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PAKISTAN

SUMMARY AND COMMENT

1. If one looks at U. S. expenditures in Pakistan over the ten years since the signing of a bilateral agreement in 1951, one concludes that the operation has been mainly a military and relief effort rather than a development and technical assistance program. This has resulted from (1) The high priority given by the U. S. to Pakistan as a military partner in the Cold War and as an anchor to our military position in South Asia; (2) The fact that Pakistan is devoting great amounts of its own resources to the development of highways, communications, and public resources, and to the resettlement of refugees--programs which have overshadowed the long-term development of the country's water, power, industrial and agricultural resources and the more basic public-supported programs of education and health.
2. The rather dynamic and extensive Village Aid program has more recently been turned to the promulgation of the basic democracy concept as a means of education and development in political consciousness at the village level. This has caused some concern in the USOM mission and, for a time, resulted in the withdrawal of U. S. support to the Village Aid program.
3. The Pakistan government appears to have made few attempts to coordinate the work now being done in its country by many donor

agencies, about 19 in number. There is little cooperation between the U. S. and U. N. missions in Pakistan, except some between WHO and the USOM health staff.

4. Basic problems behind some of the less successful efforts--the salinity control project, for example--have developed from failure of the American and U. N. technicians to understand and appreciate the sort of government structure with which they are working. Likewise, some projects were undertaken without utilizing pertinent information available in the country.
5. The friction between two approaches to village culture--one exemplified by the earlier extension service concept of production, promoted and developed through key individuals, and the Community Development concept, emphasizing production merely as part of a larger picture--has held back effective work in extension and has handicapped the Village Aid program. Failure of the Pakistan government to give priority to agricultural development as part of the first five-year plan, plus apparently mild top-level government support of the USOM mission, has resulted in a far from exemplary agricultural effort. Until 1959, only in sugar, and to a small extent in cotton, has production equalled what the same area produced in 1950. Pakistan is the largest recipient, other than India, of PL-480 surplus agricultural products.
6. The great size of the American staff, the more or less coldly formal relationships with the Pakistan government, and the housing

of American technicians in offices literally miles away from the technical ministries are not conducive to the kind of mutual planning and joint operation that is essential in a program of this kind. The wide distances between East and West in Pakistan and the smallness of U. S. groups in those major divisions of Pakistan are other negative factors influencing the U. S. program here.

A REVIEW OF PROGRAMS IN PAKISTAN

The Country

Pakistan is a country of two parts--East and West Pakistan--1000 miles from each other across the Indian subcontinent of which the country was a part before the partition and the establishment of a free nation, August 15, 1947.

The two parts of Pakistan contain a land area of 364,737 square miles. Of this, some 310,000 square miles is in East Pakistan, a rich, tropical section where 100 inches of rainfall per year is not uncommon. West Pakistan has the smaller area with a dry, hot climate in the lowland and a somewhat more temperate but dry climate in the highland region.

Eighty percent of Pakistan's population, which totals more than 85 million persons, is in agriculture, the chief source of foreign exchange. Rice, wheat, cotton, jute, oil seeds, tea, sugar, hides, skins, and fruits are the principal products. Pakistan produces around six million bales of jute annually, more than any other nation in the world.

The country has some small steel fabricating plants, a fairly large textile industry, some processing plants, and ship-building and fertilizer industries. Private capital is encouraged by tax exemptions and concessions on import and export duties.

The country is an Islamic Republic with more than 88 percent of its population following the Moslem religion; 10 million are Hindus and about 500,000 are Christians, Parsees, Buddhists and members of other minor religious groups. Education is compulsory and the country has inherited the beginnings of a university system, including the great University of Punjab at Lahore, the University at Dacca in East Pakistan, and one of the oldest institutions on the sub-continent at Peshawar in West Pakistan.

This land shares a 5000-year history with India. The Arab invasion in 711 A.D. introduced Islam, which has profoundly influenced the history and culture of the country. It was on the religious issue that the two parts of Pakistan split off from India proper. More than anything else, it was the Moslems' agitation for a place in the government and a part in determining their own destiny that broke up the great India complex and caused the migration of Hindus out of what is now Pakistan and Moslems out of what is now India. Kashmir, closely allied to Pakistan by religion and partially held by India, is under dispute and has been since 1947 when armistice was declared.

The great rivers which flow out of Kashmir feed the irrigation ditches of West Pakistan. The volume of water coming down and the

division of these waters between India and Pakistan have been the subject of a long dispute recently settled by the signing of an agreement between Nehru and the present military head and dictator of Pakistan, General Aybu Kahn. Free elections and a new constitution are said to be in the program for Pakistan in 1961 and 1962. The country is in its second five-year plan, which is placing great emphasis on agricultural development in contrast to the heavy emphasis on industrial development in the program just ended.

English and Bengali are the official languages, though Urdu and several other versions or dialects of Urdu and Parsee are spoken. Politically, the country is in transition from a series of independent "princely states" to a democratic nation. Economically, it is emerging from a feudal economy into something like a Western-type exchange economy.

While only half of its children of school age are in school now, a gigantic free education system is under way which it is hoped will raise the literacy figure from the present 18 percent of the population to at least 50 percent in the next few years. While the country only has about one-half acre of tillable land per person, its agricultural potential is high for this part of the world. Agriculture, however, has been disorganized and neglected since the partition of the Indian state and the coming to sovereignty of the two sections of Pakistan.

A REVIEW OF CERTAIN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
IN PAKISTAN

The Pakistan-U. S. technical cooperation program started with the usual expressions of mutual desire to assist in the technical and economic development of Pakistan, based on the original concepts in the Point IV program and stated in the bilateral agreement. The aims were to assist in agriculture, health, education, and such industrial development as would provide food, shelter, and clothing to the people. The original agreement provided \$10 million for technicians and project demonstration support in 1952. This was raised to \$22 million in 1953 as a result of substantial capital funds allocated for a fertilizer plant which came under the rationale of capital demonstration funds in support of food production.

Though military and certain relief assistance was provided Pakistan in separate agreements far beyond these first modest figures during the following years, it was not until 1957 that a new set of objectives was enunciated and agreed upon by the United States and Pakistan as a part of the over-all United States policy for South Asia.

The new criteria for future mutual efforts were:

The continuance of non-Communist governments willing and able to resist Communist blandishments or pressures from within and without.

An increased association and identification of South Asian governments and peoples with the free world community.

A lessening of tensions between South Asia states in order to augment their resistance to Communist tactics and to strengthen their bonds with the free world.

Strong, stable, and if possible, popularly based governments in all of the South Asian countries.

Increasingly sound and developed economies in each of these South Asia states.

A posture of military strength in the area contributing to area stability and the appropriate defense of the free world.

What the Program Is

From a financial standpoint, over the past seven years, this program has been essentially a military and a relief program. The total money and relief aid to Pakistan since the bilateral agreement in early 1952 has been \$1, 231, 600, 000. This does not include the military figure, which is a classified item. Of this sum, \$532, 000, 000 is classified as relief aid, or to put it more bluntly, the shipping of surplus agricultural products into this country. About \$450, 000, 000 is classed as non-project support. This is budget support for military purposes or economic development related to military. The cost of technical assistance and its project support for the seven years is \$156, 900, 000. Of this, \$70, 000, 000 is classed as an economic support to technical assistance, which came from defense support funds. In other words, the technical assistance program, outside of the funds coming to it from defense support, has run about \$78, 000, 000, or approximately \$11, 000, 000 a year, which is at about the same level the program started in 1952. The original first-year commitment was for \$10, 000, 000. Some \$25, 000, 000

has been spent in regional project support, primarily for the establishment of the Asian telecommunications system network. In addition to the above, but included in the \$1,231,000,000, is \$131,600,000 in development loan funds. These funds have been set up for some 10 or 15 projects ranging all the way from a two-million dollar harbor-improvement program at Chittagong to soil salinity projects, and the construction of grain elevators, terminal elevators, and industrial plants. The DLF loans appear to be within the broad framework of support to proven technical assistance projects. Most of them will contribute directly to the economic development of Pakistan.

Pakistan Government Organization

The Pakistan government, as the world well knows, went through a series of changes which culminated in a revolution nearly two years ago and brought into power the present regime. It can be said with greatest truth that the new regime has swept out a lot of the red tape, bureaucracy, and confusion of the old Pakistan government. There is now a sense of direction on the part of the government and certainly a sense of direction on the part of the people of Pakistan. Broad administrative changes are being made, and new systems of carrying out government policy and implementing projects are being tried at this time.

The American Staff in Pakistan

The American ICA staff organization is very similar to that found in all of the other countries we have visited to date. There is the usual heavy office staff, primarily the director and deputy director, a large administrative office, a controller's office, an executive officer, and a whole series of other service facilities that seem necessary to run a modern ICA mission. There are over 260 Americans working in the mission's special offices in the two separate parts of Pakistan. In contrast with some other countries we visited, the technical personnel and the chiefs of the various divisions sit almost completely in the American sector. There appears to be very little housing of American technical services and American technical advisors with the respective Pakistan ministers. The contact with the host government is rather formal and there appears to be little actual day-to-day, informal communication between the American technical divisions and their respective divisions in the ministry or the government of Pakistan. One of the largest divisions in ICA-Pakistan is the Industry and Transportation group, which takes the major part of the development monies. Industry and transportation receive major emphasis from the Pakistan government and the U. S. mission. Other divisions, to name a few, are education, labor, community development, public works, agriculture, water resources, public health, communication media, and subdivisions of the general areas. This report will deal with these divisions briefly and discuss in detail only two, or possibly three, projects.

The Industry and Resources Division

The Industry Division of the American mission is relatively large and has some exceedingly able industrial and commercial engineering talent. The personnel work very closely with Pakistan's development board, study commercial contracts, advise and assist directly in many of the projects undertaken on behalf of the nation by the Pakistan government and the U. S. mission. One of the earlier projects inaugurated here at the beginning of the Point IV program was the development of a fertilizer industry. The project was to be started with a relatively small grant from the United States, something like \$4 or \$5 million, and later to be added to as the plant developed. The total American investment in the plant is now about \$13,000,000. Substantial funds also were contributed by the Colombo Plan Organization and the Pakistan government. The fertilizer plant was a long time getting started, but two years ago it went on stream and last year produced between 60 and 65 thousand tons of ammonium sulphate. It is regarded as a fairly successful operation. Economically, a plant of this size is not regarded as the most efficient, but this one has given Pakistan a start in the fertilizer industry. Pakistan, with German and Italian interests, is now building a second fertilizer plant based on some ten million dollars left to the country by the Richards Mission money which has gone into the plant as a U. S. contribution. This plant will raise the country's capacity to over 100,000 tons of ammonium sulphate per year, and should go on stream sometime in the next two or three years.

There are many other projects having to do with railroad improvement, harbor improvement, and municipal water systems improvement which are generally in either the industrial or the public works. Over the last seven years the great emphasis of the Pakistan government, supported by the U. S. mission, has been mainly in the industrial development and basic resource development sector, including mines, fuel resources and bases for industrial and power development, railroads, public power and municipal facilities.

The Education Division

The education division will be discussed in more detail in connection with the college contract system in another report. Pakistan, along with India and Siam, is using the university contract system widely in their push for development. The educational division of USOM here in Pakistan is largely a one-man show. The program started in a big way as a part of the first five-year plan just ended and has been mainly directed toward the development of leadership in the education of people through the great universities. This has been undertaken through a complex of contracts with universities in the United States by the USOM and a system of university contracts promoted and sponsored by the Ford Foundation. The Ford Foundation contracts seem to veer toward more basic aspects of planning and economic development and technical training than do the regular ICA-sponsored contracts. At this time plans call for the establishment of two agricultural colleges, three

teachers colleges, and a series of technical institutes. The Ford Foundation originally sponsored three polytechnic institutes in the very early days of the Point IV program in Pakistan. The institutes are in operation and are turning out on a three-year program technically trained people who, in a general way, become teachers in those secondary and lower schools which have departments dealing with the skilled trades. There is rapid expansion of facilities, both in the university field and in the secondary and primary field, though these latter schools have to some extent been shoved aside in the general education program in favor of the practical training of future leaders for Pakistan. Large sums of the PL-480 Rupee funds are now being assigned to the Educational Division and these in turn are put into the Pakistan budget, or are put over and above the Pakistan budget, for the construction of secondary schools, village schools, training schools and general materials and facilities.

It is our impression that this program is moving too fast and it may result in a great many fine buildings being built all over Pakistan and probably no teachers to man them. This is denied very strongly by both the USOM Educational Director and members of the Pakistan Educational Ministry.

Public Health

The public health program in Pakistan generally follows organization-wise and program-wise the pattern found in other areas,

particularly in the Middle East, and to some extent, Africa. There has been very close coordination between the United Nations WHO organization, UNICEF, the public health officials of the Pakistan government, and the public health representatives of USOM.

A well-planned national program has been developed and outlined and a structure set up for carrying it through. Public health is implemented and carried out by the provincial governments; from there it goes to divisions and districts and then on down to the village level. At least the structure for the operation of a national health program is there. There are reports that some of the program bogs down very severely at the community level, that some of the hospitals--and there are many of them--are not up to standard in nursing and equipment and personnel, and that there is too much public health left to the generalists who head up the community development programs in the villages for the right kind of a public health program to develop. It is not over-expanded in terms of the resources which the government has put into it. There is the structure for a national public health program which, if given the manpower and the trained people, can bring to Pakistan a much needed, reasonably adequate and sustainable-type public health system. A national public health commission has been organized and set up to study the health problem. This commission has just recently made its report. It deals primarily with the over-all objective in the second five-year plan, and at this particular moment, there are rather major revisions in administrative provisions in the government at the national

and the local level which may affect at least the administrative structure of whatever public health program finally emerges in the new government. The American public health staff, the WHO representatives, and the Pakistan government visualize a public health program that will bring to the people a limited amount of protection that is yet within the reasonable bounds of the possibility to pay for it.

Labor

The labor division of USOM here has been mainly a small participant training program. The labor division of the Pakistan government is also relatively small and has very little to do with the so-called labor union movements. It does have considerably more to do with working hours, certain kinds of labor conditions, and some control on wages and hours. The U. S. labor advisor has confined his program almost completely to local seminars and training programs and to the sending of participants to the United States in preparation for returning here to take on jobs in the labor ministry.

Public Works

The Public Works Division is primarily concerned with all of those things in the public sector such as roads, harbors, irrigation schemes, irrigation development, dams, and water resources. The division is headed in the USOM mission by an exceedingly able man from the United States who has had vast experience, not only in the United States, but in Iraq and other places where problems similar to

those facing Pakistan are rife, frequent, and many. The public works division usually initiates with the Pakistan government, or helps the Pakistan government work out, projects which are the basis for development loan fund loans. There is apparently one weakness in the operation. After the DLF loan papers and the project justification have gone forward to Washington and the loan made, there is never any feedback or check-back on the part of the development loan fund with USOM as to how the money will be spent, where it will be spent, or any system of monitoring which might make for a more efficient use of the money in technical projects involving both the Pakistan government and USOM. It is the consensus here that the development loan fund should be directly under the USOM; that a proper bank and appraisal group such as now exists in Washington should have the last word on making the loans, but that USOM should at least have the last word in saying whether the project is technically sound or not and should have something to do with the implementation of the project in the country along with the Pakistan government.

The present practice of hiring a consulting engineering firm for every project not only seems to unduly burden the host government with extra expense, but places an extra expense on the development loan fund. The question is raised, why have public works engineers and technicians out in a USOM mission unless they are used in some of the follow-through on technical assistance projects for which they recommended the loan?

Agricultural Division

The Agricultural Division has a rather long history, and its efforts to get a program "off the ground" have been confusing and frustrating. The agricultural program over the last eight years, from the development of increasing production and productivity of agriculture to the development of an administrative structure capable of guiding and assisting a productive agriculture, has failed or has been a near failure. The two sections or wings of Pakistan this past year barely reached a production, in wheat and rice, equal to their production in 1949, which was the year before many of these programs started. Sugar production is one exception in this area, and as far as sugar is concerned, the country is close to self-sufficiency against a substantial deficit in the years before 1949. The cotton crop is approximately 10,000 tons more than it was in the previous productive period of 1949, but that is about the picture for Pakistan production-wise.

The Ministry of Agriculture is still struggling with various ideas of a structure for the administration and carrying on of an aggressive productivity program. This effort and desire is somewhat weakened by the over-all administrative structure of the country which provides that agriculture is the responsibility of the provincial ministries.

A brief history of the agricultural program may give some insight into the kind of thing the USOM mission has been faced with in recent years. It may suggest some course of action as far as the future is concerned.

Prior to the formal inauguration of the Point IV program in Pakistan in 1952, the Minister of Agriculture of Pakistan had requested the United States Department of Agriculture to provide an advisor in the establishment of a modern agricultural extension service. The extension service was to be something of an overlay on their present informal advisory services which, under the old Indian system and under the British system, primarily provided supplies and materials and supervision in certain crops. The advisory service was responsible for the assigning of quotas and the collection of crops. A member of the Agricultural Extension staff of the United States Department of Agriculture was assigned to Pakistan prior to the signing of the bilateral agreement. When the program got under way in 1952, there were the beginnings of an extension structure, perhaps based too much on the prevalent idea and practice used in the United States.

With the signing of the bilateral agreement, there began a series of plan developments which eventually culminated in the so-called five-year plan for Pakistan, largely guided by the Pakistan Development Board. This board was patterned to some extent after the Indian Planning Board. In the development of the new ministries for the government of Pakistan, the agricultural ministry seems to have been left behind in terms of the assignment to it of good civil servants and in terms of priorities which were set up at the time over the five-year plan.

The American Point IV mission, after developing a rather extensive plan and after considerable effort in organizing an extension program,

soon found itself swamped, or swept up, or at least in competition with the new and rather dramatic Village Aid program. The first five-year plan had provided for more attention to health, sanitation, education, and welfare of the village peoples of Pakistan than to agriculture. The village program received the great emphasis in both people and money. Through the training schools that were set up, it was hoped that the village leader would become, in effect, a part-time agricultural extension agent for production purposes and an agent for public health and other facilities the rest of the time. As things finally worked out the village was sealed off from the extension service, and the extension service could only come to the edge of the village to assist and promote and develop its production programs and work with individual farmers. The Village Aid people were supposed to pick up from extension and carry the programs to the villagers. Unfortunately, the villagers are the farmers in Pakistan and the people who farm the farms and produce the crops live in the village. This created a rather unwieldy situation. Gradually the agricultural extension service lost much of its support and drive. Interest in agriculture and the promotion of production was downgraded. Perhaps too great a gamble was made that the village development program would pick up the productivity side of agriculture and make it effective and successful. The agricultural program, from the standpoint of both the USOM and the Pakistan government, has been pretty much drifting. Although there have been some good people in the program, every effort to get something started and begin the

implementation and the creation of institutions to serve agriculture has failed either because of the Americans' lack of knowledge on how to take hold of a situation, or the attitude on the part of the Pakistanis that the United States would feed them in the first five-year plan and therefore they needn't worry too much about agriculture.

The second five-year plan, which is based on a whole series of studies by some very competent and high commissions, is beginning to get under way. The agricultural study has been going on over the past two years, conducted by a group of able Pakistan economists, Dr. Al Black, formerly of the Farm Credit Administration in the United States, and Dr. Gatesford of England, a distinguished agricultural leader and an economist. The agricultural report was made public late in 1960. It carries with it a four-point attack on the agricultural production problem. Agriculture will be given a high priority by the new Pakistan government in the second five-year plan. On the USOM side, the agricultural staff has dwindled to only a few people in Karachi, and to very few people in the two wings, West and East Pakistan. The present director is an able man with experience not only from the United States, but with wide experience in other underdeveloped countries. He is seeking an increased staff and is beginning to "tool up" the American side for our part of this new development plan and program.

Up to this point, the Pakistan government has apparently been unwilling to give priority in its efforts to agriculture, which represents 85 percent of its foreign exchange income and which is the largest and

the only really big industry in the country. There appear to be several reasons for the slow development of an agricultural program in Pakistan.

The first is that there was a change of plan, a change of priorities, very early in the planning for the development of Pakistan. In the first five-year plan, agriculture was given low priority. Efforts to develop an extension and a wheat program were slowed for what the country thought were more important programs. Second, the USOM mission has stressed urban and resource development rather than agricultural production.

This has been changed in the second five-year plan and agriculture will get top priority on development during the next five years. An elaborate system is being set up to carry this out.

A key part of the early agricultural development program was the internal storage of agricultural products. The original TCA program provided some demonstration storage of wheat in the interior, where damage in a normal year ran up to 20 percent of the total crop because of poor storage. The internal storage program has progressed rather steadily in the last seven years, although there has been by no means a genuine push behind this program. Considerable storage facilities have been built, and the grain that is being produced in Pakistan now is better handled and better stored in the interior. The original storage plan provided for certain terminal facilities. As the record will show, plans had been developed in the early part of the technical assistance program to construct terminal storage at Karachi for wheat going out or wheat

coming into the country, whichever the case might be. There was a scandal in connection with the contracts for the terminal storage, and the agreements were cancelled by Mr. Stassen early in 1954. Until this moment, the terminal storage part of the total storage program has been nearly stymied. Now, under the auspices of some private interests plus some government interest and rupee support from USOM, terminal storage will be built as part of the new program. This is vitally important if Pakistan is to continue to depend on a certain amount of imports for her food requirements until she does become self-sufficient once again in food. Present facilities for handling grain are most primitive and grain is being wasted with the present terminal facilities that handle it.

In assessing the over-all agricultural program as inadequate for the country, inadequate in vision and resources, one must not overlook the many small individual projects that have been carried on by agricultural technicians in Pakistan which have had a marked effect, particularly in the limited areas where they are operating. As an instance, take the livestock program in West Pakistan, mainly in the Lahore District. There is, as we have previously mentioned, an ICA team in West Pakistan at the provincial government level. There are two men working in agriculture on that team, and it is expected that more team members will be added. One of these men has to do with the livestock and poultry industry. Through a group of inspiring young Pakistanis and the only college graduate poultry research scientist in

Pakistan, there has been developed a substantial hatching, brooding, poultry and chick distributing enterprise near the city of Lahore, built up out of one of the old army barracks in that area. This hatchery, brooder, primary chick-producer enterprise is now turning out 100,000 five-weeks-old chicks per year from hybrid stock--Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, and Plymouth Rocks--for distribution to the villages in West Pakistan to upbreed and upgrade the poultry. These chicks are turned over to the Village Aid organization which in turn distributes them to persons in the villages to run with native flocks. Mostly cockerels are distributed and the cross-breeding is producing substantial improvement in the food-producing qualities of the native chickens, not to mention an increase in egg production, both in number and size of eggs.

These new eggs and chickens are showing up now on the markets in Lahore, Peshawar, Rawl-Pindi and other principal cities of West Pakistan. One must recognize that a project like this may be small, but the effect of distributing these hybrid cockerels to the villages and the effect of improving the quality of eggs and meat is something which will go on for the next century.

The same thing is being done in the field of cross-breeding and distribution of purebred rams for the millions of sheep that are found in this area, upon which many of the farmers depend for an income and upon which much of the population depends for meat items in food. This one project, running a little over three years now, has distributed 1500

purebred rams in communities all over West Pakistan. Once again the effects of this program are showing up in the quality of the native sheep that are coming to market and the quality of the wool. Wool production has reached a point where it is going to be necessary to undertake some kind of a marketing system. The technician working on this particular project is now trying to get the necessary clipping and shearing machinery, the necessary cleaning and bundling facilities to bring the wool up to a high quality and to introduce an auction system in the sale of wool. The program will require organization and considerable concentration of graded wool in one place so that the big buyers from Karachi and other places can attend the wool auction at the stated time and buy. This is a small project, but it is having and could have a profound effect on the marketing system of wool in this country.

The same can be said of the dairy farm, which has been lifted from complete failure to a modern, sanitary, high-producing operation, supplying good milk and milk products to the city of Lahore and serving as an example of what can be done in commercial dairying in this country.

Coordination Lacking

There does not seem to be very much coordination between the USOM or ICA programs and the other agencies working in Pakistan. Indeed, there is little direct contact between the ICA program and the college contracts, the Ford Foundation contracts, the United Nations

and the many other donors in this country. There are 17 college contracts operating in Pakistan at this time. We are not at this point prepared to comment on how these college contracts really fit into the over-all ICA program or what these contracts are doing for Pakistan. Some of them are making a genuine contribution to the present needs of the country for supervisory personnel, for more skilled people at the secondary level. Characteristic of these projects is the Michigan State contract with Ford sponsored administrative academies. The Oklahoma A & M contract is a Ford Foundation-sponsored contract having to do with the establishment of the home economics college.

Participant Training

The participant training officer here is a man of wide experience in this field and he is presently drafting a contract agreement with the social science research department of Punjab University to make a \$30,000 appraisal of the participant training program from the standpoint of what it does for the young Pakistanis who go to the United States and come back here to some job. The Pakistan people seem to regard this participant training program as one of the most valuable contributions we have made to their country in an educational and a general assistance way. This study, which is largely financed by the United States with Punjab University, will try to find out what the participants have gained from their experience in the United States. The communications seminars were always very favorably commented upon by all the

training officers encountered up to date. The few participants interviewed usually referred to the Michigan State seminar as one of the really important highlights in their visits to the United States.

Communications Media

While a fairly good communications program has been developed in most missions purely as a mission function, the Pakistan group seems to have moved further into actual training and helping of the host country communications people in their problems than most countries. This has been especially effective in the Village Aid program and, to a very large extent, in some aspects of agriculture, particularly some of the home economics work.

The communications section of the US-TCA mission started in 1952 as a sort of publicity office in which emphasis was placed on getting publicity for the American program into the local press and radio. That soon changed to a training program for Pakistan communication people and later developed into an excellent service function to help all sections of the technical part of our mission better present their programs and work with the host country nationals. The development of the communications program in Pakistan and its emergence in the national government of Pakistan might be worth further study. Recently the new regime created a propaganda agency out of some of its information divisions. This may mean that the work done here will degenerate into a propaganda tool of the government rather than develop into

a service agency to support the educational and technical assistance programs going on in the country.

The Village Aid Program

Village Aid will be treated in more detail in another report. Needless to say, great attention has been given by the government to the Village Aid program and it has had wide influence on developing democratic self-help processes all over the country. The program more recently has been bounced around between ministries, moving from Public Health to the National Information and Development setup at the level of the President and back to Public Health. This has caused the U. S. mission to withhold and move slowly on the financial support of the program. The program's emphasis has been shifted to the Basic Democracy Concept in the villages, whereby a series of councils moving from bottom to top will be set up to assist the country in arriving at a democratic election, when such is held.

Another unfortunate factor is the apparent split between the Ministry of Agriculture, the Public Health and the Education Departments over the Village Aid concept. There is a wide split between the Americans working in extension and the Village Aid people on the American side. This is not good for Pakistan, the U. S. mission, or the cause of technical assistance. At this point there seems to be little disposition on the part of the Pakistan government or the U. S. mission to resolve these differences.