

and a firm understanding as to the full support of government agencies. Within the organizational arrangement there should be provision for review and reconciliation of basic water and agricultural policies. There should be full decentralization and unqualified control of the water supply and agricultural personnel in the project area. Relevant service and research facilities of other government agencies should be dedicated to project support without necessity of duplication.

Public Administration Background

Pakistan—a young nation—inherits a rich and long experience in public administration. We are told of town planning in 5,000 year old Mohenjo-Daro and of evidences of public financial management. In the great period of Akbar there was reform of the revenue system and a scientific assessment of land revenue. There was a concept of career service and a system of personnel classification. Of special interest was the division of the empire using terminology that is current today—province, division and district. Perhaps most persistent and fundamental in the long administrative experience has been the emphasis on village administration built around the headman, accountant and watchman. The deep roots of government in Pakistan reach down to the villages and the cultivators.

Upon this foundation has risen the governmental structure of today—principally influenced by British blueprints. These in turn evolved out of East India Company days, through a steady succession of Acts to the constitutional framework of the India Act of 1935. Most of this tradition and framework was adopted by the Government of Pakistan in the hurried transition of the Independence Act of 1947. The inheritance was effective in terms of the purposes for which it was fashioned—a government focused on law and order and upon revenue administration—a system designed strictly to control the administrative process and to concentrate authority. It is obvious, however, that the governmental arrangements were not created for a new sovereignty urgently occupied with accelerated social and economic development.

One clear asset of the new government was a small core of senior administrators trained and ready to occupy the principal posts of administrative leadership. They were seasoned in counseling on policy and administrative planning. This distinguished group was largely the product of the