

Transport: The restoration of the railway system is an urgent need but in the interest of priority effort will be concentrated on the repair and replacement of existing equipment rather than the extension of the railway system. The capacity of the port of Chittagong, which was only 600,000 tons in 1947, has already increased to 1,800,000 tons and the programme provides for a further increase to 4,000,000 tons.

Industry: Six jute mills will be established with a capacity of 130,000 tons of jute goods a year. Even at the very low figure of 9 yards of cotton textiles per head each year the country needs 700,000,000 yards. At present it produces only 100,000,000, though this figure is expected in the near future to rise to 450,000,000. The development programme provides for 24 additional mills and it is expected that at the end of a six-year period the level of domestic production, supplemented by the import of only 150,000,000 yards, will be enough to provide an average consumption of 17 yards per head.

There are also certain miscellaneous industries, such as sugar, ceramics, glass, chemicals and fertilizers, for which provision is being made, and the plan also covers the cost of a general geographical survey to discover the country's mineral wealth.

Social Investment: An improvement in the country's social services is an urgent necessity. The new housing programme includes the provision of pre-fabricated houses for refugees and the development of new residential areas.

Health expenditure will provide 600 new rural and 600 mobile dispensaries, and 120 new hospitals.

Technical training facilities must be further developed: The Pakistan Government, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the International Bank have already collaborated to establish in Pakistan, for the benefit of all Asian countries, a centre for training in the formulation and appraisal of development projects.