



**GOVERNMENT OF SIND**

**POST WAR DEVELOPMENT  
SCHEMES**

*FIRST EDITION*

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PART I.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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This book contains the Sind Government's first draft post-war Plan. It embodies the individual schemes prepared by the respective Heads of Departments. Many of the schemes are yet to be examined and approved by Government. This Plan therefore, indicates only the lines on which it is proposed to plan for the post-war period. The individual schemes have been grouped together under nineteen heads. The schemes have also been classified as of *Special Priority*, *All Province*, and *Particular Area Schemes*. This is a small province and it has not been felt necessary or advisable to restrict any schemes which will naturally be applicable to the whole of the Province, to a small concentrated area. As this publication is merely a compilation of the schemes prepared in the various Departments, extensive alterations will be necessary later on both in the light of the limiting factors of finance, staff and machinery that will be available and according to detailed scrutiny by Government. No Plan can be hard and fast. Some more schemes are likely to be added to the Plan later on, and some schemes will be materially altered if not abandoned altogether.

2. The object of any Government Plan should be to increase the happiness of the people. The improvements planned are broadly under three categories : (a) to improve the economic condition of the people, (b) to provide more health facilities, and (c) to provide more opportunities for education to the people.

3. The physical characteristics of the Province will have a profound influence on future development. Sind has been compared to Egypt. The reason for such an association is obvious. Sind is and has always been a Province of the Indus. This is even more so now that the river has been canalised along its entire length and will soon be part and parcel of three Barrages and their canals. The soil of major part of the Province is alluvial and is particularly suited to the cultivation of cotton, wheat and rice. But without water from the Indus, Sind will be a wilderness dependent for cultivation on the scarce and capricious rainfall.

4. The mineral resources of Sind are neither fully exploited nor fully surveyed. Industry must depend on imported coal or oil or else make use of the by no means inexhaustible supplies of firewood. The latter is at present just sufficient to meet the needs of domestic fuel consumption. The exploitation of water power to generate electricity is a matter deserving urgent investigation.

5. The Province is richly endowed by nature with fertile tracts, valuable forest and extensive sea and estuarine fisheries. Much attention has necessarily been given to schemes on irrigation, agricultural development, betterment of live-stock, fisheries and forestry from which the main improvement in the economic condition of the people is to be expected.

6. Karachi is the capital of the Province. The development of aviation has made this city the aerial gateway of India. Karachi will also be the principal sea-port for Northern India. Karachi is therefore bound to increase in size and population. It will house a large international colony. Karachi has great initial advantages, the best climate of any port of India, ample room for expansion, a clean and open city, a fine natural harbour and a

first-class air-port. In recognition of these, the Government of Sind has set up an Informal Committee consisting of the representatives of (1) the Provincial Government, (2) the local Military authorities, (3) the local Railway Administration, (4) the local Civil Aviation Directorate, (5) the Port Trust, (6) the Municipal Corporation and (7) the Karachi District Local Board, with a view to arranging for joint consultation and combined effort in the development of Karachi.

7. While planning must cover the whole range of national life and contemplate a more or less simultaneous drive in all directions, it is not possible to put into execution at once either all schemes or all parts of some schemes on account of the serious limitations of finance and organisation and lack of trained personnel. The order of priority cannot precisely be determined until the schemes are finalised, but a few general observations may be made in this connection. Development plans broadly fall into two categories—those that are directly productive and remunerative, e.g., irrigation and hydro-electric projects, and those that are not directly remunerative, e.g., education and public health. Agricultural schemes may be regarded as half-way between the two. The importance of schemes in the first category lies in the fact that they not only pay their way but also contribute to Government revenues which can be used to finance the schemes in the second category. Revenue-producing schemes, therefore, generally receive some precedence over revenue-spending schemes, although this does not mean that the latter should stand over till the execution of the former. In fact Sind is obliged to push ahead with its schemes of irrigation. It is almost a case of doing so or perishing.

But above all the highest priority must go to the training of staff. The experience of planning in certain countries goes to show that where the training of staff was rushed through, not only was the success of the plan marred but there was a colossal wastage of capital and equipment. Provision and training of both technical and administrative personnel must be regarded as a *sine qua non* of planning, and it has been decided that the existing training institutions must be enlarged or new ones set up to cope with the increased demand for trained and specialised staff. Batches of students will also be sent every year for technical training abroad until such facilities become available in India. The schemes likely to open large public works and to absorb labour discharged from war industries and military works or on demobilisation would also constitute special priority schemes.

8. Bearing the above considerations in mind the Sind Government have decided that the priority of post-war plans should be as follows :—

- (a) Training of the staff.
- (b) Irrigation, Waterways and Drainage.
- (c) Roads.
- (d) Agriculture and Forestry.
- (e) Education and Public Health.
- (f) Industrial and commercial development.

9. Government have appointed a Sind Provincial Development Board on the lines of the Reconstruction Committee of Council. Its composition and functions are given below:—

#### I—COMPOSITION.

##### *Chairman.*

1. The Honourable Premier.

##### *Ex-officio Members.*

2. All Honourable Ministers.
3. The Adviser to Government on Agriculture and Post War Development.
4. The President of the Council of Administration, Khairpur State.

##### *Members.*

5. J. Fraser, Esquire, M.L.A.
6. Lt.-Col. W. B. Hossack, M.L.A.
7. K. B. Jaffar Khan Gul Muhammad Khan Burdi, J.P., M.L.A.
8. Jamshed Nusserwanjee, Esquire.
9. Haji M. H. Gazdar, B.E., J.P., M.L.A.
10. Sayed Meharali Shah N. Bukhari.
11. Seth Partabrai Khaisukhdas, J.P., M.L.A.
12. Pribhdas Sakhavatrai Tolani, Esquire., B.A.
13. R. K. Sidhwa, Esquire, M.L.A.
14. R. B. Seth Shivrattan G. Mohatta.
15. Muhammad Yusif Khan Bahadur Khair Muhammad Khan Chandio, J.P., M.L.A.
16. Narain Kundanmal Bhojwani, Esquire., B.A. B.Sc. (London).

##### *Secretary.*

17. The Post War Development Officer and Joint Secretary to Government, Political and Miscellaneous Department.

##### *Assistant Secretary.*

18. Superintendent, Post War Development Branch of the Political and Miscellaneous Department.

10. This book is divided in two parts—the first comprising (1) twenty Chapters dealing with the post-war schemes under the various headings of development and on Finance, (2) key statements of costs of schemes for the first five years, and the second comprising the individual schemes in a form which enables their essential points to be seen at a glance.