutes at Sialkot, Lahore, Bahawalpur and Khairpur have been converted into full-fledged institutes with a licenciate course in Electrical Mechanical Automobile and Road Engineering. It is proposed to develop the Institute at Lahore into a Politechnic. Under the same scheme a new Institute has been set up at Hyderabad and another institute will start functioning at Peshawar. At Lyallpur an Institute of Textile Technology is being set up and U. K. Government has promised machinery worth £105,000 under the Colombo Plan.

Research—

In the field of Industrial Research and standardization texo-nomical survey of mulberry plants was carried out and some causes of diseases were identified and remedies prescribed.

Balancing and Modernization—

The programme of Industries Department in the private sector involved balancing and modernizing the existing Industrial Units and establishing new units. A foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 2.51 crores was made for this purpose to the province in the year 1958. This allocation was used as under:—

Balancing, modernizing and expending Industrial undertakings Rs. 157.3 lacs.

Establishment of new Industrial undertakings Rs. 57.4 lacs.

During the period January—June 1959, no additional allocation of foreign exchange was made. A surplus of Rs. 8.6 lacs left over from last year was used for providing balancing and replacement machinery to 27 Industrial Undertakings.

HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT PROGRAMME

Settlement Town Scheme—

This scheme aims at catering for the needs of Urban population. The total requirements in terms of building sites and houses were Rs. 141,400 as below :—

A Category (Income group above 500 P.M.)	B Category (Income group 250-500 P.M.)	C Category (Income group below 100 P.M.)	Total
Rs. 6,000	Rs. 1,800	Rs. 1,22,400	Rs. 1,41,400

The number of sites and houses allotted during the period under review were—

A	B	C	Total
268	706	6,824	7,798

The total number of sites allotted up to the period under review is 48,735 leaving an unmet demand of 92,665 sites. The Urban Rehabilitation Department had been allocated a sum of Rs. 139 lacs during the period under review as against a demand of Rs. 171 lacs. The expenditure incurred by the Department was Rs. 110 lacs. The full amount could not be utilized because of the lengthy land acquisition procedure and slow progress in the actual building operations.

Government Houses—

The problem of housing for Government staff still continued to be acute. During the year 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 6.21 crore was provided for the construction of Government Houses, Administrative Centres and the buildings required by the various Government Departments. Out of this a sum of Rs. 3.65 crore was spent by 30th June 1959. Under the residential programme accommodation was provided for 100 low paid employees. Administrative Centres were under construction at Peshawar, Bahawalpur, Multan, Hyderabad, Quetta and Kalat. Additional blocks were also added to the Civil Secretariat at Lahore.

EDUCATION

The expansion of primary, secondary and college education, the development of technical institute at Lahore Rawalpindi and Hyderabad and the establishment of college of Home Economics are the prominent features of this sector.

Against the budget provision of Rs. 14.53 crores the expenditure on the over all education programme during the period under report comes to Rs. 13.25 crores. The break up is as follows :—

		(Rupees in crores)
(1)	Primary Education	... 6.17
(2)	Secondary Education	... 2.80
(3)	Professional Education	... .10
(4)	Special Education	... .45
(5)	Colleges	... 1.30
(6)	Universities	... 1.12
(7)	Social and Cultural Activities	... .34
(8)	Inspection and Direction	... .58
(9)	Scholarships	... .35
(10)	Social Uplift Scheme	... .02

In the field of primary education 495 schools were opened, thus raising the total number of primary schools to 17,184 with an enrolment of 16.2 lac of children.

In the sphere of secondary education 6 Government High Schools were opened, 31 primary schools were upgraded to middle standard and 21 middle schools were raised to high standard. Technical classes were added to 7 secondary schools and 190 trained teachers appointed in place of untrained ones.

In the field of higher education 6 Government and 8 non-Government College were opened. Enrolment in the field of colleges education went up from 41.5 thousand to 52.5 thousand. Improved educational facilities were provided in the existing 115 colleges.

HEALTH

Health Programme devoted its attention to expanding facilities for medical treatment, preventive measures and medical education. Research and laboratory work also continued. The budget allocation for this sector was Rs. 4.98 crore, the actual expenditure being Rs. 3.21 crores i.e., 63% of the allocation.

Hospital and Dispensaries—

A major portion of the budget allocation was spent on maintaining and expanding medical facilities at the Hospitals and Dispensaries. One hundred and ten Men Doctors and 23 Lady Doctors were recruited and posted in the rural Dispensaries. The hospitals at Kharian, Lyallpur, Lundkhawar

and a women's hospital at Gujranwala were provincialized so that these may be reorganized on modern lines. The dispensary at Gowadar was upgraded to a hospital. Conversion of the Social Welfare Homes, at Kot Lakhpat Lahore and Khairpur into hospitals was underway and sums of Rs. 3 lacs and 3.73 lacs respectively were sanctioned for this purpose. Thirty new dispensaries have been opened in different regions of West Pakistan. Most of the newly opened dispensaries are being maintained by the local bodies.

Construction work has also been started on a mental Hospital at Mansehra but it is still in preliminary stages.

A sum of over 20 lacs rupees was provided for purchase of better equipment for various institutions.

Preventive Measures—

Large scale operations were undertaken for Malaria control, tuberculosis control and control of other infectious diseases. The figures below give an idea of the size of the campaign :—

MALARIA CONTROL		TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	
No. of Houses sprayed.	Population Protected.	Tuberculine tests.	B. C. G. Vaccinated.
349,151	3,202,803	2,443,445	923,673

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—

Thirty eight centres were opened bringing the total No. of centres to 265. Forty Lady Doctors were trained in the field of family planning, who in turn will impart training to Health Visitors.

Medical Education—

Thirty eight scholarships were sanctioned to Medical Students. One hundred and twenty nine students passed the M.B., B.S. Examination. Construction work continued on Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad, Nishtar Medical College, Multan, Institute of Radiology and Institute of Hygiene and Medicine, Lahore.

Social Welfare—

Two urban community Development Projects, one Social Service Project (Medical) and Aid to Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies comprised the programme in the sector. A total expenditure of Rs. 6.73 lacs was incurred on them. The expensive programme of institutional care for the destitute in Social Welfare Homes was abandoned. More harm than good could have resulted from the programme

of State relief on a limited scale and at a cost ill-suited to our limited resources.

Conclusion—

In view of the importance of developmental effort in the Agriculture and Power and Water Sectors, the programme in the non-Agriculture Sector was to some extent restricted due to paucity of resources. The progress was also impeded due to lack of technical staff and equipment.

