

support itself by exporting specialized products, it must produce something of sufficient value to pay for the food it needs. But as Table 1.16 shows, the gross value of crops and livestock produced per capita by the rural population of West Pakistan is only about Rs 178 (\$37) a year. It ranges from Rs 209 (\$44) in the recently colonized areas, Former Sind and Former Bahawalpur, to as low as Rs 131 (\$27) in the poorer, unirrigated districts of the Former Punjab and the Northwest Frontier Province. The table also presents estimates of the annual value produced per agricultural worker in the major agricultural regions of West Pakistan. These figures, ranging from Rs 1660 to Rs 1000 (\$348 to \$210) can be compared with the average wages for workers in manufacturing industries of about Rs 1200 (\$250) per year.

It is sometimes said that the widening food deficit in Pakistan can continue to be made up by essentially subsidized imports from food surplus countries. This might be true if the situation in Pakistan could be considered in isolation. But the fact is that only a third of mankind has an adequate diet. These are the 900 million people who live in the thirty industrialized nations of the northern part of the earth. Their production of food and things they can trade for food assures their food supply now and for the foreseeable future. In the remaining seventy countries of the semi-tropical and tropical regions, the foods eaten by the people are too small in total calories and too low in fats and animal proteins. In these countries, which contain two-thirds of the world's population—over 1.9 billion people—malnutrition is widespread and persistent, and is increasing in severity because the rapid expansion in human population is outrunning agricultural production.

In order to have an adequate amount of energy-producing foods, the people of the low-income countries need about one-third more food grains than they are receiving both from domestic production and from imports.⁽²⁸⁾ If their additional needs were to be supplied by the food exporting countries, the latter would have to increase their production by nearly 20 percent and imports by the low-income countries would need to be more than doubled. The value of these additional imports would be close to \$2 billion a year. Present transportation, storage and distribution facilities, let alone foreign exchange, are completely inadequate to allow such an increase in imports.

The situation in animal proteins and fats is as serious as in food grains. Although the low-income countries are actually net exporters of vegetable

(28) See Tables 3 and 4, pages 21 and 23, of "The World Food Budget, 1962 and 1966" Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 4, U.S. Department of Agriculture, October 1961.