

1. CLIMATE

1.1 Temperature and rainfall data are collected from the Pakistan Meteorological Department. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 provide annual data on temperature and rainfall for selected stations respectively. Mean daily maximum and mean daily minimum data have been given for temperatures which are the arithmetic means of daily maximum and minimum temperatures recorded during the year.

1.2 The climate of the southern and western parts of Pakistan is very dry. A very large area receives an annual rainfall of less than 150 mm. In the north-eastern parts of the country, however, rainfall ranges from 400 mm to 1,000 mm in the year. Temperature varies greatly over this area between summer & winter. A lowest minimum temperature of -21.7 centigrade was recorded at Kalat in February, 1930 while a highest maximum temperature of 52.8 centigrade was recorded at Jacobabad in June, 1919.

1.3 Table No.1.3 and 1.4 provide data of normal temperature and rainfall at selected centres. (Average of 30 years of mean daily maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall are taken as normals).

2. POPULATION

2.1 Since the inception of Pakistan four Censuses have been conducted, the first in 1951, the second in 1961, the third in 1972 and the fourth in 1981. These Censuses were conducted by the Population Census Organization. The mid-year population estimates for the period since 1982 to 1997 (Table 2.1) have been prepared on the basis of PDS 1984-88 and 1989-92 average growth rate which are 3.179768996 and 2.990945569 percent per annum respectively.

3. Labour

3.1 Labour Force Sample Surveys form a regular feature of Federal Bureau of Statistics and are conducted on quarterly basis in selected sample areas covering both rural and urban population of Pakistan. The first series of these surveys was conducted during July, 1963 to June, 1964 and then the survey was suspended from July, 1964 to December, 1964 and restarted from January, 1965. The survey could not be conducted during quarter October-December, 1965 and was restricted in urban areas only during first two quarters of 1966. From July, 1966 to June, 1972 the survey covered both rural and urban population of Pakistan. The survey was not conducted during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 because Housing, Economic & Demographic Survey which was conducted on behalf of Census Organization also aimed at collecting similar data. The next survey was conducted during 1974-75 and 1978-79. In 1982-83 the survey was conducted on a limited scale, concentrating on current employment and unemployment levels. The latest survey was conducted in 1994-95. The data on Labour Force have been incorporated in Tabel Nos 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4.

3.2 From the year 1971-72 revised Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations (PSCO)-68 and Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (PSIC-70) have been adopted which differ slightly from PSCO-65 and PSIC-68 at one digit level as described below:-

i) Major Occupation Groups Professional, Technical and Related Workers of PSCO-68 includes Athletes, Sportsmen & Related Workers and Photographers & Related Camera Operators previously covered by Major Groups Services, Sports and Recreation Workers of PSCO-65.

ii) Major Occupation Groups Clerical and Related Workers of PSCO-68 Includes 'Workers in Communication' previously covered by Major Group Workers in Transport, Storage and Communication Occupation of PSCO-65.

iii) Major Occupation Groups Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipments Operators and Labourers of PSCO-68 include Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers as well as workers in Transport & Storage occupations previously covered by Major Group Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers and Major Group Workers in Transport, Storage and Communication Occupation respectively of PSCO-65.

iv) Major Industry Division Community, Social and Personal Services of PSIC-70 includes Sanitary Services previously covered by Major Industry Division Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services of PSIC-68.

3.3 Since the Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and onward is based on the questionnaire revised in the light of ILO recommendations made in 1982 with additional probing questions to capture unemployment and female participation in the economic activities. A comparative picture of old and new definitions of labour force concepts is given below. The "Population not Currently Active" or equivalently persons not in labour force comprise all persons who were not employed or un-employed during the reference period and not currently active, because of (i) attendance at educational institutions, (ii) engagement in household

duties, (iii) retirement or old age, (iv) too young to work, (v) agricultural landlord or property owner e.g. land, commercial/residential buildings, cinemas, hotels, petrol pumps, power looms, etc. (given on rent or lease), (vi) engaged in immoral pursuits such as prostitutes, beggars, thieves, dividends, etc., (vii) voluntary social workers doing work outside the family enterprise, (viii) living entirely on charity, and (ix) other reasons such as infirmity or disablement etc.

Comparative statement showing old and new definition of labour force concepts

Contents	Old Definitions	New Definitions
1. Labour Force	It includes all non-institutional civilian population 10 years of age and above who are found employed or unemployed during the reference week preceding the date of interview	The "Labour Force" or "Currently Active Population" consist of all persons 10 years of age and above who are either "employed" or "unemployed" during the reference period i.e. one week preceding the date of interview.
2. Employed Persons	It includes all persons who, during the reference week were either working for pay or profit in cash or kind, including unpaid family helpers (who had worked for any period of time during the reference week) or had a job but did not work	The "employed" comprises all persons of 10 years age and above who worked at least one hour during the reference week in the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Paid employment (1) "at work" : persons who during the reference week, performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind; (2) "with a job but not at work": persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during reference week due to some reasons such as absence, leave, illness and strike etc. but had a formal attachment to their job; ii) Self employment (1) "at work": persons who, during the reference week, performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; (2) "With an enterprise but not at work": Persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during reference week for some specific reasons such as absence, leave, illness and strike etc.
3. Unemployed Persons	Include all persons who, during the reference week, were either looking for work, or not looking for work because of illness, or not looking for work believing job not available or temporarily or indefinitely laid off, or waiting to report to new job or willing to work if job is provided, or apprentice with no guaranteed job or had some usual occupation but were doing nothing during the reference period.	The "unemployed" comprises all persons of 10 years age and above who during the reference week were either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) "available for work" i.e. were available for paid employment or self employment; or ii) "seeking work" had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. <p>It also includes persons who were not available for work during the reference week due to certain reasons such as illness, will take a job within a month, temporary laid off and apprentice and not willing to work.</p>
4. AGRICULTURE		

4.1 This section presents information about land utilization, number and area of farms by size, area and production of agricultural crops, vegetables and fruit, cropwise use of fertilizers, imports of fertilizers, acreage covered by plant protection operations, area irrigated, area underlain by '0-5 and 0-10' depth to watertable in Pakistan, out-put of forest and fishing.

4.2 The indices of acreage, quantum and value cover principal crops including food crops, fibre crops & other crops. These indices are based on Laspeyre's types formula.

$$\text{Quantum Index } I_{qn} = \frac{\sum P_0 q_n}{\sum P_0 q_0} \times 100$$

$$\text{Value Index } I_{vn} = \frac{\sum P_0 q_n^p}{\sum P_0 q_0^p} \times 100$$

$$\text{Acreage Index } I_{An} = \frac{\sum A_n}{\sum A_0} \times 100$$

Where P_n is the current year prices.

P_0 is the base year prices.

q_n is the current year quantity.

q_0 is the base year quantity.

A_n is the current year Area.

A_0 is the base year Area.

4.3 Acreage and production of crops, vegetables and fruit shown in Tables 4.5 to 4.8 relate to Agricultural year beginning 1st July and ending 30th June.

4.4 Estimates of acreage and production are compiled by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division on the basis of information received from the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. These estimates are issued in the form of Press Release, Gazette Notification and official publication by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives, Food and Agriculture Division (Economic wing).

4.5 Three estimates are prepared for major crops, whereas, for minor crops only two estimates are prepared. The first estimate gives preliminary information about area sown at the sowing time. The second estimate provides latest information about area sown, including late sowings, after the sowing has been completed and preliminary estimate of production before harvest. The final estimate provides latest information about area sown and production of crops after harvest. Only one estimate is compiled for minor crops, vegetables and fruits.

4.6 In Punjab and NWFP, first and second acreage estimate of crops for which three estimates are prepared and first acreage estimate of crops for which two estimates are prepared are based on sample surveys. However, final acreage estimates in these provinces are based on the complete "Khasra Girdawari" undertaken by the officials of the Revenue Department. In Sindh all acreage estimates are based on sample survey technique. In Balochistan province acreage estimates are prepared on the basis of information supplied by the officials of Agriculture Department.

4.7 The traditional method of estimating production of minor crops consists of multiplying area sown with its estimated yield which is determined through subjective judgement of the reporting officer. The yield is estimated keeping in view the normal yield fixed on the basis of crop cutting experiments undertaken by the Revenue Department/Provincial Agriculture Department during specified period and condition of crop during its growth ascertained from the farmers or based on their own personal judgement. This method for major crops such as wheat, rice cotton, sugarcane and maize has been replaced in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP by objective technique known as crop cutting survey based on probability sampling technique.

4.8 Data on land utilization is collected from the provincial Revenue Department.

5. MANUFACTURING

5.1 Table 5.1(a) and 5.1(b) contains series of quantum index numbers of large-scale Manufacturing Industries for Pakistan with 1980-81 as base year.

5.2 The index series with 1980-81 base covers 106 items contributing 81.427% of value added on the basis of 1980-81 Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI) results. However, since 1988-89 the indices are being computed on the basis of 96 items.

5.3 A brief description about the scope, sources of data, weighting system, formula used for computation of the index series is given below:-

- a) Scope: The index is designed to measure changes in physical out put for the large-scale Manufacturing Industries.
- b) Sources of Data: The production data used for the computation of indices are received from Ministry of Industries, Central Board of Revenue, Provincial Bureaus of Statistics, Pakistan Automobile Corporation etc. and also collected from the factories.
- c) Weights: The weights have been derived on the basis of 1980-81 CMI value added at factor cost (gross value of production less industrial cost less indirect taxes plus subsidies) including the results of the non-response CMI survey. In deriving the weights the total value added for Pakistan has been taken to be 100 and the weights at industry level have been taken as percentage of this total whereas weights at items level have been derived on the basis of their relative value of production in the industry to which these items belong. However, in case where only one item has been selected the whole weight of that industry has been assigned to that selected item only.
- d) Formula used: Laspeyre's formula has been used for the computation of index numbers which is given below:-

$$I_n = \frac{\sum q_n P_o}{\sum q_o P_o} \times 100 = \frac{\sum \frac{q_n}{q_o} P_o q_o}{\sum q_o P_o} \times 100 = \frac{\sum \frac{q_n}{q_o} W}{\sum W} \times 100$$

Where I_n = quantum index number for current period, q_o and p_o represent the quantity and unit price of the item in the base period, q_n is the quantity in the current period, W is the weight of an item and $\sum W=100$.

5.4 Table 5.2 contains production data of selected manufacturing items.

5.5 Production data in most cases are collected through voluntary co-operation of various Government and non-government agencies. Production data of same items are also collected by Federal Bureau of Statistics direct from the establishments. Since most data are collected from other sources which need considerable time for reconciliation of the data, upto-date figures in respect of many of the items cannot be published although Federal Bureau of Statistics makes all possible efforts for timely publication. Further, the data received from other sources are some times revised by the sources concerned without the knowledge of Federal Bureau of Statistics. There is, therefore, possibility that in some cases data published by Federal Bureau of Statistics may vary from those published by original source.

6. ENERGY & MINING

A) Electricity

6.1 Monthly electricity generation data are collected from public undertakings (WAPDA, KANUPP & PAKISTAN STEEL) and private (KESC) etc. Annual data published in this book is the total of twelve months (July-June) data.

6.2 Three series of indices of electricity generation have been computed by taking 1969-70, 1975-76 and 1980-81 as base, using the following formula:

$$I = \frac{q_i}{q_0} \times 100$$

Where I is the Index, q_i is the generation for the current year, and q_0 is the generation for base year.

b) Mining

6.3 Yearly production data in respect of 24 selected mineral items for the last fifteen years beginning from 1982-83 have been published in table 6.2 for Pakistan and in table 6.3 for Pakistan with provincial breakup. Monthly production data in respect of four provinces is received from provincial Directorates of Mineral Development, Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation and Directorate General of Petroleum Concessions, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources which is aggregated to form the annual figures.

6.4 Federal Bureau of Statistics has been computing annual series of Quantum Indices of mining production based on weights derived from census value added of mining sector, which was designed to measure changes in physical out-put of mining indices. The series is based on production data of 18 mineral items covering about 99.62% of the census value of production of the 1969-70 (Census of Mining Industries). The Index was revised with 1975-76 as base and is being published alongwith the 1969-70 base index series. The Mining Index computed with 1975-76 as base covers the weights derived form census value added of 6 major mineral items i.e. Coal, Crude oil, Natural Gas, Lime Stone, Marble & Rock Salt which constitutes about 96.09% of the census value added. The index has further been revised with 1980-81 as base with the coverage of census value added weights of 12 selected mineral items which represent about 97.0% of the census value added in the mining sector. For computation of Mining Indices, Laspeyre's formula as given in chepter-5 (MANUFACTURING) is used.

7. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

7.1 International Shipping-entered and cleared at Karachi Port and Port Qasim: (Table 7.1 and 7.2) Statistics on International shipping entered and cleared are compiled from the monthly returns received from Karachi Port and Port Qasim authorities. The table provides information on number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargo and in ballast at the Karachi Port and Port Qasim.

- 7.2 Cargo handled at Sea Ports (Table 7.3): The annual statistics on Cargo handled at Karachi Port and Port Qasim are compiled from the returns received from Karachi Port and Port Qasim authorities on monthly basis. These show the total tonnage of foreign cargo handled at these Ports.
- 7.3 Number and net registered tonnage of native crafts by nationalities entered/cleared in coastal shipping with cargo into/from the Port of Karachi (Table 7.4): Monthly data on coastal shipping at Karachi Port are collected from Karachi Port Trust. The table provides data on net registered tonnage of native crafts by nationalities i.e. Pakistan and Arabian entered and cleared on coastal shipping with cargo into/from the Port of Karachi. The total cargo handled covers both imports and exports. The coastal shipping relates to seaborne coastal trade between the ports of Karachi, Abudhabi, Yamen, Ajman, Mascat, Bahrain, Gawadar, Pasni, Ormara, UAE, Sharjah, Iran, Bombay, etc.
- 7.4 Cargo handled in containers at Karachi Port (Table 7.5): Monthly data on cargo handled in containers at Karachi Port are collected from Karachi Port Trust. The table provides data on numbers of containers discharged, number of empty containers and weight of import cargo. It also provides data on number of containers loaded, number of empty containers and weight of export cargo. Containers are of two sizes 20' and 40'. Empty containers means container without cargo. Weight of import/export cargo means net weight of cargo only exclusive of weight of containers. The weight of empty container of 20' size is 2.5 tonnes and of 40' size is 3.5 tonnes.
- 7.5 Route and track kilometres of Pakistan Railways (Table 7.6): The statistics in respect of "Route and track kilometres of Pakistan Railways" are compiled from the annual returns received from Pakistan Railways, Lahore. These statistics are classified under three types of route and track kilometres as broad gauge = 1.676 metres, gauge = 1.000 metre and narrow gauge = 0.762 metre.
- 7.6 Locomotives owned: (Table 7.7) On 30th June, 1996 the Pakistan Railways steam locomotives totalled 40, diesel locomotives 534 and electric locomotives 29. The diesel and electric locomotives, which are steadily replacing the steam locomotives are used exclusively on broad-gauge.
- 7.7 Coaching vehicles owned: (Table 7.8) The total number of Pakistan Railways coaching vehicles at the end of the year 1995-96 was 2246. This number includes 1862 vehicles meant for the conveyance of passengers and 384 vehicles for carrying luggage, parcels, mails auto-mobiles, horses, etc. as well as departmental vehicles. The air-conditioned passenger coaches operating between important towns are also included in it.
- 7.8 Freight wagons owned: (Table 7.9) The number of freight wagons owned by the Pakistan Railways at the end of the year 1995-96 was 26755 comprising 26270 broad gauge, 425 metre gauge and 60 narrow gauge.
- 7.9 Passenger kilometres by class carried by Pakistan Railways: (Table 7.10) During the year 1995-96 the Pakistan Railways carried 73651000 passengers.
- 7.10 Freight wagons loaded: (Table 7.11) During 1995-96 a total 383122 wagons were loaded on the entire system. These figures do not include wagon received from foreign railways.
- 7.11 Freight carried by Pakistan Railways: (Table 7.12) The total freight carried by the Pakistan Railways during 1995-96 was 6854000 tonnes and 5077363000 tonne kilometres, averaging 742.3 kilometres travelled by a tonne. Traffic carried free of charge is not included in these figures.
- 7.12 Commodities carried by Pakistan Railways : (Table 7.13) The commodity-wise break-down of the tonnes carried by the Pakistan Railways for the years 1980-81 to 1995-96 is given in the table.
- 7.13 Fuel consumed: (Table 7.14) Quantities of fuel for the various years are given in the table. During the year 1995-96 the Pakistan Railways consumed 680 tonnes of coal, 32248 tonnes of furnace oil and 145508 tonnes of H.S.D. oil. These quantities comprise the entire fuel consumed by the Railways, i.e. on locomotives, power houses, water pumps and workshops, etc.
- 7.14 Operating Revenue: (Table 7.15) During the year 1995-96 the total earnings of the Pakistan Railways amounted to 8363 million rupees consisting of 3602 million rupees from passengers. 559 million

rupees from luggage, parcels, mails etc. 3957 million rupees from freight and 245 million rupees from telegraphs and other miscellaneous sources.

7.15 Operating expenses of Pakistan Railways: (Table 7.16) During the year 1995-96 the total ordinary working expenses of the Pakistan Railways amounted to 9242 million rupees consisting of 4291 million rupees on repairs and maintenance of track, building, rolling stock, etc. 1384 millions rupees on operation fuel; 1232 million rupees on operation staff; 953 million rupees on operation other than staff and fuel; 1317 million rupees on administration and 65 million rupees on miscellaneous expenses.

7.16 Persons employed by Pakistan Railways: (Table 7.17) On 30th June, 1996 the Pakistan Railways had 104281 persons on its pay rolls, chargeable to revenue account. Out of this number 25981 were employed in the Civil Engineering Department which maintains tracks and buildings; 32724 in Mechanical Engineering Department which repairs and maintains the rolling stock and operates the locomotives, 15555 in the Transportation Department; etc. The total cost of all these employees during 1995-96 was 4591 million rupees including appropriation to depreciation reserve fund but excluding interest on assets.

7.17 Road kilometres in Pakistan: (Table 7.18) Statistics in respect of "road kilometres" in Pakistan is received from Bureaus of Statistics, Government of Sindh, Punjab, NWFP and Baluchistan showing figures in respect of high and low type roads in the province. These terms are defined as under:-

High type road ----- the road having cement concrete or bituminous concrete surface.

Low type road ----- the road generally made of stone, bricks, gravel or ordinary earth properly aligned and with drainage structures provided.

7.18 Air traffic of passengers, freight and mail of Pakistan International Airlines: (Table 7.19) Statistics on air traffic of passengers, freight and mail are received from the Civil Aviation Authority, Karachi. The table provides information of kilometres flown, passenger kilometres performed, tonne kilometres performed in respect of passengers, freight and mail.

7.19 Aircraft movements at civil airports: (Table 7.20)

- i) Aircraft movements: An aircraft take off or landing at an airport is called aircraft movement. One arrival and one departure are counted as two movements.
- ii) Domestic Flight: A flight which originates from an airport in Pakistan and terminates within Pakistan.
- iii) International Flight: A flight which originates from any airport in Pakistan and terminates abroad or vice versa.
- iv) Scheduled movements: Aircraft movements of international/domestic flights scheduled and performed for remuneration according to a published time-table, or so regular or frequent and to constitute a recognizable systematic series, which are open to used by member of the public; extra revenue flights occasioned by overflow traffic from scheduled flights.
- v) Non-scheduled movements: Aircraft movements of international/domestic Charter and special flights other than those reported under scheduled flights, performed for remuneration on an irregular basis including empty flights related thereto, inclusive tours other than those reported under scheduled services.
- vi) General aviation: Any movement involving an aircraft operated by a private individual for personal or recreational purpose, flying club, or organizations performing aerial work such as; crop dusting, chemical or fertilizer spraying, aerial photography, advertising and government department.
- vii) Local: Movement of the aircraft which takes off and lands at the same airport within a short period of time. Under this category comes positioning, tests and training flights.

7.20 Passengers handled at civil airports: (Table 7.21)

- i) Embarked passengers: The revenue and non-revenue passengers whose air journey begins at the reporting airport or to disembarked passengers who continue their air journey in different aircrafts.
- ii) Disembarked passengers: The revenue and non-revenue passengers whose air journey terminates at the reporting airport or passengers who will continue their air journey in different aircrafts.

- iii) Transit passengers: The passengers who continue their journey in the same aircraft in which they arrived. Passengers in direct transit are thus counted once only.

7.21 Cargo handled at civil airports:(Table 7.22)

- i) Loaded: The term loaded will have meaning similar embarked.
 ii) Unloaded: The term unloaded will have meaning similar disembarked.

7.22 Mail handled at civil airports: (Table 7.23)

Loaded and unloaded terms as applied to mail will have meaning similar to cargo loaded and unloaded.

7.23 Motor vehicles registered: (Table 7.24) Data on number of motor vehicles registered in Pakistan are compiled on annual basis from the returns received from the A.D.G. Excise & Taxation Punjab, Director Excise & Taxation NWFP and Excise and Taxation Departments of Sindh and Balochistan. These statistics of public and private motor vehicles give information on number of vehicles registered by seven different types in the four Provinces and as well as on Pakistan basis.

7.24 Telecommunication Statistics: (Table 7.25) Telecommunication Statistics are collected from the Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited. The terms used are explained below:-

The Automatic Exchange is that in which the subscriber can dial the number himself without the help of any operator through Electro Mechanical or Electronic Switching.

A Manual Exchange is that in which the call is established with the help of an operator.

A Public Call Office is that from where general public can make a telephone call local or trunk call including international calls on payment of prescribed charges.

A Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) System is that in which a local telephone subscriber can dial a long distance subscriber of distant stations connected on this system. This system is a point to point working.

A National Wide Dialling (NWD) System is that in which a local telephone subscriber can dial a long distance subscriber of distant stations connected on this system. This system connects a distant station through alternate routes and is an integrated system.

Gentex is the Teleprinter Exchange which connects the Departmental Telegraph Offices for transmission of telegraph messages through Teleprinter.

Telex is the teleprinter exchange through which one teleprinter subscriber can establish call with other teleprinter subscriber. Telex working is again either automatic or manual as is in case of telephone.

7.25 Postal Services Statistics: Table 7.26 The Postal Services statistics are collected from Pakistan Post Office, Islamabad. This table contains information in respect of No. of post Offices, No. of employees working in the post offices and No. of letter boxes. Other term used in the table are explained below:-

Mail Lines: The route, or part thereof, e.g., Railway, Airline, Ship, Road Service etc. through which mails are exchanged between various post offices (from the point of collection to the point of delivery) is termed as mail line.

Unregistered Articles: The expression "unregistered article" denotes those articles of mail (for example letters, postcards, printed papers, small packets, aerogrammes, newspapers and parcels) for which no distinct records are kept for their disposal in post offices and for which a distinctive rate of postage is prescribed.

Registered Articles: The expression "registered articles" stand, for those articles of mail (e.g., letters, postcards, printed papers, small packets, parcels and newspapers) for which a receipt of registration is given to the sender and distinct record of each such item is kept by the post office during its transmission from the point of collection to the point of delivery. An extra fee in excess of postage is charged for the registration of any postal article. The Postmaster General may grant to the sender or at his request to the addressee ex-gratia compensation, not in consequence of any legal liability, for the loss or damage of inland post in course of transmission.

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Value Payable Letters and Parcels: Registered letters, parcels, printed papers, small packets, for which extra fee is charged in excess of registration fee and for which the addressee wish to pay the value of the articles sent to him at the time of receipt of the article is called a value payable (V.P) article. The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself plus a fee calculated at the amount specified for remittance to the sender through money order. The sum for payment to the sender, as collected from the addressee, will be remitted to him by means of Money Order.

Insured Letters and Parcels: Registered letters and parcels, value payable registered letters and parcels which are insured upto a certain value in any recognized post office, for which an extra insurance fee is charged and insurance thereof covers all the risks of loss of article or its contents or of any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post is an insured letter/parcel. Post office will pay compensation, not exceeding amount for which the article is insured, for the loss or damage of any insured article in course of transmission by post according to the rules as applicable in Pakistan Post Office.

7.26 Radio licences issued by circle: (Table 7.27) Statistics on "Number of radio licences issued in Pakistan by circle" are compiled from the returns received from Pakistan Post Office, on yearly basis and represent number of radio licences issued in Northern, Southern, Central, North Western and Balochistan circles. The districts of Attock, Gujrat, Jhelum, Mianwali, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Islamabad and Azad Kashmir areas are included in Northern circle. All the districts of Sindh province are included in the Southern circle. The districts of Bahawalpur, D.G. Khan, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Jhang, Lahore, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Bahawal Nagar, Sheikhupura, Rahim Yar Khan, Sahiwal, Sialkot, Kasur and Okara are included in the Central circle. All districts of the North-Western Frontier Province are included in the North Western circle. All the districts of the province of Baluchistan are included in the Balochistan circle. Since 1993-94 the circles have been revised city wise as shown in the table as a revised format.

7.27 hours of Radio Pakistan by Station: (:Table 7.28) Annual figures in respect of "Total transmission hours of Radio Pakistan by station" are compiled from the returns received from Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation on yearly basis and represent actual hours spent by Radio Pakistan in radio transmission for all its stations and for external services in all languages.

7.28 Estimated T.V. sets as on 30th June: (table 7.29) The data are collected from Pakistan Television Corporation, Islamabad. The table provides province and districtwise information in respect of estimated T.V. sets.

7.29 Estimated VCR sets:(Table 7.30) The data on VCR Sets have been started collection by P.T.V. Corporation in July, 1984. The data on number of VCR Sets are available for 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 prepared from the annual return received from P.T.V. Corporation.

7.30 Telecasting hours by language: (Table 7.31) The data are collected from Pakistan Television Corporation, Islamabad. The table provides information in respect of telecasting hours by languages. There are only two languages i.e. English and Urdu in which major programmes are telecasted. Each station also telecasted programmes in their local languages.

7.31 Tourist arrivals by mode of transport and receipt of foreign exchange: (Table 7.32) The term "tourist" is in principle, interpreted to mean any person travelling for a period of twenty four hours or more, but not exceeding 6 months, in a country other than that in which he usually resides. The following are to be regarded as tourist:-

- i) Persons travelling for pleasure, for domestic reasons and for health.
- ii) Persons travelling for meetings or in a representative capacity of any kind (Scientific, administrative, diplomatic, religious, etc.)
- iii) Persons travelling for business purposes.

Tourist arrivals by mode of transport shows data on number of tourist arrivals by air, sea and land. There are following points of entry:-

- by air - Karachi, Islamabad, Lahore, Quetta, Peshawar.
- by sea - Karachi, Gwadur.
- by land- Chaman-Nokundi, Torkham, Wagha, Lahore.

7.32 Tourist arrivals by nationality (Table 7.33): The data in respect of tourist arrivals by nationality have been collected from Tourism Division. The table provides data in respect of tourist arrivals from different countries of Europe, America, South Asia, Pacific and East Asia, Middle East, Africa and others.

7.33 Tourist arrivals by sex: (Table 7.34) The data on tourist arrivals by sex have been collected from Tourism Division. This table provides information on tourist arrivals by sex (male and female).

8. MONEY AND BANKING

8.1 State Bank of Pakistan-assets of issue department: (Table 8.1) The figures relating to assets of the State Bank of Pakistan are based on the statutory weekly statement of affairs of the issue department. The table provides information in respect of foreign assets, domestic assets, and assets held with Reserve Bank of India. Foreign assets include gold, approved foreign exchange and Government of India notes. Domestic assets include Government of Pakistan securities and coin rupees, internal B.E. and commercial paper.

8.2 State Bank of Pakistan-liabilities and assets of the banking department: (Table 8.2) The figures relating to assets and liabilities of the State Bank of Pakistan presented in this table are based on the statutory weekly statement of affairs of the banking department in pursuance of Section 40 (i) of the State Bank of Pakistan Act, 1956. The Table provides information in respect of liabilities including deposits of Federal government, Provincial governments, banks and other liabilities and assets including notes, government debtor balance, loans and advances, investment, balance held outside Pakistan and other assets.

8.3 Scheduled Banks-Pakistani and Foreign: (Table 8.3) The table provides information in respect of number of scheduled banks, both Pakistani and foreign, working in Pakistan with their branches.

8.4 Consolidated position of Scheduled Banks-selected items: (Table 8.4) Scheduled Bank is a bank having paid-up capital and reserves of Rs. 5 lakhs or more and declared to be as such under Section 37 (2) (a) of the State Bank of Pakistan, Acts 1956. To meet statutory requirements, schedule banks submit to the State Bank of Pakistan a weekly statement of their important assets and liabilities, as on Thursday, which is released to the press by the State Bank of Pakistan in a consolidated form. Data presented in Table 8.4 have been derived from the weekly statements.

8.5 Classification of scheduled banks advances by major economic group/borrowers:(Table 8.5 and 8.6) Table 8.5 provides information on scheduled banks advances by major economic groups upto the year 1981. Table 8.6 provides information on scheduled banks advances by economic group/borrowers from 1987 onwards.

8.6 Bank credit to private and public sector: (Table 8.7) The data presented in this table is annually received from State Bank of Pakistan and indicates the loans advanced to private and public sectors separately by the banks. Total bank credit includes scheduled banks advances (excluding inter banks advances but including foreign currency loans of ADBP AND IDBP) and bills purchased and discounted. Public sector refers to the advances given by scheduled banks to government for financing commodity operations.

8.7 Monetary assets: (Table 8.8) These statistics are derived from monthly bulletin of the State Bank of Pakistan. Monetary assets include (i) currency in circulation (ii) demand and time deposits of scheduled banks (iii) other deposits with State Bank of Pakistan and Resident Foreign Currency deposits. Scheduled banks demand and time liabilities exclude inter bank borrowings and inter bank deposits and deposits of central and provincial governments and foreign constituents. Other deposits with State Bank of Pakistan exclude counterpart fund, deposits of foreign central banks, foreign government and international organizations. As from July, 1980 the computation of monetary assets is being made on IMF basis. The revised definition of monetary assets conforms to the concept of domestic liquidity as used by the IMF.

8.8 Issue of capital: (Table 8.9) The terms used in the table are explained below:-

Industrial and non -industrial sector The term "industry" is used to include such project/companies which engaged in producing, manufacturing and processing of goods. The term " non -industrial" refers to such activities of companies which do not involve industrial activity, such as financing, insuring and rendering of services.

Equity: The term Equity is frequently used in corporate terminology and applied to share capital permanently invested in a company or corporation contributed by the owners either at or subsequent to the time the company is organised. Such capital is divided into shares, showing proportionate ownership in the company/corporation. Shares are issued in the form of share certificates which are usually transferable and assigned a par value. For an established company, it represents such assets as remain after all obligations of a company/corporation have been met.

Debenture: It is a document which either creates a debt or acknowledges it for fixed or other type of investment. A debenture does not confer any special rights or privileges upon the holders, although it is usually secured in some way and is repayable within a specified time. Debenture bears a fixed rate of interest.

Participation term certificates: It is newly introduced financial instrument, used for the purpose of advancing term financing in place of debenture. The terms & conditions of the PTC are governed by the agreement reached between the lender and the user of the fund. Participation term certificate share profit or loss according to the agreed terms on the basis of the Islamic Shariah.

8.9 Gross/net Investment of National Saving Schemes (Table 8.10)

National Savings Schemes at present in operation include Savings Certificates, Savings Account, Prize Bonds and Postal Life Insurance.

A- Defence Savings Certificates:

Defence Savings Certificates were introduced in the year 1966 by Government of Pakistan and are available in the denominations of Rs.5, Rs.10, Rs.50, Rs.100, Rs.500, Rs.1000, Rs.5000, Rs.10000, Rs.50000, and 1,00,000. These Certificates are issued for 10 years. These are encashable any time after one month and earn an average income tax free return @42.5% per annum on maturity. Applicable on certificates purchased on or after 13-11-1996. On maturity, if reinvested, zakat in such a case shall be collected only once at the time of actual encashment on the payable value (profit plus principal) as on the valuation date immediately preceding the such encashment. It is now available for investment without any upper ceiling only to the individuals in their individual capacity as such. The Certificates can be pledged as security. They can also be transferred from one person to another and from one place to another on the request of the holder.

B- Special Savings Certificates (Registered):

Special Savings Certificates (Registered) were introduced in February, 1990. These Certificates are available in the denominations of Rs.10, Rs.50, Rs.100, Rs.500, Rs.1000, Rs.5000, Rs.10000, Rs.50000, Rs.100000. This is a Registered type security having a maturity period of three years. Profit on this scheme is income tax free and is payable six monthly @ 16.00% per annum for first two and half years and @ 18.00% per annum for the last six months, for those special Savings Certificates (R) Applicable on certificates purchased on or after 13-11-1996. Also on existing holding with effect from 13-12-1996. only/accounts opened between these dates. There is no maximum limit of investment in this scheme by eligible investors (individuals, local authorities and institutions other than Banks and non bank Development

Financial Institutions in their official capacity, however profit on deposits of an institution shall be subject to deduction of withholding tax at source only). The investments made in this scheme from abroad in Foreign Exchange and the profit earned thereon are repatriable in Foreign Exchange and the profit earned thereon are repatriable in foreign exchange after fulfilment of laid down conditions. The exchange risk is that of the investor.

C- Special Savings Certificates (Bearer)

This is a Bearer type security with a maturity of three years, launched in February, 1990. It provides for an income tax free return, payable half yearly, @ 12.00% per annum w.e.f. 25-11-1993 for first two years and 14% per annum for the third year.

D- Special Savings Accounts:

Special Savings Accounts and Special Savings Certificates (Registered) are identical in so far as the rate of profit and eligibility for making investment is concerned. The only difference is that in the case of an account a pass book is issued instead of certificate and the transactions except draws of profit are to be made in multiples of Rs.100/-.

E- Savings Account (Ordinary):

A Saving Account can be opened with as small a sum as of Rs.2/= only and its rate of profit is 11% per annum w.e.f. 1-11-1993. Profit is calculated on the basis of minimum monthly balance i.e. between the sixth and the last date of the month and added on yearly basis on 30th June in an account. Repatriation facility is also available in this scheme, for investment from abroad subject to investment in foreign exchange.

F- REGULAR INCOME CERTIFICATES:

This is a five years scheme introduced in February, 1993. A profit of Rs. 650 on a certificate of Rs. 50,000/- is paid on monthly basis on the first day of the following month subject to the condition that it is purchased on or before the fifth day of a month and in other cases, the profit is paid on the first day of the third subsequent month. The profit is subject to 10% withholding tax collected at source. No further profit is paid on un-drawn profit. Only the individual are eligible to invest. No Zakat is deducted at source. Premature encashment within six months of the date of sale attract a penalty of 1% on the principal value. The certificates are available at National Savings Centres only.

G- Mahana Amdani Account:

Mahana Amdani Accounts were introduced in April, 1983. The accounts are operative at National Savings Centres only. Monthly deposits from Rs.100/= to Rs.5000/= in this account for continuous sixty months entitle the investor to receive an amount equal to his monthly deposits every month until the account is closed.

H- Prize Bonds:

Prize Bonds are Federal Government Security issued in bearer form in pursuance of the Public Debt Act, 1944 and includes Rs.50/=, Rs.100/=, Rs.500/=, Rs.1000/=, Rs.10000/= and Rs.25000/= denomination Prize Bonds. The prize draws of Rs.100/= Prize Bonds are held on the 15th of every alternate month and draws of the rest are held in turn on quarterly basis. The details of prizes on these prize bonds are as under:-

<u>Rs.50/= Prize Bonds</u>	First Prize Rs.60,000/= Second Prize Rs.20,000/- and 280 Prizes of Rs.250/= each
<u>Rs.100/= Prize Bonds.</u>	First Prize Rs.100,000/= Second Prize Rs.40,000/- and 100 Prizes of Rs.600/= each.
<u>Rs.500/= Prize Bonds.</u>	First Prize Rs.500,000/= Second Prize Rs.100,000/=, and 180 prizes of Rs. 5,000/= each.
<u>Rs.1000/= Prize Bonds</u>	First Prize Rs.1000,000/= Second Prize Rs.200,000/=, and 180 prizes of 10,000/= each.
<u>Rs.10,000/= Prize Bonds.</u>	First Prize Rs.12,500,000/= Second prize Rs.1,125,000/= (4 prizes) and 200 prizes of Rs.65,000/= each.
<u>Rs.25,000/= Prize Bonds</u>	First Prize Rs.30,000,000/= Second prize Rs.2,500,000/= (4 prizes) and 200 prizes of Rs.175,000/= each.

Postal Life Insurance: Keeping in view the welfare of the society the Government has provided insurance facilities to the people through post offices spread all over the country. This insurance scheme is termed as Postal Life Insurance. Postal Life Insurance Scheme is economical and is run on No-profit No-loss basis. It is a profitable 685 savings scheme and the profit earned is distributed in the form of Bonus among the policy holders. Rate of bonus is highest and rate of premium is lowest as compared to any life insurance company in the country. The Government of Pakistan is responsible for capital and funds of Postal Life Insurance.

8.10 Clearing house returns; (Table 8.11) Data on clearing house returns show the total amount of cheques passed through the clearing houses at different cities of Pakistan.

8.11 Loans sanctioned and disbursed by House Building Finance Corporation: (Table 8.12) The Table shows the number of loans and the amount sanctioned by House Building Finance Corporation. These loans are extended by corporation for the construction/purchase of low and medium cost residential houses. The upper limit of the amount of loan sanctioned is upto Rs.150,000/= in each individual case. The table also shows the total amount disbursed against the loans for the corresponding period on Pakistan basis.

8.12 Loans disbursed by the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan:(Table 8.13) This table provides statistics on net amount of loans by type provided to the agriculturists for agricultural purposes as indicated below:-

- i) Short term loan is sanctioned for a period of 18 months or less and is intended to meet seasonal agricultural requirements like seeds, fertilizer and labour, etc.
- ii) Medium term loan is sanctioned for a period exceeding 18 months but less than or equal to 5 years and is intended to meet purchase of seasonal inputs those of small farm equipments, e.g. boats, plough, etc.
- iii) Long term loan is given for the period exceeding five years, for development needs of agricultural items e.g. tractors, tubewells, power pumps, etc; and those of cottage industry, fisheries, orchards, etc.

9. INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

9.1 The data on life and non-life insurance business are received annually from State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan and Controller of Insurance respectively. Tables 9.1 to 9.4 provide information on number of insurance companies domestic and foreign, premiums paid on casualty insurance by type of policy, viz. fire, marine, miscellaneous etc., assets of foreign insurers in Pakistan, new life insurance and total life insurance business in force. The term used in Table 9.2 are explained below:-

i) Gross direct premium

The amount of premium earned by an insurance company directly on each of its policy issued by the said insurance company is termed as "Gross direct premium.

ii) Net Premium

The balance amount of premium after adjusting the amount of premium received on reinsurance business accepted by an insurance company, and amount paid on reinsurance business called by an insurance company, from the gross direct premium is called net premium.

iii) The term "casualty insurance" is not defined in Pakistan. There are three classes of non-life insurance business namely fire, marine & miscellaneous. Miscellaneous insurance business means the business of effecting contracts of insurance which is not principally of any kind pertaining to fire and marine insurance business. Therefore motor insurance business which included "Third party" insurance and "Comprehensive insurance is included in miscellaneous insurance business.

9.2 Joint Stock Companies:(Table 9.5) Joint Stock Companies are registered under the Companies Act. of 1913. A joint stock company is defined as follows:-

A joint stock company means a company having a permanent paid-up or nominal share capital of fixed amount divided into shares also of fixed amount, or held and transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other, and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of those shares or that stock, and no other persons: and such a company when registered with limited liability shall be deemed to be a company limited by shares.

9.3 Index numbers of government securities:(Table 9.6) The table shows the index numbers of market prices of government securities, classified under the heads "Overall Government Securities", "Federal Government Securities", and "Provincial Government Securities (Punjab, Sindh, N.W.F.P. and Balochistan)." For the data 1985 to 1991, the average prices of securities during the year 1980-81 have been taken as prices for the base period and from 1992 the average prices of securities during the year 1990-91 have been taken for the base period. The Government Securities Index is the result of the simple average of the prices. Mid-day quotations of the last Thursday of June of the year have been used to work out the average.

9.4 General index of share prices: (Table 9.7) The table shows the general index of share-prices and this takes into account all the ordinary shares quoted on the Karachi Stock Exchange on last Thursday of June every year. From 1987 to 1991 the average price quotations of 1980-81 are taken as the base period prices and from 1992 the average price quotations of 1990-91 are taken as the base period prices and weights have been assigned to various groups.

9.5 Sensitive-index of share prices:(Table 9.8) The table shows the sensitive index of the share prices and this takes into account all the ordinary shares quoted on the Karachi Stock Exchange on last Thursday of June every year. From 1985 to 1991 the average price quotations of 1980-81 are taken as the base period price. From 1992 and onward the average price quotations of 1990-91 are taken as the base period.

9.6 Market capitalisation of ordinary shares:(Table 9.9) The market capitalisation is the total market value of ordinary shares comprising the general index. The market value is worked out by multiplying the market-price by the total number of shares outstanding and added together for the component groups as also for the entire list to compile the series.

10. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

10.1 Pakistan's Balance of Payments:(Table 10.1) The statistics shown in the table are compiled from the State Bank of Pakistan's publication entitled "Pakistan's Balance of Payments." The presentation of the data has been revised from July 1964 based on the I.M.F.'s Manual. The table comprises four major heads, viz (i) goods, services and income (ii) unrequited transfers, (iii) capital account and (iv) reserves. A fifth item "net errors and omission" indicate the outcome of change in "suspense account" and is in the nature of balancing entry.

10.2 Gold and foreign exchange reserves of Pakistan: (Table 10.2) The statistics shown in the table are received from State Bank of Pakistan. This table shows total rupee value of gold and foreign exchange reserves.

11. PUBLIC FINANCE

11.1 The receipts and expenditure of Federal Government have been presented in tables 11.1 to 11.4. These data, inter alia include receipts from Government run communication services, i.e. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Departments and other tax revenue departments etc.

11.2 The revenue and capital budgets of the Provincial Governments have been presented in tables 11.5 to 11.8. The Data are on new budget classification adopted by the Finance Departments of Provincial Governments. The revenue and expenditure data of Pakistan Railways have been presented in table 11.9.

12 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

12.1 Co-operative Societies: (Tables 12.1 & 12.2) With the establishment of Federal Bank for Co-operatives under the Act called Establishment of the Federal Bank for Co-operatives and Regulation of Co-operative Banking 1977, a uniform three tier system of Co-operatives has come into force throughout Pakistan. In this system the Federal Bank for Co-operatives is at the top, the Provincial Co-operative Banks at the middle and the primary societies at the base. Briefly, these categories are defined below:-

- i) Primary co-operative societies:- Co-operative society means a society registered in Pakistan under the law in force for registration of co-operative societies and a primary co-operative society means such a society of which no other society is a member.

- ii) Provincial co-operative bank:- Each Provincial Cooperative Bank has maintained paid up capital and reserves of such minimum value as is determined by the Board of Provincial Bank and approved by the Registrar from time to time. The Primary object of the provincial cooperative Banks is to make loans to the cooperative societies which are its members.
- iii) Federal Bank for Cooperatives: The Federal Bank for Cooperatives is jointly owned by the Federal Bank Government, the Provincial Governments and the State Bank of Pakistan. The Initial share capital of the Bank is two hundred million of rupees (Rs.200.00 million) divided into two thousand fully paid up shares of the nominal value of one hundred thousand rupees each and is fully subscribed by the above owners in the following manner:
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| a) Federal Government | Rs. 20.00 million |
| b) State Bank of Pakistan | Rs. 150.00 " |
| c) Government of Punjab | Rs. 10.00 " |
| d) Government of Sindh | Rs. 10.00 " |
| e) Government of NWFP | Rs. 5.00 " |
| f) Government of Balochistan | Rs. 5.00 " |

The Bank started its operations in the agriculture sector in December, 1976 by financing the cooperatives through the Provincial Cooperative Banks. Over the years, the Federal Bank has concentrated its policies to improve the flow and quality of credit to the maximum benefit of its target group.

The composition of FBC's Board of Directors allows representation from the Federal and Provincial Governments as well as leading cooperators (as non official members) from the provinces. According to provisions of its Act the Head Office of the Bank is at Islamabad. Four Regional Offices have been established at Provincial Headquarters to maintain a close liaison with the Provincial Governments and the Provincial Cooperative Banks. The functions under taken by the Regional Offices include disbursement of loans, effect recoveries, end-use verification of loan and to pursue implementation of Bank's policies. However, under the provisions of the Act, the Bank may establish offices, branches and agencies at such places as it may think fit.

13. HEALTH

13.1 Data regarding the number of Hospitals/Dispensaries/Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, sanctioned beds and registered medical personnel in Pakistan and its provinces were made available by Health Division. Statistics pertaining to health facilities have been compiled province-wise.

13.5 Data on Dental Doctors:- The data on Registered Dental Doctors supplied by the Pakistan Medical and Dental Council, Islamabad show the numbers of doctors registered during the year, but do not show the actual number of doctors in the country.

13.6 Data on Immunization:- The Provincial Immunization Programmes on the whole were started during 1979.

BC.G. Vaccination = It provides protection against T.B.

POLIO Vaccination = It provides protection against poliomyelities.

D.P.T.Vaccination = Given in three monthly doses to the children below the age of 5 years, it provides protection against Diphtherria Pertuss (Whooping Cough) and Tetanus.

D.T. Vaccination = It is given to the children of 5 years age and over to provide protection against Diphtherria and Tetanus.

T.T. Vaccination = Tetanus Toxoid is given to pregnant ladies to prevent

Neonatal Tetanus.

13.7 Data pertaining to population planning have been supplied by Population Welfare Division.

14. EDUCATION

14.1 Statistics pertaining to Education have been compiled from the data made available to this Bureau by Provincial Bureaus of Statistics and Federal Academy for education planning and management information.

14.2 Time Reference: Data presented in these tables pertain to the academic year mentioned therein. Primary Education covers 1 to 5 Classes, Middle Education includes classes from 6 to 8. Secondary Education covers High Schools and Secondary vocational Institutions whereas professional Colleges cover Agricultural, Engineering, Medical, Commerce, law, Home Economics, Education and other (Tibb, Fine Arts and Homoeopath).

14.11 Expenditure:- Summary of expenditure incurred on education by level, and by Federal and Provincial Governments are included.

14.14 Enrolment by subject and level: Data regarding enrolment by subject, level and sex for different courses have been supplied by Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

14.15 Result Statistics: Data regarding number of candidates appeared/passed and sex for matriculation and intermediate level.

15. SOCIAL & CULTURE

15.1 Press Statistics:(Tables 15.1 & 15.2) Data relate to Newspapers and Periodicals by type and language for Pakistan and Provinces.(Table 15.3) Data relates to aggregate circulation of newspapers and periodicals by language/type for Pakistan.

15.2 Crimes: Data relates to the number of crimes reported to the police and not the number of persons involved.

15.3 Data on road traffic accidents registered with the police authorities relates to road accidents only. Railway accidents. Air-crashes, electrocutions, etc. are not included. Fatal accidents refer was killed but in which one or more persons seriously occurred on the spot or where the victim succumbed to injuries lateron. Non-fatal accidents refer to those in which no person was killed but in which one or more persons were seriously or slightly injured or property damaged.

15.4 Data on Appeals and Petitions in the Supreme Court of Pakistan: Appeals includes civil appeals, criminal appeals, criminal(shariat) appeals and shariat appeals in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Petitions includes Civil Petitions, Criminal Petitions Civil Review Petitions, Criminal Review Petitions, Criminal Shariat Petitions, Jail Shariat Petitions and Jail Petitions in the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

15.5 Appeals includes later patent appeal, inter court appeal, regular first appeal, regular second appeal, first appeal against order, second appeal against order, settlement appeal, review appeal, executive appeal, matermonial reference, matermonial appeal, acquittal appeal in the High courts of Pakistan.

15.6 Petitions includes civil revision, writ petition, settlement revision, writ petition settlement, transfer application, civil miscellaneous, petition tax reference, tax reference, civil reference, civil original, criminal revision criminal miscellaneous, criminal quashment, criminal original banking, criminal original, contempt of court and civil original suits in the High Courts of Pakistan.

15.8 Data on Films Imported: It includes all films imported for public exhibition whether imported through National Films Development Corporation or through private sector.

15.9 Data of Films released: It includes all the films released for public exhibition through Pakistan Film Producers Association.

15.10 Number of dramas plays produced and telecasted: It includes all dramas plays produced and telecasted by Pakistan Television Corporation and broadcasted by the Pakistan Broadcasting corporation Limited.

15.13 Disability refers to the physical and organic handicap of person due to natural deformity or deficient functioning of any limb resulting from accident, disease, etc. It includes blind, deaf & dumb, crippled, mentally retarded and Insane.

15.14 Zakat/Ushr Statistics: Data on Zakat relates to zakat deducted at Source (Assetwise), Amount released from the Central Zakat Fund to provincial Zakat funds and National Institution, Disbursements from the Local Zakat Funds for i) Guzara (subsistence allowance); ii) rehabilitation grants, Disbursements from the Provincial Zakat Funds i, to Deeni Madaris; ii, for Post Primary Scholarships/Stipends iii, through Social Welfare Institution and iv, for Medicare and Assesment and collection of Ushr in Pakistan. The collection of Zakat was introduced from Hijra year 1400-1401 (1st of Ramzan) of each year whereas that of Ushr from 1982-83 (Rabi and Kharif).

15.23 Zoo Statistics: Data regarding number of visitors, type of attractions, total expenditure and income were obtained from Zoological Gardens Karachi, Hyderabad, Bahawalpur and Lahore.

15.24 Police Stations/Posts Statistics: Data relates to the number of police stations/police posts in provinces by Division/District. Data have been collected from the respective Inspector Generals of police.

15.25 Cinema Statistics: Data relates to number of cinemas and seating capacity during the year by Division/District and Provinces. Data have been collected from Divisional Directorates of Excise and Taxation of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan as well as the contonment Boards of all the four provinces.

15.26 A regular programme of Household Income and Expenditure Surveys which was started from July, 1963 continued upto June, 1972. The Surveys was suspended from July, 1972 due to revision of the sample design. This Survey was again conducted in 1979 with enlarged sample size both in Rural and Urban areas, but it could not be continued in the subsequent years. Keeping in view the importance of this survey a regular series of these surveys, both in rural and urban areas was restarted from 1984-85. Reports for the years 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88 have been published.

15.28 The objectives of the survey remained the same.

15.29 In 1979, the survey was conducted in rural and urban areas of Pakistan as defined by the 1972 Population Census which formed the universe. Federally Administrated Tribal Areas, Military Restricted Areas and Tribal Areas of Peshawar, D.I. Khan and Malakand Divisions were excluded from the scope of the srurvey.

15.30 Two stage stratified sampling technique was adopted for both the urban and rural areas. In the case of Rural areas, each administrative district formed a stratum in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP and a Division consisting of rural areas was taken as a stratum in Balochistan province. The stratification in urban areas was as under:

i.	Self-Representing Cities	All cities having population of 400 thousands and more
ii.	Stratum - A	Cities having population between 100 to 400 thousands
iii.	Stratum - B	Cities having population between 50 to 100 thousands
iv.	Stratum - C	Cities having population between 25 to 50 thousands
v.	Stratum - D	Cities having population below 25 thousands.

Enumeration blocks of cities/towns in urban areas and villages/dehs/mouzas in rural areas were taken as the Primary Sampling Units and households selected from these PSUs formed the secondary sampling units (SSUs). Variable sampling fractions were adopted for each stratum in urban areas whereas in rural areas the sampling fractions were fixed as 1/2400 for Punjab and Sindh, 1/1900 for NWFP and 1/1300 for Balochistan. The sample size consisted of 19847 households.

15.31 From 1984-85, the sample size was increased to 18144 households. However, the urban sampling frame developed by Federal Bureau of Statistics in which each city and town was divided into enumerations blocks of approximately 200 to 250 households with detailed boundary particulars and maps thereof was used. The village list published by Population Census Organization in 1981- Population Census was taken as the sample frame for rural areas. Cities having Population five lacs and above i.e. Karachi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Hyderabad, Peshawar, Islamabad and Quetta (being Federal and Provincial capital) were treated as self-representing cities and as separate stratum. These were further sub-stratified according to low, middle and high income groups. After excluding the population of self-representing cities from the respective districts, the remaining urban population in each district of NWFP, Sindh and Punjab Provinces and Division of Balochistan Province has been grouped to form stratum. In rural areas, rural population in each district of Punjab, Sindh and NWFP were grouped together to form a stratum. For Balochistan province, Division was taken as a stratum.

15.32 Two stage stratified sampling technique was adopted. Enumeration blocks in urban domain and villages/dehs/mouzas in rural domain were taken as Primary Sampling Units. Household within these PSUs were taken as the secondary sampling units (SSUs).

15.33 In order to meet the requirements of new U.N. System of National Accounts (UNSNA), the questionnaire was revised in the light of U.N. recommendations. Consequently the survey remained suspended during the period 1988-89 and 1989-90. The annual survey was re-started from 1990-91 with revised questionnaire both in urban and rural areas of the country. The reports for the years 1990-91, 1992-93 and 1993-94 have been released. The surveys for the year 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 are under processing.

15.34 No changes in the sampling frame and sample design was made except that only 6393 households were covered.

15.35 The survey was again suspended during 1991-92 and re-started from 1992-93 with the same objectives and questionnaire as that of 1990-91 survey. However sample size was increased to 14976 households to provide data at National and Provincial level with urban/rural breakup.

15.36 Tables 15.26 & 15.27 and 15.28 & 15.29 gives information about the resources of household income and percentage distribution of consumption expenditure per household by different income groups respectively.

16. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

a) Gross National Product

16.1 The estimates of Gross National Product (GNP) of Pakistan are based on the concepts and classification prescribed in the United Nations System of National Accounts (UN-SNA). The estimates are computed by a combination of product, income and expenditure methods. Product method is applied to compute value added in agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity & gas, distribution services, wholesale & retail trade and ownership of dwellings whereas income method is used to work out income accruing from transport, storage & communication banking and insurance, public administration & defence and services sectors. Expenditure method is used to estimate value added in construction on the basis of investment made and the co-efficients of value added.

16.2 The estimates of Gross and Net National Product at current and constant factor cost of 1980-81 for the years 1980-81 to 1996-97 (P) are given in tables 16.1 to 16.4. The new series replace the 1959-60 old base estimates and takes care of the recommendations of Kazi Committee on National Accounts with respect to coverage, improvements in methodology & data availability. The coverage, nature and sources of data used and the methodology followed are explained below:-

16.3 Agriculture: Agriculture sector covers the activities of growing of crops, fruit & vegetables, harvesting & thrashing, growing of trees & logging, fishing, breeding and rearing of animals and poultry, production of milk, slaughtering, production of raw hides & skins, eggs, dung, raw-wool etc. For the purpose of computation of value added estimates the sector has been divided into four sub-sectors, namely (i) Crops (ii) Livestock (iii) Forestry and (iv) Fishing. The contribution of agriculture sector to the gross domestic product has been estimated by product approach which involves estimation of gross value of products and by-products, and the estimation of inputs like seed, fertilizer, pesticides, water and agricultural services viz. Ploughing & planting, sowing, harvesting and thrashing.

CROPS

16.4 Estimation of Gross Output: The production estimates of major crops are obtained from the Provincial Departments of Agriculture which are coordinated in the Federal Bureau of Statistics and released by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives. The estimated output of by-products of major crops is obtained as percentages of the characteristic products collected as subsidiary information through objective crop cutting surveys supplied by the Provincial Directorates of Crop Reporting. The corresponding harvest prices are obtained from the Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

16.5 For minor crops, the sources of information for production at provincial level are the same as of major crops. Due to non-availability of data on harvest prices for minor crops, harvest prices are taken at 80 percent of wholesale prices compiled and issued by the Department of Agricultural Marketing and Grading.

16.6 The gross value of crops and by-products of crops is based on province-wise production of crops multiplied by the corresponding harvest prices. In case of rice and wheat, procurement price is used for the part of production procured by the government.

16.7 Estimation of Inputs: i) Seed: The value of seed is worked out on the basis of area sown under each crop and per acre use of seed. The information on seed rates is supplied by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The data on seed rates are collected by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture/crop reporting through objective sample surveys and edited in accordance with the recommendation of the Research/Extension Wing of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The quantity of seed by crop so derived has been multiplied by the corresponding prices.

ii) Fertilizer: The value of fertilizer is estimated on the basis of data on variety-wise quantity and value of fertilizer sold to the farmers. The data is supplied by the Federal Directorate of Fertilizer Supplies, Lahore. Owing to in-adequate data on crop-wise use of fertilizer, it is not possible to estimate

value added by crops. Total value of fertilizer is therefore distributed on major and minor crops in the ratio of their contribution to the total value of crops. The valuation at constant prices has been made by projecting the bench-mark value of fertilizer with its annual increase in terms of nutrient tonnes.

iii) Pesticides & Insecticides: The cost incurred on plant protection has been estimated on the basis of actual sale of various types of pesticides & insecticides to the farmers. The data on the quantity and value are supplied by the Provincial Plant Protection Departments in respect of Balochistan province and by Pakistan Pesticides Association in respect of Punjab, Sindh and NWFP provinces. Due to non-availability of data on crop-wise use of pesticides and insecticides, it has not been possible to distribute it by crop. Therefore its total value is distributed on major and minor crops the same way as in case of fertilizer. To estimate the value at constant factor cost Wholesale Price Index of chemical is applied.

iv) Water: The cost of water has been estimated both at current and base year prices separately for canal water and tube-well water. The data on canal water is obtained from Provincial irrigation Departments. The data on Quantity of tube-well water has been estimated by deducting the canal water from the total availability of water at farm-gate which is valued at base year prices of tube-well water. As the data on crop-wise use of water is not available, the total value of water is distributed on major and minor crops in the ratio of their respective contribution to total value of crops.

v) Cost of Ploughing, Planting and Sowing: The cost of ploughing, planting and sowing through tractors and draught power has been estimated on the basis of per acre cost by crop derived from the study on the cost of production of important crops for 1979-80 under irrigated and un-irrigated conditions. The value at current prices has been derived by using wholesale price index of Lubricant.

16.8 Gross Value Added: The two components i.e. the gross value at producers value and the cost of inputs at purchasers value provide basis for estimation of Gross Value Added at constant factor cost. To convert the same into current values wholesale price index (WPI) by crops is applied.

16.9 Livestock: The livestock sub-sector basically includes the value of livestock products and the value of draught power. The livestock products have been divided into 6 broad categories:- i) milk ii) meat iii) hides and skins iv) eggs v) wool & hair, and vi) other products. With scanty direct information on output of various livestock products, annual production is generally estimated by applying intercensal growth rates to the bench-mark estimates. The data is supplied by the Livestock Division.

16.10 Valuation of livestock Products: The value of livestock products is derived by multiplying the quantity of each product with its respective prices are based on the data collected by the Department of Agricultural Marketing and Grading and published in their monthly & yearly bulletins 'Market & Prices'. These prices are further reduced by 20% to arrive at producers prices.

16.11 The value of draught power has been estimated on the basis of number of work animals used in agriculture and their feed & maintenance cost. The number of work animals for the bench-mark year and there-after for each year have been taken from the Publication on Agricultural Statistics of Pakistan.

16.12 Inputs: Most of the inputs in livestock come from other agricultural activities. Items of feed considered for livestock are roughages (green and dry), concentrates (grain, cotton sticks and oilcakes), salt, medicines and other miscellaneous feeds. 75% value of fodder including cane-trash, straw, 50% value of cotton sticks and total value of grass, grazing and gowaraseed are assumed to go towards the feed of livestock population. Some inputs like poultry feed, oil cake, salt, medicines and waste of cotton seed are from the manufacturing sector. The input of dry and green fodder has been estimated separately. The output of green fodder is supplied by the Agricultural Departments as part of minor crops, whereas the quantity of dry fodder and by-products of crops has been estimated as percentages of characteristic products. The value of poultry feed is based on data from CMI & SHMI and the value of Oil cake is estimated on the basis of availability of cotton seed, rape & mustard and a percentage of oil cake thereof in the process of milling. Deducting the value of inputs from the gross value of products the resultant figure so obtained is GVA of livestock products at constant factor cost of 1980-81. To convert the same into current, WPI of selected commodities of Livestock products is applied to the constant estimates.

16.13 Fishing: The fishing activities cover commercial and subsistence fishing in ocean, coastal and off shore waters and inland waters. This includes catching, tackling and gathering of fish from rivers, canals, lakes, ponds and inundated tracts.

16.14 The data on quantity and value of commercial and subsistence fishing (Inland and Marine) is obtained from Marine Fisheries Department, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, and from the Provincial Fisheries Departments. The value of marine fish catch is reduced by 6.5% for auction charges so as to arrive at the value at factor cost. The auction value of inland fish is doubled to cover the under reporting on inland fishing as recommended by Kazi Committee. The estimates are based on annual catch of inland and marine fishing and their respective base year prices. With the introduction of mechanized fishing through mechanized boats, gill-netters and trawlers in the marine fishing, the cost of inputs has been estimated taking care of these developments. This provides basis for estimation of GVA at current factor cost. The value at constant factor cost is derived by multiplying current year production with base year prices.

16.15 Forestry: The Forestry sub-sector covers the activities of logging and gathering of uncultivated forest products which are classified into two large groups.

- i) Major products comprising industrial wood such as timber & firewood.
- ii) Minor products include a large number of heterogeneous items such as ephedra, grazing fodder, resin medicinal herbs etc.

16.16 The data on quantity and value of major & minor forest products in respect of state forest are obtained directly from the Chief Conservators of Forests of the four provinces.

16.17 A World Bank study carried out in 1978 states that 65% timber & 95% firewood come from private forests. The result of the World Bank study were checked and compared with Household Income & Expenditure Survey, 1984-85 and the industrial use of timber. FBS has worked out these ratios as 52% & 90% as against 65% & 95% of the World Bank study. The same have been used to estimate the contribution of private forests and non-forest areas.

16.18 As no significant inputs are revealed in this sector, the estimates of output are assumed to be of gross value added. Yearly estimates at constant factor cost are obtained by projecting the benchmark estimates with a weighted quantum index of timber, firewood and minor forest products. To convert the same into current values, WPI of timber and firewood is applied.

16.19 In the absence of any reliable information on depreciation, a flat rate of 5 percent of the gross value added is applied in all the sub-sectors of agriculture to arrive at net value added.

16.20 Mining and Quarrying: The sector covers all mining & quarrying activities carried out in the country. The estimates of value added are based on the production data supplied by the Natural Resources Division and the Provincial Mineral Departments. The corresponding pithead/wellhead prices were derived from the returns of the Census of Mining Industries, 1980-81 conducted by FBS.

16.21 The bench-mark estimates for the year 1980-81 are worked-out by multiplying the annual output of each mineral by the respective base year pithead/wellhead price. The value added is derived by deducting the cost of inputs which is 20% of the value of gross output as indicated in the Mining Census, 1980-81. These estimates are at constant factor cost. Current estimates are obtained by applying WPI (Minerals). A deduction of 5 percent is made on account of depreciation.

16.22 Manufacturing: This sector is divided into two sub-sectors viz. Large Scale Manufacturing and Small Scale Manufacturing. Large Scale Manufacturing covers the establishments registered under Section 2 (j) and 5 (i) of the Factories Act, 1934, whereas Small Scale Manufacturing includes all such manufacturing establishments not covered there-under. Section 2 (j) refers to factories which employ 20 or more workers on any day during the year and use power in their manufacturing operation. Section 5 (i) pertains to the factories wherein a manufacturing process is carried on or is ordinarily carried on whether

with or without the use of power whenever ten or more workers are working therein or have worked there on any day of the 12 months immediately preceding.

i) Large Scale Manufacturing:

16.23 There are two sources of data on large-scale manufacturing. One is the annual Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI) and the other is data on current output of industrial commodities. Census data is used to derive benchmark estimates. Data on 106 important manufacturing items covering 81% weight of the organised industrial sector are collected on regular basis to compute quantum index of manufacturing (QIM) which is used to project the benchmark value added in 1980-81 to derive constant value added in subsequent years.

16.24 Estimates at constant factor cost are converted into current cost by applying specially constructed WPI (manufacturing) which is different from the one published as the former covers items of IPI and their respective weights not covered in WPI. (Manufacturing published). In the absence of any reliable data on depreciation, a flat rate of 10 percent of gross value added is applied to arrive at net value added.

ii) Small and Household Manufacturing Industries:

16.25 The benchmark estimates of value added of small and household manufacturing industries (SHMI) have been derived on the basis of country-wide census/sample survey of SHMI 1983-84. The surveys results of urban areas have been adopted as it is whereas the survey results of rural areas have been used indirectly which means the per worker value added derived from SHMI rural survey has been applied to the rural labour force employed in SHMI derived from the Labour Force Survey, 1983-84 as the SHMI rural survey covers only 40 percent of employed labour force (389,993) as against 972,000 covered in Labour Force Survey.

16.26 The aggregated urban-rural benchmark estimates are further projected on the basis of annual geometric growth rate between 1976-77 and 1983-84 to obtain year to year value added at constant factor cost. These are converted into current factor cost estimates by applying a specially constructed WPI 694 (manufacturing) covering the items produced by small industries. A deduction of 5 percent is made on account of depreciation.

16.27 Construction: This sector covers all construction, repair, addition, alteration and demolishing activities carried out in the economy by households, private bodies, public institutions and the general government. Value added in this sector has been derived by applying value added coefficients to the sectoral estimates of investments by capital assets.

16.28 Estimates of gross value of construction were derived from the sectoral investment by capital assets as under:-

1. Land improvement.
2. Buildings - residential.
3. Buildings - non-residential.
4. Other construction.
 - a) Roads, streets & highways, bridges & tunnels.
 - b) Utility lines, transport tracks & runways (other than roads etc.)
 - i) Railway tracks

- ii) Telephone telegraph & Telecommunication lines
 - iii) Power lines
 - iv) Gas, water and sewerage lines
 - v) Canals
 - vi) Harbour facilities
- c) Other construction

16.29 Data on the co-efficients of value added was collected from concerned agencies such as WAPDA, CAA Railways, PWD, KPT, KDA, Irrigation Departments, Gammon Pakistan Ltd. and other construction companies.

16.30 To covert these estimates into constant estimates, wage index of construction workers has been applied. A deduction of 2.5 percent for depreciation is made to work out the net value added.

16.31 Electricity & Gas Transmission and Distribution: The economic activities covered in this sector are:

- i) Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.
- ii) Transmission and distribution of natural gas.

16.32 The value added estimates of electricity and gas are computed through product approach. The data on quantity & value of electricity generation, industrial cost and other charges are obtained from WAPDA and KESC. Data on gas transmission and distribution are collected from the gas companies viz. Sui Gas Transmission Company, Southern Gas Company (former Karachi Gas Company and Indus Gas Company merged in 1986), and the Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Ltd. The estimates so derived are at current factor cost. The 695 estimates at constant factor cost are derived by applying WPI of Electricity and Gas as deflator.

16.33 Depreciation is worked out on the basis of provisions thereof in the budgets of Water and Power Development Authority and the profit & loss accounts of gas and electricity companies.

16.34 Transport, Storage and Communication: The economic activities covered are transportation by railway, road transport (mechanized and non-mechanized), water transport (coastal, ocean & inland), air transport, storage and communication services rendered by Pakistan Post Office, Telegraph & Telephone, Pakistan Broadcasting and Pakistan Television Corporations.

16.35 The estimates of value added are measured through income approach for which requisite data is collected from the source agencies. Initially the estimates are derived at current factor cost.

16.36 To convert the current estimates into constant, unit value indices of passenger & tonnage - Kilometers for railway, passenger & tonnage - Kilometers for air, and cargo handled at sea for sea transport are prepared. Similarly, unit value indices for post, telegraph & telephone services for communication and broadcasting & telecasting hours for radio and television are prepared and applied.

16.37 The estimates of mechanized road transport are based on the FBS surveys conducted in major cities, while the estimates of non-mechanized road transport are based on data collected from Town Committees.

16.38 In mechanized road transport depreciation is estimated on the basis of life expectancies of buses, trucks, taxi cabs and auto-rickshaws whereas in the non-mechanized road transport sub-sector 10 percent is deducted as depreciation. In order to get net value added in other sub-sectors of transport, storage and communication sector depreciation is deducted as reported by the data supplying source agencies.

16.39 Wholesale & Retail Trade: The activities considered in this sector are: i) Wholesale and retail trade including import and export of goods ii) purchase and sale agents & brokers iii) auctioners.

16.40 The estimates are computed by applying commodity flow method. The flows of domestic products and imported goods provide information on marketed portion of various commodities domestically produced and imported. The trade mark-ups separately for agricultural commodities, manufactured items and imported goods have been derived from various studies. A deduction of 2 percent is made for depreciation to obtain the net value added.

16.41 Finance & Insurance: This sector covers scheduled and non-scheduled banks developmental financial institution (DFIs), cooperative societies and insurance companies. The estimates of value added/income generated are computed through income approach. The data on wage factor income and non-wage factor income are collected from the State Bank of Pakistan in respect of banking sector. For financial institutions, data is collected from all developmental financial institutions. Data on life insurance is collected from State Life Insurance Corporation, Pakistan Insurance Corporation, and National Insurance Corporation whereas forty three other companies supply the requisite information on general insurance.

16.42 The data on current wage and non-wage factor income provide basis for estimation in nominal values. In order to compute constant cost estimates, the wage component has been deflated by wage index of bank and insurance employees, specially computed for this purpose while GDP implicit deflator has been applied to non-wage component. Depreciation is deducted to arrive at net value added.

16.43 Ownership of Dwellings: The estimates of value added in this sector are measured by the rent accruing from ownership of dwellings rented as well as self occupied. This requires cumulative increase of houses and their respective rent. To prepare estimates of value added, the numbers of occupied houses in urban and rural areas have been taken from the Housing Census, 1980. The estimated annual average rentals for urban areas are derived from the latest rent survey of 45 urban towns conducted by FBS. As no survey has been conducted in the rural areas the rentals for rural areas have been taken from the Household Income & Expenditure Survey, 1984-85 which are deflated for bench-mark year 1980-81 on the basis of the changes in urban rent survey results. A deduction of 37.5 percent for rural and 22.5 percent for urban, as per practice followed by Excise & Taxation Department, was made from gross rentals to account for current repairs and maintenance. The aggregate of rural and urban provides the estimates of gross value added for the bench-mark year 1980-81. A deduction of 23.4 percent is made to account for depreciation to arrive at net value added.

16.44 To compute the value added estimates for subsequent years, intercensal housing growth separately for urban and rural areas is applied to the number of dwellings in the Bench-mark. Average monthly rent for urban areas separately for each year is taken from FBS rent survey. In case of rural areas, rent has been derived as percentage of urban rent. The value added so derived for the years 1980-81 onward is at current prices which has been deflated by rent index to arrive at constant prices.

16.45 Public Administration and Defence: This sector consists of wages and salaries of government employees compiled from the budgets of federal, provincial and local governments. An imputation equal to 10% of wage component is made on account of rent of the government owned and occupied buildings. An upward adjustment of 5 percent is made for depreciation to convert the net value added into gross value added.

16.46 The constant estimates have been derived by projecting the bench-mark estimates by the increase in the wages and salaries after deducting the wage effect. Estimates of current value added have been derived independently.

16.47 Community, Social & Personal Services: Income arising in this sector consists of income of persons engaged in private education, medical & health and other household and community services.

16.48 Establishment approach has been applied to estimate the contribution of services sector to the national economy which involves collection data on number of service establishments classified by type of services and data on components of value added (value of sales and service, cost incurred during the process of rendering specific services, wages paid to the employees, operating surplus, etc.).

16.49 FBS has recently carried out a number of surveys of important service establishments for the year 1980-81 namely educational institutions, medical & health, advertising, accounting, auditing and book-keeping and recreational services which provide valuable data on various components on per worker value added.

16.50 The number of persons employed in services sector by occupational groups have been derived from the tabulation of Population Census of 1981. The two components provide the basis for computation of value added estimates for the bench-mark year. For subsequent years annual average compound growth rate of per worker wage is applied. An allowance of 15% for under-reporting has been added in the gross value added.

16.51 CPI of commercial employees is used as deflator to derive estimates at current factor cost. An allowance of 5 percent is made to account for depreciation.

16.52 Rest of the World: The inflow of income from the rest of the world sector consists of remittances, investment income, and royalties & trade marks etc. Data on current flows from the rest of the world is compiled from the balance of payments figures of State Bank of Pakistan. To account for the non-cash remittances, an imputation based on special studies conducted by FBS during 1980-81 is added.

16.53 Estimates thus obtained are at current factor cost. These are converted into constant values 697 by using unit value index of imports as the net factor income from abroad is regarded as a means of obtaining imports.

b) Expenditure on national product

16.54 The estimates of expenditure on national product at current and constant prices given at tables 16.5 and 16.6 are prepared in the light of the recommendations of the United Nations made in their publication entitled "A System of National Accounts (UN SNA)". The Sources of data and methodology of estimation of different flows are described in the succeeding paragraphs.

16.55 Private Consumption Expenditure: The flow comprises value of final consumption of goods & services of households and private non-profit institutions serving households. It is made up of outlays on new durable and non-durable goods & services reduced by net sales of second hand goods, scraps and wastes and is estimated at purchasers value. The flow is measured either through commodity flow approach or on the basis of data of Household Income & Expenditure Survey. An alternative is a residual of the product account. Owing to insufficient data needed for commodity flow approach and timelag in the availability of HI&ES Survey results it is derived as residual of GNP.

16.56 General Government Consumption Expenditure: It measures the current expenditure on goods and services incurred by the federal & provincial governments and local bodies. It comprises compensation of employees including pensions and purchases from enterprises and the rest of the world. A deduction is made on account of sales of goods & services other than surplus stores to enterprises and households. Sales of surplus stores are treated as a decrease in government budgets. To bring the estimates at constant prices the amount of compensation of employees was deflated by deducting the wage effect index and the purchases by wholesale price index (general).

16.57 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF): The estimates of GFCF in Pakistan are primarily constructed separately for private and public sectors by economic activity as well as by capital assets. It comprises expenditure incurred on the acquisition of fixed assets, replacement, additions and major improvements of fixed capital viz. land improvement, buildings, civil and engineering works, machinery, transport equipment and furniture and fixture in the private and public sectors. The methodology used to estimate GFCF in private and public sectors including general government is given in succeeding paragraphs.

16.58 Private Sector: Estimates of private sector are computed by a combination of approaches i.e. commodity flow, expenditure (Survey Method) and financial. Commodity flow approach which uses the net availability of capital goods in value terms from domestic production and imports and exports duly adjusted for various margins is applied to the three sectors of economy i.e.

- i) Agriculture
- ii) Construction
- iii) Transport

Expenditure approach (Survey Method) is applied to the sectors such as:-

- i) Mining & Quarrying.
 - ii) Large Scale Manufacturing (In-Production).
 - iii) Small & Household Manufacturing Industries.
 - iv) Wholesale & Retail Trade.
 - v) Financial Institutions.
- a) Ownership of Dwellings
 - b) Real Estate
 - c) Banking & Insurance
- vi) Services

Financial approach is used to estimate GFCF in under construction large scale manufacturing establishments, livestock farming, poultry farm and fishing supplemented by survey method. Sector wise detailed methodology is given below.

16.59 Agriculture: Investment in agriculture is estimated on the basis of commodity flow approach i.e. the availability of investment goods such as tractors, thrasher, combined harvester, tube-well etc. through imports and domestic production apart from other items such as land improvement, farm buildings, wells & bundats etc.

16.60 Mining & Quarrying: The investment in Mining & quarrying sector is based on the annual Census of Mining Industries conducted by FBS.

16.61 Large Scale Manufacturing: The investment in large scale manufacturing is estimated separately for in-production and under-production establishments. The estimates of in-production industries are based on data collected through survey of Expenditure on Fixed Capital Formation conducted by FBS and those of under-construction on the basis of disbursement of financial assistance for investment through DFIs and scheduled banks.

16.62 Small & Household Manufacturing Industries: The investment in SHMI is estimated on the basis of geometric growth rate calculated on the basis of SHMI Survey 1976-77 and 1983-84 conducted by FBS which is further adjusted with investment goods price index of this sector.

16.63 Construction: The investment made in this sector is estimated through commodity flow approach i.e. availability of capital goods, construction machinery and transport equipments domestically produced and imported for use in construction activity.

16.64 Transport, Storage & Communication: Commodity flow method is applied to estimate the investment in this sector as in case of construction sector.

16.65 Wholesale & Retail Trade: The estimates of investment in Wholesale retail trade sector have been included first time in the revised series. The estimates are based on the survey results of distributive trade conducted by FBS.

16.66 Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings: This sector covers private sector's financial institutions such as banks, cooperative credit societies, general insurance, real estate (The latter has been estimated for the first time in the revised series since 1980-81) and ownership of dwellings sector. The estimates of financial institutions are based on data supplied by source agencies while the estimates for real estate and ownership of dwellings sectors are based on survey results conducted by FBS. With regard to investment in ownership of dwellings, the estimates have been prepared by urban and rural areas taking into account the size and type of dwellings and cost of construction.

16.67 Services: Investment in private services sector is based on the surveys and case studies conducted by FBS on different activities of services such as private Educational Institutions, Medical & Health, Advertising, Recreation, Accounting, Auditing & Book-keeping and reports of Annual Establishment Enquiries.

16.68 Public Sector: Public sector investment comprises of investment made by public sector enterprises, autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies and General Government. Data in respect of public enterprises are collected from the respective agencies whereas the estimates of the General Government are derived from the classifications of Demands of Grants of the development and non-development budgets of the Federal and Provincial Governments and Local Bodies.

16.69 The sectoral deflators were developed and applied to convert current estimates into constant.

16.70 Change in stocks: It refers to the value of physical change in raw material, work in progress and finished goods held by enterprises and government stock piles. The data on this flow is based on the estimates of Planning Division. The changes in stocks in current prices are deflated by the general wholesale price index to bring the same at constant prices.

16.71 Exports and Imports of Goods and Non-factor Services: It represents the value of goods and non-factor services sold to and purchased from the rest of the world. It includes gifts in cash or kind but excludes military equipment transferred between Governments. The figures of exports and imports of goods are sourced from the Federal Bureau of Statistics while those for non-factor services are derived from the balance of payments statistics compiled by the State Bank of Pakistan. The imports are deflated by the import price index & the exports by the export price index to bring the same at constant prices.

16.72 Net Factor Income from Abroad: The method of estimation of this flow has been explained in section 16.52 above.

16.73 Indirect Taxes and Subsidies: Indirect taxes are taxes assessed on producers in respect of production, sale, purchase or use of goods and services, which they charge to the expenses of production, and taxes paid by the household on possession or use of goods and services, without regard to personal circumstances. Subsidies consist of current grants made by government to producers and are in fact negative indirect taxes since they contribute to factor income but do not enter into market prices. They may take the form of direct payment to producers or of a differential between the buying and selling prices of government trading organizations. The figures of indirect taxes and subsidies have been derived from budgets of the federal and provincial governments and local bodies. The estimates in current prices were deflated by the general wholesale price index to bring the same at constant prices.

17. PRICES

17. Wholesale Price Index (WPI): Data for two bases 1980-81 and 1990-91 has been published

17.1(a) Wholesale Price Index (WPI) 1980-81 Base Wholesale Price Index has been compiled with 1980-81 as base year. The WPI covers 91 commodities divided in five major commodity groups viz. (I) Food-36, (ii) Raw Materials-10, (iii) Fuel, lighting & Lubricants-8, (iv) Manufactures-28 and (v) Building Materials-9. For many of the commodities, however, more than one specification and market have been used to have average prices. Thus the total number of price quotations covered comes to 679.

17.1(b) Wholesale Price Index (WPI) 1990-91 Base Wholesale Price Index has been compiled with 1990-91 as base year. The WPI covers 96 commodities divided in five major commodity groups viz (I) Food-39, (ii) Raw materials-10, (iii) Fuel, Lighting & lubricants-8, (iv) Manufactures-29 and (v) Building Materials-10. For many of the commodities, however, more than one specification and market have been used to have average prices. Thus the total number of price quotations covered comes to 1210.

17.2 Wholesale Prices: Federal Bureau of Statistics through its own staff and voluntary cooperation of government departments, autonomous bodies and private agencies receives the wholesale prices from various areas in Pakistan and publishes them for selected commodities falling in five groups viz. Food, Raw Materials, Fuel, Lighting & Lubricants, Manufactures and Building Materials. The price reports are of different frequencies. Most of the quotations particularly those relating to agricultural and livestock products are received weekly, some are received on monthly basis while others are received at less frequent intervals.

17.3(a) Consumer Price Index (CPI): 1980-81 Base Consumer Price Index has been compiled with 1980-81 as base year for 25 centres namely Gujranwala, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Silakot, Sukkur, Abbottabad, Bannu, Bahawalpur, Gujrat, Jhang, Larkana, Mardan, Mirpur Khas, Muzaffargarh, Nawabshah, Rahimyar Khan, Sahiwal and Sargodha. The CPI covers 464 items of consumers goods & services. The Series are published for three categories of employees viz. industrial, commercial and government. The commodity groups are nine viz. (I) Food, beverages & tobacco, (ii) apparel, textile & footwear (iii) House rent, (iv) Fuel & lighting (v) Household Furniture & equipment etc., (vi) Transport & Communication, (vii) Recreation, entertainment & education (viii) Cleaning, laundry & personal appearance and (ix) Miscellaneous.

17.3(b) Consumer Price Index (CPI): 1990-91 Base The price of each commodity has been expressed in terms of a specific unit in which its retail transaction usually takes place. However, in some cases such as ready-made and second-hand garments, furniture and furnishing etc., it is difficult to express the prices in standard units in terms of quality which can give rise to wide fluctuations in price quotations. Depending upon the size of each city, 1 to 13 markets have been selected from where the prices are obtained by price collectors employed by the Bureau. From each shopping area, 4 quotations are obtained from different shops for each item on the price schedule. The prices published in the Bulletin are the simple averages of the quotations obtained from different selected markets of each city. The prices of different goods and services are quoted through schedules of different periodicities. Prices for mainly basic items of consumption are collected monthly. Turnip, Radish, Cabbage, Brinjal, Pumpkin, Bottle Gourd, Spinach, Tinda, Arvi, Cauliflower, Lady finger, Peas, Turai, Kraila, Carrot, Malta, Mosambi, Kinnu, Musk Melon, Water Melon, Sweet Melon, Alocha, Grapes, Mangoes, Pears, Pomegranate, Guava and Bananas have been considered as seasonal items and their prices have not been quoted for the period of their non availability.

17.4(a) Consumer Prices: Table 17.7 gives retail prices of 26 consumer goods for major urban centres. The price of each commodity has been expressed in terms of a specific unit in which its retail transaction usually takes place. Depending upon the size of each city 1 to 13 markets have been selected from where the prices are obtained by price collectors employed by the Bureau. From each market 4 quotations are obtained from different shops for each item on the price schedule. The prices published are the simple averages of the quotations obtained from different selected markets of each city. Prices for basic items of consumption and perishable e.g. meat, fish and vegetables are obtained monthly from 13th to 15th of the month while for others, these are collected monthly. Cauliflower, Peas, Kraila, Carrot, Turnip, Radish, Cabbage, Brinjal, Pumpkin Bottle Gourd, Ladyfinger, Spinach, Tinda, Turai, Arvi, Malta, Mosambi, Kinnu, Musk Melon, Sweet Melon, Alocha, Grapes, Mangoes, Pears, Pomegranate, Guava and Watermelon have been considered as seasonal items and their price have not been quoted for the period of their non-availability.

17.4(b) The series of consumer price index with base 1990-91 covers 463 items of consumer goods and services. The expenditure weights for the series were derived on the basis of Family Expenditure Survey conducted in 1989-90 in (a) all urban cities and (b) in 25 urban cities covered in CPI namely Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Sargodha, Islamabad, Kasur, Okara, Jehlum, D.G. Khan, Mianwali, Shorkot, Chakwal, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Nawabshah, T.M. Khan, Peshawar, Mardan, Abbottabad Quetta and Khuzdar. The survey covered (a) all occupational groups including wages/salary earners, self employed, employers etc., and (b) covered industrial workers, commercial and government employees with income groups upto Rs.1,500/-, Rs.1,501/- to Rs.4,000/-, Rs.4,001/- to Rs.7,000/-, /Rs.7,001/- to Rs.10,000/- and above Rs 10000/-. The series have nine major expenditure groups viz. (Food, beverages & tobacco, Apparel, textile & foot-wear, House rent, Fuel & Lighting, Household, Furniture, Equipment etc., Transport & Communication, Recreation, entertainment and education, cleaning, laundry & personal appearance and Medicines.

17.5 In case of house rent an index based on prices of inputs of construction industry has been specially compiled and is published relating to 1980-81 and 1990-91 as the base.

18. FOREIGN TRADE

18.1 Foreign Trade Statistics refer to the movement of goods into and out of the customs area of Pakistan and includes imports, re-imports, exports and re-exports carried through sea, land and air routes. The sources of information are the shipping bills and bills of entry for sea and air borne trade filed by the exporters & importers with custom authorities and weekly/fortnightly/monthly returns from various custom stations.

18.2 Import statistics represent the arrival of goods from foreign countries released by customs either directly or from bonded warehouses and intended for home consumption or for re-exportation. Imports by foreign diplomatic missions are also included in imports. Goods salvaged or disposed off by ships in mid-stream are included as imports from the country according to colour of the ship. Imports by parcel posts have been included since March, 1966. Exports subsequently re-imported from foreign countries without any processing were included in import data upto June, 1969 but from July, 1969 onwards re-imports have been excluded from exports and are tabulated separately. Imports are exclusive of imports into bond, defence stores, foreign currency notes, articles of baggage personal effects of passengers and trade in-transit through Pakistan.

18.3 Export statistics represent movement of goods out of Pakistan to foreign countries. Re-export statistics represent imported goods subsequently exported to foreign countries without further processing. In export statistics, bunker fuels supplied to ships are included according to their colour. Exports by parcel post are also included. Imported goods subsequently re-exported to foreign countries without further processing were included in export data upto July, 1967 but from August, 1967 onwards re-exports have been eliminated from exports and are tabulated separately. Exports do not include, personal effects of passengers and trade-in-transit through Pakistan.

18.4 The valuation in respect of exports and imports are based on F.O.B. and C.I.F. respectively. The data relating to quantity are those which are given in the bills of entry and shipping bills. The weight recorded is the net weight exclusive of the weight of packing or container. Quantity figures in some of cases are either not reported or are expressed in non-standard units with the result that quantity data remain relatively speaking, incomplete and are estimated where possible.

18.5 Commodities of export & import are classified on the basis of Pakistan Standard Trade Classification which is an adoption of UN standard International Trade Classification. This Classification is revised and updated from time to time. Latest revision PSTC-R3 was introduced from July, 1989.

18.6 For direction of trade, countries have been mainly classified by geographical areas. Exceptions are European Economic Community (EEC), Economic cooperation organization (ECO) and European Free Trade Area (EFTA).

18.7 The figures of imports and exports of the Federal Bureau of Statistics differ from those of the State Bank of Pakistan. Variation in figures arise because of difference of purpose and source valuation of transactions, coverage and timing.