

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Mr. Speaker, with your permission I have the honour to present the provincial budget of Punjab for the financial year 1991-92. Such presentations are a regular annual feature. However, while today I have the honour to make the presentation as Finance Minister of the province, I would like to stress upon certain salient features which have lent a special importance to this presentation.

2. Firstly, the feeling of mistrust between the centre and the provinces have given way to an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence. This change heralds a bright economic future of the country and is in line with the teachings of Quaid-a-Azam on the subject of national unity. Secondly, National Finance Commission has announced a unanimous award after a painful delay of many years and now we hope to have additional resources for our non development budget which would enable us in overcoming difficulties of the previous years.

3. The importance of the above mentioned points have gained further significance in the perspective of the next year's budget because, this is the first budget of the present elected government. I need not mention the massive electoral mandate of the people of Punjab which has brought this government into power but their whole hearted confidence in our ability to shape the destiny of the province has put an enormous burden on our shoulders because we have to satisfy the rising tide of public expectations through our meagre resources. In the process of fulfilling our promises and electoral commitments through the next financial year's budget, we have banked heavily upon our honesty of purpose, public confidence and the ever required support of almighty Allah.

4. You may recall that in the current financial year we were facing a deficit of

Rs 292.74 crore in the non development account. In order to meet this deficit we are revised the rate of stamp duty and some other provincial taxes. Through this measure we expected an additional income of Rs. 70 crore. In addition to that, we cut down our expenditure to the tune of Rs. 30 crore and the resultant deficit was thus reduced to Rs. 192.74 crore.

5. In the revised budget for the current financial year we have further reduced this deficit to Rs. 171.90 crore. The main reason for the reduction in the deficit was increase in the provincial revenue receipts which rose from Rs. 324.54 crore to Rs. 464.41 crore in the revised budget for the current financial year.

6. Non Development expenditure also increased to the extent of Rs. 235.51 crore in the current financial year. Main reason for this upward swing was the increase in pay and allowances of the government servants which required an additional expenditure of Rs. 200 crore.

7. As compared to the income estimate of Rs. 2940.60 crore in the revised budget of the current financial year, the income estimate of financial year 1991-92 has gone up to Rs. 3856.67 crore. In addition to that we are expecting a saving of Rs. 43.98 crore in the capital account. However, the main reason for the increase in the estimates of income is the additional allocation of Rs. 1141.82 crore which would be made available to us through National Finance Commission Award. It may be mentioned that while income from provincial taxes has been increasing after a period of time, the non-tax receipts are stagnant at the same level. In order to rectify the situation we are directing provincial government departments to improve the collection system and ensure an increase of 8% in the receipts of the next financial year.

8. Our estimate for non-development expenditure for the financial year 1991-92 is Rs. 3650.65 crore which is more than our revised budget of current financial year by Rs. 513.03 crore. Apparently, it is a substantial increase but this increase was unavoidable because of

discriminatory attitude of the federal government towards this province in the past. This unjust policy forced us to limit our recurring expenditure at an unreasonably low level in the last three years.

9. I deem it necessary to explain that this government has initiated certain economy measures from the start of its tenure. We maintained a strict watch on the expenditure and additional expenditure was authorized only where it was absolutely necessary and unavoidable. The policy to maintain economy in expenditure has remained in our view in the preparation of the next financial year budget. Chief Minister Punjab had constituted an Economy Committee and a Resource Mobilization Committee under my Chairmanship. We inducted some private sector representatives in these committees in addition to the senior bureaucrats. The committees have presented their recommendations to the Chief Minister. Most of the recommendations concerning introduction of Economy measures have already been accepted. One of the main recommendations of the Economy Committee is to close down such government institutions which have either outlived their utility or have a functional overlap with other institutions. The government employees which would be rendered surplus due to such closure would not be thrown out of service. They would be placed in the surplus pool and would continue to receive their pay and allowances till their services are utilized in any other department on regular basis. This measure is ultimately expected to result in considerable saving in the non development expenditure.

10. Also in the light of economy committee's recommendations certain decisions have been taken regarding the use of telephone, air-conditioners, transport etc which would have far reaching impact on curtailing our non development expenditure. In order to enforce these economy measures in an effective manner, necessary instructions are being issued and periodic monitoring of implementation would be carried out. Details would be provided separately.

11. Mr. Speaker, we have made a serious and conscious effort to curtail our expenditure as far as possible and also streamline the system of tax collection in order to increase our resources to the maximum possible extent. I, therefore, propose only two such measure which without adversely affecting the common man would enable the government to get its just share of the wealth of the rich and also receive its due share which has been denied to it previously.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

I accordingly propose that the valuation table of all the property should be brought in consonance with the prevalent market prices of such property. This measure is expected to generate an additional revenue of Rs. 50 crore on account of stamp duty. Secondly as you are aware, in view of the high objective of the cooperatives, the sale of properties to these bodies is exempted from levy of stamp duty. This concession has regrettably been misused by certain groups who have vested interests, thus causing a great loss to the exchequer. I, therefore, propose that in order to eliminate this malpractice and consequent loss of revenue this concession may be withdrawn. This measure is expected to bring an additional income of at least Rs. 25 crore.

12. As I have stated earlier the total receipt estimate for the financial year 1991-92 is Rs. 3856.67 crore. After addition of saving on capital account which is expected to be Rs. 43.98 crore the total income estimate would be Rs. 3900.65 crore. The non-development expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3650.65 crore. In this way we are expecting a saving in the non-development expenditure to the extent of Rs. 250.00 crore. This saving will be utilized for financing the Tameer-e-Watan Programme.

13. Mr. Speaker, it gives me immense pleasure to inform this august house that after 1981-82 this is going to be the first surplus budget of the Punjab province. Without placing any additional burden on the underprivileged sections of society, we have effected a saving

of Rs. 250.00 crore through cutting down our expenditure and generation of additional income through better financial management. This saving would be utilized to finance the development schemes and it is the privilege of this government that it has for the first time financed development schemes through savings from the non development expenditure. It is a commendable effort because according to the estimates of National Finance Commission, province of Punjab was facing a deficit of Rs. 30 crore in the budget of 1991-92.

14. Due to paucity of resources in the past we were not in a position to allocate sufficient funds for the maintenance of permanent governmental assets. However, as we now have sufficient resources for our non development expenditure we are in a position to provide proper funds for the maintenance and repair of government buildings, roads and irrigation system in accordance with the approved yard-stick.

15. Mr. Speaker Sir, Pakistan is the only ideological state in the world. The ideology of Pakistan emanated from two nations theory and is based on Islamic principles of equality, justice, fair-play and welfare. These principles were the guiding light behind the vision of Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam who wanted to make Pakistan a modern, Islamic, democratic and a welfare oriented state. In attaining this ideal Muslims of Indian Sub-continent launched a massive movement and it is because of the sacrifices rendered by the people who were in the van-guard of the movement that we now have a country of our own. Independent nations never forget their heroes. They remember their sacrifices and their philosophies of life to shape their own destiny. The message of their sacrifices and committed efforts must pass on to the younger generations because that keeps the will of the nation alive. As a representative government which acts in tune with the national inspirations we have introduced many measures which are designed to keep the spirit of Pakistan Movement fresh in our mind. Some years ago under the leadership of Mian Nawaz Sharif we started awarding gold medals to the workers of Pakistan Movement. We

also initiated the establishment of Pakistan Ideology Academy. Similarly, we have now established an institution by the name of Pakistan Movement Workers Trust. Also in order to commemorate the memories of all those people who lost their lives during Pakistan Movement and at the time of partition of the Sub-continent, we have decided to construct a graceful monument. This monument would keep alive the spirit of the most massive and destructive migration in the history of man-kind. It would also serve as a permanent reminder of the sacrifices rendered by our elders in their endeavor to achieve a home land for the present and future generations. For this purpose we have acquired land measuring 75 acres which is situated at a place where on reaching Pakistan the migrants established their temporary dwellings on the grounds of Waltan Camp. We have invited suggestions for the name and design of the proposed monument and a final decision would shortly be taken in this regard. We are very happy that this government is repaying the debt of those Shaheeds who sacrificed their lives and through their blood cemented the foundations of Pakistan. We have allocated a sum of Rs. 5.00 crore for this purpose and federal government has also promised to contribute 50% of the total expenditure. We hope that other provincial governments would also lend a helping hand in the attainment of this objective.

16. We are also proposing the construction of a new building for Pakistan Ideology Academy and Pakistan Movement Workers Trust and have allocated a sum of Rs. 50 lac for the construction of this building in the budget of 1991-92.

17. Mr. Speaker Sir, you will certainly agree with me that men of letters have always contributed towards the progress, stability and preservation of Independence of the nations. It is proverbial to state that the strength of pen is far more than the sword and history testify to the fact that where fully equipped armies failed, a frail man of letters achieved the national goal through his literary contributions. According to Ibn-e-Khaldoon, the Great Philosopher of human history, the men of letters generally lead a life of poverty

because their purpose in life is not to accumulate wealth, but they are extremely rich in their sincerity, honesty, patriotism and a commitment towards welfare of man-kind. Every government as a general practice does introduce measures to patronize men of letters and contribute towards their welfare. However, no concrete steps have been taken in the past which may have resulted in making an overall impact on their general welfare. It is the honour of this government that we have decided to create a Writers Trust for the welfare of poets, writers, journalists, columnists and intellectuals who are rendering a national service inside and outside the country, with an allocation of Rs. 1 crore. In addition to that on the special directions of the Chief Minister we have allocated a special grant of Rs. 25 lac for the construction of Lahore Press Club.

18. We have created another Trust through an allocation of Rs. 5 crore for the financial help of those deserving students who have the academic excellence but because of their meagre financial resources cannot undertake studies in prestigious but expensive academic institutions like Aitchison College. For this purpose we have made an allocation of Rs. 5 crore which would be invested in profit ventures and would generate a permanent income to pay the tuition and other expenses of the students who belong to under privileged sections of our society.

19. Mr. Speaker Sir, promotion of Urdu, which is our national language is of special importance to Pakistan and is one of our top priority task. We have introduced the increased use of Urdu language in our offices and it is our unflinching endeavor to adopt this language in running the affairs of the government. In this regard we require Urdu typewriter and for this purpose we have allocated a sum of Rs. 50 lac in the budget of the next financial year.

20. We have once again allocated a sum of Rs. 10 crore in the Bait-ul-Maal which has been established to help the poor and the needy. Mr. Speaker Sir, through your respected

office I appeal to all Philanthropists of Punjab to contribute generously in order to bolster the financial resources of this institution. It is a matter of satisfaction that federal government has also decided to set up an institution of Bait-ul-Maal and we hope that federal government would also contribute sufficient funds for the provincial Bait-ul-Maal. Similarly, we have also allocated a sum of Rs. 10 crore for the Jahez Fund to help the poor parents in arranging marriages of their daughters.

21. For the development of Agriculture Sector on sound footing, we feel that participation of farmers in the formulation of policies at government level is absolutely necessary. In this regard an organization of farmers by the name of Aiwan-e-Zaraat is already making an effective contribution. We have allocated a grant of Rs. 40 lac for the construction of Aiwan-e-Zaraat building which would facilitate this institution to contribute fully in the process of Agricultural development of Pakistan.

TAMER-E-WATAN PROGRAMME

Mr. Speaker

22. I am proud that I have privilege to present the largest development programme in the history of the Punjab. The Tamer-i-Watan Programme for 1991-92 will have the size of Rs. 1050 crore which is an increase of 37% over the revised estimates of Rs. 766 crore for 1990-91. The Federal Government would provide Rs. 749.22 crore to finance the programme while the provincial share towards the development budget, made possible by economy in non-development expenditure, will amount to Rs. 250.00 crore. After years of deficits, this elected government is thus making an invaluable contribution by presenting a surplus budget.

23. The development programme being presented before the House today does not include financing of on-going schemes under the Special Development Programme, the

former People's Works Programme and development assistance for the local councils. The provincial share of funds generated by the federal government from new taxation measures announced in the Federal Budget, amounting to about Rs. 60 crore will be passed on to local councils. The provincial government will provide Rs. 1.00 lac to each union council, Rs. 5.00 lac to each town committee, Rs. 25.00 lac each to all municipal committees, Rs. 50.00 lac to each municipal corporation and district council and Rs. 1.00 crore to the Lahore Metropolitan Corporation.

24. While formulating the Tamer-e-Watan Programme of Rs. 1050 crore for 1991-92, it was necessary not only to make allocations to various sectors but also to maintain a balance between the on-going programme and new development schemes. We have tried to allocate the maximum amount of resources for on-going schemes so that the public can benefit from their earlier completion. Accordingly 62% of the total funds, have been set aside for approximately 4000 on-going schemes while the remaining resources will be utilized for undertaking more than 500 new development schemes. We hope to be able to complete approximately 2300 development schemes during the course of next financial year which will be quite an improvement on schemes that have been finalized during the current financial year. At the end of June, 1992 more than 2000 development schemes will still be under implementation which will require an amount of Rs. 3000 crore approximately for completion. These details are necessary to show that despite paucity of resources, the provincial government is not only making efforts to complete on-going programmes within the shortest possible time but is also keeping the public need in view by undertaking as many new development schemes as is possible within the available resources. In order to achieve this objective, we have to make sincere attempts to generate resources to which I referred earlier.

NEW STRATEGY FOR TAMEER-E-WATAN PROGRAMME

Mr. Speaker:

25. To keep up with the fast changing circumstances, it is imperative that new dimensions should be added to the conceptual base of our developmental strategy because infusion of fresh ideas is essential for the new pattern of life that we envisage. Therefore, in order to fulfill important public needs, resources have to be garnered to present a new programme which has already been appreciated at the federal level and in the other provinces. Moreover, far reaching implications of this programme have aroused the interest of many friendly countries and donor agencies.

26. The salient features of the new development policy are as under:-

The provincial government is alarmed by the trend of unemployment and under-employment. This has adversely affected not only the economy's productive capacity but has also nullified the investment made by the nation on the up-bringing and education of our youth and has at the same time tarnished their self-respect. Most of these young men and women hail from poor and middle class families, live mostly in villages and small towns. In order to provide these people with suitable employment and to encourage small-scale and cottage industries to flourish in rural areas a comprehensive and integrated programme for Rural Industrialization and Self-employment has been launched. This programme has already attracted more than a fair amount of publicity.

Under this programme, loans with a maximum limit of Rs. 5 lac will be provided in instalments for rural industries with a total investment of Rs. 10.00 lac. The debt equity ratio for such industries has been fixed at 70:30. However, if the machinery for such schemes is manufactured indigenously, the debt equity ratio will be 80:20. These loans will be extended at a mark-up of a mere 7% and will be repayable after 8 to 10 years. The

Punjab Small Industries Corporation has identified 150 industries which can be set up under this programme and whose financial viability has been established. The Pakistan Banking Council and the Bank of Punjab have also committed resources for disbursement of loans on a permanent basis. The Punjab Government has similarly made an allocation of Rs. 25.00 crore for this purpose during 1991-92. We intend to increase the revolving fund and the facility of bank loans to Rs.500 crore over a phased programme. In this connection, the Federal Government and various donor agencies have also shown a lot of interest and we hope that with the grace of God, the implementation of this programme will help in eliminating unemployment to quite an extent and the growth in the industrial base will add to economy's productive capacity, thus stabilizing prices.

27. 13 Industrial estates have so far been established in the Punjab and now we are expanding the scope of this scheme by establishing an industrial estate in every district. This programme would promote self employment and encourage the private sector.

28. Education and health are not only basic human needs but also make a crucial contribution towards economic development because a well-conditioned manpower provides the basis for a long-term and effective development policy. The Government has continuously provided as much funds as possible for these sectors but neither has literacy increased appreciably nor have proper health facilities become available to the public at large. Keeping in view the importance of fulfilling public needs within the limited resources, the Government of Punjab has decided that in order to improve health and education facilities incentives should be provided to involve the private sector in the expansion and improvement of these facilities. To achieve the objective, the Punjab Education Foundation and the Punjab Health Foundation have been established so that literacy can be achieved and deteriorating health facilities can be improved with the cooperation of public-spirited citizens.

29. An important feature of these foundations is that prominent people from different walks of life will be invited to serve on their boards of directors. We have at the same time nominated members of the opposition to serve on these boards so that we can collectively fulfil an important national obligation, both today as well as in the future. The government will make all out efforts to ensure that these institutions work on a purely professional basis. We firmly believe that if our honourable intentions prevail by the grace of God, this programme will very soon assume the shape of an all-embracing movement.

30. The Punjab Government has so far provided Rs. 45 crore for the Education Foundation while the Federal Government has agreed to make a matching grant. In addition, friendly countries and donor agencies have also indicated their interest in this behalf. Educational institutions can be established anywhere under the scheme but preference will be given to rural areas and small towns. The basic pre-condition for provincial assistance will be that such institutions should not be profit-motivated. Wherever available, state land will be provided for these institutions at nominal rates on long lease. The Foundation will provide 1/3 of total expenditure for construction of school buildings and purchase of equipments as a grant 1/3 of the total expenditure will be financed through interest-free loans while the remaining 1/3 cost will have to be sustained by the concerned social organization through grants. After the institution has been established, the Foundation will provide a grant to meet 1/3 of the annual recurring cost, 1/3 will be financed out of grants to be obtained by the institution and the remaining 1/3 of the expenditure will be borne out of tuition fees received from students.

31. The Health Foundation will similarly encourage establishment of hospitals, dispensaries clinics and mother and child health care centres in the private sector. The foundation will provide facilities of loans for doctors to enable them to set-up practice in rural areas and small towns. We have allocated an amount of Rs. 25 crore for the Health Foundation under the Tameer-e-Watan Programme and a similar amount has been

promised by the Federal Government. It is of course, obvious that in order to expand the Foundation's sphere of activities and to make it effective, far more resources will be required for which we are approaching, through the federal government, other countries and donor agencies.

32. Side by side with the development of mental intellect, advancement of sports through promotion of physical fitness is also very important and for which, ample playground facilities are absolutely essential. We have, therefore, decided that necessary measures should be taken at the village level so as to achieve this objective. Accordingly, a phase-wise programme will be launched in the next financial year to provide suitable playgrounds in every village. Wherever state land is not available, private land would be purchased for this purpose.

33. The final aspect of the development strategy of the next financial year, which in many respects is the most important, involves development planning at the grassroots level. The Planning and Development Department has chalked out, on the directive of the Chief Minister, a detailed analysis of developmental requirements and a five-year development programme corresponding to each constituency of the provincial and national assembly. This has identified existing facilities in different sectors and the development schemes envisaged over the future. This vital link in the process of micro-planning will undoubtedly prove to be a most useful ready reckoner for the public, public representatives and policy-makers and will enable the government to strike a balance in developmental activities not only between different constituencies but also between different social sectors within a particular constituency.

34. It gives me immense pleasure to announce in the august house that all schemes initiated in the current financial year in different provincial constituencies would be completed and new schemes would also be initiated. In every provincial constituency

either, two villages or six additional "abadies" would be provided with electricity. We are allocating Rs. 95 lac for this local development programme. Funds allocated to local councils and for regular departmental schemes would be in addition to the above allocation. We hope that resident of every constituency would help us in making this development strategy a success.

APPORTIONMENT OF WATERS AND NEW SCHEMES

Sir,

35. I wish to congratulate this august house and through it the people of the Punjab, rather the entire nation on the epochmaking Accord on Water Apportionment. It was purely because of sincerity in purpose and devotion towards the nation that enabled us to find a unanimous and practicable resolution of this complicated dispute which has provided an impetus to the national economy. The need of the hour now is that we should frame and implement important schemes to make optimal use of additional irrigation waters. In this connection, the Punjab Government intends to construct a new canal in Cholistan, the Greater Thal Canal, Dajal Canal and Jalalpur Canal. Necessary spade-work in this behalf has already been started. The length of these canals will be approximately 1800 miles and will involve an expenditure of Rs. 800 crore. We are in constant touch with the Federal Government in this respect. On completion of these projects, 25 lac acres of new land will become available for cultivation and this land will be used for settlement of landless farmers. The fruits of this monumental accord will be actually reaped when these lands become lush green. Today's impoverished landless farmers who will till these lands will thus achieve prosperity and bliss and a new stimulus will be provided to the agricultural sector.

36. In Irrigation Sector, a project is being formulated to line small canals which will help conserve 6.5 lac acre feet of irrigation water annually. Although programmes are already under implementation since a long time for improvement of water courses, the

lining of canals for conservation of water is linked with the Water Apportionment Accord and will involve an expenditure of Rs. 2200 crore. This project will be completed over a period of 4 to 5 years and negotiation are being held with the Federal Government to provide necessary funding. As a consequence of water apportionment accord, it is now imperative that in order to fully utilize river waters which otherwise flow into sea, dams should be constructed at suitable places so that irrigation water remains available for crops in all parts of the province throughout the year. Since the share of each province has been clearly determined by the Accord and provinces have been given the right to preserve their shares by storage, there is a need that we should set aside our fears and inhibition and abide by the provisions of the Accord open-heartedly. The fruits of the Accord can be attained only if all artificial obstructions are removed whole-heartedly, without which no province will be able to properly benefit from the Accord.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Sir,

37. This august house is well aware that the Government has since the last many years progressively provided as much funds as possible for development of rural areas. Not only does the majority of the provincial population live in rural areas, but due to the large number of reasons, these areas are grossly backward as compared to urban areas and the rural population has yet to be provided with basic amenities of life. With this view, 80% of the development resources during the current financial year are being spent in rural areas.

SECTORAL PROGRAMME

38. I now wish to make some submissions regarding developmental activities in some important sectors.

AGRICULTURE

39. Agriculture is the back-bone of the economy in Punjab. A bulk of the investment for the development of this sector is done in the private sector and the government mainly invests on projects relating to agricultural research, increase in crop acreage, promotion of agricultural education, irrigation, control over water-logging and salinity and improvement of water courses. However, as a consequence of the Water Accord, large scale irrigation projects would be undertaken, which I have already discussed earlier.

40. In addition to on-going programme, we will launch a substantially large programme in 1991-92 with assistance from federal government. Apart from the allocation made under the Tameer-e-Watan Programme, the federal government will provide an amount of Rs. 60.00 crore and in order to utilize this assistance, the Agriculture Department is in the process of chalking out a plan to augment productive capacity. A few days back, the federal government announced its new Agricultural Policy which has the following four main goals:

- i) increase in yield per acre;
- ii) expansion in the exports of agricultural produce;
- iii) social justice and
- iv) self-reliance.

41. It is hoped that financial and other incentives provided under this policy will enhance facilities to the farmers in the Punjab. Resultantly, loaning procedures will be simplified, insurance schemes to protect crops, livestock and forests will be introduced model agricultural schools will be opened at tehsil level, pesticides will become cheaper as a result of the generic scheme, the private sector will be encouraged to export agricultural produce and cold storage facilities will be provided at each large airport. In order to strengthen the prices of agricultural produce and to guarantee reasonable rates of return, a

price stabilization fund and a bank for agricultural industries will be established so as to fulfill a long-standing demand of the farmers in this province.

42. The most important portion of the sectoral programme for agriculture relates to construction of farm-to-market roads. This is a salient feature of our development programme. I may add here that this useful programme was first initiated in the Punjab itself in 1980-81. Till June, 1990, a road length of 13000 k.m. was completed under this programme and 900 k.m. of roads will be completed during this year. An amount of Rs. 80.00 crore has been allocated for this programme during 1991-92 which will help construct 1200 k.m. of roads. The development programme of C&W department is in addition to this.

43. An integrated and comprehensive programme for the uplift of barani areas was launched this year with foreign assistance of Rs. 110.00 crore. The programme is expected to reach completion in 1997. A similar programme has already been completed. During the current financial year, five additional small dams were constructed in barani areas and in this way, the total number of small dams so far completed comes to 97 which provide not only irrigation water but also drinking water in barani areas.

44. A discussion of the agricultural sector without a mention of crops would be meaningless. In this connection, we should all be proud that the production of cotton during the current financial year reached 85.00 lac bales which is 40% more than last year. We set a new record last year with the production of 11.60 lac metric tons of basmati and during this year also, we were able to maintain this production. As far as wheat is concerned, despite adverse climatic conditions, we hope that with the grace of God, about 111 lac metric tons of wheat will be produced. A bulk of this crop will be supplied to other provinces so as to save precious foreign exchange. As of now, agriculture is the Punjab's most important natural endowment in which large-scale investments have been made over

the years by the private as well as the public sector. We hope that the time shall soon come when the Punjab will also receive a fair share out of the returns from agricultural production just as the other provinces have started receiving a share from their natural resources.

HEALTH

45. A reference has already been made to this sector in context to the Health Foundation. The main share of the Punjab's development effort usually goes towards development schemes in the health sector. This year, an amount of Rs. 113.00 crore will be spent on this sector which is 14.75% of the total programme size. During 1991-92, this allocation will increase to Rs. 138.00 crore. With the grace of God, the integrated rural health programme which was launched a few years back is now in the final stages of completion. This programme provides a basic health unit to every union council and a rural health centre to each Markaz. Another programme to expand existing facilities is also under implementation simultaneously. Out of the total number of 2397 union councils, basic health units have been constructed in 2092 union councils including 250 to be completed during this year. During 1991-92 a further 150 basic health units will be completed. Out of total number of 290 Marakaz in the province, rural health centres have been completed in 280 Marakaz, including 6 to be completed during this year. After the completion of 10 additional centres during next year, the markaz-level programme will stand completed. During this year, facilities in 450 basic health units were expanded and improvement of 600 such units will be undertaken in 1991-92. In this way, 40 rural health centres have been expanded this year and another 50 will be taken up during 1991-92. In addition four district headquarter hospitals will be completed during 1991-92. A plan to post specialized doctors at tehsil level is also under consideration. In the programme for

1991-92, provisions have been made for establishment of filter clinics, post-graduate institutes at Multan and Rawalpindi and construction of emergency medical centres along the national highways.

46. The contribution of the Social Security Institution in the health sector is highly appreciable. This institution has recently constructed a 460 bedded modern hospital in Lahore for the labour force. During 1991-92, a 300 bedded hospital will be completed in Rawalpindi. In addition, 18 new dispensaries will be set up in different parts of the province and 30 new ambulances will be purchased. The social Security Institution will spend an amount of Rs. 14 crore on the completion of its hospitals, dispensaries and purchase of medicine.

47. The Al-Shifa Hospital established recently in Rawalpindi in the private sector for treatment of ophthalmic diseases will be provided a special grant of Rs. 0.50 crore during 1991-92 from the non-development budget.

EDUCATION

48. The second most important sector in the Tamir-e-Watan Programme is that of education. An amount of Rs.79.56 crore, or 10.39 percent of the total, was spent on education during the current financial year. The pace of development remained comparatively sluggish because of difficulties in the implementation of the comprehensive programme for primary education of girls which has been aided by the World Bank. These difficulties have since been removed. During 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 123 crore will be spent in the sector which is 11.71% of the total programme size and shows an increase of almost 55% over 1990-91. In addition to establishment of new primary schools, construction of boundary walls and facility of drinking water will be provided to 711 existing girls primary schools. Also construction of buildings of 35 higher secondary schools and 17 middle and high schools, will be completed. Moreover, buildings of 23 existing inter

colleges, 4 new intermediate colleges and 5 hostels will be constructed, 7 new degree colleges will be established and 3 existing intermediate colleges will be upgraded to the degree level. An institution for the education of mentally handicapped children, four primary schools for deaf children and two institution for blind children will be completed during the course of the financial year.

49. The major focus in the sectoral programme for education will be on the launching of a programme for technical and professional education. To start with, this programme will be launched in 300 high schools in various rural and urban areas of the provinces and this programme will be progressively expanded over the coming years. In this connection, 21 technical and professional training courses have been identified which include technical training in agriculture. Selected courses will be commenced in each school and for this purpose, training of teachers and purchase of equipment is in hand. An amount of Rs. 10 crore has accordingly been allocated for this purpose. We are also in the process of obtaining external assistance for this programme. When training facilities have been provided in all high schools, all high school graduates who complete such training successfully will be awarded 20 extra marks on the pattern of NCC Training. We are hopeful that imparting of technical and professional training at the high school level will help overcome frivolous social taboos and enhance the dignity of labour. This programme will naturally help in providing a solid base for the success of the scheme for self employment and rural industrialization.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

50. After health and education, the third priority in the social sectors is being attached to water supply and drainage because a great majority of our population, particularly in the rural areas, has not been provided this basic civic amenity. As compared to an expenditure of Rs. 94 crore incurred last year, a amount of Rs. 102 crore is being spent on rural water

supply during the current financial year. 400 schemes are expected to be completed this year which will serve an additional population of 18 lac. During 1991-92, an allocation of Rs. 102 crore has been made for this sector which will be used for executing 1750 development schemes. It is expected that 850 schemes will be completed during the course of the year which will serve an additional population of 37 lac.

51. A satisfactory programme has not so far been formulated for the operation and maintenance of water supply and drainage schemes in the rural areas and attempts are now being made to remove this deficiency. As a large portion of the rural population is not being provided the facility of drinking water, the Punjab Government has prepared a comprehensive programme which intends to provide this facility to 85% of the rural population by the end of this decade. An amount of Rs. 2500 crore is anticipated expenditure on this programme. The Federal Government has agreed in principle to this programme but its implementation depends largely on external assistance.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.

52. As you are aware provision of electricity is a responsibility of the Federal Government. However in order to speed up the process we have also been allocating funds under this head in our development programme. We provided a sum of Rs. 68.90 crore to WAPDA for electrification of 2600 additional "abadies", of the villages which had already been provided with this facility. In addition Federal Government is providing electricity to 540 villages. In the next financial year federal government is providing electricity to 2250 villages of which 1302 villages are located in the province of Punjab.

53. We are aware of the fact that 50% villages of the Punjab are without electricity which is a big hindrance in their social and economic progress. That is why we have prepared a plan to electrify all villages of Punjab in the next 10 years. This scheme would cost Rs. 1280 crore. Federal Government has approved this scheme in principle. However

the speed of its implementation would depend upon the provision of foreign assistance and for this purpose appropriate quarters are being approached.

54. This government has undertaken special housing projects for the industrial labour and low income groups. Federal Government provides funds for the construction of labour colonies for industrial labour. These funds are in fact generated by the industrial sector for the welfare of labour. Under this head, we have received Rs. 30.81 crores as our share up to year 1987-88. These funds to would be used for construction of six labour colonies. Through these colonies, approximately 8000 residential plots would be provided. After their completion we would undertake construction work for four additional labour colonies. At the same time we are approaching federal Government to provide full allocation of our share which would enable us to further expand the scope of providing shelter to the industrial labour.

55. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you are aware a scheme for providing 3 marla and 7 marla plots was introduced for providing residential plots to low income groups in the urban and rural area. Under 7 marla scheme we have, up to now, allotted 8,52,000 plots. Out of these we have allotted 1,55,000 plots in the current financial year. We have used 54,000 acres of land, most of which was state land. Only 455 acres of private land was purchased for a sum of Rs. 1.65 crore. Expansion of this scheme is our desire but state land is becoming scarce and we are facing financial difficulties because the cost of acquiring private land on the average is Rs. 1,00,000 per acre. As far as 3 marla scheme is concerned, it was introduced in 1988 and in the first phase we were required to distribute 15,752 plots. Up to now we have distributed 3,380 plots. We have already utilized a sum of Rs. 9 crore in this regard and we intend to prepare and distribute the remaining plots among the needy in the next financial year. After the completion of the first phase, we intend to undertake the second phase of the project under which we would prepare 17,000 additional plots for distribution. We have prepared a comprehensive programme in this regard which would cost Rs. 25

crore.

56. Planning and Development Department is preparing comprehensive projects for the uplift of under developed regions in Cholistan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Sargodha divisions. These projects are designed to initiate and complete mid term plan for the socio-economic uplift of the area. Also this department is establishing offices at all district headquarters to speed up the planning and implementation of development schemes at the local level.

57. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the budget which I have presented today, before this august house, has a special significance because it reflects the important national events of the current financial year and also depicts our expectations and intentions for the next financial year. It encompasses the largest ever development budget of punjab and give details of new directions of the proposed development activity. However, the most important aspect of this endeavor is the determined search of our lost destiny-the destiny of self sufficiency and self reliance. The basis of this determination is the long forgotten statement of our Quaid that God has endowed us with everything. Rather this undertaking has emanated from the teachings of Almighty Allah that providence changes the fate of only those nations which have the determination to change their own destiny.