

Landmarks of Eighth Plan (1993-98)

I - Plan Size

	<i>(1992-93 Prices)</i>		<i>(Billion Rupees)</i>
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
7th Plan	553	596	1149
8th Plan	752	949	1701
Acceleration (%) (Real Terms)	36	59	48

Public Sector Programme

	<i>(Billion Rupees)</i>		Total
	Budget	Corporate and Market Financed	
7th Plan	457	96	553
8th Plan	483	269	752

II- Growth Targets

GDP	7.0%
Agriculture	4.9%
Manufacturing	9.9%
Services	6.7%

III - Macro-economic Management

1. Achieve the growth targets in a framework of equity, stability and sustainability.
2. Reduce overall fiscal deficit to half - from 7.9%* of GDP to 4% of GDP.
3. Reduce current account deficit from \$ 3.7* billion to \$ 1.84 billion -from 7% of GDP to 2.4%.
4. Long-term external debt to remain at 36% of GDP. Monetary expansion below growth of nominal GDP.
5. Retirement of high cost debt by utilization of privatization proceeds.
6. Introduce legislative control on budget deficit.
7. Reduce inflation rate from 9.3% to 6%.
8. National savings to GDP ratio to rise from 13.6% to 18%.
9. Generate 6.2 million new jobs (against 3.2 million in Seventh Plan).

*1992-93 actuals. In the Plan normalized benchmarks for 1992-93 are used.

IV - Good Governance

1. Reduce imbalances of regions, gender, groups, classes.
2. Measures for poverty alleviation:-
 - Long term - through Social Action Programme and employment generation.
 - Short term - through specific relief under Zakat, Baitul Maal and Social Welfare Systems.
3. Ensure equality of opportunity through merit, transparency, access to education, access to health care, employment (particularly self employment) and vertical mobility.
4. Greater self-reliance in financial resources.
5. Mitigate the heritage of collusion and default, conspicuous consumption and drug addiction
 - Decisive action against defaulters of tax, bank loans, and utility bills.
6. Improve efficiency, responsiveness and participation in the management of the economic system, through deregulation, accountability and empowerment of the rural communities, NGOs and lower echelons of Government.
7. Promote:
 - Public - Private Partnership
 - Devolution and decentralization particularly to the district level.

V - Towards Competitive Markets

1. Lower tax rates and broaden tax base, ensure documentation of the economy, improve tax compliance.
2. Curtailment of special concessions and rent-seeking activities.
3. Lower tariff structure, and integration with the World economy.

VI - Private Investment

1. Improve enabling environment through
 - adequacy of services and physical infrastructure
 - education and training
 - better health coverage
 - strengthening of capital markets
 - deregulation and privatization
2. Supportive policies in the fiscal, monetary, foreign exchange and trade regimes.
3. Ensure a minimum investment of Rs. 949 billion against Rs. 596 billion in the 7th Plan (1992-93 prices).

59% acceleration in real terms.

VII - Sectoral Targets

Social Sectors

Education and Training

1. Breakthrough in primary participation rate:-
Boys from 85% to 95%.
Girls from 54% to 82%.
2. Increase literacy rate from 35% to 48%.
3. Output of technicians to increase by 50% - from 85,000 to 127,000 per annum.
4. Qualitative improvement in the education system.

Health

1. Engage 33,000 village health workers - First major effort for health extension at the village level.
2. Full immunization of mother and child.
3. Coverage of preventive services to be raised from 80% to 90%.
4. Life expectancy to go up from 61.5 years to 63.5 years.
5. Infant mortality rate to decline from 8.6% to 6.5%.
6. Control of micro-nutrient deficiencies.
7. Reduction of incidence of low birth babies from 25% to 15%.
8. Universal access to iodized salt for edible purposes.

Population

1. Population Planning coverage to increase from 20% to 80%.
 - urban 54% to 100%
 - rural 5% to 70%
2. Contraceptive prevalence to be doubled - from 14% to 28%.
3. Population growth rate declines from 2.9% to 2.7%.

Rural Water Supply & Sanitation

1. Coverage of rural water supply to increase from 47% to 71% of population.
2. Rural sanitation coverage to go up from 14% to 32%.

Physical Infrastructure

Water

1. Complete Chashma Right Bank Canal.
2. Complete Pat Feeder Canal.
3. Complete Left Bank Outfall Drain.
4. Visible Progress on Right Bank Outfall Drain.
5. Water logging in the disaster areas to be eliminated (1.40 million hectares).

Energy

1. Construction of Ghazi Brotha Hydel Power Project (1450 (MW).
2. Thermal generation in private sector (All new projects - estimated capacity 2500 MW).
3. Completion of ongoing Hub Power Project in private sector (1290 MW).
4. Privatization of thermal plants of WAPDA.
5. Power generation capacity up by 68% (from 9786 MW to 16422 MW).
6. Oil production up by 106% (from 60000 to 123,300 barrels a day) with major investment expected from private sector.
7. Gas production up by 38% (from 1855 to 2554 MMCFD peak).
8. Refining capacity up by 183 percent (from 6 million to 17 million tons per annum).
9. Significant utilization of Thar Coal. (Total estimated deposits: over 100 billion tons)
10. Electrification of 19700 villages.

Transport & Communication

1. Double rail track from Lodhran to Peshawar (800 Kms).
2. Manufacture of 1367 High Capacity Wagons.
3. Complete Indus Highway (1189 Kms).
4. Complete dualisation of National Highway (N-5) (1764 Kms).
5. Complete Lahore - Islamabad Motorway.
6. Improvement and upgradation of RCD Highway (N-25 and N-40).
7. Initiation of work on Makran Coastal Road.
8. Construction of deep sea port at Gwadar through Private Sector.
9. Clear all pending demand for telephone connections (2.5 million new lines - depicting 125% increase in telephone access).
10. Number of post offices to rise from 13513 to 18513.
11. Work on Lowari Tunnel will be initiated.

Production Sectors

Agriculture

A: Policies

1. Integrated management of agriculture, irrigation and drainage.
2. Shift of emphasis to resource use efficiency - particularly input management and research linkages. Enhancing crop production by improving efficiency of inputs and research.
3. Better soil management, improved response to fertilizer use.
4. Introduction of sprinkler and trickle irrigation.
5. Breakthrough in oil seeds and pulses.
6. Integrated Pest Management.
7. More emphasis on non-crop sector.
8. Establishment of Kisan Banks.

B. Production Targets

- Wheat production up by 22% (from 15.0 million tons to 18.25 million tons).
- Cotton production up by 61% (from 9.3 million bales to 15 million bales).
- Rice production up by 31% (from 3.25 million tons to 4.25 million tons).
- Sugarcane production up by 28% (from 36 million tons to 46 million tons).
- Non conventional oil seeds production up by 108% (from 120 thousand tons to 250 thousand tons).
- Meat production up by 38% (from 1.8 million tons to 2.5 million tons).
- Milk production up by 30% (from 17 million tons to 22 million tons).

Industries and Minerals

Policy Initiatives

1. Breakthrough in small scale sector and improving linkage will large scale sector.
2. Major shift to value-added products. Improved production quality and marketing.

Production Targets

- Fertilizer (Nitrogen) production up by 60% (from 1.23 million N.Tons to 1.97 N.Tons).
- Cement production up by 66% (from 8.56 million tons to 13 million tons).
- Sugar production up by 54% (from 2.4 million tons to 3.7 million tons).
- Petroleum products up by 50% (from 7.6 billion litres to 11.4 billion litres).
- Steel Billets production up by 124% (from 246 thousand tons to 550 thousand tons).
- Tractors production up by 137% (from 712 thousand to 1686 thousands tons).
- Bicycles production up by 61% (from 5.8 million to 9.3 million).
- Trucks and buses up by 100% (from 4000 to 8000).
- Saindak Copper Project would be in production. Capacity 15850 tons of blisters copper, 1.47 tons gold and 2.76 tons of silver.