

PAKISTAN MOUZA CENSUS 2020



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PAKISTAN MOUZA CENSUS 2020 (Country Report)



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FOREWORD

The prime essence of the Mouza Census is to update the district wise administrative setup in the country along with the present condition of socio-economic development in the rural areas through collection of rural statistics. The rural statistics provide on the one side, a basis for planning of various projects required for rural development in the country, while on the other side to gauge the progress and results of past plans implemented to improve the living facilities and standards in the rural areas. Therefore, the availability of reliable, comprehensive, and updated data on different socio-economic development indicators, is prerequisite for the formulation and implementation of effective development policies and programmes. The current Mouza Census provides data to fulfill the needs of updating the frame of Mouzas for the next Agricultural Census as well as to monitor and evaluate the ongoing plans for effective supervision and evidence-based decision making for future projects.

The Mouza Census is a regular activity of the Agricultural Census Wing of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). The latest in-hand report for Mouza Census 2020 is a sole document to portray the socio-economic framework available for farming community living in rural areas of the country. Data produced in this report would contribute towards effective policy formulation for the development of rural areas ultimately targeting the growth of the agriculture sector in Pakistan as rural community mostly depends upon agriculture for their livelihood. The current rural statistics available in this report can be used by policymakers, planners, researchers, academia, and the public at large. These data can also be used for ranking various areas, districts, and provinces based on facilities available to the rural community to support future planning.

I am grateful to the Provincial Governments that their various departments provided full support and cooperation to the PBS for data collection in addition to their regular official duties. I must also appreciate the team of PBS for their endeavors and hard work even during the difficult timing of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown situation that they made it possible to collect and process the data for Mouza Census 2020.

Dr. Naeem uz Zafar
Chief Statistician

PREFACE

Pakistan has 64 percent rural population related directly or indirectly to agricultural activities. The development of rural infrastructure can facilitate and improve the living standards of rural population ultimately causing the development of the agriculture sector. Therefore, the data concerning the socio-economic development of rural areas is of special interest for decentralized planning, policy formulation, implementation, and examining the infrastructure and services available to the farming community living in rural areas. Keeping in view the importance of rural statistics, the Agricultural Census Wing of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), has been conducting Mouza Censuses since 1971. The in-hand report of Mouza Census 2020 is the 9th in its series.

The Mouza Census initially was started to prepare the list of Mouzas to be used as a sampling frame for sample selection of Mouzas for the Agricultural Census while later on, the same exercise was adopted to collect information about rural statistics. The scope of the Mouza Census was expanded to cover the socio-economic development indicators in rural areas so that the facilities available to the farming community could be assessed. The information about rural infrastructure has been collected through a well-designed questionnaire and all possible facilities have been included in the statistics gathered from each rural Mouza of the country while information about urban Mouzas is not covered in this census.

The data collection was performed by the Provincial Revenue and other departments like Education, Local Government, Agriculture, Forest, and Livestock. All steps of the census were completed even during the peak times of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown situation in the country. The provincial reports present data at Tehsil, district, and provincial levels while country reports at provincial and country levels. The data in usable form are aggregated for all districts and Tehsils in a specific province, showing that how many Mouzas have a specific facility. Now the actual challenge is to use the data in true spirit.

At last but not least, I acknowledge the active participation and cooperation of Provincial Governments for the successful execution of this exercise. The services of officers and staff of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics are appreciated for the timely completion of this gigantic task during the COVID-19 pandemic.

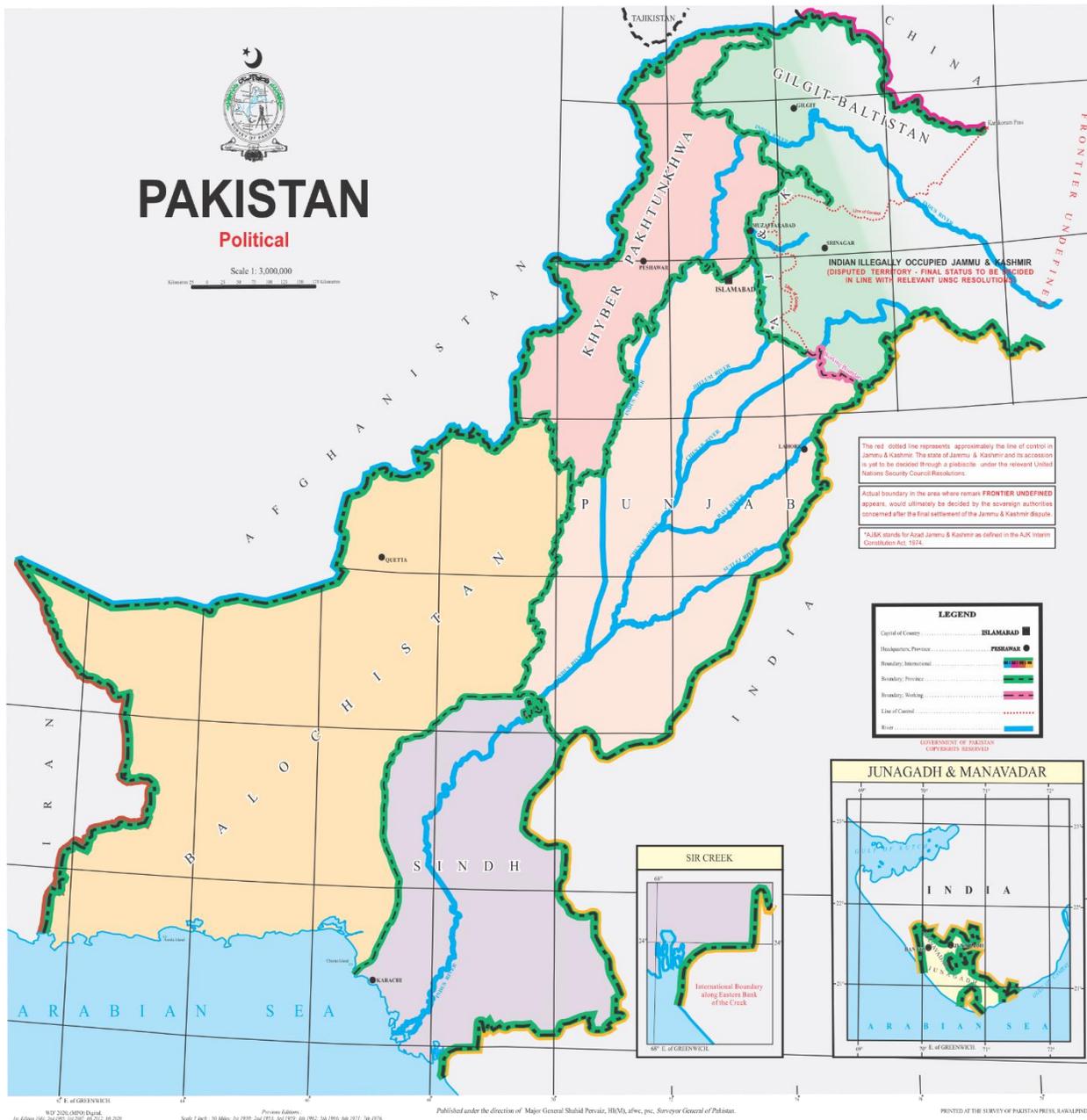
Suggestions for improvement in the report will be warmly appreciated.

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MAP OF PAKISTAN



MOUZA CENSUS 2020 AT A GLANCE

<u>Admin Unit</u>	<u>Number</u>
Districts	131
Tehsils	541
Kanungo Circles	1,600
Patwar Circles	12,145
Total Mouzas	49,463
Rural Mouzas	43,205
Partly Urban Mouzas	1,149
Urban Mouzas	2,400
Forest Populated Mouzas	52
Forest Un-Populated Mouzas	170
Unpopulated Mouzas	2,487
Total Settlements	148,380
Total Rural Populated Mouzas (rural + partly urban + forest populated)	44,406

Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting

	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>Numbers</u>	<u>%</u>
Electrification			Different Farms		
Electrified Mouzas	37,519	84	Poultry Farms	7,380	17
Non-Electrified Mouzas	6,885	16	Livestock / Dairy Farms	2,826	6
Alternate Source of Electricity			Fish Farms	2,509	6
Solar energy	19,067	43	Source of Drinking Water		
Generator	4,847	11	Personal Hand/Electric Pump	29,195	66
Bio Gas	437	1	Well	7,778	18
Source of Irrigation			Govt. Piped Supply	5,033	11
Tube Well/Well	23,256	52	Canal/River	2,842	6
Canal	21,594	49	Water filtration plant	1,948	4
Arid (Barani)	12,368	28	R.O. Plant	527	1
Ravine/stream	4,205	9	Toilet Facility		
Spring/ Karez	2,959	7	Inside the Houses	32,871	74
River	1,947	4	Open Places	11,535	26
Construction Type of Houses			Natural Resources		
Bricked	14,801	33	Community Grazing Land	6,854	15
Bricked & Mud	18,337	41	Community Forest in Mouza	5,191	12
Mud Made	10,680	24	Affected by Natural Disaster (in last 5 years)		
Status of Streets			Drought	6,340	14
Metaled Streets	7,519	17	Flood	3,427	8
Bricked / Soling	8,691	20	Earthquake	2,226	5
Cemented/ Concrete	4,341	10	Others	2,080	5
Kachi / Mud	23,855	54	Fuel Availability for Domestic Use		
Filth Lifting & Street Cleaning By			Wood	41,096	93
Government	809	2	LPG	7,748	17
Private	1,852	4	Sui Gas	5,540	12
Taste of Underground Water			Kerosene	2,578	6
Sweet	37,005	83	Coal	1,322	3
Brackish	7,401	17	Dung Cake	21,191	48

MOUZA CENSUS 2020 AT A GLANCE

	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>Numbers</u>	<u>%</u>
Sources of Credit Facility			Media Sources		
ZTBL	25,764	58	Television	31,647	71
Commercial Banks	11,329	26	Radio	25,981	59
Cooperative Banks	6,087	14	Cable	9,277	21
Micro Finance Bank	4,662	10	Newspaper	8,875	20
RSPs	2,074	5	Road Facility to Mouza		
NGO	1,828	4	Metaled	27,785	63
Major Crops			Dirt Street	13,524	30
Wheat	41,165	93	Bricked / Soling	1,726	4
Maize	22,180	50	Cemented / Concrete	1,368	3
Rice	19,454	44	Concrete/Paved Drains		
Cotton	15,074	34	All	4,177	9
Sugarcane	14,515	33	Most	7,461	17
Telecommunication Facilities			Some	6,578	15
Mobile	37,132	84	None	26,190	59
Mobile Net	34,264	77	Sewerage System		
Cable	8,582	19	All	486	1
Fixed Line Telephone	7,885	18	Most	1,182	3
Fixed Line Internet (DSL)	7,699	17	Some	2,571	6
P.C.O.	5,719	13	None	40,167	90

Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Availability of Facilities
Available at a Distance Less Than 1 Kilometer

	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>Numbers</u>	<u>%</u>
Wholesale Market			Education		
Fruits/Vegetables market	1,519	3	Primary School		
Grain market	1,492	3	Boys	34,818	78
Livestock market	962	2	Girls	28,622	64
Community Services			Middle School		
Transport facility in mouza	23,054	52	Boys	13,483	30
Diesel/Petrol/Pump/Depot/ Agency	9,805	22	Girls	11,245	25
CNG/LPG facility	3,529	8	High / Higher Secondary		
Workshop for Agricultural Machinery	3,024	7	Boys	7,073	16
Govt. Procurement Center	1,012	2	Girls	5,084	11
Cold Storage	997	2	College		
Bazar (Retail Market)	4,786	11	Boys	887	2
Agriculture Depot/Agency/Shop			Health Facility		
Fertilizer	4,998	11	Midwife Facility	8,452	19
Seeds	4,204	9	Basic Health Unit	6,305	14
Pesticides	4,234	10	Population Welfare Centre	5,951	13
Veterinary Health Care Facility			Hospital / Dispensary	5,524	12
Mobile Vet. Dispensary	14,378	32	Rural Health Centre	4,906	11
Dispensary/Veterinary Center	4,261	10	Private Doctor (MBBS)	3,952	9
Private Facility	6,802	15	Child & Mother Care Centre	3,411	8
			N.G.O Dispensary	2,960	7

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INTRODUCTION

General Statistics (Reorganization) Act 2011, clause 37 empowers the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) to conduct Agricultural Census in the country to collect information on land, crops, livestock, poultry, agricultural machinery, irrigation, forestry, and other related indicators. Agricultural Census Wing (defunct Agricultural Census Organization) has been conducting Agricultural Census since 1960. The sample based decennial Agricultural Census was conducted in Pakistan in 1972 for which sampling frame comprising of Mouza lists by administrative units was prepared through first ever Mouza Census 1971. Later on, sampling frames of Mouzas were updated for every agricultural as well as livestock census through quinquennial Mouza Censuses conducted in 1979, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003, and 2008. *The current Mouza Census 2020, is a Golden Jubilee number, being conducted at the 50th year of the first Mouza Census conducted in 1971.* It has been conducted with the slogan of “*Data for Development*”.

It is pertinent to mention that Mouza Census had been conducted only in settled areas till 1998, while since 2003 its coverage was extended up to the unsettled areas of the country. However, over time, the scope of the Mouza Census could not remain limited to the preparation and updating of Mouza lists for sampling purposes but was expanded to collect information about development indicators at the Mouza level. After 2008, the next Mouza Census was due in 2013 which could not be conducted due to the administrative reasons emerging as a result of the merger of three sister organizations i.e. Agricultural Census Organization (ACO), Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS), and Population Census Organization (PCO) due to promulgation of the Act 2011. However, in the 7th meeting of PBS Governing Council held on 10th January 2015, it was decided that Agricultural Census will be conducted quinquennially by merging three censuses viz Agricultural, Livestock, and Agricultural Machinery Census. For the merged Agricultural Census, a new sample design along with an updated sampling frame of Mouzas is required.

For the preparation of the next Agricultural Census, Mouza Census is the primary necessity to provide a sampling frame comprising of latest lists of Mouzas along with cultivated area for sample selection of Mouzas as primary sampling units (PSUs) from rural areas. Therefore, PBS Governing Council in 2019 decided to conduct the Mouza Census first as preparatory work for the next Agricultural Census. The ninth Mouza Census 2020 was planned and conducted not only to update the sampling frame of Mouzas but also to produce the rural statistics in the country according to the guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations provided in the World Census of Agriculture (WCA) Programme 2020. The WCA 2020 recommend to collect community level statistics to know about the facilities available to the farming community in rural areas.

This exercise provides an idea, whether the farming community has access to medical facilities within the Mouza or at some distance, educational facilities for their kids, veterinary health facilities for livestock, roads, transport, electricity, telephone, internet, market, availability of seeds and fertilizer, irrigation facilities, credit facilities, online banking, repair workshop for their machinery, government procurement center, etc., etc. The Mouza Census 2020 also works as a core module as advised by the FAO (WCA 2010) in a modular approach scheme, having information about main indicators at the community level. The core module will be used to select a sample for further studies of agricultural land and crops, livestock, agricultural machinery, poultry, animals slaughtered, milk production, etc. using supplementary modules through sampling techniques. Although it was planned by PBS to conduct the Mouza Census 2020 first as a preparatory step towards the successful conduct of the next Agricultural Census, the sudden outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic during December 2019 shook the whole world when PBS was ready to go for field operation. However, the commitment of PBS authorities made it possible to complete the enumeration of the current Mouza Census even during the COVID-19 pandemic. The questionnaires (Form-11) were mainly filled by the staffs of Provincial Governments, but the data processing was completed by the technical personnel of Agricultural Census Wing and experts from Data Processing Centre, PBS by adopting the strategy of “work from home” during lockdown times. The information depicted by the census provided a foundation for the comparison of the past with the present for development indicators in rural areas and facilities provided to the farming community living away from urban amenities. These statistics can also be used for future development plans in rural areas at district and even at Tehsil levels so that the farming community could be provided better means to support and boost the agriculture sector. The Mouza Census 2020 has been conducted to fulfill the certain objectives.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of Mouza Census 2020 are as follows:

- i) To update the complete list of Mouzas, Dehs, Killis, Basties, and villages by administrative units, to be used as a sampling frame for the next Agricultural Census.
- ii) To generate data on socio-economic development indicators and facilities available at the Mouza level for the farming community by administrative units.
- iii) To provide information about distances of those facilities from the Mouza, which are not available in the Mouza, to assess the difficulties of farming community by administrative units.
- iv) To furnish useful rural statistics for national and international agencies, planners, and policymakers for evidence-based decision making regarding the provision of infrastructure and services, to excel the change in living standards of masses in rural areas.

To meet the objectives of the Mouza Census 2020, PBS covered all the areas of the country so that exhaustive data could be provided to the data users. The details of the geographic coverage are highlighted for the interested readers.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Pakistan has settled as well as unsettled areas which have been covered in the current Mouza Census 2020. The settled areas are those which are properly measured and recorded by the provincial revenue departments wherein, Mouza or Deh is the smallest and gross root level revenue state. While unsettled areas are not properly measured by the provincial revenue departments and lands are approximately known and owned though claimed by the local tribes. The village, Killi, Basti, in unsettled areas are commonly known names equivalent to the Mouza or Deh in settled areas of the country. The unsettled districts are North Waziristan, South Waziristan, Kohistan, Lower Kohistan, Kurram, Orakzai, Bajaur, Malakand, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Lower Chitral, Upper Chitral, Khyber, and Mohmand in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, Cholistan in Punjab province including de-excluded areas of D. G. Khan and Rajan Pur districts, while districts of Awaran, Kalat, Khuzdar, Mastung, Gawadar, Kech, Panjgur, Kharan, and Shirani in Balochistan province.

All the settled and unsettled Mouzas, Dehs, villages, Killies, Basties of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan provinces including Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) as well as Gilgit Baltistan and Azad State of Jammu & Kashmir have been covered in the present Mouza Census 2020. It is worth mentioning that areas of erstwhile FATA have now been covered in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. All the Mouzas, Dehs, Killies have been enumerated irrespective of their status viz rural, urban, partly urban, forest, or unpopulated. However, rural statistics about development indicators relating to populated Mouzas, Dehs, Killies having the status of rural, partly urban, and forest populated, have been presented in tabular form in this publication. The completely urban, forest unpopulated, and Bechiragh (un-inhabited) Mouzas are counted but not tabulated for development indicators considered logically redundant information. However, to decide about the coverage, scope, and methodology, the role of the Advisory Committee cannot be ruled out.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The role of the Advisory Committee is very important according to the international practices for such an important and gigantic data collection exercise. The technical guidance was sought from the Advisory Committee constituted for the Mouza Census 2020. The Advisory Committee was comprised of technical and professional experts from Federal and Provincial organizations and departments. The draft questionnaire and methodology of the Mouza Census were presented in the meeting of the Advisory Committee convened at the PBS, Head Quarters, Islamabad during 2019. Both the documents

were updated in the light of comments by the members of the Advisory Committee and used for the census after incorporating the input and suggestions of the participants.

REFERENCE PERIOD

The reference period is the period during which statistical information or data are collected in a census or survey. The reference time for the current Mouza Census was January to March 2020 as all the information was collected from January to March 2020 which is also shown in the time frame. The information regarding cultivated area was retrieved from the provincial revenue record for the year 2019-20 while the rest of the indicators were recorded at the position of enumeration day. Further details of the time frame are provided for interested readers.

TIME FRAME

Planning and preparation require sufficient time to conduct the census efficiently. The work about planning and preparation for this census was performed from June to December 2019. The activities of census field operation were planned to be completed in three phases from January to March 2020. However, retrieval of filled-in questionnaires and auxiliary forms got delayed due to the outbreak of pandemic COVID-19 and completed in July 2020 as per the detail given below:

Activities	Phase-I		Phase-II		Phase-III	
	From	To	From	To	From	To
District Meetings	15.12.2019	31.12.2019	01.01.2020	15.01.2020	01.02.2020	15.02.2020
Field Operation	01.01.2020	20.01.2020	01.02.2020	20.02.2020	01.03.2020	31.03.2020
Documents Collection	21.01.2020	31.01.2020	03.03.2020	15.06.2020	03.04.2020	15.07.2020

The Mouza Census 2020 was conducted in three phases as follows:

Phase -I

Complete Punjab and Sindh provinces were covered during January 2020. Islamabad was also covered along with Punjab province. The Cholistan was considered a separate district for census purposes.

Phase -II

Hot areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province comprising of 14 districts (Swabi, Mardan, Nowshera, Charsadda, Mohmand, Peshawar, Khyber, Kohat, Hangu, Karak, Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Dera Ismail Khan, and Tank) and hot areas of Balochistan province having 17 districts (Jaffarabad, Dera Bugti, Naseerabad, Jhal Magsi, Sibi, Kachhi at Dhadar, Noshki, Chagai,

Kharan, Washuk, Panjgur, Kech at Turbat, Gawadar, Lasbella, Awaran, Sikandarabad, and Suhbatpur) were covered during February 2020.

Phase -III

Cold areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, 21 districts (Haripur, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Torghar, Batagram, Lower Kohistan, Upper Kohistan, Kolai-Palas, Shanglapar, Bunner, Swat, Malakand, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Lower Chitral, Upper Chitral, Aurakzai, Kurram, North Waziristan, South Waziristan, and Bajour) and cold areas of Balochistan province, 16 districts (Quetta, Pishin, Killa Abdullah, Ziarat, Harnai, Mastung, Kalat, Khuzdar, Barkhan, Kohlu, Musa Khel, Loralai, Duki, Killa Saifullah, Zhob, and Sherani) were covered during March 2020.

Gilgit Baltistan and Azad State of Jammu & Kashmir were also covered with cold areas of Pakistan for this census.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGNING

There is only one questionnaire (Form-11) used for the Mouza Census which is improved in every census according to the new and latest requirements of the data users and main stakeholders. The guidelines of WCA 2020 provided important points to develop this questionnaire so that data about facilities available to the farming community in rural areas could not be ignored. The requirements of sample design are also considered vigorously to fulfill the primary objective of the census. The questionnaire of last Mouza Census 2008 was sent to the main stakeholders comprised of federal and provincial departments to get their views and comments. In the light of their comments, the questionnaire was improved regarding the development indicators at the Mouza level. The requirements of the sample design for the next Agricultural Census were also taken care of and approximate livestock numbers in the Mouza were included for the first time, while total agricultural land and cultivated area were included just like previous practice. The improved questionnaire along with methodology was presented in the meeting of Advisory Committee and finalized accordingly. However, the main parts of the questionnaire are produced here, although the questionnaire is annexed at the end of the report.

It is two pages questionnaire considered appropriate to ascertain the required information about one Mouza, Deh, village, Basti, or Killi through nine parts and fifty six questions. The questionnaire contained two types of information; one is for sampling frame updating, and the other for facilities available i.e. socio-economic development indicators and their status in a particular Mouza. The distance of any facility from the concerned Mouza is also reported for each indicator, in case of non-availability of that facility within the Mouza. In addition to the identification of the Mouza, information about the status of Mouza, the number of human settlements within the boundaries of the Mouza, total area,

cultivated and uncultivated area, and area under settlement(s) has been collected. Further questions are highlighted here

FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN MOUZA

i. Important Crops	xiv. Number of farms (poultry, livestock/dairy, fish)
ii. Sources of irrigation	xv. Number of livestock
iii. Watercourse improvement scheme	xvi. Energy sources other than electricity
iv. Modern technology for irrigation	xvii. Availability of fuel sources
v. Water table depth	xviii. Condition of the road to Mouza
vi. Housing conditions (Pacca / Kacha)	xix. Media facilities
vii. Street's condition (Pacca / Kacha)	xx. Community grazing area
viii. Waste management	xxi. Community forest
ix. Taste of underground water	xxii. Faced disaster in last five years
x. Sources of drinking water	xxiii. Credit facility
xi. Facility of toilet	xxiv. Social organizations by gender
xii. Drains and sewerage facilities	xxv. Type of industries in Mouza
xiii. Playgrounds by gender	xxvi. Sources of employment by gender

FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN MOUZA OR AT A DISTANCE FROM MOUZA

i. Health facilities	x. Transport facility
ii. Educational institutions by gender	xi. CNG / LPG availability
iii. Veterinary health facilities	xii. Cattle, grain & fruit/vegetable markets
iv. Availability of electricity	xiii. Agricultural input market (fertilizer /seed /pesticides)
v. Bazar (retail shops) in Mouza	xiv. Telecommunication facilities
vi. Cold storage for vegetables/fruit	xv. Internet facility
vii. Government procurement centre for agricultural production	xvi. Online commercial banks
viii. Repair workshop for agricultural machinery	xvii. Dispute resolution mechanism
ix. Diesel, petrol pump / depot /agency	xviii. Post office
	xix. Police station

METHODOLOGY

The Mouza Census 2020 was a joint effort of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and the Provincial Governments. Both the settled and unsettled areas of the country have been covered in this census. The services for field enumeration were borrowed from provincial revenue departments while the Secretaries of the union councils, Local Government also coordinated during the field operation in the settled areas. Likewise, for unsettled areas, the staffs of provincial Education, Livestock, Agriculture Extension, Forest, and Local Government departments were acquired, wherever needed, for the fulfillment of the purpose.

The planning, preparation, questionnaire designing and printing, technical guidance, training to the enumeration staff and supervisors, and provision of census material were the responsibility of the PBS. The names of District, Tehsil, Qanungo Circle, Patwar Circle, and the Mouza/ Deh/ village/ Killi along with their permanent identification codes were recorded during the preparatory phase of the census on

each questionnaire by the Agricultural Census Wing's staff of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, subsequently arranged by administrative order and accordingly packed in polythene bags. Necessary instructions for filling up the questionnaire were provided to the enumerators through a specially prepared instructions manual. The questionnaires and instructions manuals were printed in Urdu.

A series of consultative meetings were convened to conduct the Mouza Census 2020 successfully. In this regard, a high-level meeting was held on 4th October 2019 headed by the Secretary/Chief Statistician, Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives (PD & SI); with Senior Members of Board of Revenues (SMBRs), the representatives of the Provincial Chief Secretaries of all Provinces as well as Gilgit Baltistan and Azad State of Jammu & Kashmir. The focus of the meeting was to seek the cooperation and coordination of provincial governments to conduct the Mouza Census along with the appointment of focal persons for smooth execution and completion of the census activities. Following that a meeting of all focal persons was conducted under the chair of Member (RM/SS), PBS for orientation regarding the census process and to devise a way forward for field operation. The process and field operation strategy was further communicated to the district and Tehsil management of each province to complete the census field operation in the country. District meetings were arranged by the PBS in every district of the country for the smooth execution of the Mouza Census 2020.

The Divisional Officers of PBS conducted district meetings in their assigned districts with the district administration. Every district meeting was chaired by the relevant Deputy Commissioner and was attended by the Assistant Commissioners, Tehsildars, Saddar Qanungo, Office Qanungos, and representatives of Forest and Local Government Departments. The PBS officers briefed the meeting about the objectives and procedures of the Mouza Census. During the meeting, the assignment of Enumerators was finalized and every Mouza, village, Basti, or Killi within the boundaries of the district was assigned to someone, Patwari or another official, who worked as an enumerator for the census. The training venues, dates, and timings were also mutually decided for each Tehsil in this meeting. After the district meeting, the concerned officers issue orders to the Enumerators and their immediate Supervisors to attend the training and do the enumeration work within their assigned areas.

Meanwhile, PBS also arranged Training of Trainers (ToT) and training of Census Master Trainers (CMT), as the training is considered most important aspect of any census or survey because good training can produce reliable results and faulty training can lead to misleading results. All the officers of AC Wing Lahore were trained first as the ToT phase of the training. These trainers were deputed to impart training to the clusters of PBS staff posted at regional and field offices throughout the country in due course of time at eight different training centres viz Islamabad, Lahore, Multan, Peshawar, Abbottabad, Hyderabad, Sukkur, and Quetta. The officers and officials of PBS were prepared as Census Master Trainers (CMTs) to train the enumerators regarding various concepts used in the Mouza Census for questionnaire filling and other technicalities as well as administrative issues. The trained CMTs from

PBS had delegated the responsibility to impart phase-wise training to the enumerators and supervisors at Tehsil levels within their respective assigned districts.

After the district meeting, the Assistant Commissioner and Tehsildars of each Tehsil called Enumerators at their respective Tehsil headquarters for training purposes as per the program finalized in the district meeting. The required census related material viz instructions manual, census questionnaires (Form-11), press release, kit bags, pens/pencils, control forms (for supply and retrieval), etc. were supplied through the control section of AC Wing, PBS to the respective Divisional Officers of PBS well before the day and time of the training. The Census Master Trainers from PBS imparted one day training to the Enumerators and their immediate Supervisors at each Tehsil. They also handed over blank census documents to the Field Qanungos for onward distribution to the Patwaris of their circles under intimation to the Office Qanungos. After training, the Enumerators were asked to complete the questionnaires in their assigned areas. The CMTs also monitored and checked the process of filling Questionnaire (Form-11) during the field operation and ensured the completeness and retrieval of census documents. There was no house-to-house enumeration but only one questionnaire was filled for one Mouza, Killi, or village. Fifteen days were committed for filling the Questionnaires in a district. The Patwaris completed Form-11 for all Mouzas under their jurisdiction and handed over the filled-in questionnaires to the Field Qanungos who handed over the same to the Office Qanungos of their respective Tehsils. The Office Qanungos again checked the filled-in census questionnaires and passed on the same to the Saddar Qanungo at district headquarters. The Saddar Qanungo verified the documents to ensure completeness before handing over the same to the Divisional Officers of PBS. The Divisional Officers of PBS ultimately deposited filled-in questionnaires and other auxiliary forms at AC Wing, PBS, Lahore. Detail of the number of training centres and trainees is given here.

**Total Number of Tehsils, Training Centers and Trainees (Supervisors + Enumerators)
of Provincial Governments Engaged in Mouza Census 2020**

Administrative Unit	Number of districts	Number of tehsils / training centres	Number of trainees (supervisors & enumerators)
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	35	140	3,389
Punjab	38	149	6,419
Sindh	25	114	1,624
Balochistan	33	141	693
Grand total	131	544	12,125

Note: Cholistan is considered as one district in Punjab for census purpose and Islamabad is also included in Punjab for this table. Four districts of Karachi are not covered in Mouza Census being urbanized areas. Two Tehsils of Kech district in Balochistan were not covered due to unavoidable circumstances

DATA PROCESSING

After retrieval of filled-in questionnaires from the field, various steps for data processing were performed carefully. Due emphasis was given at all levels to maintain the accuracy and reliability of the collected data, particularly during data processing. To check and ensure the internal consistency of data within each filled-in questionnaire, manual coding and editing were performed by the technical staff of AC Wing, Lahore according to the instructions prepared for the purpose. After manual editing, the filled-in questionnaires were prepared to enter into the computers at Data Processing Centre.

A special team was constituted from Data Processing Centre (DPC) Lahore and Islamabad to develop software for data entry, online editing, and tabulation generation. The data from filled-in questionnaires were entered into the computers by the staff of DPC Lahore. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation, an additional application was also developed on war footings for data entry under the strategy of “work from home” by the DPC team. This strategy proved very useful and data was entered even from home by the staff of DPC during the peak time of COVID-19 and lockdown period. Similarly, another application for online data editing was developed by the DPC team which made it possible to check and edit the data on computers by the staff of AC Wing Lahore rather to adopt the traditional method of getting printouts along with errors codes and manual editing of prints. This strategy also created easement for data processing during the tuff timing of COVID-19. The devotion of the DPC team and technical staff and officers of PBS made it possible to complete the data processing during a critical time of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Finally, the Mouza lists were updated and finalized to be used as the sampling frame for the next Agricultural Census. The information regarding development indicators in the rural populated Mouzas was tabulated in the shape of an already approved standardized tabulation plan for the Mouza Census 2020. The number of Mouzas having each type of facility within each district and even Tehsil have been provided in the tabulations part of provincial report(s). Publications of these tabulations have been arranged according to the standard format.

PUBLICATION OF CENSUS DATA

The entire data have been tabulated for each Tehsil, district, and the province as well as at the country level. These data depict the realistic factual position about the development of the respective administrative unit. The information presented in this report can be used for inter-Tehsil, inter-district, and finally the inter-provincial comparisons.

The outcome of this census is primarily of two types. Foremost is the updated list of Mouzas, Dehs, villages, Killies, and Bastis with some information of basic nature to be subsequently used as sampling frame for upcoming Agricultural Censuses which is not being published. The second outcome of this census relates to the socio-economic facilities available to the residents of rural Mouzas, Dehs, villages,

Killies, and Bastis which have been tabulated at Tehsil, district, province and finally at country levels and published in the following three reports.

1. **Pakistan Report:** It contains aggregated data at the country level which is segregated for each province for all the development indicators. Islamabad has been treated as a separate entity in this report.
2. **Provincial and Regional Reports:** These reports are six in number out of which four are for provinces, one for each province. Every provincial report presents aggregated data of all the census items separately for each district and Tehsil, while collectively for that province. In addition to four provincial reports, two separate regional reports for Gilgit Baltistan and Azad State of Jammu and Kashmir have also been published on the pattern of provincial reports. Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) has been included in the Punjab report.

CAUTION FOR READERS

- a. The rural populated Mouzas have been tabulated showing facilities available for the rural community living in a particular Tehsil, district, or province. Therefore, tabulations depict the number of Mouzas having any particular facility within a specific administrative area.
- b. Footnotes have been given under the concerned tables, wherever it deemed necessary for further clarification.
- c. The data must be understood keeping in view the particular definition for that item as given in this publication.
- d. The information about distances of the Mouzas from any specific facility not available within the Mouza is based upon the know-how and approximation of the enumerators and respondents.
- e. The data given in this report are the responses of enumerators, local representatives, and Mouza's knowledgeable person(s). Therefore, data reported depends upon their knowledge about particular Mouza, Deh, village, Killi, etc.
- f. To assess a true picture of socio-economic parameters in rural areas, only rural populated Mouzas consisting of rural, partly urban, and populated forest Mouzas have been tabulated. The urban, unpopulated forest, without human settlement (Bechiragh) Mouzas, have been highlighted in the concerned tables only and are not tabulated for development indicators.
- g. In the Sindh province, Taluka stands for Tehsil, Supervisory Tapa for Qanungo Circle, Tappa for Patwar Circle, and Deh for Mouza.
- h. The Mouza Census 2020 could not be conducted in two Tehsils viz Mand and Tump, having 133 unsettled villages of district Turbat of Balochistan due to unavoidable circumstances.
- i. Information about Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) has been published in the provincial report of Punjab province as well as in the country report.
- j. Cholistan is considered as a district in Punjab province just for Mouza Census 2020.

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

1. **Mouza or Deh:** It is a demarcated territorial unit for which a separate revenue record including a cadastral map is maintained by the provincial revenue departments. One Mouza / Deh may contain one or more population settlements or may have no settlement (Bechiragh). In settled areas, the whole area of the Mouza is measured and recorded in the revenue records. However, in unsettled areas, the alternate term of Mouza is the village, Killi, or Basti, and the area is not measured and maintained properly by the revenue department.
2. **Bazaar:** It means a street or place or area located within the boundaries of Mouza where at least about 20 shops of different types are trading commodities and services of various types.
3. **Bio Gas:** It is a type of biofuel that is naturally produced from the decomposition of raw materials such as agriculture waste, animal waste, manure, etc.
4. **CNG/LPG:** Means Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) used as an alternative fuel for vehicles or other alternate energy purposes.
5. **Cold Storage:** The large refrigeration facility to store temporarily the vegetables and fruits within the boundaries of the Mouza.
6. **Credit Facility:** It is meant to cater for the loaning facilities to fulfill the needs of the Mouza's residents from various financial and lending agencies alike Banks, NGOs, Rural Support Programme (RSP), Government, etc.
7. **Depot/ Agency/ Shop:** It covers all the Depots/Agencies/Shops/ Sale points, for retail or wholesale, established for the sale of chemicals, fertilizers, seeds, and/ or any material(s) that is used for plant protection measures or treatment of stored grains, insecticides, pesticides, weedicides, etc.
8. **Diesel/ Petrol Pump:** The source to get Diesel or Petrol in the Mouza.
9. **Drainage and Sewerage System:** It covers all types and designs of "Pacca" drains and sewerage systems in working order in the Mouza.
10. **Drinking Water:** It refers to the water being used for drinking and cooking purposes with or without purifying or improving taste. Availability of drinking water in a Mouza round the year may be from a single source or combination of various sources. Different sources for drinking water are elaborated here.
 - a. **Water Filtration Plant:** Raw water contains undesirable sediments, colour, algae which can produce a taste and smell, and other harmful organisms. The water filtration plant is a designed plant to remove these harmful and undesirable matter

- from the water and to make water fit and safe for drinking through a process.
- b. **Reverse Osmosis (R.O.) Plant:** Reverse osmosis is a water purification process that uses a partially permeable membrane to remove ions, unwanted molecules, and larger particles from drinking water.
 - c. **Tap Water:** To carry water through pipes from the tubewell usually installed by the government or from the water tank to the houses within the Mouza.
 - d. **Private Hand or Electric Pump:** By using a hand pump or electric pump, water is carried out from the earth for drinking and cooking purposes.
11. **Educational Institutions:** These include all public, private, and NGO schools (of any level)/ colleges and technical vocational training institutions and Deeni Madrassas by gender. Private and NGO schools/ colleges/ institutions may belong to a person or a group of persons or an agency/corporate body etc. are also included in this facility.
 12. **Electrified Mouza:** A Mouza is termed as electrified wherein electricity is available wholly, partially, or to some extent, to the residents for light and other domestic or commercial usages.
 13. **Employment Sources by Gender:** Source to earn livelihood e.g. service, agriculture, trade, industry, self-employment/own business, etc. These are further elaborated here.
 - a. **Service:** Means to serve in a private, semi-government, government institution / organization / department / armed forces, etc. to earn a livelihood.
 - b. **Agriculture:** Means to raise crops, rear livestock, or do any other type of farming, part time or full time, or to carry out any agricultural work against any remuneration.
 - c. **Employment Abroad:** This means any type of gainful employment in any foreign country.
 - d. **Self-Employment:** It includes economically beneficial engagements comprising of own business e.g., to drive a rickshaw / taxi, run a tuition centre, practice law, medical practicing, cobbling, pottering, carpentering, doing embroidery, running a beauty parlor, etc.
 - e. **Trade:** It refers to all direct or indirect engagements for buying and/or selling of goods and services e.g. shopkeeping, assisting, and/or doing trade relating to any single or more commodities in piecemeal or bulk like livestock, grains, vegetables, fruits, etc.
 - f. **Labouring:** It relates to any gainful work performed as skilled, semi-skilled, or unskilled labour for any construction activity, loading, unloading, domestic work, etc.
 14. **Forest Land:** The forest land within the boundaries of the Mouza is covered mainly with

trees and plants etc. for the common use of the Mouza residents.

15. **Health Facilities:** It refers to different types and levels of health facilities available to the population of Mouza either through Population Welfare Centre, Basic / Rural Health Centre, NGO Dispensary, Maternity Home, Private Doctor (MBBS), Hospital / Dispensary, Mid Wife, etc. The health facilities covered in the census relate only to the allopathic methods of treatments / cure. Homeopathic, Chinese, ancient Greek, and local / traditional methods of treatments / cure are excluded.
16. **Improved Water Course(s):** Many schemes for improving watercourses, wholly or partially, were launched by the government for efficient use of irrigation water in the country to improve the canal irrigation system. All the watercourses which have undergone improvement under any of such schemes are covered in this census. The data is concerning the Mouzas which have irrigation supplies from canals of any type.
17. **Industry:** It refers to economic activity for processing of raw material, any type of manufacturing or processing of goods, wherein people of the Mouza are directly or indirectly engaged for remuneration. The industrialists themselves are also included in this type of employment. Important industries are highlighted here.
 - a. **Cottage Industries:** Any manufacturing or processing unit installed in any part of the house or compound associated with the house and operated by one or more family members. If the unit is operated by the salaried employee(s) then one or more family members must be working at the unit. The compound / part of the house where the unit is installed must also be utilized for other domestic usages.
 - b. **Large Scale Industries:** This means those manufacturing and/or processing units where at least about 250 or more salaried employees work on a full-time and regular basis.
 - c. **Medium Scale Industries:** It relates to the units where the number of full-time, regular, and salaried workers is more than 10 and less than 250.
 - d. **Small Scale Industries:** This means those units where the number of full-time, regular, and salaried workers is less than 10.
18. **Modern Irrigation Sources:** It refers to the source(s) utilizing which the cultivated and cropped area of a Mouza is irrigated partially or wholly. These Modern Irrigation Systems (MIS) save irrigation water as compared with flood irrigation. Two common MISs are briefly explained here.
 - a. **Drip System:** It is a method of controlled irrigation in which water is slowly delivered to the root system of multiple plants. It is a method by which plants are irrigated with water supplied through drip and it helps to reduce water wastage by

- evaporation as well as irrigating nonplanted soil. It is usually used in orchards for long-term plants / trees.
- b. **Sprinkler System:** A kind of irrigation system similar to rain that consists of pipes along with a ceiling that contains water under pressure with a source for a constant flow of water. Attached to the pipes, automatic sprinkles water at the selected location(s).
19. **Market:** It means a specified trading place or area relating to buying/selling animals, grains, fruits, vegetables, etc.
20. **Mass Communication (Media):** It covers different means of mass communication available to inhabitants of the Mouza / Deh, i.e. audio, video, and print media.
21. **Natural Disaster:** A natural calamity such as flood, earthquake, storm, disease (locust attack, etc.), drought, and hurricane, etc. that causes great damage or loss of human lives, animals, and crops or physical destruction of land and structure. These are further elaborated here.
- a. **Earthquake:** Sudden shaking of land due to the eruption of magma, jostling of tectonic plates, or due to folding of faulting in the earth crust or due to relocation action.
- b. **Flood:** An overflow of a large amount of water of a river, canal, dam, Band, etc. beyond its normal limits resultantly cause disaster and displacement of population and destruction of crops, livestock, and infrastructure.
- c. **Drought:** Shortage of water for a long period due to fewer rains or any other reason for agriculture purpose resultantly dry rivers and other water reservoirs.
22. **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** There are different types of organizations, not owned by the government, working for the welfare and socio-economic development of the population in rural areas. These organizations are termed differently e.g., NGO, Community Organization (CO) and Citizen Community Board (CCB), etc.
23. **Online Commercial Banking:** All commercial banks either public or private fall under the purview of the census. The online banking facility, if available at the commercial bank located in the respective Mouza, has also been accounted for in the census.
24. **Pacca Streets:** This means those pavements which are made up of cement (lenter), blacktop (charcoal), or soling (bricks).
25. **Pasture:** Land covered with grass and small plants suitable for grazing animals like cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, camel, etc.
26. **Play Grounds:** It refers to the playgrounds meant to play any game by either sex. The

ground(s) of a school or college or any other institution located in the Mouza also be considered as a facility for that Mouza. One playground is considered for one game mainly played there.

27. **Police Station/Chowki:** It means a Levies / Police Check Post / Station or Patrolling Check Post at any point of road, highway, or motorway established to maintain law and order situation in the Mouza /Area.
28. **Procurement Centre:** It means any institution or department centre in the Mouza to purchase grains and other agricultural produce from the farmers.
29. **Telephone / Internet:** All types of telephones, cell phones, internet are included under this facility like landline, mobile, wireless, PCO phones/internet, etc.
30. **Transport:** Means any type or form of engine-driven public and/or private vehicle e.g., bus, wagon, rickshaw, etc. Animal-driven vehicles are not included.
31. **Veterinary Facility:** It refers to the availability of veterinary health facilities for the livestock of the Mouza. This facility may be provided by either public or private qualified veterinarian (Doctor/Assistant). Herbal or any other types of veterinary facilities are excluded from the scope of a veterinary facility.

KEY FINDINGS



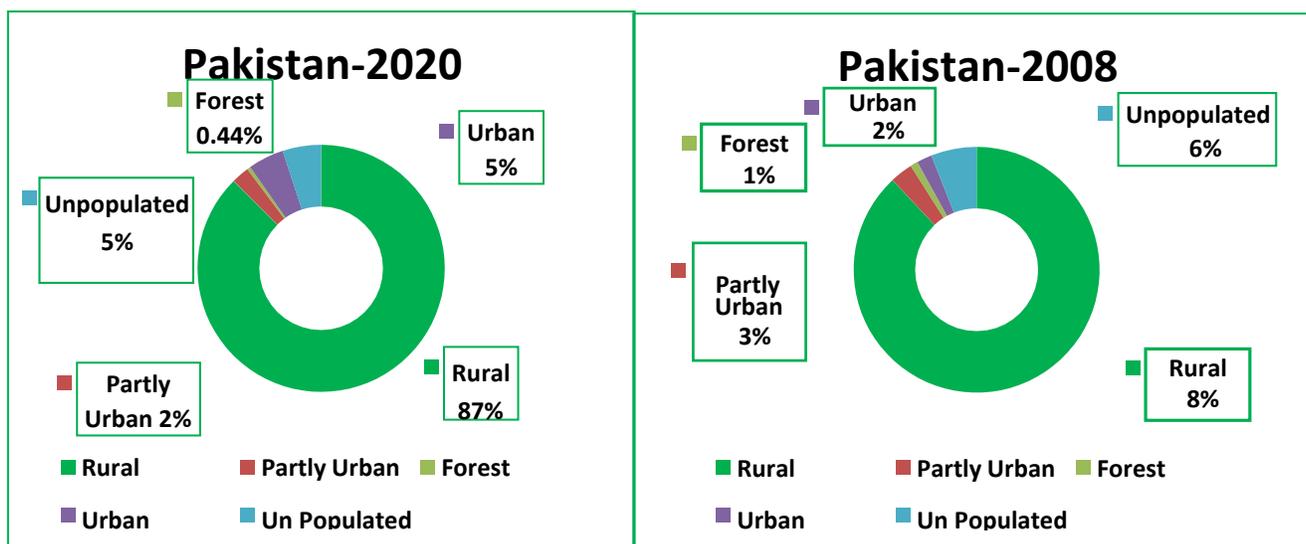
1. STATISTICS REGARDING MOUZAS

Mouza Census 2020 reveals that there are a total of **49,463** Mouzas in Pakistan comprising of four provinces and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) which is Federal Capital, as compared with **52,376** Mouzas in 2008. The reasons for the reduced number of Mouzas are; changes occurred in villages of unsettled areas which are abolished as well as established over time according to seasonal variations and other unavoidable reasons, many big Mouzas in settled areas were bifurcated by the Provincial Revenue Departments for easement of management which were counted as separate Mouzas in past but this time these have been merged and considered as one Mouza after confirmation from the Revenue Department and the GIS Lab of PBS, and villages of two Tehsils from Kech district are not included in the rural statistics as the census could not be conducted there. Now the number of Mouzas have been finalized in the light of the frame of Population Census 2017 to prepare a Master Sampling Frame. This is an implementation step for the devised strategy of Master Sampling Frame in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS 2021-30) by PBS that a Master Sampling Frame of Mouzas has been finalized which will be used for future activities. Details of Mouzas are highlighted in Table 1.1 while rural statistics reported for rural populated Mouzas have been discussed from section 2 onwards.

Table 1.1: - Number of Mouzas with Status in Pakistan

Census Year	Number of Mouzas						
	Rural	Partly Urban	Forest Populated	Forest Unpopulated	Urban	Unpopulated	Total
Mouza Census 2020	43,205	1,149	52	170	2,400	2,487	49,463
Mouza Census 2008	45,906	1,576	-	439	1,099	3,356	52,376

Table and Figure 1.1 reveal that rural Mouzas are **87 percent** while remaining are either forest, unpopulated, partly urban, or urbanized. The total rural populated Mouzas (rural, partly urban & forest populated) in overall Pakistan are **44,406** i.e., **90 percent**. It is worth noting that the number of Mouzas that are either partly urban, forest, or unpopulated has declined in 2020 while urbanized Mouzas have been increased although the total number of Mouzas have been decreased. It indicates that urbanization may be increasing due to population growth while deforestation may be another reason for these trends. The data indicates that **87 percent** Mouzas are rural in 2020 have a slight decrease from 2008, while **5 percent** are urban which have been increased from **2 percent** in 2008 where policy intervention is required to reduce urbanization in the country.

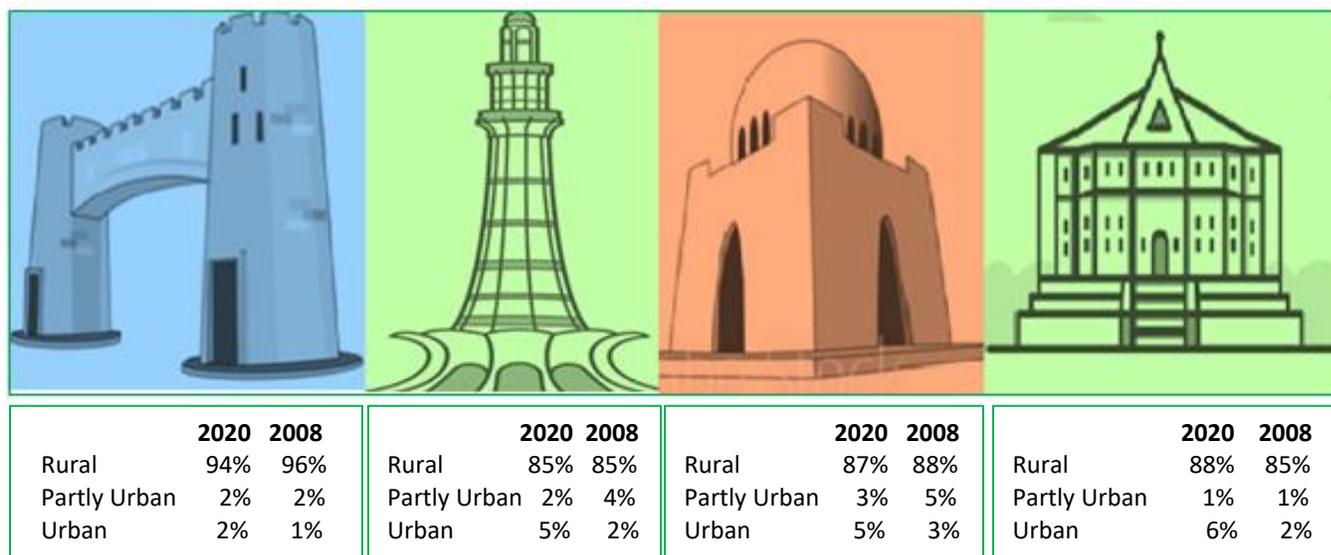
Figure 1.1: - Percentage of Mouzas with Status

The province-wise break up of Mouzas is given in Table 1.2 which highlights that **94 percent** of Mouzas are rural in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, **85 percent** in Punjab, **87 percent** in Sindh, and **88 percent** in Balochistan. It indicates that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the highest percentage of rural Mouzas while Punjab has the lowest percentage of the same category on Mouzas. These percentages are further elaborated in Figure 1.2 along with the comparison of 2008.

Figure 1.2 uncovers the fact that the percentage of rural Mouzas decreased in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab (by including Islamabad), and Sindh from 2008 to 2020 which indicates increased urbanization.

Table 1.2: - Province and Status Wise Number of Mouzas

Province	Number of Mouzas						Total
	Rural	Partly Urban	Forest Populated	Forest Unpopulated	Urban	Unpopulated	
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9,200	221	18	2	213	119	9,773
Punjab	22,508	608	14	117	1,371	1,844	26,462
Sindh	5,211	199	18	42	298	208	5,976
Balochistan	6,223	100	2	1	415	316	7,057

Figure 1.2: - Percentage of Mouzas by Province and Status

It is pertinent to mention here that all tabulations in subsequent sections are based on **44,406** rural populated Mouzas (**rural + partly urban + forest populated**) as the farming community is living in populated Mouzas where policy implications are required for the benefits of the rural population.

2. MAJOR CROPS AND IRRIGATION SOURCES IN RURAL POPULATED MOUZAS

2.1. Important Crops

This section provides information about the number of Mouzas wherein major crops are cultivated in rural areas of Pakistan viz wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, and maize. Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 unfold that out of 44,406 total rural populated Mouzas in 2020, wheat was cultivated by the maximum number of Mouzas i.e., **93 percent** as compared with **92 percent** in 2008. These data supported the fact that wheat is our major food crop and every farmer in every Mouza or village grows wheat, in any case, to fulfill the basic food requirements throughout the year. However, it is pertinent to note that maize for grain is taking place of other main crops like rice, sugarcane, and cotton which is a change observed in the cropping pattern adopted by the farmers as **50 percent** Mouzas reported in 2020 as compared with **46 percent** Mouzas in 2008. There might be a reason that enumerators mixed the concept of maize for grain and fodder as the fodder of maize crop is very popular for animals. Anyhow, rice also remains the important crop in rural areas as **44 percent** of Mouzas reported in 2020 as compared with **41 percent** Mouzas in 2008. Cotton and sugarcane being cash crops are at equal par as reported by **33 to 35 percent** Mouzas in both the Mouza Censuses of 2008 and 2020 respectively.

Table 2.1: Major Crops in Rural Populated Mouzas in Pakistan

Census Year	Rural Populated Mouzas	Number of Mouzas Reporting				
		Wheat	Rice	Cotton	Sugarcane	Maize
Mouza Census 2020	44,406	41,165	19,454	15,074	14,515	22,180
Mouza Census 2008	47,482	43,700	19,530	15,748	17,002	22,045

Figure 2.1: Percentage of Rural Populated Mouzas Cultivating Major Crops

2.1.1: Major Crops in Rural Populated Mouzas by Provinces

This subsection highlights the major crops reported in how many Mouzas in each province. Table and Figure 2.1.1 uncovers that wheat remains the popular crop in four provinces. It is worth mentioning that

Table 2.1.1: Major Crops by Province

Province	Rural Populated Mouzas	Number of Mouzas Reporting Crop				
		Wheat	Rice	Cotton	Sugarcane	Maize
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9,439	7,772	1,320	66	905	7,734
Punjab	23,130	22,896	15,262	10,909	11,064	12,357
Sindh	5,428	4,738	2,473	2,995	2,415	1,289
Balochistan	6,325	5,677	399	1,104	131	721

every Mouza can report every crop therefore, number of Mouzas for each crop could be equal or less than the total number of rural populated Mouzas. It can be seen that **82 percent** of Mouzas are reporting wheat as well as maize in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province while rice is reported in **14 percent** Mouzas. Punjab has reported wheat in **99 percent** Mouzas, rice in **66 percent**, and maize in **53 percent** Mouzas.

Sugarcane and cotton remained reported in **10 and 01 percent** Mouzas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa while in **48 and 47 percent** Mouzas in Punjab respectively. Sindh and Balochistan also show a higher percentage of Mouzas reporting wheat crop while cotton in Sindh reported by **55 percent** Mouzas and in Balochistan by **17 percent** Mouzas. Rice, sugarcane, and maize are on the lower side in Sindh and Balochistan provinces as compared with wheat and cotton.

Figure 2.1.1: Percentage of Mouzas Reporting Major Crops by Provinces



2.2. Traditional Irrigation Sources

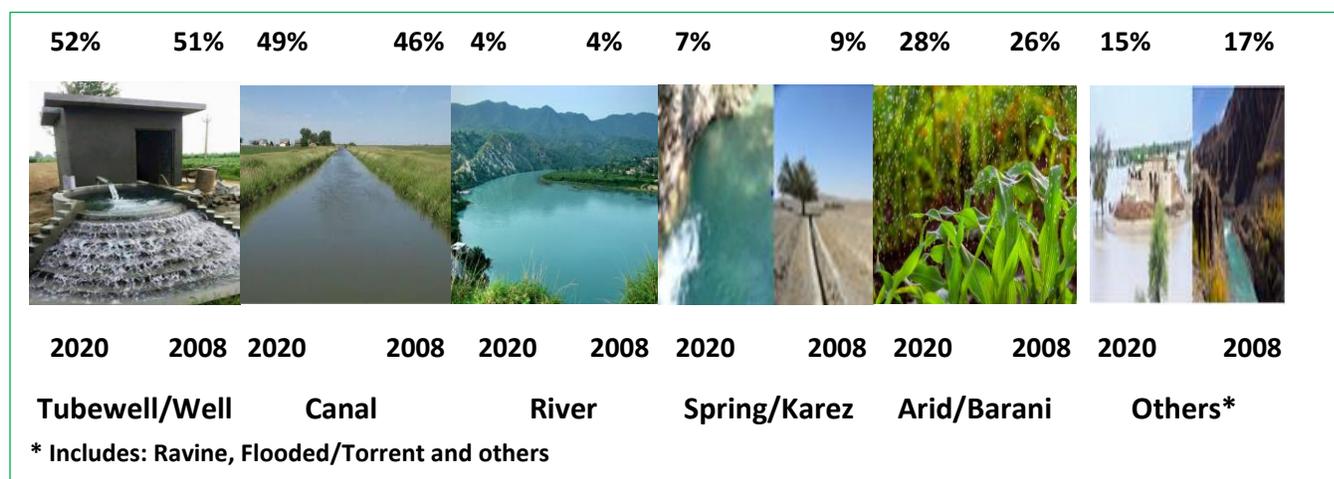
Table 2.2 shows the number of Mouzas and Figure 2.2 reveals the percentages of Mouzas reporting various sources of irrigation available for cultivation. Tubewell/well is the major source of irrigation through which the majority of rural areas have been cultivated partially or whole in Pakistan. **52 percent** of the Mouzas have reported tubewell / well as source of irrigation followed by canal with **49 percent** in 2020 which is increased as compared with 2008. It is pertinent to note that many canal irrigated Mouzas also use tubewells by mixing both types of water to fulfill the irrigation requirements. However, the

policy implication is required for **28 percent** arid/Barani Mouzas which are on the maximum side after canal and tubewell irrigation at the Pakistan level.

Table 2.2: Number of Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Various Sources of Irrigation

Census Year	Number of Mouzas Reporting Irrigation By					
	Canal	River	Tubewell /Well	Spring /Karez	Arid (Barani)	Others
Mouza Census 2020	21,594	1,947	23,256	2,959	12,368	6,538
Mouza Census 2008	21,660	1,790	24,077	4,125	12,459	8,204

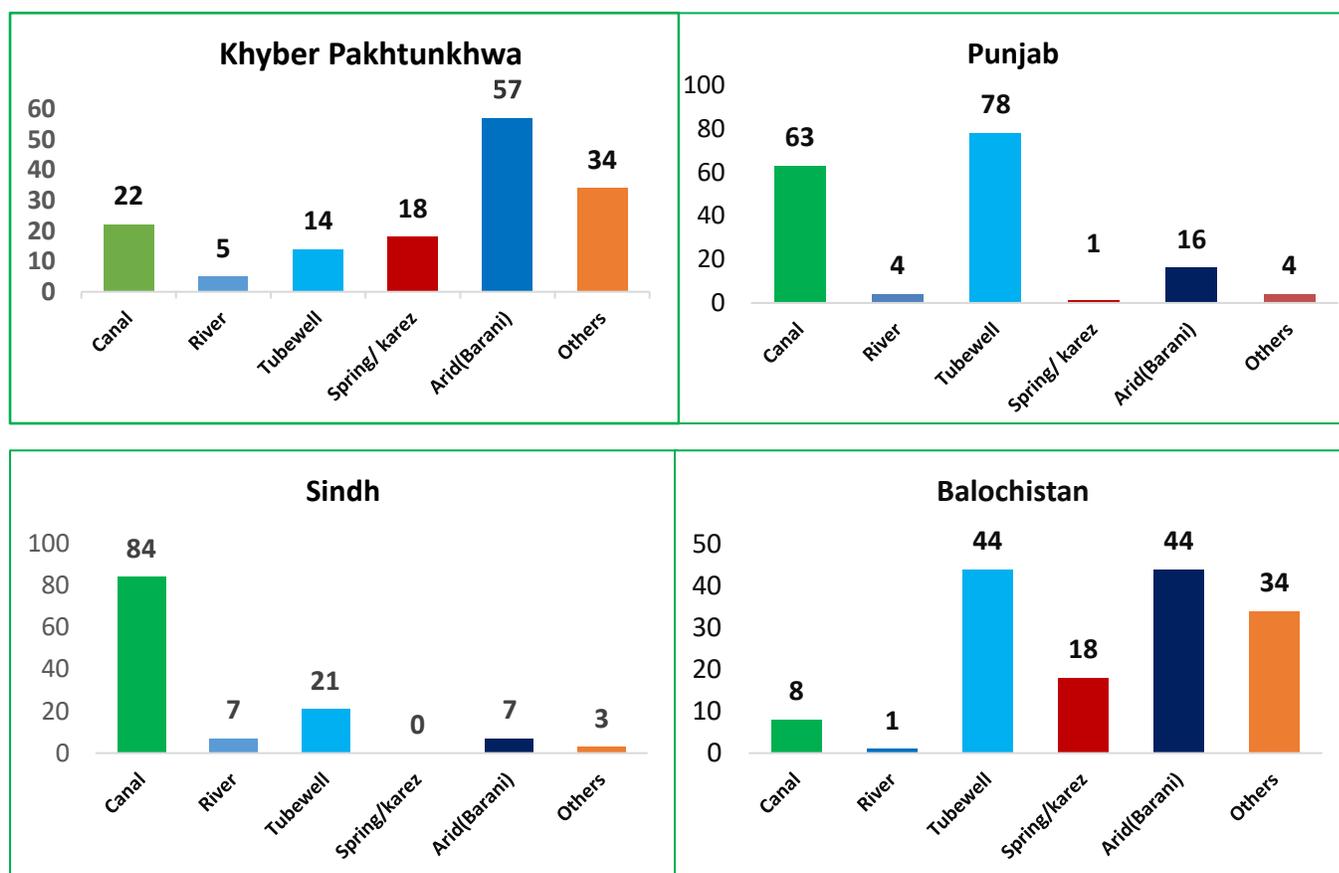
Figure 2.2: Percentage of Mouzas Reporting Major Irrigation Sources in Pakistan



If we look into the provincial break up shown in Table and Figure 2.2.1 for sources of irrigation, the rain-fed Mouzas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces are **57 and 44 percent** respectively as compared to Punjab and Sindh which are comparatively low in this aspect. Mouzas showing canal and tubewell irrigations are **84 and 21 percent** in Sindh, followed by **63 and 78 percent** in Punjab, **22 and 14 percent** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while **8 and 44 percent** in Balochistan. Balochistan also shows that **18 percent** of Mouzas are benefitting from Karez irrigation. The other sources are relatively less in percentages as compared to these explained here. This elaboration indicates that there is a dire need for irrigation projects for development in the agriculture sector.

Table 2.2.1: Sources of Irrigation in Rural Areas by Province

Province	Number of Mouzas Reporting					
	Canal	River	Tubewell / Well	Spring / Karez	Arid (Barani)	Others
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2,105	501	1,329	1,739	5,375	3,180
Punjab	14,466	988	17,979	109	3,726	1,039
Sindh	4,547	375	1,164	-	388	158
Balochistan	476	82	2,781	1,109	2,796	2,158

Figure 2.2.1: Percentages of Mouzas Reporting Sources of Irrigation by Province

2.3. Modern Irrigation Sources

Two modern irrigation systems are being used by the farming community for irrigation purposes viz drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation, in Pakistan. It is observed from Table and Figure 2.3 that still the use of modern methods of irrigation in rural areas of Pakistan is minimal or nonexistent. Only **1.44**

percent of rural areas report usage of drip irrigation while **0.26 percent** Mouzas are using sprinkler irrigation system and **1.69 percent** Mouzas are using both systems at Pakistan level, which are the most economical regarding the safety of irrigation water as compared with flood irrigation.

Figure 2.3: Percentage of Mouzas Using Modern Irrigation Sources in Pakistan



Table 2.3: Rural Mouzas Reporting Modern Sources of Irrigation by Province

Provinces		Rural Populated Mouzas	Drip	Sprinkler	Both
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9,439	270	10	280
	Percent		2.86	0.10	2.97
Punjab	Number	23,130	333	89	422
	Percent		1.43	0.38	1.82
Sindh	Number	5,428	20	8	28
	Percent		0.36	0.14	0.52
Balochistan	Number	6,325	15	7	22
	Percent		0.23	0.11	0.35
Pakistan	Number	44,406	638	114	752
	Percent		1.44	0.26	1.69

Usage of modern irrigation systems has almost the same pattern in provinces. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported almost **3 percent** Mouzas are using, Punjab **1.82 percent** followed by Sindh **0.52 percent** and Balochistan **0.35 percent** Mouzas are using these modern irrigation systems.

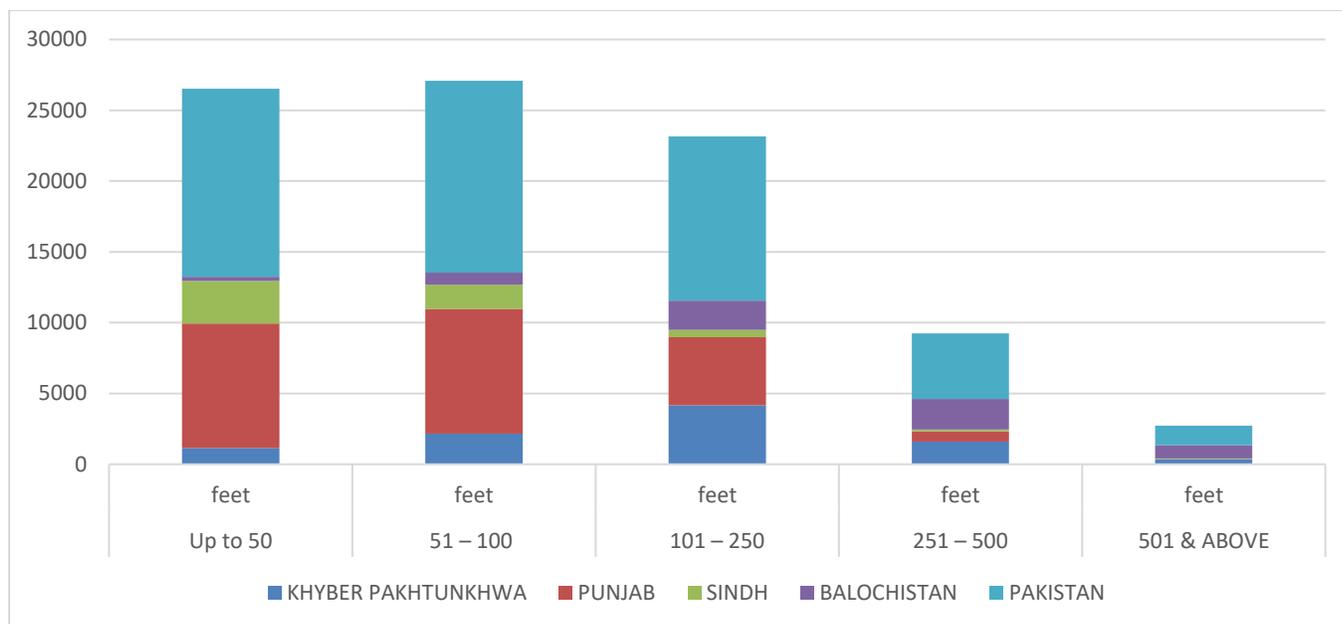
2.4. Depth of Water Table

It is found from the Table and Figure 2.4 that 13,550 Mouzas fall in the category of 51-100 feet regarding the depth of underground water, followed by 13,257 Mouzas under the category of up to 50 feet, while as the depth of water is going deep the number of reporting Mouzas is decreasing at Pakistan level. However, there are stark differences in provinces, wherein Punjab reported that **38 percent** of Mouzas are reporting each of the first two categories of the water table. Sindh has **56 percent** Mouzas reporting a depth of water table up to 50 feet while **32 percent** Mouzas are reporting water table in the category of 51-100 feet. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan are reporting low percentages in these two categories of the water table, however, as the water table depth is going deep more than 100 feet, the number of Mouzas in Sindh and Punjab are decreasing but the reporting Mouzas are increasing in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces. For water table depth of 251-500 feet, there are **34 percent** Mouzas in Balochistan while for more than 500 feet category, there are **13 percent** Mouzas in Balochistan.

Policy implications are needed to improve the water table so that farmers could install tubewells easily for irrigation purposes. The introduction of new technology to suck out the water from deep areas of Balochistan is also required. Although water table is a natural phenomenon, the construction of water reservoirs can improve the underground water table which could improve the irrigation system to fulfill the basic need of the agriculture sector ultimately benefitting the farming community and country as a whole.

Table 2.4: Number of Mouzas Reporting Depth of Water Table in Pakistan by Province

Administrative Unit	Number of Mouzas Reporting Depth of Water Table				
	Upto 50 feet	51 – 100 feet	101 – 250 feet	251 – 500 feet	501 & Above feet
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,165	2,163	4,159	1,605	347
Punjab	8,764	8,807	4,818	719	22
Sindh	3,024	1,715	511	144	34
Balochistan	300	842	2,069	2,150	964
Pakistan	13,257	13,550	11,602	4,630	1,367

Figure 2.4: Number of Mouzas Reporting Depth of Water Table by Province

3. HOUSING, SANITATION, AND HEALTH FACILITIES

3.1. Types of Housing Structures

Table and Figure 3.1 indicate that still the majority of houses are not made of bricks and shown under semi-pacca construction that is a mixture of bricks and other simple conventional material like mud, bamboos, etc. in rural areas of Pakistan. However, it is a good indicator that mud-made and semi-pacca houses are decreasing and converting to bricked houses. But still, there are 41 and 24 percent Mouzas reporting semi-pacca and mud made houses respectively in 2020 at Pakistan level.

Table 3.1: Type of Hosing Structures in Rural Areas of Pakistan

Census Year	Number of Mouzas Reporting Housing Structure			
	Bricked	Mud Made	Semi-Pacca	Others
Mouza Census 2020	14,801	10,680	18,377	548
Mouza Census 2008	8,423	13,559	24,490	560

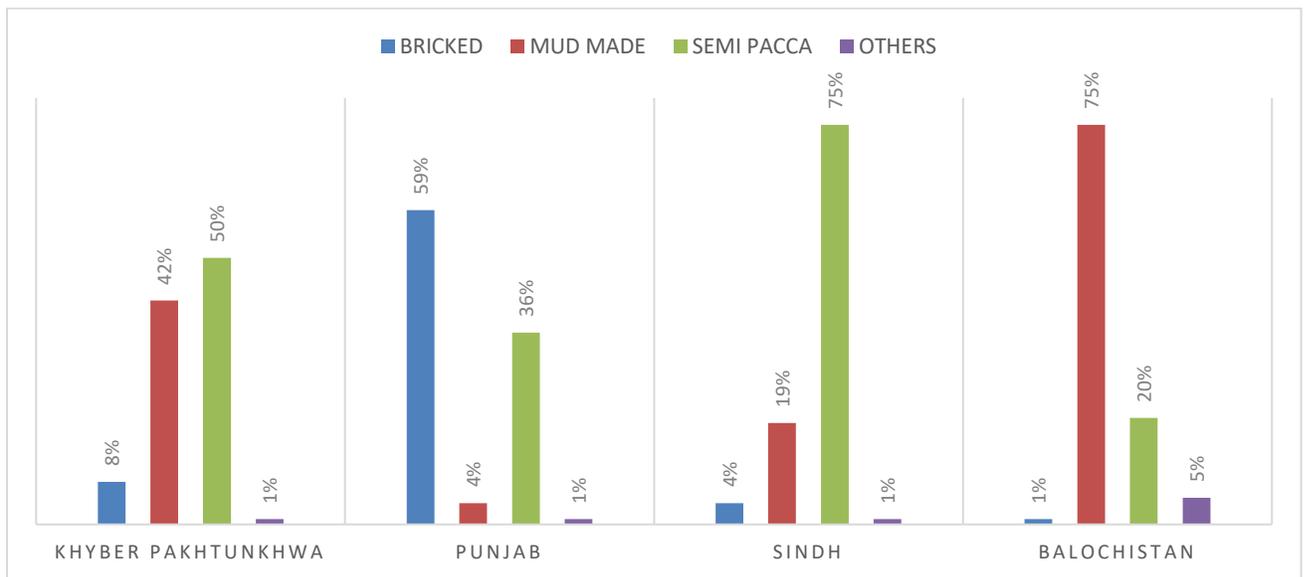
Figure 3.1: Percentage of Rural Mouzas Reporting Housing Structures in Pakistan

When we look into the provincial details as depicted in Table and Figure 3.1.1, it can be observed that the material used for housing structures has wide variations among provinces. The majority of Mouzas reporting housing structures in Punjab are bricked with **59 percent**, while in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa majority are Semi Pacca with **75 and 50 percent** respectively. However, in Balochistan majority of the housing structures i.e., **75 percent** are mud made. These data depict the true picture of development in the rural areas of all provinces highlighting the living facilities and standards of the rural population throughout the country that 64 percent of the population is living under what type of houses. The policymakers can assess the requirements of the rural population through these data that how can they improve the living conditions of people living in rural areas.

Table 3.1.1: Rural Mouzas Reporting Types of Housing Structures by Province

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF MOUZAS REPORTING HOUSING STRUCTURE			
	Bricked	Mud Made	Semi-Pacca	Others
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	765	3,935	4,684	55
Punjab	13,682	966	8,360	122
Sindh	211	1,055	4,089	73
Balochistan	70	4,723	1,234	298

Figure 3.1.1: Percentage of Rural Mouzas Reporting Housing Structures by Province



3.2. Types of Streets in Rural Areas

Figure 3.2 reveals the number of rural populated Mouzas reporting the situation of their streets. The majority of Mouzas i.e., **54 percent** show kachi or mud streets in Pakistan, **20 percent** bricked or soling, while **17 and 10 percent** are metaled and concrete streets respectively. It is clear from the situation that still more than **50 percent** of streets need improvement for which proper planning is required.

Figure 3.2: Percentage of Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Types of Streets in Pakistan



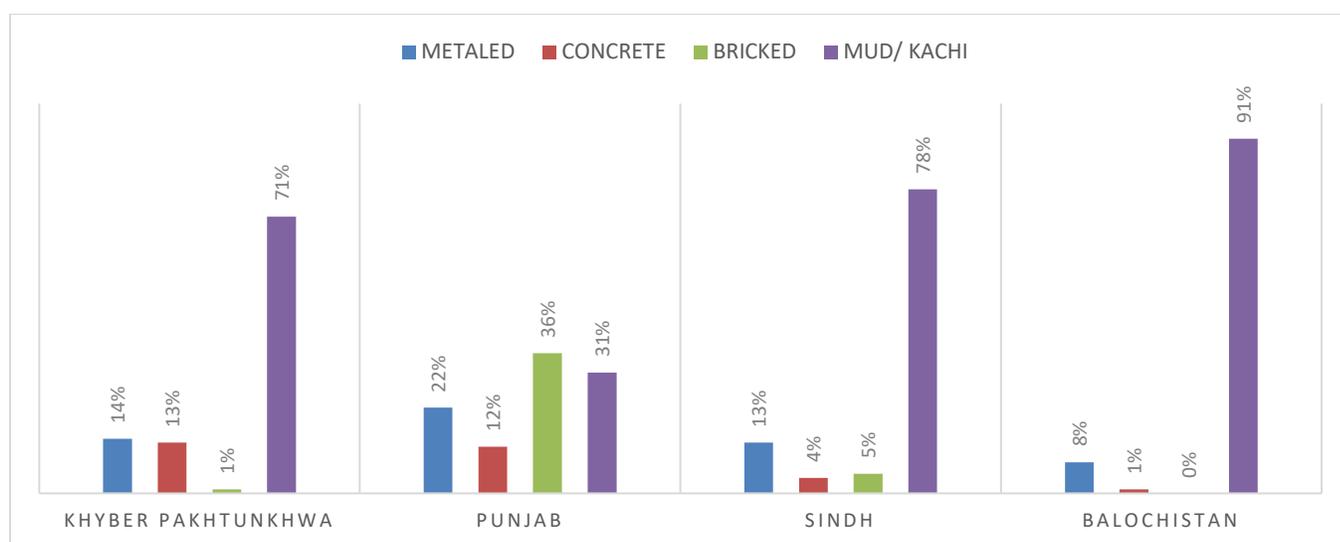
This situation is worrisome among provinces as the majority of streets in rural areas are still mud / Kachi and this percentage is highest in Balochistan with **91 percent**, followed by Sindh with **78 percent** and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with **71 percent**. Punjab has reported the highest percentage of bricked streets with **36 percent** but still, one third of streets are Kachi / mud which requires further development in the rural areas. Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2.1 reveal that policy implication is required for the development of

rural areas throughout the country to prepare neat and clean streets for farming communities living in rural Mouzas.

Table 3.2: Type of Streets in Rural Areas of Provinces

Province	Number of Mouzas Reporting Streets			
	Metaled	Concrete	Bricked	Mud/ Kachi
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,295	1,267	136	6,741
Punjab	5,009	2,738	8,270	7,113
Sindh	701	228	249	4,250
Balochistan	483	71	31	5,740

Figure 3.2.1: Percentage of Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Types of Streets by Province



3.3. Toilet Facility

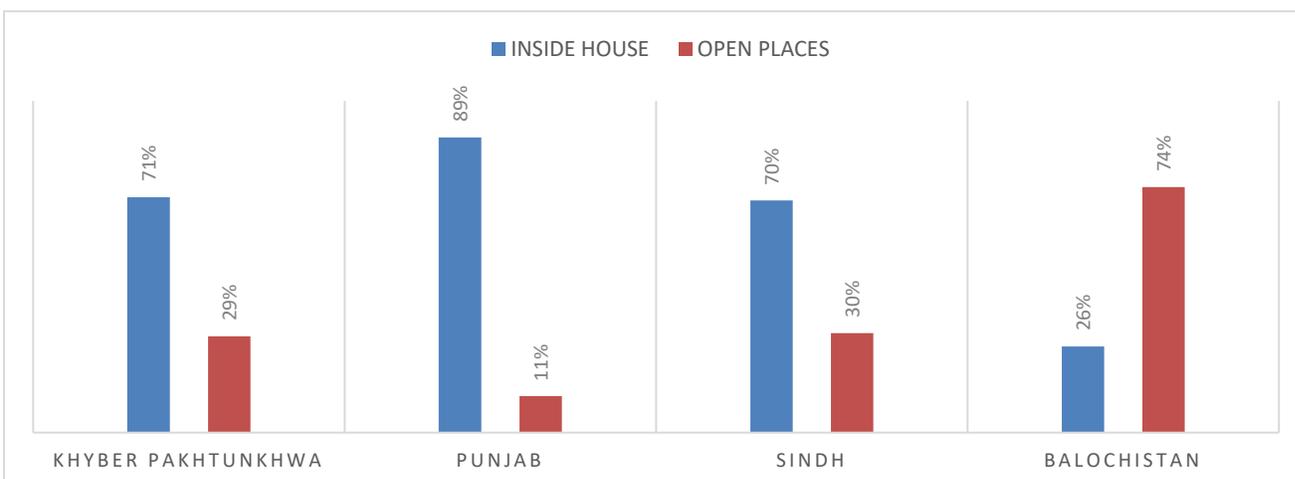
It is observed from Table and Figure 3.3 that now majority i.e., **74 percent** of rural Mouzas are reporting toilets inside the house as compared to 2008 where only **42 percent** of Mouzas have a toilet inside the house. It can be analyzed from the data that now people are converting to use the toilet within their houses which might be an impact of government policy to provide toilet parts and to educate the people to use proper toilets. However, there are large variations within provinces, Punjab has the highest percentage of areas with inside toilets, while still, **74 percent** of rural areas in Balochistan do not have

the facility of the toilet inside the house. It also requires policy intervention to improve the rural conditions in this regard.

Table 3.3: Number of Mouzas Reporting Toilet Facility in Pakistan

Census year	Number of Mouzas Reporting Toilet Facility	
	Inside House	Open Place
Mouza Census 2020	32,871 (74%)	11,535 (26%)
Mouza Census 2008	20,040 (42%)	27,442 (58%)

Figure 3.3: Percentage of Rural Mouzas Reporting Toilet Facility by Province



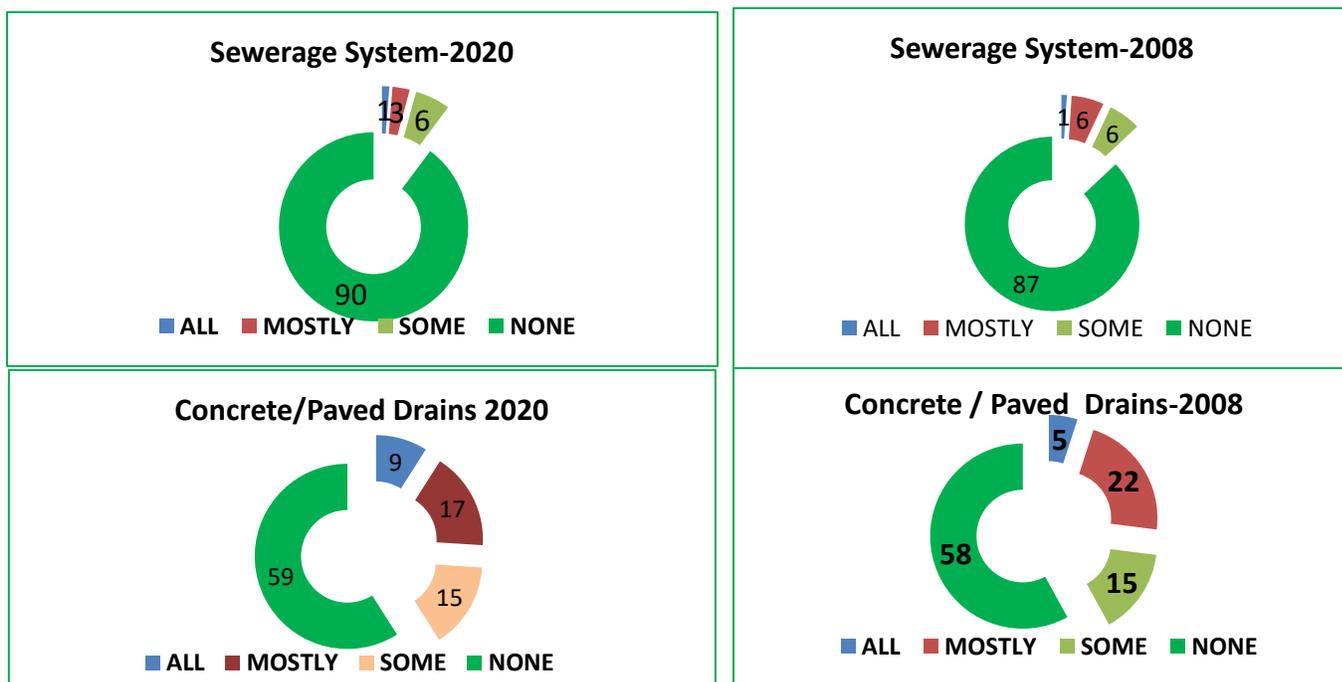
3.4. Sewerage System in Rural Areas

Figure 3.4 shows that the majority of rural areas of Pakistan do not have concrete/paved drains i.e., **59 percent**, and there is no improvement in the situation since 2008. However, the percentage of Mouzas reporting whole Mouza has all drains made with concrete/paved, has been improved from **5 percent to 9 percent** from 2008 to 2020. If we look into the data for sewerage systems in rural Mouzas, the majority of rural Mouzas i.e., **90 percent** is without sewerage system in 2020 which reveals poor condition for this indicator. The sewerage system was reported by **87 percent** of Mouzas in 2008 which has been improved to some extent but overall, nothing has been done as a policy matter in this regard which is obvious from the reported data. Maintenance of sewerage system in Mouzas is a big problem as there is

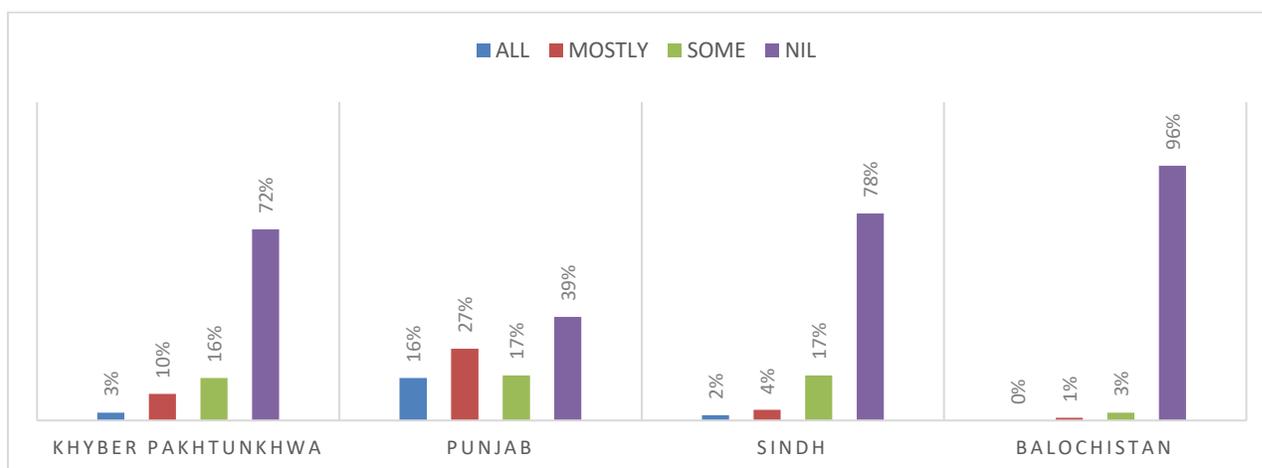
no municipal committee etc. to maintain the system which might be a reason for no improvement in this indicator.

For provincial situations, Figures 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 depict the percentages of Mouzas reporting concrete/paved drains and percentages of Mouzas reporting sewerage systems respectively. Among Provinces, Balochistan has the highest percentage of rural Mouzas i.e., **96 percent** without concrete/paved drains followed by **78 percent** in Sindh and **72 percent** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while Punjab remains with **36 percent** of Mouzas without this facility.

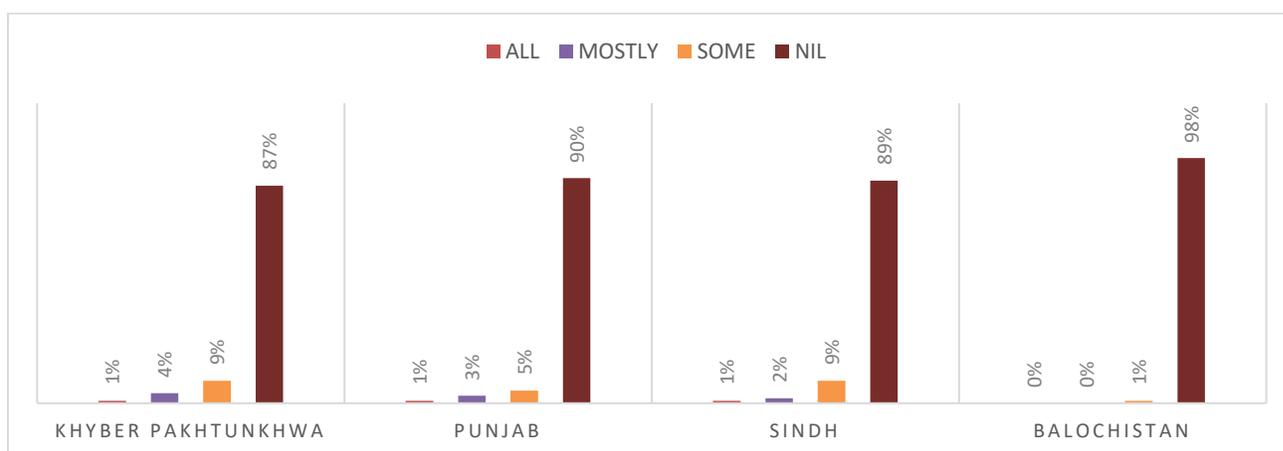
Figure 3.4.: Percentage of Rural Mouzas Reporting



Drains and Sewerage System

Figure 3.4.1: Percentage of Rural Mouzas Reporting Concrete / Paved Drains by Province

It is pertinent to mention here that the situation is quite alarming concerning the sewerage system in rural Mouzas of provinces, as a majority of rural areas do not have sewerage systems. Balochistan has the highest percentage of rural areas i.e. **98 percent** without the facility of sewerage system followed by Punjab with **90 percent**, Sindh with **89 percent**, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with **87 percent** which needs policy implication.

Figure 3.4.2: Percentage of Mouzas Reporting Sewerage System by Province

3.5. Health Facilities

Provision of health facilities for the farming community and others living in rural areas is a very important aspect to support them for the improvement of agriculture as still, **64 percent** population is living in rural areas of Pakistan. Figure 3.5 indicates that overall, **10 to 12 percent** of rural Mouzas have facilities like hospitals/dispensaries, basic health units, and rural health centers, etc.

Figure 3.5: Rural Populated Mouzas With Various Kinds of Health Facilities

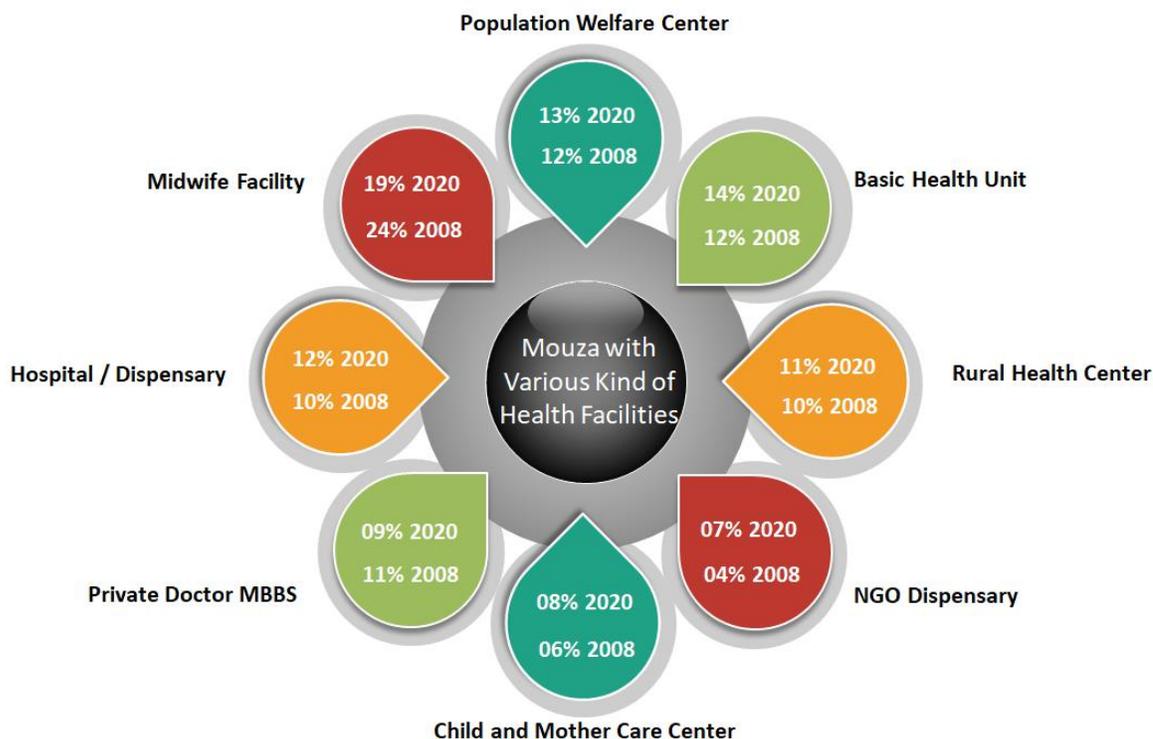


Figure 3.5.1: Average Distance in (KM) to Access Health Facilities in Rural Areas of Pakistan

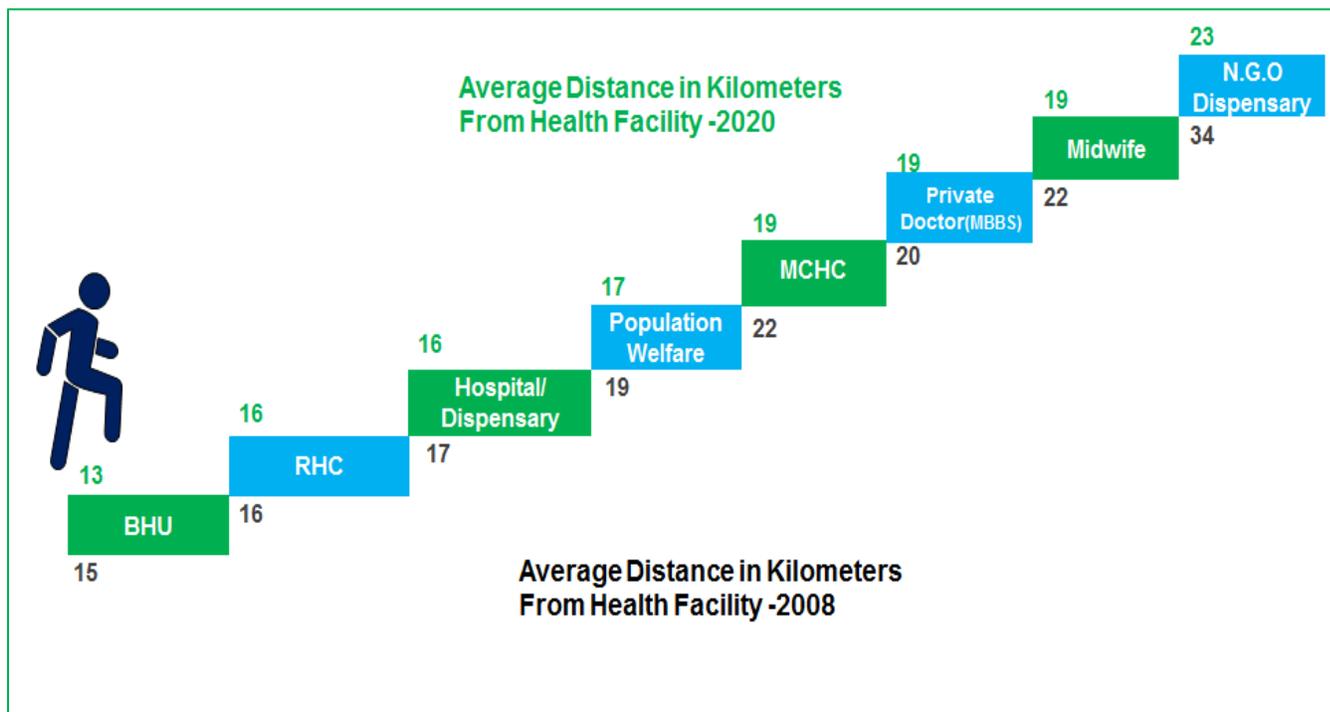
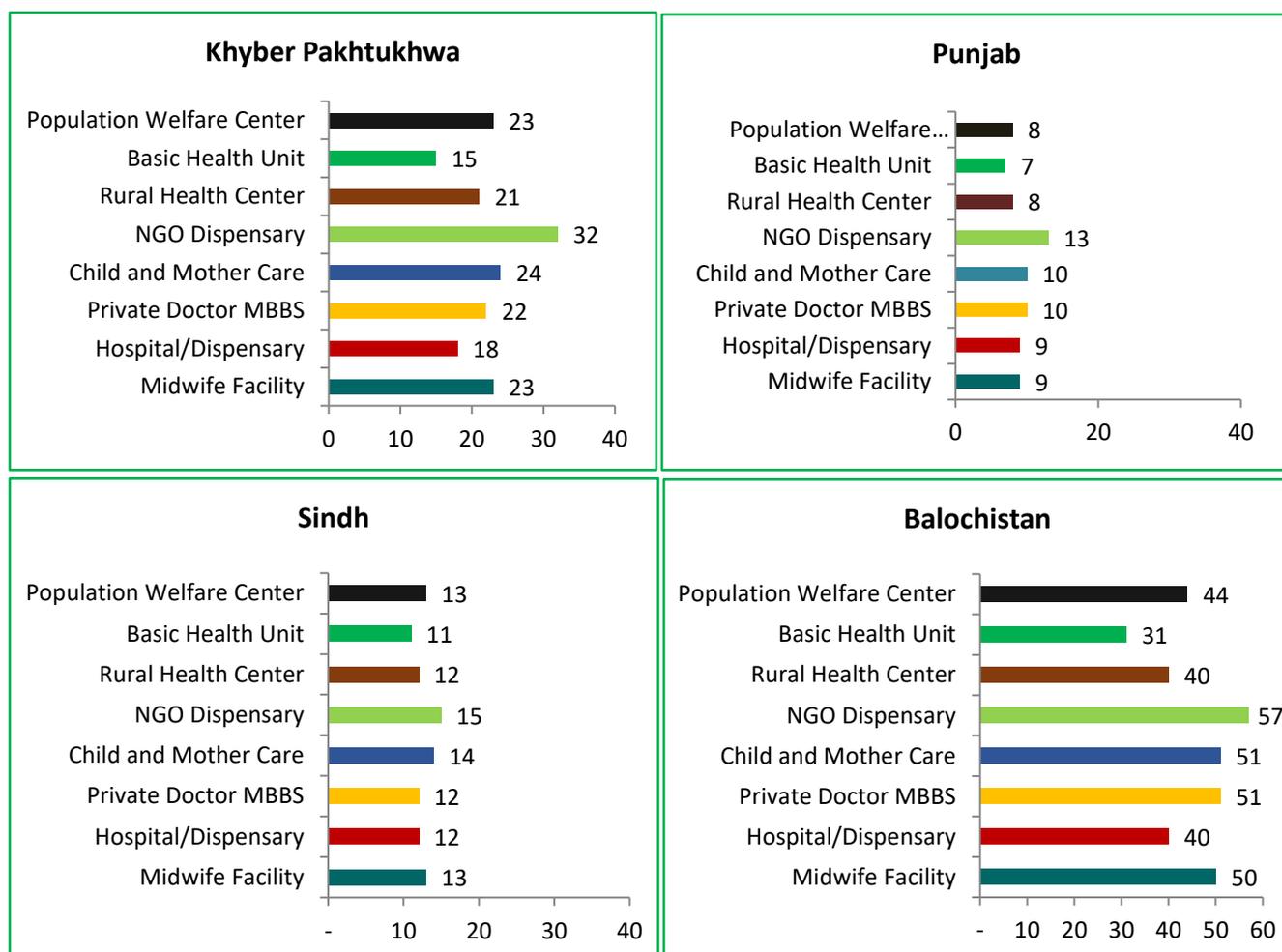


Figure 3.5.2: Average Distance (KM) From Health Facilities in Rural Areas by Province

It is worth mentioning here that the population of rural areas has to travel long distances to reach the health facilities, as shown in Figure 3.5.1. However, the average distances have been in 2020 reduced as compared with 2008 for each health facility depicted in the figure. On average, the smallest distance is **13 km** to reach BHU and **16 km** to reach RHC and Hospitals/Dispensary, while the largest distance on average is **23 km** to reach NGO dispensary. It reveals that there is an utmost need for health facilities in every Mouza so that the farming community could easily access the Doctor in case of health issues.

The situation varies among provinces as the population of different provinces have health facilities at different distances as depicted in Figure 3.5.2. It is observed that the rural population of Balochistan have the facilities at long distances from their residential Mouzas wherever the facility is not available within the Mouza. For accessing facility of health services at Basic Health Unit, the rural population of Balochistan has to travel on average **31 km**, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with **15 km**, Sindh with **11 km**, and Punjab with **7 km** only. Similarly accessing health facilities at hospital/dispensary is very

difficult for the rural population as the average distance to reach this facility is reported as **40 km** in Balochistan, **18 km** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, **12 km** in Sindh, while in Punjab the average distance to reach the health facility of hospital/dispensary is **9 km**. The situation is quite worrisome for accessing the Mother & Child Health Center at an average distance of **51 km** in Balochistan, **24 km** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, **14 km** in Sindh, and **10 km** in Punjab, where the majority of roads are still mud/Kachi. Provision of private facilities like private Doctor or NGO dispensary is also not available in proximity in the majority of rural areas of four provinces, however, the largest average distance is **51 km** for availing private Doctor facility is reported in Balochistan, followed by **22 km** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, **12 km** in Sindh and **10 km** for Punjab.

In the light of the above discussion, we can say that there is a need to improve the health facilities in the rural areas of not only one area but throughout the country so that farmers and other villagers can get treatment for any health issue. The rural statistics depict the real picture of facilities available to the rural community. Now planners have to look into these data for policymaking and implementation.

3.6. Taste of Underground Water

The underground water is very important not only for drinking and cooking but also for cultivation as well as animal rearing. To study the taste of underground water in rural areas of Pakistan, Table and Figure 3.6 highlight that the overall taste of underground is sweet in more than **98 percent** of rural Mouzas in Pakistan. However, **96 percent** of rural Mouzas are reporting the sweet taste of underground water in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, **84 percent** in Balochistan, **82 percent** in Punjab, and **68 percent** in Sindh.

Figure 3.6: Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Taste of Underground Water in Pakistan

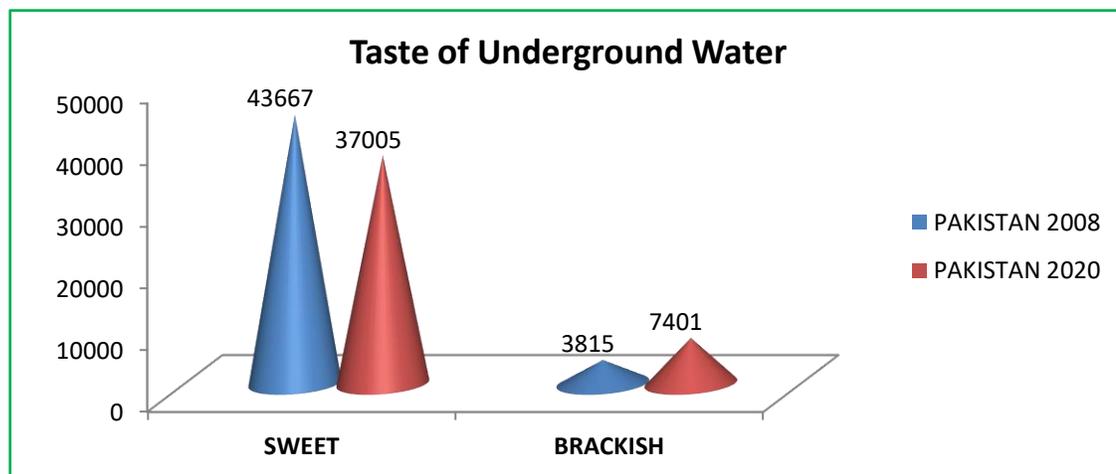


Table 3.6: Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Taste of Underground Water by Province

Province	Description	Taste of Underground Water	
		Sweet	Brackish
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9,050	389
	Percent	96	4
Punjab	Number	18,877	4,253
	Percent	82	18
Sindh	Number	3,695	1,733
	Percent	68	32
Balochistan	Number	5,301	1,024
	Percent	84	16

4. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN RURAL POPULATED MOUZAS

Educational facilities are also as important as health facilities in this era of science and research advancement. FAO advised collecting rural statistics so that we could assess the facilities available to the farming community living in rural areas of the country and are striving to boost the agriculture sector. For the benefit and welfare of the farmer, other villagers, and above all for the society and the country, it is of utmost necessity to have at least a basic education facility in each Mouza for kids. It is found from Table and Figure 4.1 that majority of rural Mouzas in Pakistan i.e., **78 percent** have boys' primary schools, however, this percentage is substantially lower for girls with only **64 percent**. Moreover, it is pertinent to mention here that almost one-third of areas have the provision of middle schools and this further declined to **16 percent** and **11 percent** for boys and girls respectively regarding high/higher secondary schools.

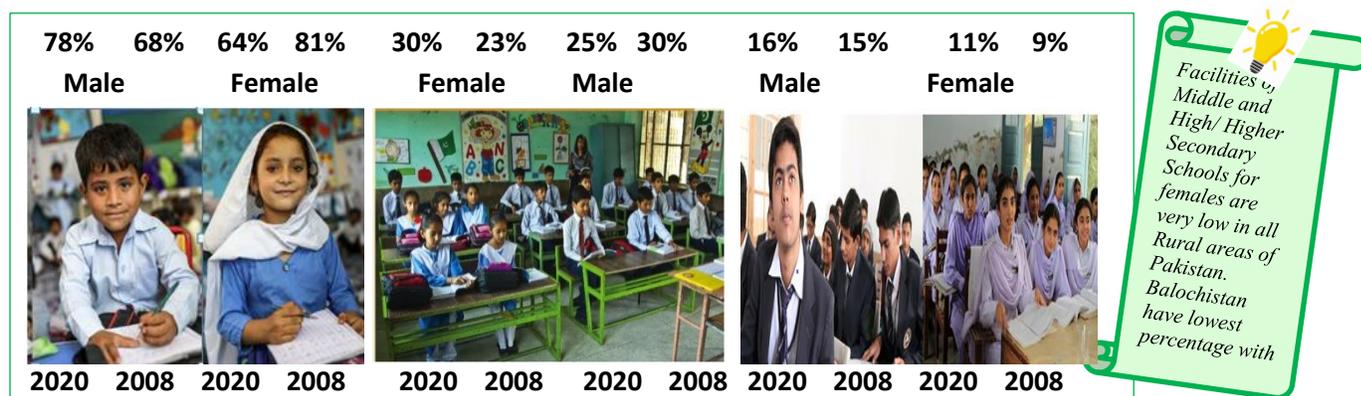
Figure 4.1: Percentage of Rural Mouzas Reporting Educational Facilities by Gender in Pakistan

Table 4.1: Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Educational Facilities by Gender by Province

Province		Primary School		Middle School		High/Higher Secondary school	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	6,718	5,150	3,213	2,337	1,927	1,161
	Percent	71	55	34	25	20	12
Punjab	Number	19,248	18,001	7,400	7,091	3,759	3,112
	Percent	83	78	32	31	16	13
Sindh	Number	4,919	3,308	1,699	1,120	795	495
	Percent	91	61	31	21	15	9
Balochistan	Number	3,874	2,109	1,135	668	567	294
	Percent	61	33	18	11	9	5

The provincial situation for educational facilities is not up to the mark for primary schools that 100 percent Mouzas should be provided at least primary schools facility. Female schools are everywhere less in numbers while females are approximately half of the population. The high/higher secondary schools are reported by **20 and 12 percent** Mouzas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in **16 and 13 percent** Mouzas of Punjab, in **15 and 9 percent** Mouzas of Sindh, while in **9 and 5 percent** Mouzas of Balochistan province for males and females respectively which is not a good sign for school education as the kids have to travel even for high school education. Therefore, the policy implication is required for educational facilities in rural areas.

5. DIFFERENT FARMS AND VETERINARY FACILITIES IN RURAL AREAS

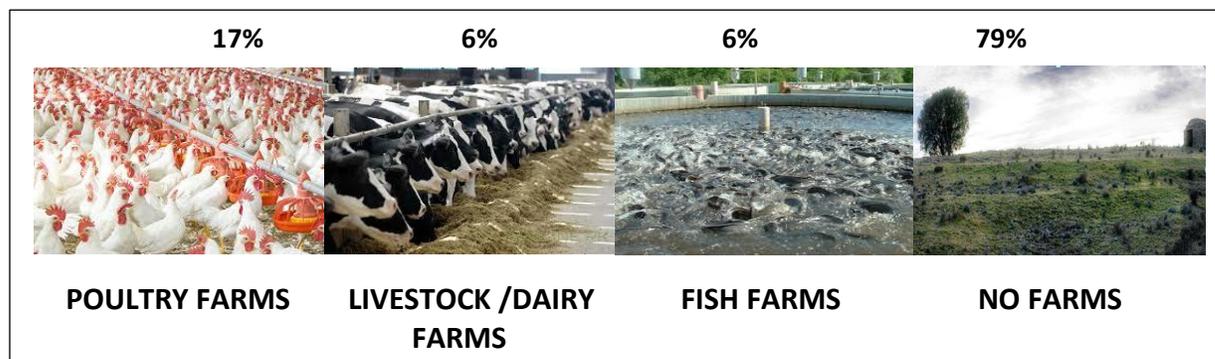
5.1. Farms in Rural Populated Mouzas

It is noticed that people living in rural areas are also focusing on commercial activities and livestock, poultry, and fish farms have been established in different Mouzas. It is found from Table 5.1 that 7380 Mouzas reported the existence of poultry farms, 2826 Mouzas have livestock/dairy farms, and 2509 Mouzas reported fish farms at the country level. Figure 5.1 tells us that majority of rural areas in Pakistan i.e., **79 percent** do not have any type of farm like poultry, livestock, or fish farm. However, **17 percent** of Mouzas are doing business in poultry farms, followed by livestock/dairy farming in **6 percent** Mouzas, and fish farming also by the same percentage of Mouzas i.e., **6 percent** at Pakistan level.

Mouza Census 2020	Number of Mouzas Reporting			
	Poultry Farms	Livestock / Dairy Farms	Fish Farms	No Farms
	7,380	2,826	2,509	34,860

Table 5.1: Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Different Farms in Pakistan

Figure 5.1: Percentage of Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Different Farms in Pakistan



Tables 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 reveal the provincial breakup for all types of farms reported in rural populated Mouzas. There are different trends in provinces according to their topographic conditions. Poultry farms are observed everywhere as a common practice in all the provinces and are more prevalent with the highest in Punjab having **21 percentage** and lowest in Balochistan with **3 percent** only. Livestock/dairy farms are second most found farms, the highest in Punjab with **9 percent**. However, Fish farms are highest in Sindh with **11 percent** followed by Punjab with **7 percent** only.

Table 5.1.1: Number of Rural Mouzas Reporting Different Farms by Province

Province	Number of Mouzas Reporting		
	Poultry Farms	Livestock / Dairy Farms	Fish Farms
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,145	431	188
Punjab	4,932	2,070	1,720
Sindh	1,067	238	574
Balochistan	204	63	26

Table 5.1.2: Percentages of Rural Mouzas Reporting Farms by Provinces

Poultry Farms		Livestock/Dairy Farms		Fish Farms	
KP	12%	KP	05%	KP	02%
Punjab	21%	Punjab	09%	Punjab	07%
Sindh	20%	Sindh	04%	Sindh	11%
Balochistan	03%	Balochistan	01%	Balochistan	0%



Poultry Farms are common in all provinces. Livestock Farms are second most common in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Balochistan, while in Sindh second most common are Fish Farms

5.2. Availability of Veterinary Facilities in Rural Areas

The health of animals is as important as the health of human beings as livestock is contributing 60 percent in agriculture part of GDP. Table 5.3, 5.3.1, and Figure 3.1 depict the situation of veterinary facilities reported by the number of rural Mouzas in the country. Availability of veterinary services especially mobile veterinary services has increased considerably in rural Mouzas of Pakistan from **20 percent** in 2008 to **32 percent** in 2020 which is a good indicator.

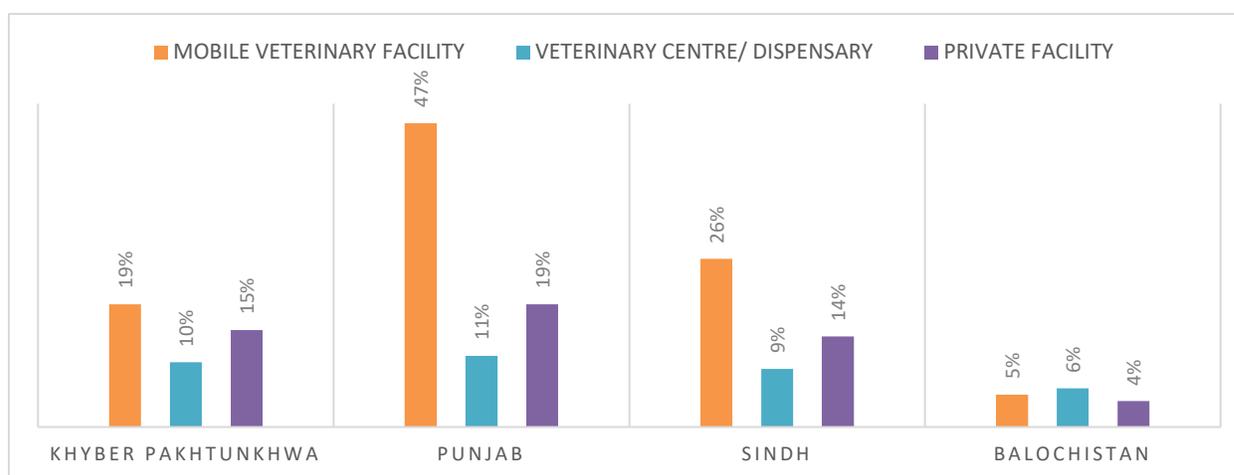
Table 5.3: Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Veterinary Facilities in Pakistan

Census Year	Number of Mouzas Reporting		
	Mobile Veterinary Facility	Veterinary Centre / Dispensary	Private Facility
Mouza Census 2020	14,378 (32%)	4,261 (10%)	6,802 (15%)
Mouza Census 2008	9,292 (20%)	5,679 (12%)	8,335 (18%)

When we see the provincial situation, Balochistan has the lowest availability of veterinary services while Punjab has the highest availability of these services in all forms viz mobile, fixed, and private facilities. Punjab has **47 percent**, followed by Sindh **26 percent**, then Khyber Pakhtunkhwa **19 percent**, and the minimum is **5 percent** in Balochistan, the Mouzas reporting mobile veterinary health facility. Similarly, the other two categories also have approximately the same ranking of provinces.

Table 5.3.1: Rural Mouzas Reporting Veterinary Facilities by Province

Province	Number of Mouzas Reporting		
	Mobile Veterinary Facility	Veterinary Centre / Dispensary	Private Facility
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,769	924	1,436
Punjab	10,847	2,461	4,290
Sindh	1,435	470	782
Balochistan	309	393	284

Figure 5.3: Percentage of Rural Mouzas Reporting Veterinary Facilities by Province

6. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES IN RURAL MOUZAS

Information regarding basic infrastructure and services available in rural populated Mouzas of Pakistan including the availability of electricity, fuel for cooking, roads, modes of communications, information & technology, etc. have been collected at the Mouza level.

6.1. Availability of Electricity

Availability of electricity to all parts of the Mouzas throughout the country has been significantly improved in 2020 as now **50 percent** of Mouzas have electricity in all parts as compared to **35 percent** in 2008 as indicated in Table and Figure 6.1. However, still, **16 percent** of rural Mouzas of Pakistan do not have electricity which needs policy implications.

Table 6.1: Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Availability of Electricity in Pakistan

Census Year	Number of Mouzas Reporting Availability of Electricity			
	All	Mostly	Some	None
Mouza Census 2020	22,225	10,170	5,124	6,885
Mouza Census 2008	16,428	13,789	8,218	9,047

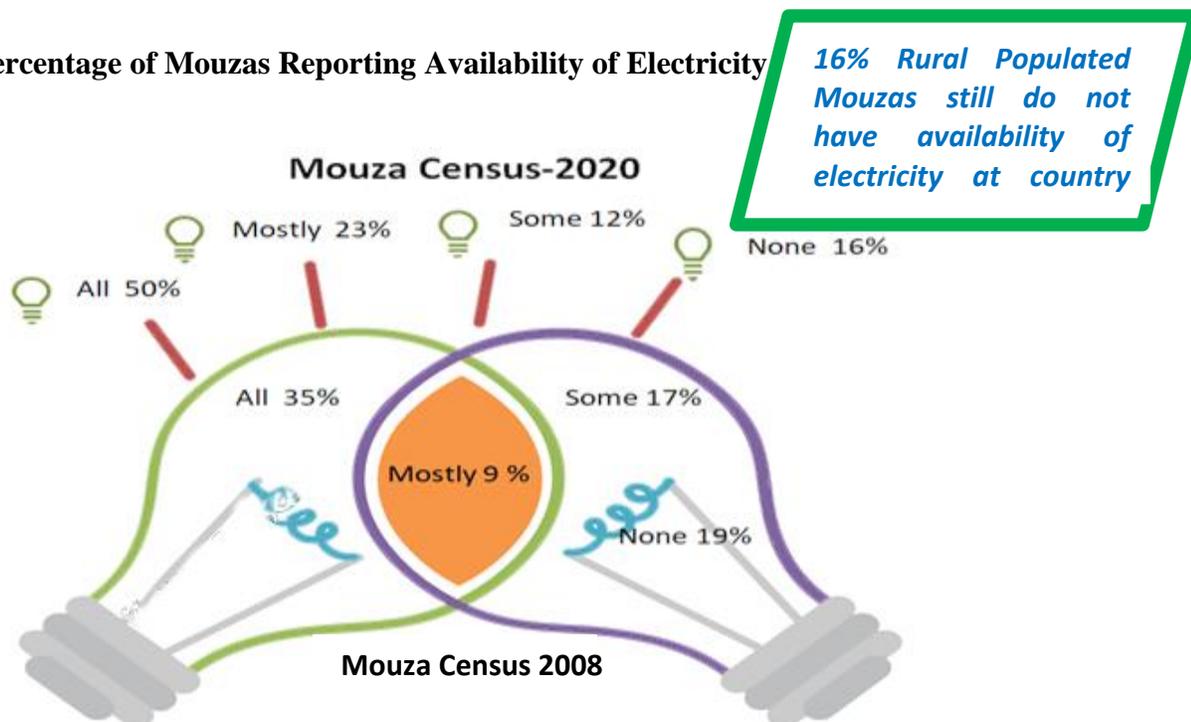
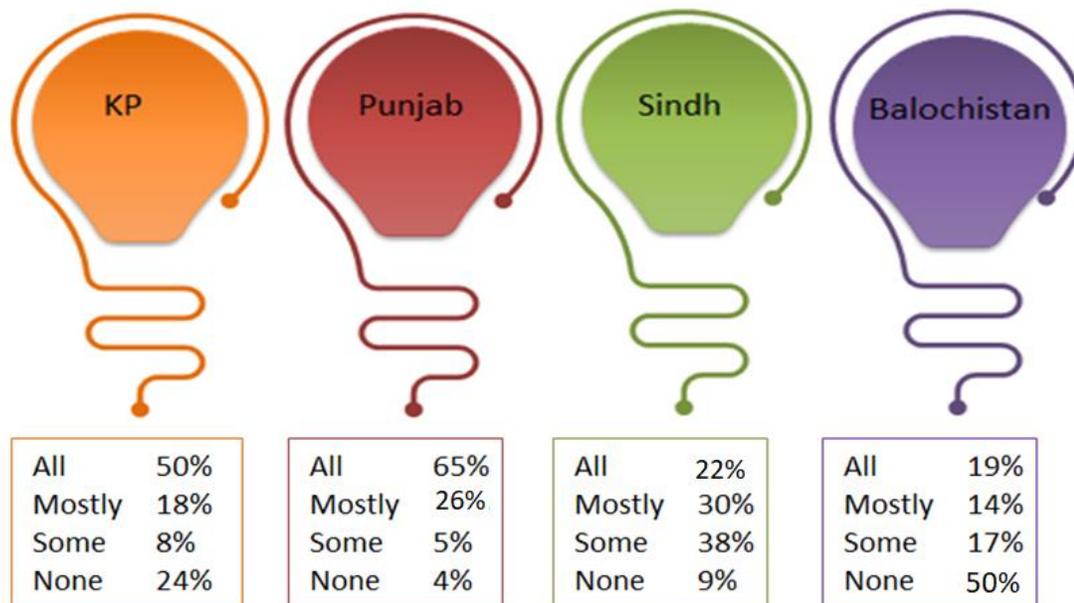
Figure 6.1: Percentage of Mouzas Reporting Availability of Electricity

Figure 6.1.1 reveals the provincial situation that Punjab with **65 percent** has the highest percentage of areas where electricity is available in all parts of rural Mouzas, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with **50 percent** completely electrified Mouzas, then Sindh with **22 percent** and Balochistan with **19 percent** completely electrified Mouzas. However, **50 percent** of rural Mouzas in Balochistan do not have electricity at all followed by **24 percent** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Therefore, policy formulation and implementation are required to provide electricity in those rural areas which are still deprived of this important need of the society.

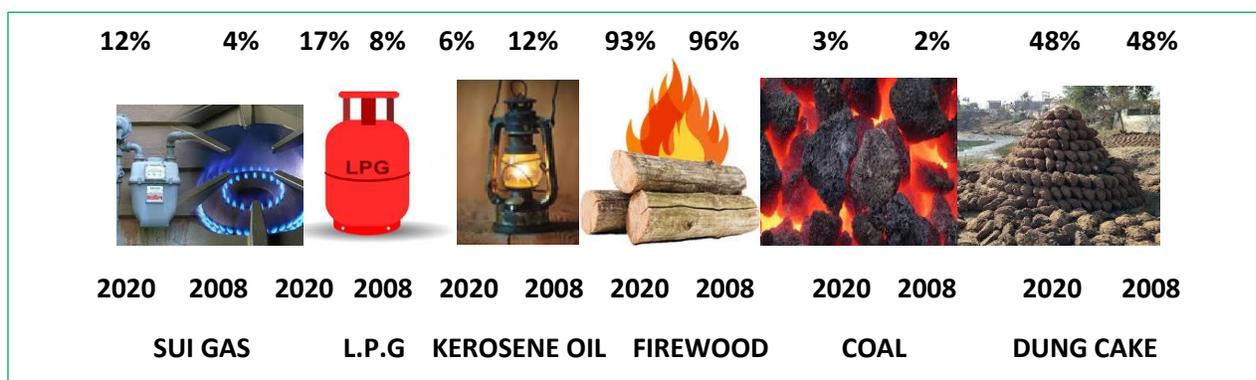
Figure 6.1.1: Percentage of Rural Mouzas Reporting Availability of Electricity by Province



6.2. Availability of Fuel for Domestic Use

It is important to have information about the usage of fuel for domestic use in rural Mouzas to know about the facilities available to the farming community. Different types of fuels for domestic use at the Mouza level are reported in Table 6.2 and Figures 6.2 and 6.2.1. It is found that the availability of fuel in terms of sui gas is increased from **4 percent** in 2008 to **12 percent** in 2020 and LPG increased from **8 percent** in 2008 to **17 percent** in 2020 which seems a considerable increase in rural Mouzas of Pakistan. However, still, a majority of the Mouzas are without the facility of gas and are using firewood, etc.

Figure 6.2: Percentage of Mouzas Reporting Availability of Fuel for Domestic Use in Pakistan



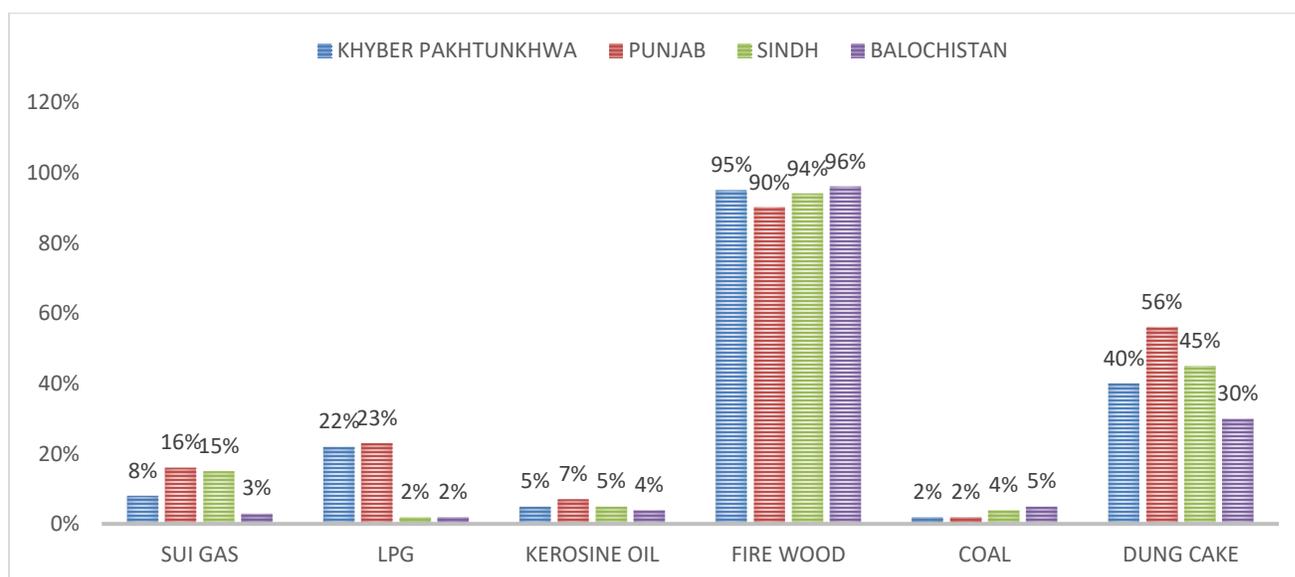
When we look into the situation of provinces, it is found that the provision of sui gas and LPG in rural Mouzas is still very low. Punjab has the highest percentage of rural areas with the provision of sui gas with **16 percent** and Balochistan has the lowest percentage of Mouzas with the facility of sui gas i.e., **3**

percent only. Availability of LPG is **22 and 23 percent** in Punjab and Sindh respectively, however, **98 percent** of rural Mouzas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan still do not have the facility of LPG. The use of firewood is at the maximum in all provinces which needs policy implication as the use of firewood is causing deforestation ultimately generating climate issues.

Table 6.2: Availability of Fuel for Domestic Use in Rural Areas by Provinces

Province	Number of Mouzas Reporting					
	Sui Gas	L.P.G.	Kerosene Oil	Fire Wood	Coal	Dung Cake
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	760	2,046	483	9,006	223	3,774
Punjab	3,741	5,380	1,544	20,883	560	13,060
Sindh	805	118	281	5,103	233	2,437
Balochistan	192	144	260	6,045	301	1,913

Figure 6.2.1: Percentage of Mouzas Reporting Availability of Fuel for Domestic Use by Province

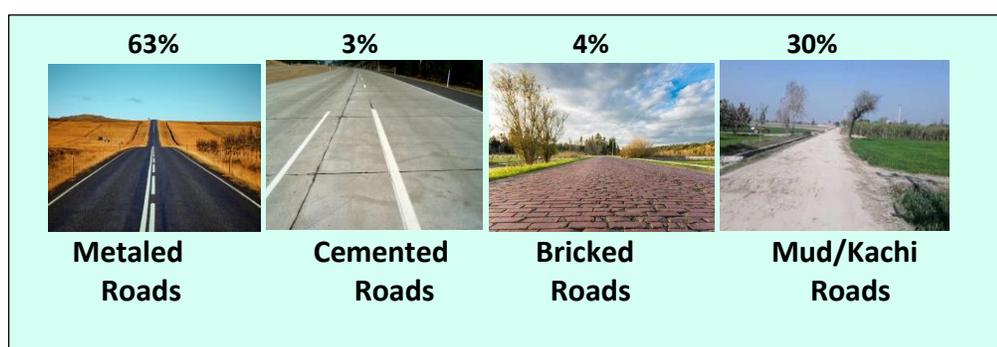


6.3. Facility of Roads

The road is the most important component of communications in any country and rural areas need roads to access the market for timely marketing of agricultural produce. Rural development is not possible

without roads. Mouza level information about roads is depicted in Table and Figure 6.3 to have an idea about this important indicator of rural development. It is worth mentioning that **63 percent** of rural areas of Pakistan have the facility of metaled roads, however, still **30 percent** of the roads are mud/Kachi which needs policy implication for the development of these rural areas.

Figure 6.3: Percentages of Mouzas Reporting Facility of Roads by Type in Pakistan



Among Provinces, Punjab has the highest percentage of rural areas i.e., **80 percent** with the facility of metaled roads followed by Sindh with **56 percent**. The situation of Balochistan is quite unsatisfactory as still, **65 percent** of rural areas do not have the facility of metaled, concrete, or bricked road followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with **52 percent** mud/Kachi roads.

Table 6.3: Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Type of Roads by Province

Province		Metaled	Cemented	Bricked	Mud/Kachi
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	4,001	458	89	4891
	Percent	42	5	1	52
Punjab	Number	18,559	684	1,406	2,481
	Percent	80	3	6	11
Sindh	Number	3,054	172	154	2,048
	Percent	56	3	3	38
Balochistan	Percent	2,100	43	76	4,103
	Number	33	1	1	65
Federal Capital	Percent	71	11	1	1
	Number	85	13	1	1

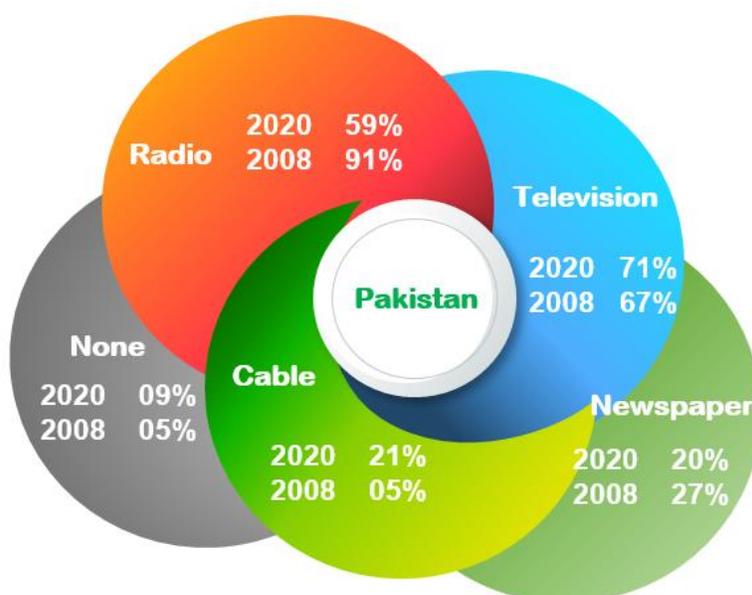
6.4. Medium of Information

It is found that now the main medium of information in rural areas in Pakistan is television with **71 percent** followed by Radio with **59 percent**, further cable has reached in a significant portion of rural areas with **21 percent** as depicted in Table and Figure 6.4. However, still **9 percent** of rural Mouzas do not have any source of information which needs policy implication.

Table 6.4: Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Medium of Information in Pakistan

Census Year	Number Of Mouzas Reporting				
	Radio	Television	Cable	Newspaper	None
Mouza Census 2020	25,981	31,647	9,277	8,875	3,894
Mouza Census 2008	43,032	31,927	2,420	12,953	2,266

Figure 6.4: Percentage of Mouzas Reporting Medium of Information in Pakistan



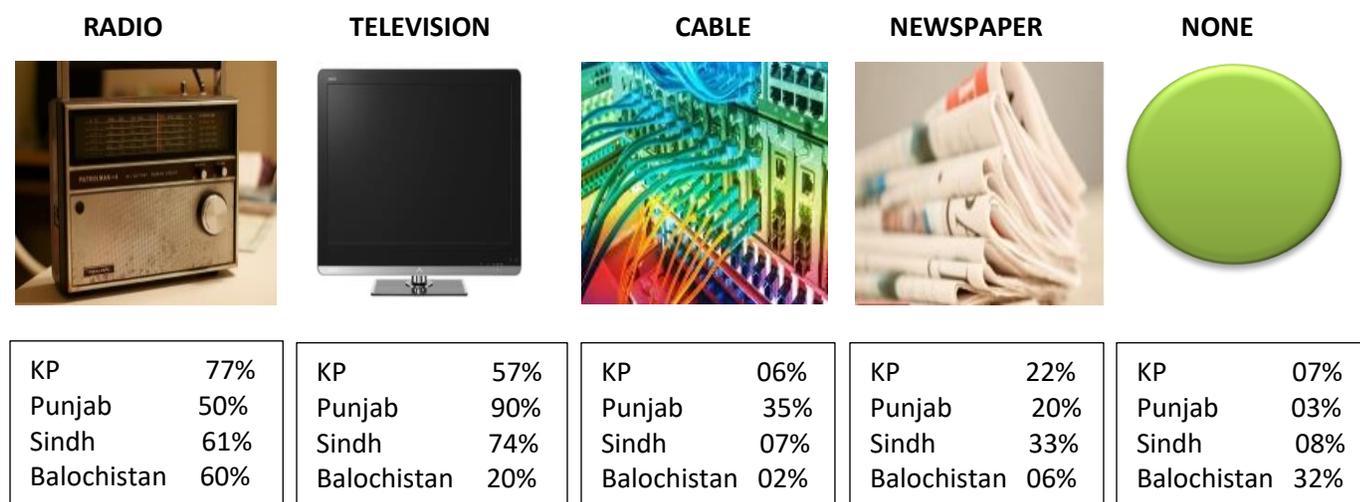
There are variations among provinces which are evident from Table and Figure 6.4.1, it is found that television is the highly used source for information in Punjab and Sindh with **90 and 74 percent** respectively, while Radio is a major source of information in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan with **77 and 60 percent** respectively. However, it is noticed with great concern that still **32 percent** of rural

areas in Balochistan do not have the facility of any mode of information followed by **8 percent** in Sindh and **7 percent** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Table 6.4.1: Rural Mouzas Reporting Medium of Information in Pakistan

Province	Number of Mouzas Reporting				
	Radio	Television	Cable	Newspaper	None
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7,297	5,368	550	2,069	672
Punjab	11,539	20,909	8,179	4,547	714
Sindh	3,296	4,041	378	1,805	458
Balochistan	3,780	1,246	111	404	2,050

Figure 6.4.1: Percentage of Mouzas Reporting Medium of Information in Pakistan



32 percent rural areas in Balochistan do not have any medium of information followed by **8** percent in Sindh and **7** percent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa while **3** percent in Punjab.

6.5. Modes of Communication

6.5.1. Telecommunication Facilities

Telecommunication plays a vital role in communication whether it is fixed-line telephone/PCO or mobile phone. It can be found from Table and Figure 6.5 that from 2008 to 2020, penetration of mobile phones has been considerably increased from **66 percent to 84 percent** in rural areas of Pakistan, resultantly the existence of facilities like PCO has been decreased. Fixed lines penetration is still almost the same at the country level.

Figure 6.5: Mouza Percentages Reporting Availability of Telecommunication Services in Pakistan



Mobile signals are prevailing maximum in the rural areas of four provinces as compared with fixed-line phones and PCO. Provinces have varied levels of mobile signals facility, whereas the majority of rural Mouzas in all provinces have reported the presence of mobile phone signals. It is noted that Punjab has mobile signals in **90 percent** of rural Mouzas which is the highest among provinces, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with **83 percent**, Sindh with **80 percent**, and Balochistan with the lowest **66 percent** of Mouzas.

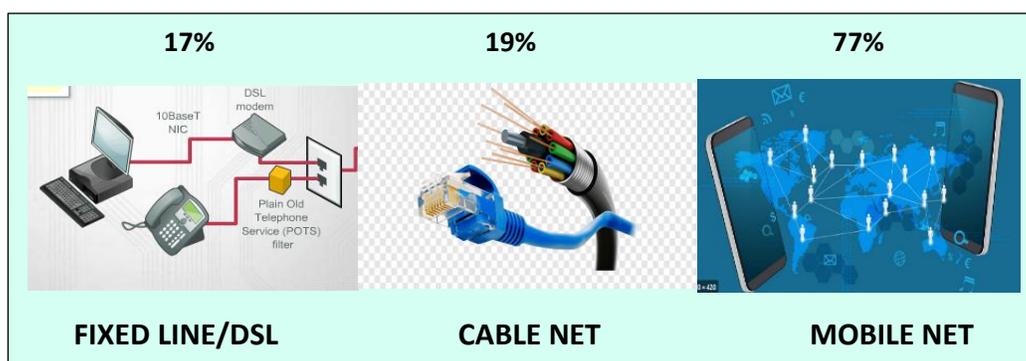
Table 6.5: Rural Mouzas Reporting Availability of Telecommunication by Province

Province	Rural Populated Mouzas	Number of Mouzas Reporting Telecommunication		
		Fixed Line	P.C.O.	Mobile Signals
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9,439	1,977 (21%)	1,011 (11%)	7,682 (83%)
Punjab	23,130	5,011 (22%)	3,943 (17%)	20,861 (90%)
Sindh	5,428	367 (7%)	381 (7%)	4,337 (80%)
Balochistan	6,325	543 (9%)	347 (5%)	4,171 (66%)

6.5.2. Information Communication Technology Facilities

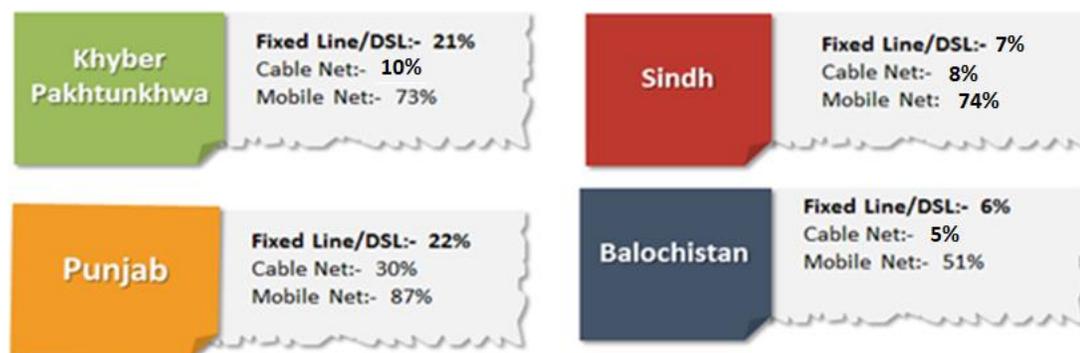
It is observed that internet facility is now widely available in rural Mouzas and its usage is increasing due to the provision of internet services through mobile companies as shown in Figures 6.5.1 and 6.5.2. It is observed that **77 percent** of rural Mouzas have internet facilities through mobile net followed by **19 percent** with cable-net and **17 percent** with the fixed-line net.

Figure 6.5.1: Percentage of Rural Mouzas Reporting Availability of Internet in Pakistan



It is also found that Punjab has the highest percentage of rural areas i.e. **87 percent** with internet facility through mobile net and lowest in Balochistan with **51 percent**. The second medium of internet facility is through cable net with **30 percent** in Punjab and lowest in Balochistan with **5 percent**.

Figure 6.5.2: Percentages of Mouzas Reporting Different Types of Internet facilities by Province



6.6. Accessibility of Wholesale Markets (Mandi) and Agriculture Input Shops

The livelihood of rural areas largely depends upon the crops and livestock directly or indirectly. The availability and easy access to the wholesale markets/Mandi for sale and purchase is necessary for the

development of the agriculture sector as well as the wellbeing of the farmers. It is revealed from Figure 6.6 that wholesale markets are away from the Mouzas on an average distance of almost **30 kilometers** for each type of livestock, grains, and vegetable market.

Figure 6.6: Average Distance in Kilometers of Rural Mouzas from Various Markets in Pakistan



When we look into the provinces in Table 6.6, the largest average distance reported to access the livestock markets is **58 km** and **57 km** for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan respectively. However, it is found that the rural population of Sindh has to travel less as compared to other provinces to access the livestock market with an average distance of **19 km** while in Punjab people have to travel **21 km** on average to reach the market. A similar trend exists for grains and fruits/vegetables wholesale markets, where the population of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have to travel far more than other provinces.

Table 6.6: Average Distance (KM) of Wholesale Market from the Rural Mouzas by Province

Province	Average Distance in Kilometers from Markets		
	Livestock Market	Grains Market	Fruits / Vegetables Market
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	58	50	46
Punjab	21	18	16
Sindh	19	20	21
Balochistan	57	69	72

Agriculture input shops for seed, fertilizer, and pesticides are highlighted in Figure and Table 6.6.1 to show their availability and average distances in case of nonavailability in the Mouzas. It is observed that the majority of shops for seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides are on the average distance of **22-23 km** from the rural Mouzas in Pakistan. The average distance to avail of these services has been decreased as compared with 2008 which was **26 km** at Pakistan level. Only around **10 percent** of Mouzas have these facilities available within their areas which is slightly improved since 2008.

Figure 6.6.1: Availability and Average Distance of Agriculture Input Shops in Pakistan



While analyzing by provinces, it is again found that the rural population of Balochistan has to travel large distances to access the agriculture input services with an average distance of **58 km** followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with an average traveling distance of **29 km**. In Punjab and Sindh, the average distances to reach these services are comparatively smaller. This is also a depiction of different terrains and the population concentration of all four provinces.

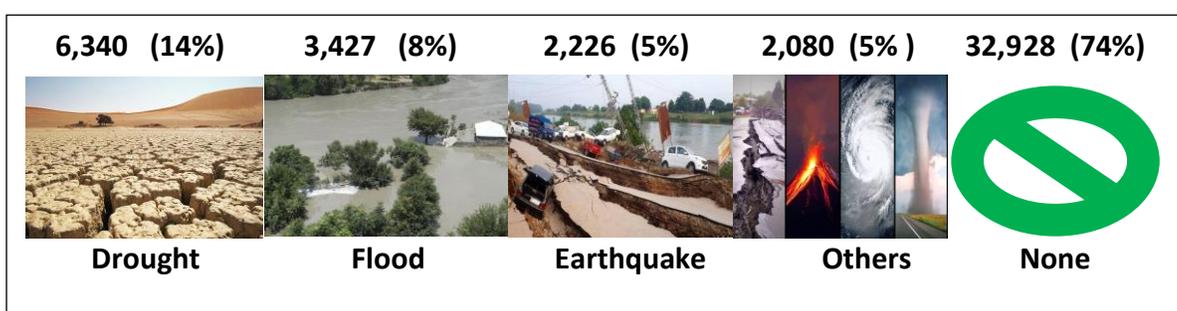
Table 6.6.1: Average Distance of Agriculture Input Shops from the Rural Mouzas by Province

Province	Average Distance in Kilometers		
	Seeds Shop	Fertilizers Shop	Pesticides Shop
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	32	28	32
Punjab	10	10	10
Sindh	15	14	15
Balochistan	60	58	57

7. NATURAL DISASTERS IN RURAL POPULATED MOUZAS

Natural disasters badly affect the livelihood of people in general but are more devastating for rural population due to major dependence on agriculture and livestock activities. It is uncovered in Table 7.1 and Figures 7.1 and 7.2 that **74 percent** of rural Mouzas were not affected by any major natural disaster in the last five years. However, among the Mouzas which faced any disaster, the highest percentage is of drought with **14 percent** followed by flood with **8 percent**, and earthquake with **5 percent** within the last five years. The category of others, includes locust attack, any serious and prevailed disease for livestock and crops, any disease for human beings like COVID-19 pandemic, etc.

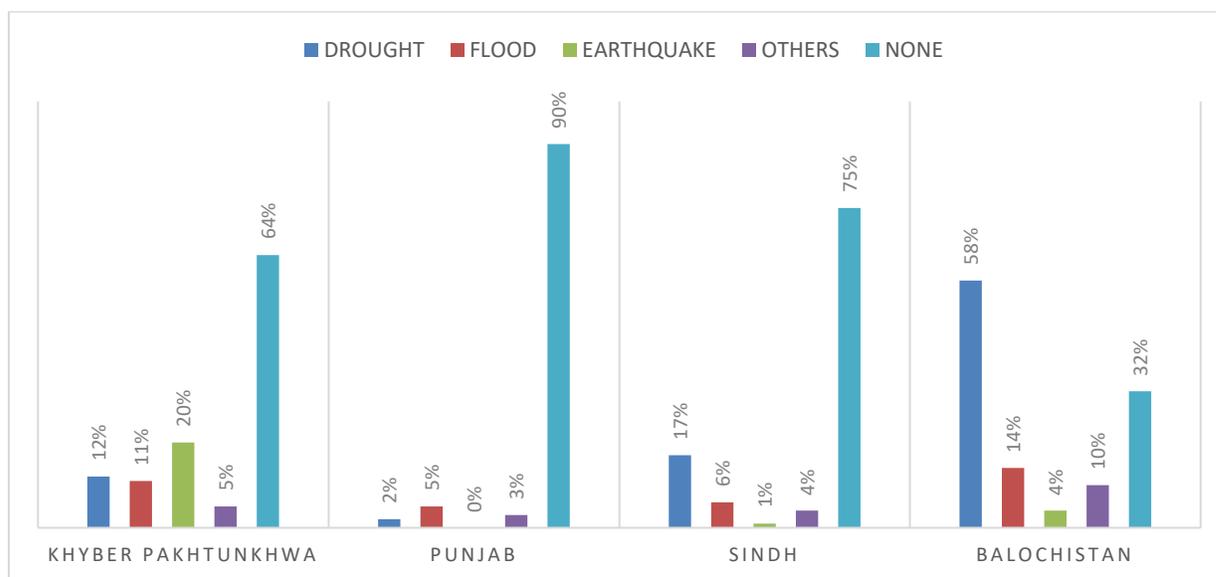
Figure 7.1: Number and Percentages of Mouzas Reporting Natural Disasters in Pakistan



However, within provinces, the situation varies and it is observed that rural Mouzas of Balochistan and Sindh has most affected by droughts with **58 percent** and **17 percent** of Mouzas respectively followed by rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with **12 percent** Mouzas. In terms of floods, again rural Mouzas of Balochistan have been affected severely in the last five years with **14 percent** followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with **11 percent** of Mouzas. However, natural disaster in terms of an earthquake is mainly faced by the rural population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with **20 percent** Mouzas followed by **4 percent** rural Mouzas affected in Balochistan. Here again, the topography of the provinces seems to make an impact. Rural areas of Punjab are the least affected by any natural disasters in the last five years.

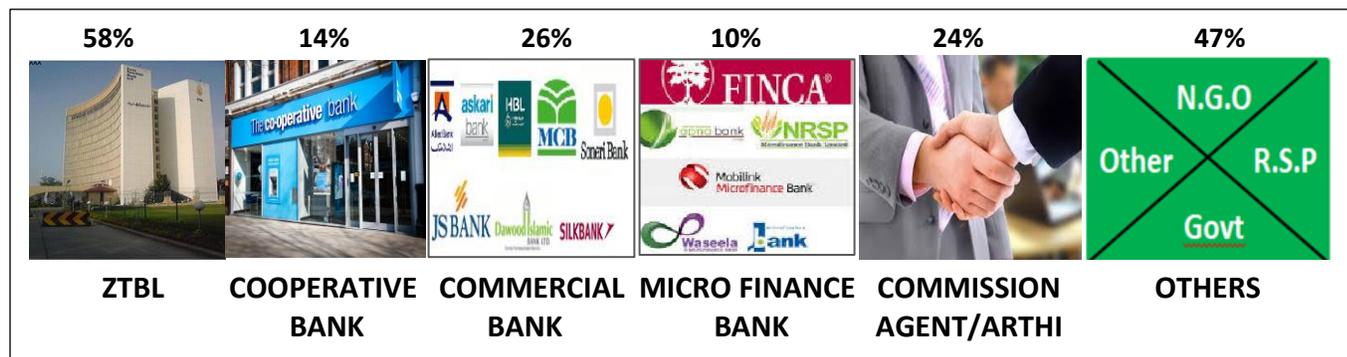
Table 7.1: Number of Rural Populated Mouzas Reporting Natural Disasters by Province

Province	Number Of Mouzas Reporting				
	Drought	Flood	Earthquake	Others	None
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,172	1,077	1,880	495	6,004
Punjab	532	1,172	74	683	20,790
Sindh	942	311	35	239	4,050
Balochistan	3,694	867	237	663	2,000

Figure 7.2: Percentages of Mouzas Reporting Natural Disasters by Province

8. INSTITUTIONS, BANKS, AND SOURCES OF CREDIT FOR RURAL MOUZAS

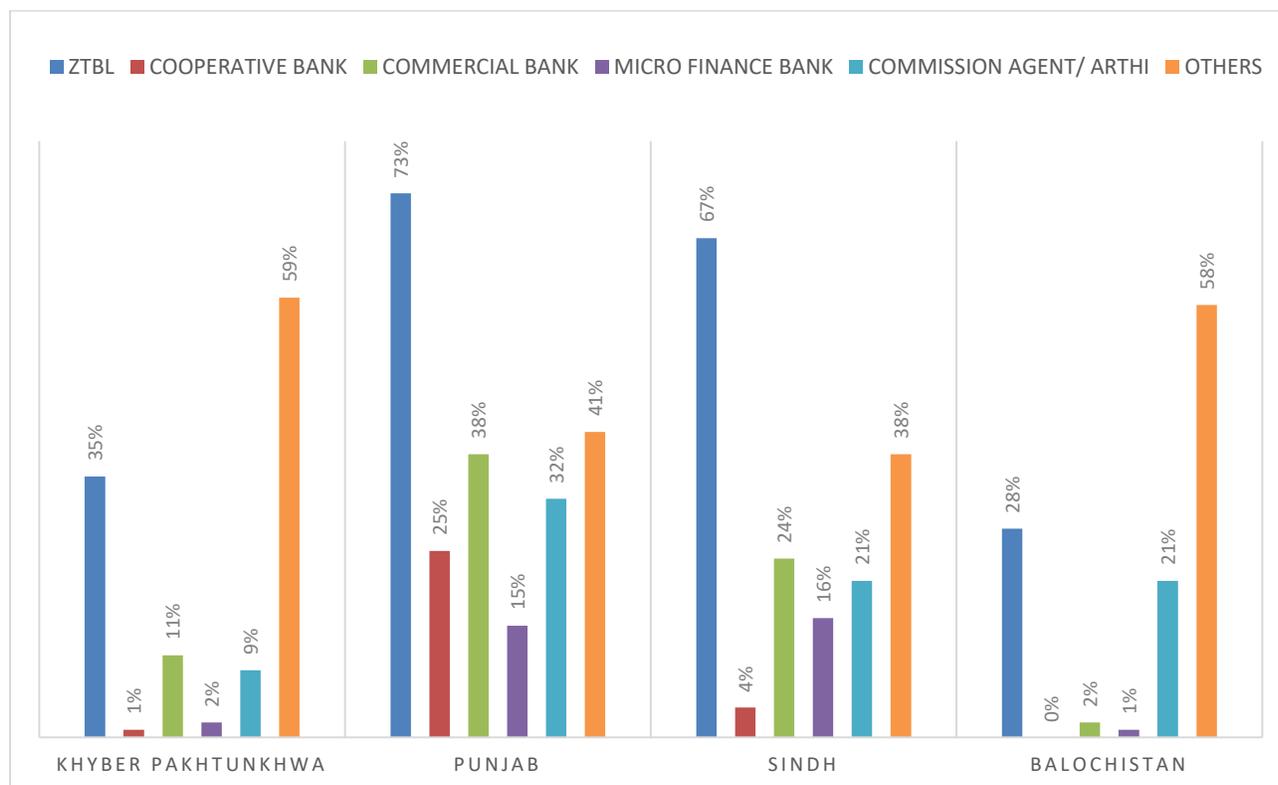
Availability of loans/credits to the farmers for efficient farming and livestock activities is necessary for the wellbeing of the rural population and the growth of the economy. Table 8.1 and Figures 8.1 and 8.2 provide the factual position of these facilities available in the rural Mouzas. The majority of rural Mouzas of Pakistan are availing services of Zari Tarqati Bank Limited (ZTBL) with **58 percent**, the second most available source is commercial banks with **26 percent**. However, almost **47 percent** of rural Mouzas also avail other sources like NGOs, rural support programs, etc.

Figure 8.1: Percentage of Rural Mouzas Reporting Availability of Credit Sources in Pakistan

The trend is almost the same in all provinces except Balochistan, as in Balochistan the main source is “others” with **58 percent** followed by ZTBL with **28 percent**. While other provinces have maximum availability of ZTBL, and commercial banks, however, dominating facility for these provinces is also “others”. There is a need for policy implication to streamline the credit facilities for the farmers so that the farming community could access the credit easily particularly at the time of sowing of crops.

Table 8.1: Number of Rural Mouzas Reporting Availability of Credit Sources by Province

Province	Number of Mouzas Reporting Credit Sources					
	ZTBL	Cooperative Bank	Commercial Bank	Micro Finance Bank	Commission Agent / Arthi	Others
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3,345	118	1,027	157	870	5,570
Punjab	16,989	5,753	8,832	3,526	7,290	9,418
Sindh	3,612	206	1,317	891	1,157	2,076
Balochistan	1,790	9	96	86	1,315	3,649

Figure 8.2: Percentages of Rural Mouzas Reporting Availability of Credit Sources by Province

9. INDUSTRIES IN RURAL POPULATED MOUZAS

It is observed that the majority of rural Mouzas i.e., **92 percent** in Pakistan are devoid of any type of industry which is not a good sign for the development of rural areas and needs policy implication in this. Table 9.1 also reveals that large scale and medium scale industries are reported by minimum rural Mouzas, however, there is some concentration of small scale and cottage industries with approximately **4 percent** each. Among Provinces, rural areas of Sindh and Punjab have the highest prevalence of small industries with near about **5 percent** each. Rural areas of Sindh also have the highest concentration of cottage industries with about **6 percent** followed by **5 percent** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Rural areas of Punjab have the highest concentration of medium-scale industries with more than **1 percent** Mouza as compared to other provinces, however, is not an encouraging sign in this regard. Therefore, policy formulation and implementation are required to boost up the industrial atmosphere in rural areas of the countries.

Table 9.1: - Number and Percentages of Mouzas Reporting Industries

Administrative unit		Large Scale	Medium Scale	Small Scale	Cottage	None
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	32	66	302	446	8,631
	Percent	0.3	0.7	3.2	4.7	91.4
Punjab	Number	243	451	1,057	665	21,062
	Percent	1.1	1.9	4.6	2.9	91.1
Sindh	Number	52	70	239	293	4,856
	Percent	1.0	1.3	4.4	5.4	89.5
Balochistan	Number	11	12	15	115	6,177
	Percent	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.8	97.7
Pakistan	Number	339	601	1,616	1,521	40,805
	Percent	0.76	1.35	3.64	3.43	91.89

TABULATIONS

Table 1.1 : Numbers of Districts, Qanungo Circles / Supervisory Tapas, Patwar Circles/ Tapas and Mouzas with Status

Administrative unit	Number of			Number of Mouzas							Rural populated Mouzas
	Districts	Qanungo Circles / Supervisory tapas	Patwar Circles/ Tapas	Total	Rural	Urban	Partly urban	Forest		Unpopulated	
								Populated	Unpopulated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pakistan	131	1600	12145	49463	43205	2400	1149	52	170	2487	44406
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	35	287	2044	9773	9200	213	221	18	2	119	9439
Punjab	37	836	7990	26462	22508	1371	608	14	117	1844	23130
Sindh	25	280	1520	5976	5211	298	199	18	42	208	5428
Balochistan	33	191	527	7057	6223	415	100	2	1	316	6325
Islamabad Capital Territory	1	6	64	195	63	103	21	-	8	-	84

Note : a) Cholistan is considered as one district in Punjab for Census purpose,

b) Census was not conducted in four districts of Karachi (East, Central, South and Korangi),

c) Two tehsils of district Kech in Balochistan province were also not covered

Populated Mouzas = (Rural + Partly Urban + Forest Populated) Mouzas

Table 1.2 : Mouzas Reporting Number of Settlements

Administrative units	Rural populated Mouzas	Total number of settlements	One settlement	Mouzas reporting number of settlements								
				2 - 3		4 - 5		6 - 9		10 and above		
				Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		
				Mouzas	Settlements	Mouzas	Settlements	Mouzas	Settlements	Mouzas	Settlements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Pakistan	Number	44406	148380	17573	12797	30368	6154	27381	4481	31920	3401	41138
	Percent	100	100	40	29	20	14	18	10	22	8	28
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	33938	2887	2960	7095	1742	7759	1193	8439	657	7758
	Percent	100	100	31	31	21	18	23	13	25	7	23
Punjab	Number	23130	60536	11972	6470	15043	2176	9636	1426	10077	1086	13808
	Percent	100	100	52	28	25	9	16	6	17	5	23
Sindh	Number	5428	30065	659	1361	3423	1180	5304	1189	8600	1039	12079
	Percent	100	100	12	25	11	22	18	22	29	19	40

Table 1.2 : Mouzas Reporting Number of Settlements

Administrative units	Rural populated Mouzas	Total number of settlements	Mouzas reporting number of settlements									
			One settlement	2 - 3		4 - 5		6 - 9		10 and above		
				Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		
				Mouzas	Settlements	Mouzas	Settlements	Mouzas	Settlements	Mouzas	Settlements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Balochistan	Number	6325	23453	2043	1977	4735	1034	4584	663	4728	608	7363
	Percent	100	100	32	31	20	16	20	10	20	10	31
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	388	12	29	72	22	98	10	76	11	130
	Percent	100	100	14	35	19	26	25	12	20	13	34

Table 2.1 : Mouza Reporting Major Crops

Administrative units	Rural populated Mouzas	Wheat	Rice	Cotton	Sugarcane	Maize	Pulses	Orchards	Vegetables	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pakistan	Number	44406	41165	19454	15074	14515	22180	3633	10252	15512
	Percent	100	93	44	34	33	50	8	23	35
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	7772	1320	66	905	7734	330	1707	3036
	Percent	100	82	14	1	10	82	3	18	32
Punjab	Number	23130	22896	15262	10909	11064	12357	2178	5777	8487
	Percent	100	99	66	47	48	53	9	25	37
Sindh	Number	5428	4738	2473	2995	2415	1289	511	1409	1746
	Percent	100	87	46	55	44	24	9	26	32
Balochistan	Number	6325	5677	399	1104	131	721	610	1358	2241
	Percent	100	90	6	17	2	11	10	21	35
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	82	-	-	-	79	4	1	2
	Percent	100	98	-	-	-	94	5	1	2

Table 2.2 : Mouzas Reporting Sources of Irrigation and Water Course Improvement Scheme

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting sources of irrigation							Water course improvements scheme				
			Canal	River	Tube-well / Well	Ravine/ Stream	Spring/ Karez	Arid (Barani)	Flooding / Torrent	Others	Mouzas reporting	Total water courses	Improved water courses	Length of improved water courses (in '000' meters)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Pakistan	Number	44406	21594	1947	23256	4205	2959	12368	1674	659	13427	51297	37680	35023
	Percent	100	49	4	52	9	7	28	4	1	30	100	100	100
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	2105	501	1329	2800	1739	5375	268	112	573	2901	1552	1338
	Percent	100	22	5	14	30	18	57	3	1	6	6	4	4
Punjab	Number	23130	14466	988	17979	376	109	3726	396	267	11274	41565	32242	31287
	Percent	100	63	4	78	2	*	16	2	1	49	81	86	89
Sindh	Number	5428	4547	375	1164	34	-	388	74	50	1539	6751	3826	2333
	Percent	100	84	7	21	1	-	7	1	1	28	13	10	7
Balochistan	Number	6325	476	82	2781	993	1109	2796	936	229	41	80	60	65
	Percent	100	8	1	44	16	18	44	15	4	1	-	-	-
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	-	1	3	2	2	83	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Percent	100	-	1	4	2	2	99	-	1	-	-	-	-

* value less than 0.5

Table 2.3 : Depth of Water Table in Mouza

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Overall (average) depth in (feet)	Mouza by depth of water table (in feet)				
				Up to 50	51 - 100	101 - 250	251 - 500	501 and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pakistan	Number	44406	143	13257	13,550	11602	4630	1366
	Percent	100		30	31	26	10	3
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	188	1165	2163	4159	1605	347
	Percent	100		12	23	44	17	4
Punjab	Number	23130	87	8764	8807	4818	719	21
	Percent	100		38	38	21	3	*
Sindh	Number	5428	70	3024	1715	511	144	34
	Percent	100		56	32	9	3	1
Balochistan	Number	6325	345	300	842	2069	2150	964
	Percent	100		5	13	33	34	15
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	168	4	23	45	12	-
	Percent	100		5	27	54	14	-

* value less than 0.5

Table 2.4 : Mouzas Reporting Use of Modern Irrigation Technology

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	No of Mouzas reporting use of modern irrigation technology						None
			Drip		Sprinkler		Others		
			Mouza	No. of system	Mouza	No. of system	Mouza	No. of system	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pakistan	Number	44406	638	1807	114	288	189	420	43529
	Percent		1	100	*	100	*	100	98
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	270	1054	10	52	44	75	9118
	Percent		3	58	*	18	*	18	97
Punjab	Number	23130	333	608	89	180	104	240	22656
	Percent		1	34	*	63	*	57	98
Sindh	Number	5428	20	95	8	41	10	17	5392
	Percent		*	5	*	14	*	4	99
Balochistan	Number	6325	15	50	7	15	31	88	6279
	Percent		*	3	*	5	*	21	99
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
	Percent		-	-	-	-	-	-	100

* value less than 0.5

Table 3.1 : Mouzas Reporting Construction Type of Majority of the Houses

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting construction type of majority of the houses			
			Bricked (Pacca)	Mud made (Kacha)	Bricked cum mud (Semi-Pacca)	Others
1		2	3	4	5	6
Pakistan	Number	44406	14801	10680	18377	548
	Percent	100	33	24	41	1
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	765	3935	4684	55
	Percent	100	8	42	50	1
Punjab	Number	23130	13682	966	8360	122
	Percent	100	59	4	36	1
Sindh	Number	5428	211	1055	4089	73
	Percent	100	4	19	75	1
Balochistan	Number	6325	70	4723	1234	298
	Percent	100	1	75	20	5
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	73	1	10	-
	Percent	100	87	1	12	-

Table 3.2 : Mouzas Reporting Construction Type of Streets, Drains and Sewerage System

Administrative units		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting											
			Streets types				Concrete / paved drains				Sewerage system			
			Metalead	Concrete	Bricked	Kachi	All	Mostly	Some	None	All	Mostly	Some	None
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Pakistan	Number	44406	7519	4341	8691	23,855	4177	7461	6578	26190	486	1182	2571	40167
	Percent	100	17	10	20	54	9	17	15	59	1	3	6	90
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	1295	1267	136	6,741	251	931	1491	6766	98	333	807	8201
	Percent	100	14	13	1	71	3	10	16	72	1	4	9	87
Punjab	Number	23130	5009	2738	8270	7,113	3806	6272	3970	9082	339	712	1190	20889
	Percent	100	22	12	36	31	16	27	17	39	1	3	5	90
Sindh	Number	5428	701	228	249	4,250	89	203	897	4239	37	105	471	4815
	Percent	100	13	4	5	78	2	4	17	78	1	2	9	89
Balochistan	Number	6325	483	71	31	5,740	28	34	184	6079	10	24	82	6209
	Percent	100	8	1	*	91	*	1	3	96	*	*	1	98
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	31	37	5	11	3	21	36	24	2	8	21	53
	Percent	100	37	44	6	13	4	25	43	29	2	10	25	63

* value less than 0.5

Table 3.3 : Mouzas Reporting with Filth Lifting / Street Cleaning and Toilet Facilities

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting filth lifting and street cleaning by			Mouzas reporting toilet facility	
			Government	Private	None	Inside house	Open place
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Pakistan	Number	44406	809	1852	41745	32871	11535
	Percent	100	2	4	94	74	26
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	238	149	9052	6688	2751
	Percent	100	3	2	96	71	29
Punjab	Number	23130	314	1394	21422	20650	2480
	Percent	100	1	6	93	89	11
Sindh	Number	5428	212	207	5009	3791	1637
	Percent	100	4	4	92	70	30
Balochistan	Number	6325	45	83	6197	1658	4667
	Percent	100	1	1	98	26	74
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	-	19	65	84	-
	Percent	100	-	23	77	100	-

Table 3.4 : Mouzas Reporting Taste of Under Ground Water

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Taste of underground water		Average distance (in km) to get sweet water	Mouzas by distance in (km) from sweet water facility			
			Sweet	Brackish		1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistan	Number	44406	37005	7401	7	6595	547	161	98
	Percent	100	83	17		89	7	2	1
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	9050	389	11	329	36	12	12
	Percent	100	96	4		85	9	3	3
Punjab	Number	23130	18877	4253	4	4050	188	7	8
	Percent	100	82	18		95	4	*	*
Sindh	Number	5428	3695	1733	6	1518	148	57	10
	Percent	100	68	32		88	9	3	1
Balochistan	Number	6325	5301	1024	15	696	175	85	68
	Percent	100	84	16		68	17	8	7
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	82	2	2	2	-	-	-
	Percent	100	98	2		100	-	-	-

* value less than 0.5

Table 3.5 : Mouzas Reporting Main Sources of Drinking Water

Administrative unit		Rural populated mouzas	Mouzas reporting main sources of (sweet) drinking water									
			Tap water (govt.)	Own hand pump /Electric pump	Water filtration plant	R.O. (reverse osmosis) plant	Installed nearby canal hand pump/electric pump	Well	River /Canal	Stream/Spring /Karez	Pond	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Pakistan	Number	44406	5033	29195	1948	527	3476	7778	2842	6508	3231	802
	Percent	100	11	66	4	1	8	18	6	15	7	2
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	2315	3051	64	13	327	3143	971	4727	339	151
	Percent	100	25	32	1	*	3	33	10	50	4	2
Punjab	Number	23130	1737	20489	1690	133	2353	1109	363	308	533	173
	Percent	100	8	89	7	1	10	5	2	1	2	1
Sindh	Number	5428	251	4161	135	360	542	394	1141	65	245	39
	Percent	100	5	77	2	7	10	7	21	1	5	1
Balochistan	Number	6325	725	1414	58	21	253	3086	367	1404	2114	439
	Percent	100	11	22	1	*	4	49	6	22	33	7
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	5	80	1	-	1	46	-	4	-	-
	Percent	100	6	95	1	-	1	55	-	5	-	-

* value less than 0.5

Table 3.6: Distance of Mouzas from various kinds of health facilities

Administrative unit	Type of facility		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting facility	Average distance (km)	Mouzas by distance from facility (in km)			
						1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistan	Population welfare center	Number	44406	5951	17	24402	7906	3353	2794
		Percent	100	13		55	18	8	6
	Basic health unit	Number	44406	6305	13	26825	7276	2480	1520
		Percent	100	14		60	16	6	3
	Rural health unit	Number	44406	4906	16	25607	8431	3122	2340
		Percent	100	11		58	19	7	5
	N G O dispensary	Number	44406	2960	23	20300	11304	5375	4467
		Percent	100	7		46	25	12	10
	Child and mother care center	Number	44406	3411	19	23240	10063	4316	3376
		Percent	100	8		52	23	10	8
	Private doctor MBBS	Number	44406	3952	19	22455	10569	4206	3224
		Percent	100	9		51	24	9	7
	Hospital / dispensary	Number	44406	5524	16	24405	9152	3147	2178
		Percent	100	12		55	21	7	5
	Mid wife facility	Number	44406	8452	19	20826	8457	3704	2967
		Percent	100	19		47	19	8	7
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Population welfare center	Number	9439	1127	23	4385	1886	1120	921
		Percent	100	12		46	20	12	10
	Basic health unit	Number	9439	1314	15	5219	1732	735	439
		Percent	100	14		55	18	8	5
	Rural health unit	Number	9439	940	21	4688	1988	1015	808
		Percent	100	10		50	21	11	9
	N G O dispensary	Number	9439	537	32	3523	2209	1650	1520
		Percent	100	6		37	23	17	16
	Child and mother care center	Number	9439	693	24	4099	2244	1391	1012
		Percent	100	7		43	24	15	11
	Private doctor MBBS	Number	9439	932	22	3891	2356	1474	786
		Percent	100	10		41	25	16	8
	Hospital / dispensary	Number	9439	1237	18	4687	1999	962	554
		Percent	100	13		50	21	10	6
	Mid wife facility	Number	9439	1476	23	3830	2009	1261	863
		Percent	100	16		41	21	13	9
Punjab	Population welfare center	Number	23130	3393	8	15742	3354	511	130
		Percent	100	15		68	15	2	1
	Basic health unit	Number	23130	3234	7	16674	2835	335	52
		Percent	100	14		72	12	1	*
	Rural health unit	Number	23130	2614	8	16229	3703	519	65
		Percent	100	11		70	16	2	*
	N G O dispensary	Number	23130	1742	13	13128	6189	1618	453
		Percent	100	8		57	27	7	2

Table 3.6: Distance of Mouzas from various kinds of health facilities

Administrative unit	Type of facility		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting facility	Average distance (km)	Mouzas by distance from facility (in km)			
						1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sindh	Child and mother care center	Number	23130	2033	10	15220	4851	874	152
		Percent	100	9		66	21	4	1
	Private doctor MBBS	Number	23130	2069	10	14573	5493	879	116
		Percent	100	9		63	24	4	1
	Hospital / dispensary	Number	23130	2725	9	15212	4491	655	47
		Percent	100	12		66	19	3	*
	Mid wife facility	Number	23130	5340	9	13066	3892	736	96
		Percent	100	23		56	17	3	*
	Population welfare center	Number	5428	894	13	2697	1347	436	54
		Percent	100	16		50	25	8	1
	Basic health unit	Number	5428	1010	11	2891	1191	294	42
		Percent	100	19		53	22	5	1
	Rural health unit	Number	5428	807	12	2900	1281	395	45
		Percent	100	15		53	24	7	1
	N G O dispensary	Number	5428	396	15	2597	1721	642	72
		Percent	100	7		48	32	12	1
	Child and mother care center	Number	5428	441	14	2699	1661	554	73
		Percent	100	8		50	31	10	1
	Private doctor MBBS	Number	5428	629	12	2869	1493	387	50
		Percent	100	12		53	28	7	1
Hospital / dispensary	Number	5428	886	12	2760	1367	372	43	
	Percent	100	16		51	25	7	1	
Mid wife facility	Number	5428	984	13	2573	1378	441	52	
	Percent	100	18		47	25	8	1	
Population welfare center	Number	6325	514	44	1519	1317	1286	1689	
	Percent	100	8		24	21	20	27	
Basic health unit	Number	6325	726	31	1980	1516	1116	987	
	Percent	100	11		31	24	18	16	
Rural health unit	Number	6325	528	40	1728	1454	1193	1422	
	Percent	100	8		27	23	19	22	
N G O dispensary	Number	6325	273	57	999	1166	1465	2422	
	Percent	100	4		16	18	23	38	
Child and mother care center	Number	6325	235	51	1170	1285	1496	2139	
	Percent	100	4		18	20	24	34	
Private doctor MBBS	Number	6325	291	51	1084	1212	1466	2272	
	Percent	100	5		17	19	23	36	
Hospital / dispensary	Number	6325	659	40	1689	1286	1157	1534	
	Percent	100	10		27	20	18	24	
Mid wife facility	Number	6325	637	50	1297	1169	1266	1956	
	Percent	100	10		21	18	20	31	

Table 3.6: Distance of Mouzas from various kinds of health facilities

Administrative unit	Type of facility		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting facility	Average distance (km)	Mouzas by distance from facility (in km)			
						1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Islamabad Capital Territory	Population welfare center	Number	84	23	5	59	2	-	-
		Percent	100	27		70	2	-	-
	Basic health unit	Number	84	21	5	61	2	-	-
		Percent	100	25		73	2	-	-
	Rural health unit	Number	84	17	6	62	5	-	-
		Percent	100	20		74	6	-	-
	N G O dispensary	Number	84	12	8	53	19	-	-
		Percent	100	14		63	23	-	-
	Child and mother care center	Number	84	9	9	52	22	1	-
		Percent	100	11		62	26	1	-
	Private doctor MBBS	Number	84	31	8	38	15	-	-
		Percent	100	37		45	18	-	-
	Hospital / dispensary	Number	84	17	7	57	9	1	-
		Percent	100	20		68	11	1	-
	Mid wife facility	Number	84	15	7	60	9	-	-
		Percent	100	18		71	11	-	-

* value less than 0.5

Table 4.1 : Distance of Mouzas from Educational Facilities by Gender

Administrative unit	Type of facility	Gender		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting with facility	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from the educational institution			
							1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pakistan	Primary school	Male	Number	44406	34818	9	7865	995	507	221
			Percent	100	78	18	2	1	*	
		Female	Number	44406	28622	13	11481	2519	1083	701
			Percent	100	64	26	6	2	2	
	Middle school	Male	Number	44406	13483	9	24752	4053	1428	690
			Percent	100	30	56	9	3	2	
		Female	Number	44406	11245	13	23930	5425	2279	1527
			Percent	100	25	54	12	5	3	
	High/higher secondary school	Male	Number	44406	7073	12	27004	6639	2386	1304
			Percent	100	16	61	15	5	3	
		Female	Number	44406	5084	17	25024	8263	3423	2612
			Percent	100	11	56	19	8	6	
	College	Male	Number	44406	887	24	15403	16394	7640	4082
			Percent	100	2	35	37	17	9	
		Female	Number	44406	927	28	15427	15516	7313	5223
			Percent	100	2	35	35	16	12	
	Vocational center	Male	Number	44406	972	31	12581	15844	8752	6257
			Percent	100	2	28	36	20	14	
Female		Number	44406	965	34	12519	15450	8613	6859	
		Percent	100	2	28	35	19	15		
Deeni madrassa	Male	Number	44406	12348	17	18411	8604	3244	1799	
		Percent	100	28	41	19	7	4		
	Female	Number	44406	8805	23	18163	9977	4184	3277	
		Percent	100	20	41	22	9	7		
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Primary school	Male	Number	9439	6718	6	2410	212	75	24
			Percent	100	71	26	2	1	*	
		Female	Number	9439	5150	9	3461	552	195	81
			Percent	100	55	37	6	2	1	
	Middle school	Male	Number	9439	3213	8	5167	739	243	77
			Percent	100	34	55	8	3	1	
		Female	Number	9439	2337	15	4783	1281	626	412
			Percent	100	25	51	14	7	4	
	High/higher secondary school	Male	Number	9439	1927	13	5296	1300	615	301
			Percent	100	20	56	14	7	3	
		Female	Number	9439	1161	25	4465	1809	983	1021
			Percent	100	12	47	19	10	11	

Table 4.1 : Distance of Mouzas from Educational Facilities by Gender

Administrative unit	Type of facility	Gender		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting with facility	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from the educational institution			
							1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab	College	Male	Number	9439	242	27	3131	2888	2000	1178
			Percent	100	3		33	31	21	12
	Female	Number	9439	210	44	2666	2612	1984	1967	
		Percent	100	2		28	28	21	21	
	Vocational center	Male	Number	9439	173	42	2127	2632	2308	2199
			Percent	100	2		23	28	24	23
	Female	Number	9439	208	55	1937	2322	2166	2806	
		Percent	100	2		21	25	23	30	
	Deeni madrassa	Male	Number	9439	4056	20	3048	1136	698	501
			Percent	100	43		32	12	7	5
	Female	Number	9439	3064	40	3048	1320	807	1200	
		Percent	100	32		32	14	9	13	
	Primary school	Male	Number	23130	19248	4	3654	204	19	5
			Percent	100	83		16	1	*	*
	Female	Number	23130	18001	5	4611	416	89	13	
		Percent	100	78		20	2	*	*	
	Middle school	Male	Number	23130	7400	5	14526	1095	88	21
			Percent	100	32		63	5	*	*
	Female	Number	23130	7091	6	14288	1503	200	48	
		Percent	100	31		62	6	1	*	
	High/higher secondary school	Male	Number	23130	3759	7	16490	2511	335	35
			Percent	100	16		71	11	1	*
	Female	Number	23130	3112	8	16000	3412	534	72	
		Percent	100	13		69	15	2	*	
College	Male	Number	23130	441	16	9365	10152	2867	305	
		Percent	100	2		40	44	12	1	
Female	Number	23130	511	15	10010	9730	2552	327		
	Percent	100	2		43	42	11	1		
Vocational center	Male	Number	23130	466	18	8080	10273	3808	503	
		Percent	100	2		35	44	16	2	
Female	Number	23130	462	18	8135	10217	3811	505		
	Percent	100	2		35	44	16	2		
Deeni madrassa	Male	Number	23130	5329	11	11419	4938	1258	186	
		Percent	100	23		49	21	5	1	
Female	Number	23130	3891	12	11475	5934	1567	263		
	Percent	100	17		50	26	7	1		
Sindh	Primary school	Male	Number	5428	4919	11	370	97	37	5
			Percent	100	91		7	2	1	*

Table 4.1 : Distance of Mouzas from Educational Facilities by Gender

Administrative unit	Type of facility	Gender		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting with facility	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from the educational institution				
							1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above	
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Balochistan	Middle school	Female	Number	5428	3308	11	1425	558	119	18	
			Percent	100	61	26	10	2	*		
		Male	Number	5428	1699	10	2676	848	184	21	
			Percent	100	31	49	16	3	*		
		High/higher secondary school	Female	Number	5428	1120	11	2837	1147	291	33
				Percent	100	21	52	21	5	1	
	Male		Number	5428	795	12	3010	1254	314	55	
			Percent	100	15	55	23	6	1		
	College	Female	Number	5428	495	13	2828	1533	503	69	
			Percent	100	9	52	28	9	1		
		Male	Number	5428	126	19	1995	2140	1004	163	
			Percent	100	2	37	39	18	3		
	Vocational center	Female	Number	5428	112	19	1954	2089	1077	196	
			Percent	100	2	36	38	20	4		
		Male	Number	5428	100	23	1745	2012	1186	385	
			Percent	100	2	32	37	22	7		
	Deeni madrassa	Female	Number	5428	96	23	1763	1986	1178	405	
			Percent	100	2	32	37	22	7		
		Male	Number	5428	1419	13	2313	1251	397	48	
			Percent	100	26	43	23	7	1		
	Primary school	Female	Number	5428	893	16	2289	1501	625	120	
			Percent	100	16	42	28	12	2		
			Male	Number	6325	3874	19	1406	482	376	187
				Percent	100	61	22	8	6	3	
		Middle school	Female	Number	6325	2109	27	1954	993	680	589
				Percent	100	33	31	16	11	9	
			Male	Number	6325	1135	24	2336	1370	913	571
				Percent	100	18	37	22	14	9	
		High/higher secondary school	Female	Number	6325	668	32	1969	1493	1162	1033
				Percent	100	11	31	24	18	16	
Male			Number	6325	567	31	2151	1572	1122	913	
			Percent	100	9	34	25	18	14		
College	Female	Number	6325	294	38	1671	1507	1403	1450		
		Percent	100	5	26	24	22	23			
	Male	Number	6325	73	56	863	1187	1766	2436		
		Percent	100	1	14	19	28	39			
Female	Number	6325	89	61	748	1055	1700	2733			
	Percent	100	1	12	17	27	43				

Table 4.1 : Distance of Mouzas from Educational Facilities by Gender

Administrative unit	Type of facility	Gender		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting with facility	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from the educational institution			
							1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Islamabad Capital Territory	Vocational center	Male	Number	6325	229	73	590	893	1443	3170
			Percent	100	4	9	14	23	50	
	Female	Number	6325	195	74	644	888	1455	3143	
		Percent	100	3	10	14	23	50		
	Deeni madrassa	Male	Number	6325	1515	37	1598	1257	891	1064
			Percent	100	24	25	20	14	17	
	Female	Number	6325	941	46	1317	1190	1183	1694	
		Percent	100	15	21	19	19	27		
	Primary school	Male	Number	84	59	3	25	-	-	-
			Percent	100	70	30	-	-	-	
		Female	Number	84	54	3	30	-	-	-
			Percent	100	64	36	-	-	-	
	Middle school	Male	Number	84	36	4	47	1	-	-
			Percent	100	43	56	1	-	-	
		Female	Number	84	29	5	53	1	-	1
			Percent	100	35	63	1	-	1	
	High/higher secondary school	Male	Number	84	25	5	57	2	-	-
			Percent	100	30	68	2	-	-	
		Female	Number	84	22	5	60	2	-	-
			Percent	100	26	71	2	-	-	
	College	Male	Number	84	5	11	49	27	3	-
			Percent	100	6	58	32	4	-	
		Female	Number	84	5	10	49	30	-	-
			Percent	100	6	58	36	-	-	
Vocational center	Male	Number	84	4	14	39	34	7	-	
		Percent	100	5	46	40	8	-		
	Female	Number	84	4	13	40	37	3	-	
		Percent	100	5	48	44	4	-		
Deeni madrassa	Male	Number	84	29	10	33	22	-	-	
		Percent	100	35	39	26	-	-		
	Female	Number	84	16	12	34	32	2	-	
		Percent	100	19	40	38	2	-		

* value less than 0.5

Table 4.2 : Mouzas Reporting Regular Play Ground Facility By Gender and by Type of Sports

Administrative unit	Gender	Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting regular playground for							
			Cricket	Hockey	Foot-ball	Volley ball	Kabady	Any other sports	None	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pakistan	Male	Number	44406	3171	443	1710	1123	509	204	40357
		Percent	100	7	1	4	3	1	*	91
	Female	Number	44406	115	53	62	59	54	73	44145
		Percent	100	*	*	*	*	*	*	99
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Male	Number	9439	621	36	251	272	52	42	8685
		Percent	100	7	*	3	3	1	*	92
	Female	Number	9439	4	1	2	5	5	8	9416
		Percent	100	*	*	*	*	*	*	100
Punjab	Male	Number	23130	1954	384	1091	727	406	93	20654
		Percent	100	8	2	5	3	2	*	89
	Female	Number	23130	102	47	55	50	36	45	22928
		Percent	100	*	*	*	*	*	*	99
Sindh	Male	Number	5428	175	11	26	29	18	46	5189
		Percent	100	3	*	*	1	*	1	96
	Female	Number	5428	1	1	-	-	3	8	5417
		Percent	100	*	*	-	-	*	*	100
Balochistan	Male	Number	6325	420	11	341	94	33	23	5747
		Percent	100	7	*	5	1	1	*	91
	Female	Number	6325	8	4	5	4	10	12	6300
		Percent	100	*	*	*	*	*	*	100
Islamabad Capital Territory	Male	Number	84	1	1	1	1	-	-	82
		Percent	100	1	1	1	1	-	-	98
	Female	Number	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
		Percent	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100

* value less than 0.5

Table 5.1 : Mouzas Reporting Veterinary Facilities

Administrative unit	Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting			Average distance		Mouzas by distance (in km) from the veterinary facility								
		Mobile veterinary facility	Veterinary centre / dispensary	Private facility	Veterinary dispensary	Private facility	1- 10		11-25		26 – 50		51 & above		
							Veterinary centre / dispensary	Private facility	Veterinary centre / dispensary	Private facility	Veterinary centre / dispensary	Private facility	Veterinary centre / dispensary	Private facility	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Pakistan	Number	44406	14378	4261	6802	16	19	25764	22090	8770	8840	3222	3685	2389	2989
	Percent	100	32	10	15			58	50	20	20	7	8	5	7
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	1769	924	1436	20	21	4852	4039	2093	2054	911	1148	659	762
	Percent	100	19	10	15			51	43	22	22	10	12	7	8
Punjab	Number	23130	10847	2461	4290	8	9	16693	14301	3576	3942	355	524	45	73
	Percent	100	47	11	19			72	62	15	17	2	2	*	*
Sindh	Number	5428	1435	470	782	14	14	2664	2551	1721	1568	521	475	52	52
	Percent	100	26	9	14			49	47	32	29	10	9	1	1
Balochistan	Number	6325	309	393	284	43	50	1494	1141	1370	1260	1435	1538	1633	2102
	Percent	100	5	6	4			24	18	22	20	23	24	26	33
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	18	13	10	6	8	61	58	10	16	-	-	-	-
	Percent	100	21	15	12			73	69	12	19	-	-	-	-

* value less than 0.5

Table 5.2 : Mouzas Reporting Poultry / Livestock /Dairy /Fish Farms

Administrative units		Rural populated Mouzas	Poultry farm		Livestock / Dairy farm		Fish farm		Mouzas reporting no farm
			Mouzas	Farms	Mouzas	Farms	Mouzas	Farms	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistan	Number	44406	7380	26304	2826	12093	2509	16341	34860
	Percent	100	17		6		6		79
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	1145	5646	431	2226	188	790	8072
	Percent	100	12		5		2		86
Punjab	Number	23130	4932	13466	2070	6259	1720	12791	16602
	Percent	100	21		9		7		72
Sindh	Number	5428	1067	5418	238	2914	574	2440	4068
	Percent	100	20		4		11		75
Balochistan	Number	6325	204	1393	63	585	26	319	6079
	Percent	100	3		1		*		96
Islamabad capital territory	Number	84	32	381	24	109	1	1	39
	Percent	100	38		29		1		46

* value less than 0.5

Table 6.1: Mouzas Reporting Availability of Electricity to Population for Domestic Use

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting availability of electricity				Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from electricity facility			
			All	Mostly	Some	None		1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pakistan	Number	44406	22225	10170	5124	6885	37	2415	1652	1273	1545
	Percent	100	50	23	12	16		35	24	18	22
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	4744	1739	723	2233	31	757	576	497	403
	Percent	100	50	18	8	24		34	26	22	18
Punjab	Number	23130	15015	5899	1245	971	12	669	161	116	25
	Percent	100	65	26	5	4		69	17	12	3

Table 6.1: Mouzas Reporting Availability of Electricity to Population for Domestic Use

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting availability of electricity				Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from electricity facility			
			All	Mostly	Some	None		1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sindh	Number	5428	1204	1630	2081	513	16	280	146	64	23
	Percent	100	22	30	38	9		55	28	12	4
Balochistan	Number	6325	1184	896	1075	3168	53	709	769	596	1094
	Percent	100	19	14	17	50		22	24	19	35
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	78	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	100	93	7	-	-		-	-	-	-

Table 6.2 : Mouzas with Alternate Energy Resources and Availability of Fuel for Domestic Use

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting use of alternate energy resources					Mouzas reporting availability of fuel for domestic use					
			Solar energy	Bio-gas	Generator	Other	None	Sui gas	L.P.G.	Kerosene oil	Fire wood	Coal	Dung cake
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pakistan	Number	44406	19067	437	4847	834	22160	5540	7748	2578	41096	1322	21191
	Percent	100	43	1	11	2	50	12	17	6	93	3	48
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	5797	66	1668	191	2655	760	2046	483	9006	223	3774
	Percent	100	61	1	18	2	28	8	22	5	95	2	40
Punjab	Number	23130	6365	288	2412	430	14991	3741	5380	1544	20883	560	13060
	Percent	100	28	1	10	2	65	16	23	7	90	2	56
Sindh	Number	5428	3520	30	501	78	1778	805	118	281	5103	233	2437
	Percent	100	65	1	9	1	33	15	2	5	94	4	45
Balochistan	Number	6325	3372	53	245	132	2684	192	144	260	6045	301	1913
	Percent	100	53	1	4	2	42	3	2	4	96	5	30
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	13	-	21	3	52	42	60	10	59	5	7
	Percent	100	15	-	25	4	62	50	71	12	70	6	8

Table 6.3: Mouzas Reporting Facilities of Road and Distance from Metaled Road

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting facility of road				Average distance	Mouzas by distance (km) from the metaled road			
			Mud/ Kachi	Bricked	Cemented	Metaled		1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Pakistan	Number	44406	13524	1726	1368	27785	18	8766	2210	1336	1212
	Percent	100	30	4	3	63		20	5	3	3
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	4891	89	458	4001	16	3136	923	523	309
	Percent	100	52	1	5	42		33	10	6	3
Punjab	Number	23130	2481	1406	684	18559	5	2244	179	52	6
	Percent	100	11	6	3	80		10	1	*	*
Sindh	Number	5428	2048	154	172	3054	8	1641	315	85	7
	Percent	100	38	3	3	56		30	6	2	*
Balochistan	Number	6325	4103	76	43	2100	34	1744	793	676	890
	Percent	100	65	1	1	33		28	13	11	14
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	1	1	11	71	2	1	-	-	-
	Percent	100	1	1	13	85		1	-	-	-

* value less than 0.5

Table 6.4: Mouzas Reporting Mass Communication Facilities by Type of Medium

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting mass communication facility				
			Radio	Television	Cable	Newspaper	None
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Pakistan	Number	44406	25981	31647	9277	8875	3894
	Percent	100	59	71	21	20	9
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	7297	5368	550	2069	672
	Percent	100	77	57	6	22	7
Punjab	Number	23130	11539	20909	8179	4547	714
	Percent	100	50	90	35	20	3

Table 6.4: Mouzas Reporting Mass Communication Facilities by Type of Medium

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting mass communication facility				
			Radio	Television	Cable	Newspaper	None
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Sindh	Number	5428	3296	4041	378	1805	458
	Percent	100	61	74	7	33	8
Balochistan	Number	6325	3780	1246	111	404	2050
	Percent	100	60	20	2	6	32
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	69	83	59	50	-
	Percent	100	82	99	70	60	-

Table 6.5: Mouzas Reporting Bazar, Govt. Procurement Centre and Cold Storage

Administrative unit			Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting facility	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in kilometers) from facility			
						1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pakistan	Bazar	Number	44406	4786	17	23624	10011	3634	2351
		Percent	100	11		53	23	8	5
	Govt. procurement centre	Number	44406	1012	35	15875	14038	6667	6814
		Percent	100	2		36	32	15	15
	Cold storage	Number	44406	997	53	12875	12722	7858	9954
		Percent	100	2		29	29	18	22
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Bazar	Number	9439	1441	18	4400	1969	1100	529
		Percent	100	15		47	21	12	6
	Govt. procurement centre	Number	9439	240	59	2355	2217	1876	2751
		Percent	100	3		25	23	20	29
	Cold storage	Number	9439	212	77	1977	2004	1833	3413
		Percent	100	2		21	21	19	36
Punjab	Bazar	Number	23130	2594	9	14875	4908	658	95
		Percent	100	11		64	21	3	*

Sindh	Govt. procurement centre	Number	23130	557	16	10517	8870	2590	596	
		Percent	100	2		45	38	11	3	
	Cold storage	Number	23130	628	23	8290	8260	4110	1842	
		Percent	100	3		36	36	18	8	
	Bazar	Number	5428	477	13	2926	1548	399	78	
		Percent	100	9		54	29	7	1	
	Govt. procurement centre	Number	5428	167	20	2292	1841	806	322	
		Percent	100	3		42	34	15	6	
	Cold storage	Number	5428	97	33	1918	1573	860	980	
		Percent	100	2		35	29	16	18	
	Balochistan	Bazar	Number	6325	242	43	1386	1574	1474	1649
			Percent	100	4		22	25	23	26
Govt. procurement centre		Number	6325	47	79	688	1070	1375	3145	
		Percent	100	1		11	17	22	50	
Cold storage		Number	6325	58	143	669	843	1036	3719	
		Percent	100	1		11	13	16	59	
Islamabad Capital Territory		Bazar	Number	84	32	8	37	12	3	-
			Percent	100	38		44	14	4	-
		Govt. procurement centre	Number	84	1	19	23	40	20	-
			Percent	100	1		27	48	24	-
		Cold storage	Number	84	2	19	21	42	19	-
			Percent	100	2		25	50	23	-

* value less than 0.5

Table 6.6 : Mouzas Reporting Agricultural Input Marketing Facility

Administrative unit	Type of facility		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas with facility	Average distance	Mouzas reporting distance (in km) from facility			
						1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistan	Seed shop	Number	44406	4204	23	21112	10371	4507	4212
		Percent	100	9		48	23	10	9
	Fertilizers shop	Number	44406	4998	22	21365	9719	4353	3971
		Percent	100	11		48	22	10	9
	Pesticides shop	Number	44406	4234	22	21370	10217	4556	4029
		Percent	100	10		48	23	10	9
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Seed shop	Number	9439	782	32	3355	2363	1580	1359
		Percent	100	8		36	25	17	14
	Fertilizers shop	Number	9439	954	28	3498	2269	1506	1212
		Percent	100	10		37	24	16	13
	Pesticides shop	Number	9439	743	32	3437	2306	1581	1372
		Percent	100	8		36	24	17	15
Punjab	Seed shop	Number	23130	2747	10	14234	5103	887	159
		Percent	100	12		62	22	4	1
	Fertilizers shop	Number	23130	3330	10	14284	4583	786	147
		Percent	100	14		62	20	3	1
	Pesticides shop	Number	23130	2860	10	14381	4874	874	141
		Percent	100	12		62	21	4	1
Sindh	Seed shop	Number	5428	463	15	2655	1692	513	105
		Percent	100	9		49	31	9	2
	Fertilizers shop	Number	5428	473	14	2680	1659	508	108
		Percent	100	9		49	31	9	2
	Pesticides shop	Number	5428	484	15	2618	1685	537	104
		Percent	100	9		48	31	10	2

Table 6.6 : Mouzas Reporting Agricultural Input Marketing Facility

Administrative unit	Type of facility		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas with facility	Average distance	Mouzas reporting distance (in km) from facility			
						1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balochistan	Seed shop	Number	6325	202	60	812	1195	1527	2589
		Percent	100	3		13	19	24	41
	Fertilizers shop	Number	6325	229	58	847	1192	1553	2504
		Percent	100	4		13	19	25	40
	Pesticides shop	Number	6325	138	57	881	1331	1563	2412
		Percent	100	2		14	21	25	38
Islamabad Capital Territory	Seed shop	Number	84	10	8	56	18	-	-
		Percent	100	12		67	21	-	-
	Fertilizers shop	Number	84	12	8	56	16	-	-
		Percent	100	14		67	19	-	-
	Pesticides shop	Number	84	9	9	53	21	1	-
		Percent	100	11		63	25	1	-

Table 6.7: Mouzas Reporting Whole Sale Markets

Administrative unit	Type of facility		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas with facility	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from facility			
						1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistan	Livestock market	Number	44406	962	34	12177	15532	9744	5991
		Percent	100	2		27	35	22	13
	Grains market	Number	44406	1492	32	14504	14884	7572	5954
		Percent	100	3		33	34	17	13
	Fruits/vegetable market	Number	44406	1519	31	15512	15130	6888	5357
		Percent	100	3		35	34	16	12
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Livestock market	Number	9439	252	58	2626	2385	1829	2347
		Percent	100	3		28	25	19	25

Table 6.7: Mouzas Reporting Whole Sale Markets

Administrative unit	Type of facility		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas with facility	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from facility			
						1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	Grains market	Number	9439	492	50	2806	2376	1729	2036
		Percent	100	5		30	25	18	22
	Fruits/vegetable market	Number	9439	492	46	2666	2565	1872	1844
		Percent	100	5		28	27	20	20
	Livestock market	Number	23130	385	21	6648	9800	5428	869
		Percent	100	2		29	42	23	4
	Grains market	Number	23130	573	18	8761	9431	3621	744
		Percent	100	2		38	41	16	3
	Fruits/vegetable market	Number	23130	691	16	9891	9367	2707	474
		Percent	100	3		43	40	12	2
	Livestock market	Number	5428	156	19	2049	2127	870	226
		Percent	100	3		38	39	16	4
Grains market	Number	5428	191	20	2203	1953	774	307	
	Percent	100	4		41	36	14	6	
Fruits/vegetable market	Number	5428	238	21	2148	1919	799	324	
	Percent	100	4		40	35	15	6	
Balochistan	Livestock market	Number	6325	166	57	807	1188	1615	2549
		Percent	100	3		13	19	26	40
	Grains market	Number	6325	235	69	714	1084	1426	2866
		Percent	100	4		11	17	23	45
	Fruits/vegetable market	Number	6325	96	72	788	1237	1489	2715
		Percent	100	2		12	20	24	43
	Livestock market	Number	84	3	11	47	32	2	-
		Percent	100	4		56	38	2	-
	Grains market	Number	84	1	22	20	40	22	1
		Percent	100	1		24	48	26	1
	Fruits/vegetable market	Number	84	2	20	19	42	21	-
		Percent	100	2		23	50	25	-

Table 6.8 : Mouzas Reporting Agricultural Machinery Repairing Workshop

Administrative unit	Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting agricultural machinery repairing workshop	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from facility of agricultural machinery workshop				
				1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Pakistan	Number	44406	3024	24	21823	10289	4665	4605
	Percent	100	7		49	23	11	10
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	366	38	3051	2415	1745	1862
	Percent	100	4		32	26	18	20
Punjab	Number	23130	2210	10	15235	4744	788	153
	Percent	100	10		66	21	3	1
Sindh	Number	5428	302	15	2571	1809	635	111
	Percent	100	6		47	33	12	2
Balochistan	Number	6325	131	59	920	1299	1496	2479
	Percent	100	2		15	21	24	39
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	15	8	46	22	1	-
	Percent	100	18		55	26	1	-

Table 6.9: Mouzas Reporting Facilities of Diesel / Petrol Pump/ Depot / Agency and CNG / LPG

Administrative unit	Type of facility		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas with facility	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from facility			
						1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pakistan	Diesel/petrol pump/ depot/agency	Number	44406	9805	17	22917	6276	2958	2450
		Percent	100	22		52	14	7	6
	CNG/LPG	Number	44406	3529	37	16096	11654	6360	6767
		Percent	100	8		36	26	14	15
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Diesel/petrol pump/ depot/agency	Number	9439	1443	20	4154	2056	1132	654
		Percent	100	15		44	22	12	7
	CNG/LPG	Number	9439	1151	56	2486	1785	1453	2564
		Percent	100	12		26	19	15	27
Punjab	Diesel/petrol pump/ depot/agency	Number	23130	6599	6	14537	1634	296	64
		Percent	100	29		63	7	1	*
	CNG/LPG	Number	23130	2000	15	11024	6924	2489	693
		Percent	100	9		48	30	11	3
Sindh	Diesel/petrol pump/ depot/agency	Number	5428	1096	12	2786	1170	318	58
		Percent	100	20		51	22	6	1
	CNG/LPG	Number	5428	180	22	1847	1904	1111	386
		Percent	100	3		34	35	20	7
Balochistan	Diesel/petrol pump/ depot/agency	Number	6325	646	45	1390	1403	1212	1674
		Percent	100	10		22	22	19	26
	CNG/LPG	Number	6325	172	97	690	1033	1307	3123
		Percent	100	3		11	16	21	49
Islamabad Capital Territory	Diesel/petrol pump/ depot/agency	Number	84	21	6	50	13	-	-
		Percent	100	25		60	15	-	-
	CNG/LPG	Number	84	26	7	49	8	-	1
		Percent	100	31		58	10	-	1

* value less than 0.5

Table 6.10 : Mouzas Reporting Facilities of Telecommunication and Internet

Administrative unit	Type of facility		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas with facility	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from facility				
						1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pakistan	Fixed line telephone	Number	44406	7885	22	16693	11211	5042	3575	
		Percent	100	18		38	25	11	8	
	PCO	Number	44406	5719	21	19561	10840	4826	3460	
		Percent	100	13		44	24	11	8	
	Mobile signals	Number	44406	37132	26	3370	1902	1047	955	
		Percent	100	84		8	4	2	2	
	Fixed line internet / DSL	Number	44406	7699	24	16197	11369	5108	4033	
		Percent	100	17		36	26	12	9	
	Cable net	Number	44406	8582	27	15364	10547	5286	4627	
		Percent	100	19		35	24	12	10	
	Mobile net	Number	44406	34264	33	3849	2773	1573	1947	
		Percent	100	77		9	6	4	4	
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Fixed line telephone	Number	9439	1977	27	2792	2132	1499	1039
			Percent	100	21		30	23	16	11
PCO		Number	9439	1011	25	3440	2442	1592	954	
		Percent	100	11		36	26	17	10	
Mobile signals		Number	9439	7682	27	761	457	350	189	
		Percent	100	81		8	5	4	2	
Fixed line internet/DSL		Number	9439	1945	33	2577	2088	1500	1329	
		Percent	100	21		27	22	16	14	
Cable net		Number	9439	970	38	2567	2231	1873	1798	
		Percent	100	10		27	24	20	19	
Mobile net		Number	9439	6913	44	787	595	438	706	
		Percent	100	73		8	6	5	7	

Table 6.10 : Mouzas Reporting Facilities of Telecommunication and Internet

Administrative unit	Type of facility		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas with facility	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from facility				
						1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Punjab	Fixed line telephone	Number	23130	5011	12	10694	5931	1281	213	
		Percent	100	22		46	26	6	1	
	PCO	Number	23130	3943	11	12700	5319	1031	137	
		Percent	100	17		55	23	4	1	
	Mobile signals	Number	23130	20861	10	1607	518	127	17	
		Percent	100	90		7	2	1	*	
	Fixed line internet/DSL	Number	23130	4985	13	10427	6151	1318	249	
		Percent	100	22		45	27	6	1	
	Cable net	Number	23130	6829	12	9632	5296	1145	228	
		Percent	100	30		42	23	5	1	
	Mobile net	Number	23130	20047	12	1916	875	247	45	
		Percent	100	87		8	4	1	*	
	Sindh	Fixed line telephone	Number	5428	367	16	2384	1905	676	96
			Percent	100	7		44	35	12	2
PCO		Number	5428	381	15	2498	1793	627	129	
		Percent	100	7		46	33	12	2	
Mobile signals		Number	5428	4337	15	562	381	134	14	
		Percent	100	80		10	7	2	*	
Fixed line internet/DSL		Number	5428	366	16	2356	1886	706	114	
		Percent	100	7		43	35	13	2	
Cable net		Number	5428	413	16	2373	1824	693	125	
		Percent	100	8		44	34	13	2	
Mobile net		Number	5428	4018	16	666	522	192	30	
		Percent	100	74		12	10	4	1	

Table 6.10 : Mouzas Reporting Facilities of Telecommunication and Internet

Administrative unit	Type of facility		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas with facility	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from facility				
						1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Balochistan	Fixed line telephone	Number	6325	478	54	792	1242	1586	2227	
		Percent	100	8		13	20	25	35	
	PCO	Number	6325	347	52	885	1278	1575	2240	
		Percent	100	5		14	20	25	35	
	Mobile signals	Number	6325	4171	48	440	544	435	735	
		Percent	100	66		7	9	7	12	
	Fixed line internet/DSL	Number	6325	360	55	800	1240	1584	2341	
		Percent	100	6		13	20	25	37	
	Cable net	Number	6325	319	58	762	1193	1575	2476	
		Percent	100	5		12	19	25	39	
	Mobile net	Number	6325	3206	54	476	781	696	1166	
		Percent	100	51		8	12	11	18	
	Islamabad Capital Territory	Fixed line telephone	Number	84	52	6	31	1	-	-
			Percent	100	62		37	1	-	-
PCO		Number	84	37	8	38	8	1	-	
		Percent	100	44		45	10	1	-	
Mobile signals		Number	84	81	19	-	2	1	-	
		Percent	100	96		-	2	1	-	
Fixed line internet/DSL		Number	84	43	7	37	4	-	-	
		Percent	100	51		44	5	-	-	
Cable net		Number	84	51	6	30	3	-	-	
		Percent	100	61		36	4	-	-	
Mobile net		Number	84	80	5	4	-	-	-	
		Percent	100	95		5	-	-	-	

* value less than 0.5

Table 6.11 : Mouzas Reporting Facilities of Transport

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting facility of transport	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (km) from facility of transport			
					1-10	11-25	26-50	51 and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pakistan	Number	44406	23054	16	14572	3962	1496	1322
	Percent	100	52		33	9	3	3
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	6202	20	2082	593	337	225
	Percent	100	66		22	6	4	2
Punjab	Number	23130	12063	7	9256	1578	209	24
	Percent	100	52		40	7	1	*
Sindh	Number	5428	2311	12	2005	848	220	44
	Percent	100	43		37	16	4	1
Balochistan	Number	6325	2412	40	1214	940	730	1029
	Percent	100	38		19	15	12	16
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	66	5	15	3	-	-
	Percent	100	79		18	4	-	-

* value less than 0.5

Table 7.1 : Mouzas Reporting Community Forests and Community Pastures

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting community pasture	Total area community pasture (acres)	Mouzas reporting community forest	Total area of community forest (acres)
1		2	3	4	5	6
Pakistan	Number	44406	6854	4584507	5191	5131128
	Percent	100	15	100	12	100
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	3379	3340377	3095	4280450
	Percent	100	36	73	33	83
Punjab	Number	23130	1383	128541	961	229605
	Percent	100	6	3	4	4
Sindh	Number	5428	245	165906	236	226804
	Percent	100	5	4	4	4
Balochistan	Number	6325	1836	946908	888	390875
	Percent	100	29	21	14	8
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	11	2775	11	3394
	Percent	100	13	*	13	*

* value less than 0.5

Table 7.2 : Mouzas Reporting Natural Disaster During Last Five Years

Administrative unit	Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas affected by natural disasters						
		Any disaster	Drought	Flood	Earthquake	Others	None	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Pakistan	Number	44406	11478	6340	3427	2226	2080	32928
	Percent	100	26	14	8	5	5	74
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	3435	1172	1077	1880	495	6004
	Percent	100	36	12	11	20	5	64
Punjab	Number	23130	2340	532	1172	74	683	20790
	Percent	100	10	2	5	0	3	90
Sindh	Number	5428	1378	942	311	35	239	4050
	Percent	100	25	17	6	1	4	75
Balochistan	Number	6325	4325	3694	867	237	663	2000
	Percent	100	68	58	14	4	10	32
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	-	-	-	-	-	84
	Percent	100	-	-	-	-	-	100

Table 8.1 : Mouzas Reporting Credit Facility by Type of Institutions

Administrative unit	Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting credit facility sources									
		ZTBL	Cooperative bank	Commercial bank	Micro-finance bank	N.G.O.	R.S.P.	Government	Commission agent/ Arthi	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Pakistan	Number	44406	25764	6087	11329	4662	1828	2074	1884	10632	14966
	Percent	100	58	14	26	10	4	5	4	24	34
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	3345	118	1027	157	164	53	217	870	5136
	Percent	100	35	1	11	2	2	1	2	9	54
Punjab	Number	23130	16989	5753	8832	3526	1054	1985	1195	7290	5184
	Percent	100	73	25	38	15	5	9	5	32	22
Sindh	Number	5428	3612	206	1317	891	561	28	292	1157	1195
	Percent	100	67	4	24	16	10	1	5	21	22
Balochistan	Number	6325	1790	9	96	86	44	8	180	1315	3417
	Percent	100	28	*	2	1	1	*	3	21	54
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	28	1	57	2	5	-	-	-	34
	Percent	100	33	1	68	2	6	-	-	-	40

* value less than 0.5

Table 8.2 : Mouzas Reporting Post Office, Reconciliatory Committee, Police Station and Online Commercial Banking Facilities by Distance

Administrative unit	Type of facility		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas with facility	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from facility				
						1 - 10	11 - 25	26 - 50	51 and above	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pakistan	Post office	Number	44406	5484	16	24406	8572	3500	2444	
		Percent	100	12		55	19	8	6	
	Conciliatory committee	Number	44406	6793	22	18164	11188	4806	3455	
		Percent	100	15		41	25	11	8	
	Police station / post/ chowki	Number	44406	3962	14	25957	10335	2536	1616	
		Percent	100	9		58	23	6	4	
	On-line commercial bank	Number	44406	1767	24	20100	12366	5588	4585	
		Percent	100	4		45	28	13	10	
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Post office	Number	9439	1086	18	4621	2009	1161	562
			Percent	100	12		49	21	12	6
		Conciliatory committee	Number	9439	2941	24	2715	1873	1222	688
			Percent	100	31		29	20	13	7
Police station / post/ chowki		Number	9439	1096	15	5296	1853	826	368	
		Percent	100	12		56	20	9	4	
On-line commercial bank		Number	9439	371	32	3079	2447	1976	1566	
		Percent	100	4		33	26	21	17	
Punjab		Post office	Number	23130	3780	7	15588	3334	385	43
			Percent	100	16		67	14	2	*
		Conciliatory committee	Number	23130	2470	13	12285	6443	1572	360
			Percent	100	11		53	28	7	2
	Police station / post/ chowki	Number	23130	1207	9	15687	5809	403	24	
		Percent	100	5		68	25	2	*	
	On-line commercial bank	Number	23130	1154	11	13817	6722	1228	209	
		Percent	100	5		60	29	5	1	
	Sindh	Post office	Number	5428	427	14	2822	1634	460	85
			Percent	100	8		52	30	8	2

Table 8.2 : Mouzas Reporting Post Office, Reconciliatory Committee, Police Station and Online Commercial Banking Facilities by Distance

Administrative unit	Type of facility		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas with facility	Average distance	Mouzas by distance (in km) from facility			
						1 - 10	11 - 25	26 - 50	51 and above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balochistan	Conciliatory committee	Number	5428	541	17	2215	1786	715	171
		Percent	100	10		41	33	13	3
	Police station / post/ chowki	Number	5428	991	11	3000	1155	245	37
		Percent	100	18		55	21	5	1
	On-line commercial bank	Number	5428	156	17	2307	1998	840	127
		Percent	100	3		43	37	15	2
	Post office	Number	6325	165	45	1320	1592	1494	1754
		Percent	100	3		21	25	24	28
	Conciliatory committee	Number	6325	813	58	908	1071	1297	2,236
		Percent	100	13		14	17	21	35
	Police station / post/ chowki	Number	6325	658	35	1919	1499	1062	1187
		Percent	100	10		30	24	17	19
	On-line commercial bank	Number	6325	69	61	843	1186	1544	2683
		Percent	100	1		13	19	24	42
Islamabad Capital Territory	Post office	Number	84	26	5	55	3	-	-
		Percent	100	31		65	4	-	-
	Conciliatory committee	Number	84	28	9	41	15	-	-
		Percent	100	33		49	18	-	-
	Police station / post/ chowki	Number	84	10	8	55	19	-	-
		Percent	100	12		65	23	-	-
	On-line commercial bank	Number	84	17	7	54	13	-	-
		Percent	100	20		64	15	-	-

* value less than 0.5

Table 8.3 : Mouzas Reporting Social Organizations by Gender

Administrative unit	Gender		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting				None
				Non governmental organization (NGO)	Community organization (CO)	Citizen community board (CCB)	Community centre / Library	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Pakistan	Male	Number	44406	1283	958	436	127	41971
		Percent	100	3	2	1 *		95
	Female	Number	44406	712	494	137	35	43166
		Percent	100	2	1 *	*		97
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Male	Number	9439	291	760	333	31	8241
		Percent	100	3	8	4 *		87
	Female	Number	9439	154	399	120	8	8854
		Percent	100	2	4	1 *		94
Punjab	Male	Number	23130	264	52	63	32	22757
		Percent	100	1	*	* *		98
	Female	Number	23130	130	16	9	13	22972
		Percent	100	1 *	*	*		99
Sindh	Male	Number	5428	453	57	20	54	4920
		Percent	100	8	1	*	1	91
	Female	Number	5428	297	28	3	12	5110
		Percent	100	5	1 *	*		94
Balochistan	Male	Number	6325	267	89	20	8	5979
		Percent	100	4	1	* *		95
	Female	Number	6325	127	51	5	1	6151
		Percent	100	2	1 *	*		97
Islamabad Capital Territory	Male	Number	84	8	-	-	2	74
		Percent	100	10	-	-	2	88
	Female	Number	84	4	-	-	1	79
		Percent	100	5	-	-	1	94

* value less than 0.5

Table 9.1 : Mouzas Reporting Industries by Scale

Administrative unit		Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting industries				
			Large scale	Medium scale	Small scale	Cottage	None
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Pakistan	Number	44406	339	601	1616	1521	40805
	Percent	100	1	1	4	3	92
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Number	9439	32	66	302	446	8631
	Percent	100	*	1	3	5	91
Punjab	Number	23130	243	451	1057	665	21062
	Percent	100	1	2	5	3	91
Sindh	Number	5428	52	70	239	293	4856
	Percent	100	1	1	4	5	89
Balochistan	Number	6325	11	12	15	115	6177
	Percent	100	*	*	*	2	98
Islamabad Capital Territory	Number	84	1	2	3	2	79
	Percent	100	1	2	4	2	94

* value less than 0.5

Table 9.2 : Mouzas Reporting Sources of Employment by Gender

Administrative unit	Gender	Quantification	Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting sources of employment						
				No. of service	No. of agriculture	No. of trade	No. of industry	No. of personal / own business	No. of overseas employment	No. of Labouring
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pakistan	Men	Mostly	44406	725	28329	69	14	250	256	8158
		Some	33460	12955	23540	7012	33336	24388	34428	
		None	10221	3122	20797	37380	10820	19762	1820	
	Women	Mostly	209	3545	13	33	122	43	3370	
		Some	16067	11876	1444	1398	6142	1913	18901	
		None	28130	28985	42949	42975	38142	42450	22135	

Table 9.2 : Mouzas Reporting Sources of Employment by Gender

Administrative unit	Gender	Quantification	Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting sources of employment						
				No. of service	No. of agriculture	No. of trade	No. of industry	business personal / own	No. of employment overseas	No. of Labouring
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Men	Mostly	9439	196	4270	25	3	81	128	3134
		Some	7209		4400	6656	1351	7480	6461	6089
		None	2034		769	2758	8085	1878	2850	216
	Women	Mostly	60		346	2	3	19	3	312
		Some	2732		1606	211	219	660	93	1399
		None	6647		7487	9226	9217	8760	9343	7728
Punjab	Men	Mostly	23130	399	18815	16	5	79	102	1878
		Some	18692		3655	12221	4094	17887	15520	20681
		None	4039		660	10893	19031	5164	7508	571
	Women	Mostly	111		2001	6	6	63	34	2228
		Some	10861		7263	777	745	3477	1481	13016
		None	12158		13866	22347	22379	19590	21615	7886
Sindh	Men	Mostly	5428	62	3200	13	5	34	10	966
		Some	3951		1716	2157	1087	3955	1137	4187
		None	1415		512	3258	4336	1439	4281	275
	Women	Mostly	22		952	3	3	21	6	545
		Some	1649		2053	362	326	1167	217	3224
		None	3757		2423	5063	5099	4240	5205	1659
Balochistan	Men	Mostly	6325	58	2014	15	1	52	16	2165
		Some	3536		3131	2442	458	3938	1192	3403
		None	2731		1180	3868	5866	2335	5117	757
	Women	Mostly	16		245	2	21	19	-	284
		Some	779		934	93	104	827	119	1238
		None	5530		5146	6230	6200	5479	6206	4803

Table 9.2 : Mouzas Reporting Sources of Employment by Gender

Administrative unit	Gender	Quantification	Rural populated Mouzas	Mouzas reporting sources of employment						
				No. of service	No. of agriculture	No. of trade	No. of industry	business personal / own	No. of employment overseas	No. of Labouring
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Islamabad Capital Territory	Men	Mostly	84	10	30	-	-	4	-	15
		Some	72	53	64	22	76	78	68	
		None	2	1	20	62	4	6	1	
	Women	Mostly	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
		Some	46	20	1	4	11	3	24	
		None	38	63	83	80	73	81	59	

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

Government of Pakistan
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
(Agricultural Census Wing)



Form-11
Mouza Census 2020

Identification & Status of Mouza		Part-I	
01- District :		02- Tehsil :	
03- Kanongo Circle :		04- Patwar Circle:	
05- Mouza Name :	S.No.		
06- Hudbast No.		07- Permanent Code :	PCO ACO
08- Union Council/ Ward Name & No.:			
09- Status of Mouza :	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Rural	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Urban	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Partly Urban
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Un-Populated	10- Total Number of Settlements in Area of the Mouza
11- Area of Mouza (Acres) for 2018-19 1- Total: _____ 2- Cultivated: _____ 3- Uncultivated: _____ 4- Total Area Under Settlements _____			
Important Crops & Irrigation Sources		Part-II	
01- Major Crops of Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Wheat	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Rice	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Cotton
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Sugarcane	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Maize	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Pulses
	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 Orchard	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 Vegetables	
02- Sources of Irrigation	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Canal	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 River	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Tubwell/ Well
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Ravine/ Stream	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Spring/ Karez	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Arid
	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 Flooding Torrent	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 Others	
03- Water Course Improvement Scheme	Canal Irrigation <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "Yes" Total Number of Water Courses	1- _____ 2- Number of Improved Water Courses _____ 3- Total Length of Improved Water Courses (Meters) _____
04- Use of Modern Tech. for Irrigation	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Drip System No. _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sprinkler System No. _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Others (Specify) No. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 4 None
05- Depth of Water Table in Mouza	_____ Feet		
Housing & Sanitation		Part-III	
01- Construction Type of Majority of Houses	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Bricked	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Mud Made	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Bricks & Mud
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Others		
02- Status Type of Majority of Streets	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Metaled	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Cemented/ Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Bricked/Soling
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Dirt Roads		
03- Solid Waste Management System	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "Yes" the Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Government <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Private
04- Taste of Underground Water	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Sweet	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Brakish	In Case of "Brakish" Distance travelled to get Sweet Water _____ Kilometer
05- Water (Sweet Water)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Govt. Piped Supply	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Personal Hand/ Electric Pump	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Water Filtration Plant
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Revers Osmosis Plant	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Hand/Electric Pump on nearby Canal	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Well
	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 River/Canal	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 Spring/Ravine/ Karez	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 Pond/Toba
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 Others (Specify)		
06- Toilet Facility in Majority of Houses	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Inside the House <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Open Place		
07- Sewerage System in Mouza	1- Cemented Drain <input type="checkbox"/> 1 All <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 4 None	2- Sewerage System <input type="checkbox"/> 1 All <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 4 None	
08- Health Facilities in Mouza	1- Population Welfare Centre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	2- Basic Health Unit <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	3- Rural Health Centre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____
	In Case of "No" write Distance in KM	4- NGO Dispensary <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	5- Child/Mother Care Centre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____
		6- Private Doctor (MBBS) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	7- Hospital/ Dispensary <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____
		8- Facility of Midwife <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	
Education & Sports Facilities		Part-IV	
01- Educational Institutions in Mouza	1- Primary <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	2- Middle <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	3- High/High Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____
	In Case of "No" write Distance in KM	4- College <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	5- Vocational Institute <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____
	1- Boys	6- Religious Institute <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	
	2- Girls		
02- Regular Playgrounds in Mouza	Cricket <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Hockey <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Foot Ball <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2
	1- Male	Volley Ball <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Kabaddy <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2
	2- Female	Any Other Sports <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	None <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Livestock		Part-V	
01- Vet. Health Care Facility in Mouza	1- Dispensary/ Veterinary Centre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	2- Private Facility <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	3- Mobile Veterinary Dispenser <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2
02- Number of Farms in Mouza Premises	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 None <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Poultry Farms Number _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Livestock/Dairy Farms Number _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Fish Farms Number _____
03- Number of Livestock in Mouza	1- Cattle / Buffaloe <input type="checkbox"/> 1 None <input type="checkbox"/> 2 1-100 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 101-250 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 251 & Above	2- Sheep / Goat <input type="checkbox"/> 1 None <input type="checkbox"/> 2 1-200 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 201-500 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 501 & Above	3- Camel <input type="checkbox"/> 1 None <input type="checkbox"/> 2 1-25 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 26-100 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 101 & Above

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Community Infrastructure & Services		Part-VI	
01- Availability of Electricity to Inhabitants of Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 All <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 4 None	In Case of "None" write distance _____Kilometer	
02- Alternate Sources of Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Solar Energy <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Bio Gas <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Generator <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Others (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 5 None		
03- Fuel Availability for Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Sui Gas <input type="checkbox"/> 2 LPG <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Kerosene Oil <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Wood <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Coal <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Animal Dung Cake		
04- Road Facility to Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Metaled <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Cemented/Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Bricked/Soling <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Dirt Road	In Case of "Dirt Road" write distance of "Metaled Road" in Kilometer _____	
05- Media Sources in Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Radio <input type="checkbox"/> 2 TV <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Cable <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Newspaper <input type="checkbox"/> 5 None		
06- Market/Bazar in Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "No" write distance in Kilometer _____	
07- Cold Storage for Fruits/Vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "No" write distance in Kilometer _____	
08- Govt. Procurement Centre	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "No" write distance in Kilometer _____	
09- Workshop for Agricultural Machinery Repair	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "No" write distance in Kilometer _____	
10- Diesel/Petrol Pump/Depot/Agency	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "No" write distance in Kilometer _____	
11- Transport Facility to Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "No" write distance in Kilometer _____	
12- CNG/LPG Facility	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "No" write distance in Kilometer _____	
13- Wholesale Market	1-Livestock <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	2-Grains <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	3-Fruits/Vegetables <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____
14- Depot/Agency/Shop	1-Fertilizers <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	2-Seeds <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	3- Pesticides <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____
15- Telephone Facility	1-Fixed Line <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	2-PCO <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	3- Mobile Signals <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____
16- Internet Facility	1-Fixed Line DSL <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	2-Cable Net <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____	3- Mobile Net <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No Distance _____
Natural Resources & Disasters		Part-VII	
01- Community Grazing Land in Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "Yes" write Total Area of Community Grazing Land in Acres _____	
02- Community Forest in Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "Yes" write Total Area of Community Forest in Acres _____	
03- Natural Disaster Faced in Last 05 Years by Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Drought <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Flood <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Earthquake <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Others (Specify) _____	In Case of "Yes" Mark the Relevant Box
Institutions, Banks & Source of Credit		Part-VIII	
01- Sources of Credit in Mouza	ZTBL <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Cooperative Bank <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Commercial Bank <input type="checkbox"/> 3
	Micro Finance Bank <input type="checkbox"/> 4	NGO <input type="checkbox"/> 5	RSP <input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Govt. <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Broker <input type="checkbox"/> 8	Others <input type="checkbox"/> 9
02- Online Commercial Banks in Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "No" write distance in Kilometer _____	
03- Reconciliation Committee in Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "No" write distance in Kilometer _____	
04- Post Office in Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "No" write distance in Kilometer _____	
05- Police Station/Police Post in Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	In Case of "No" write distance in Kilometer _____	
06- NGOs in Mouza	NGO <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Community Org <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Citizen Community Board <input type="checkbox"/> 3
	Community Centre/Library <input type="checkbox"/> 4	None <input type="checkbox"/> 5	
1-Male	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
2-Female	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	
Industries & Employment		Part-IX	
01- Industries in Mouza	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Large Scale <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Medium Scale <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Small Scale <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Cottage Industries <input type="checkbox"/> 5 None		
02- Sources of Employment of Populace	1-Service <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None	2-Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None	3-Trade <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None
	4-Industry <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None	5-Personal Business <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None	6-Overseas Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None
1- Male	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None
2- Female	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Mostly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Some <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None
Patwari/Enumerator's Name: _____		Kanongo/Supervisor's Name: _____	
Mobile/Phone No.: _____		Mobile/Phone No.: _____	
Signature & Date _____		Signature & Date _____	