

wing, with agricultural workshops which offer a service of equipment for cultivation and clearance, and of tubewells and pumps for water supply. With respect to the use of fertilizer, better seeds, plant protection and soil conservation, the extension service is generally inadequate. There is no extension effort to improve farm irrigation practices.

Relatively new on the horizon is the provincial Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC). This is an outgrowth of the appointment of a Food and Agricultural Commission in 1959. In its report, which was comprehensive and penetrating as to the ills and remedies of agriculture, the Commission included recommendations on organization. It sensed a need for an administrative renaissance in agriculture but appeared to despair of achieving such a result in the traditional departments. Therefore, it sought partial solution through the creation of a corporation with broad powers to operate an agricultural supply service and to develop agriculture in project areas. The new agency has a three-member board and two wings. The supply wing concerns itself with fertilizer, seed, pesticides, and farm machinery on a province-wide basis. The project wing has very broad powers to intervene on land ownership, tenant relationships and agricultural practices in proclaimed project areas. In such areas it may absorb the present personnel of the several agricultural directorates. The Corporation has taken over the colonization scheme for Ghulam Mohammed Barrage and looks forward to similar responsibility in the project areas of Thal, Gudu and Taunsa.

Local Institutions

Two Departments at the provincial level are concerned with local self-government: the Department of Cooperatives, Labour and Welfare, and the Department of Basic Democracies and Local Government.

The program of Basic Democracies, under the sponsorship and inspiration of the President himself, seeks to build democratic institutions at the "grass roots" of national life. Starting at the level of villages with a Union Council of elected and appointed members, the structure builds up at Tehsil, District, Division and Provincial levels for purposes of administration or coordination, with special emphasis on development. Increasingly, villagers are being given opportunity to participate in local affairs, and through a system of representation to associate with Provincial officials in the policies and programs of the Province.