

## Summary

For many reasons, it would be inadvisable to initiate so vast an enterprise abruptly. For the first five or six years we would propose to bring in project areas at the rate of about one a year. The entire development would be spread over more than a generation. After experience has been gained in the first few projects, it may be possible to proceed more rapidly with the others.

The timetable for a typical project area would include a two-year preparatory period during which tubewells and drains would be constructed and staff recruited and organized; a five-year period of intense development, during which the target increase in productivity would be 15 percent per year (or 100 percent for the five-year period); followed by growth at a rate of about 7 percent per year indefinitely. If one project were started each year, the cumulative increases in productivity should give a surplus over present agricultural yields per capita for all of West Pakistan after a few years. After 25 years, yields per capita would be about twice the present ones, even with a population increase of 3 percent a year.

Our plan consists of and depends on an interweaving of the physical means of increasing agricultural production with the necessary economic and political factors. Such an ambitious program will require heroic efforts by the Government and people of West Pakistan.

Widespread facilities for extension of credit designed to serve and encourage the farmers are essential. Transportation by pipeline, rail, and road must be developed. The difficulties of administration will require as much attention as any of the technical problems.

The programs in agricultural research, education, and training must be substantially enlarged. Until Pakistani specialists can be trained, additional personnel from other countries will be needed. During the early years, technical assistance from the advanced countries will be required. Such agencies as the Agency for International Development, and the Peace Corps can make significant contributions but these expedients should be regarded as transitional.

This will be a joint program with the farmers, and their cooperation is central to success. Each year in each million acres some hundred thousand farmers and their families will be involved in economic and social change. Each farm family must participate as quickly as possible in the program. To enlist the cooperation of the farmers, supply services for fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, and implements must be developed, crop storage facilities must be built, and a marketing system established that will enable the