

semi-autonomous body, it has remained closely tied to the Irrigation Department. The Board has made important contributions in the field of research and demonstration. In the mid-1950's it developed a sizeable project of 150 tubewells in the Jaranwala area.

In 1958, the Government created the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) with a directive to prepare "a comprehensive plan for the development of water and power resources of West Pakistan on a unified and multipurpose basis" and with full powers to effectuate such a plan, subject to project and financing approval. Initially the Authority was given considerable freedom with respect to personnel and expenditure. Since its creation the Authority has been immersed in a large program of design and construction of water and power projects as well as in the operation of an electric power system. More recently it has taken on very great responsibilities in connection with the Indus Waters Treaty Works. In all these activities, WAPDA is ably buttressed by distinguished engineering firms and contractors. Power operations were taken over from the Secretary of Irrigation, Communications and Work early in its career. Later, responsibility for underground water and soil investigations, tubewell reclamation, and surface drainage were transferred from the Irrigation Department. Out of this has developed Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. One in Rechna Doab, and a long-range program for reclamation through tubewells and drainage.

Agriculture

In the area of agriculture in the Province, there is now a Secretariat-Department of Agriculture to which are attached directorates of agriculture, animal husbandry (principally veterinarian services), fisheries (inland), forestry, and game warden. The Directorate of Agriculture has the principal mission to the cultivators—but it is a limited service. The Department started with a small role of demonstration to rural leaders and large owners. It has had neither adequate funds nor high status in the halls of government. The organization is widespread through divisions, districts and tehsils, out to front lines of agricultural assistants and field assistants. Through these channels flow extension services, including plant protection and horticultural services. But the front ranks are very thin—deficient in numbers, training and mobility. For years they have been preoccupied with the logistics of seed and fertilizer supply, for which the controls were back in headquarters. The Department also has an engineering