

# **PAKISTAN 2008 MOUZA STATISTICS**



**Government of Pakistan  
Statistics Division  
Agricultural Census Organization**

## **STATISTICS DIVISION**

### **Secretary**

Tariq Shfiq Khan

## **AGRICULTURAL CENSUS ORGANIZATION**

### **Agricultural Census Commissioner**

Liaqat Ali Shah Hamdani

### **Additional Agricultural Census Commissioner**

Muhammad Akram Khan

### **Joint Agricultural Census Commissioner**

Noor Muhammad Dharejo

Bashir Ali Bhatti

Khurshid Ahmad

### **Deputy Agricultural Census Commissioner**

Muhammad Nawaz Arshad

Mirza Zahid Mahmood

Khalil-ur-Rehman Rana

### **Livestock Specialist**

Abdul Ghaffar

---

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS ORGANIZATION  
Gurumangat Road, Gulberg-III, Lahore, Pakistan  
Tele: 042-9263180, 042-9263178 Fax: 042-9263172  
E-mail: [agcensus@lhr.comsats.net.pk](mailto:agcensus@lhr.comsats.net.pk)  
[agcensus@yahoo.com](mailto:agcensus@yahoo.com)

**PAKISTAN**  
SHOWING  
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS



## Mouza Census – 2008 At a Glance

<b>Number of Districts *</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>Taste of Drinking Water</b>		
<b>Number of Tehsils *</b>	<b>388</b>	Sweet		43667
<b>Number of Kanungo Circles</b>	<b>1485</b>	Brackish		3815
<b>Number of Patwar Circles</b>	<b>11298</b>	<b>Sewerage System</b>		
<b>Number of Total Mouzas</b>	<b>52376</b>	All		394
Urban Mouzas	1099	Mostly		2908
Urban / Rural Mouzas	1576	Some		2948
Rural Mouzas	45906	<b>Availability of Fuel for Domestic Use</b>		
Forest Mouzas	439	Sui Gas		1887
Unpopulated Mouzas	3356	L.P.G.		3738
<b>Number of Settlements</b>	<b>170246</b>	Kerosene Oil		5698
<b>Number of Mouzas Reporting</b>		<b>Mass Communication Facility</b>		
<b>Electrified</b>		Radio		43032
Electrified Mouzas	38435	Television		31927
Non Electrified Mouzas	9047	Cable		2420
<b>Bricked Streets</b>		Newspapers		12953
All	2440	<b>Community Reconciliation System</b>		
Mostly	10138	Jarga		8430
Partly	11060	Punchait		6662
None	23844	Conciliatory Committee		4935
<b>Bricked Drains</b>		<b>Social Organizations</b>		
All	2321		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Mostly	10381	N.G.O	1869	873
Partly	7242	Community Centre/Library	241	111
None	27538			
<b>Construction Type of Houses</b>		<b>Number of Mouzas Reporting Facilities</b>		
Bricked	8423	<b>Available at the Distance Less than 1 Kilometer</b>		
Mud Made	13559	<b>Educational Facilities</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>
Bricked / Mud Made	24940	Primary School	38518	32244
Others	560	Middle School	14065	10986
<b>Source of Irrigation</b>		High / Higher Secondary	7325	4396
Canal	21660	College	1924	182
River	1790	Vocational Centre	756	725
Tubewell / Well	24077	<b>Veterinary Facilities</b>		
Arid (Barani)	12459	Veterinary Centre / Dispensary		5679
Flooding / Torrent	3154	Private Facility		8335
<b>Credit Facilities by Type of Institution</b>		<b>Markets / Shops</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	Livestock Market		1056
	<b>Female</b>	Grains Market		1017
ZTBL	30685	Fruits Market		692
Co-op Bank	9702	Vegetables Market		755
Commercial Bank	12558	Govt. Procurement Centre		1330
Micro Finance Bank	420	Seeds Shop		4272
N.G.O.	1158	Fertilizer Shop		3506
<b>Source of Employment</b>		<b>Health Facilities</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	Hospital / Dispensary		4838
	<b>Female</b>	Rural Health Centre		4694
Service	1114	Basic Health Unit		5469
Agriculture	32013	Child & Mother Care Centre		3002
Trade	236	Population Welfare Centre		5466
Personal Business	551	N.G.O. Dispensary		1808
Labour	8565	<b>Commercial Bank</b>		<b>1852</b>
<b>Industries</b>		<b>Diesel/Petrol Pump / Depot/Agency</b>		<b>7228</b>
Large Scale	490	<b>CNG / LPG</b>		<b>1064</b>
Medium Scale	722	<b>Metalled Road</b>		<b>28460</b>
Small Scale	1406	<b>Transport</b>		<b>31756</b>
Cottage	1707	<b>Police Station</b>		<b>3594</b>
<b>Source of Drinking Water</b>		<b>Post Office</b>		<b>8027</b>
Piped Supply	5513	<b>Telecommunication Facilities</b>		
Tubewell	8159	Fixed Line Telephone		9451
Well	8778	P.C.O.		16897
Canal / River	4978			
Tank / Pond	3409			

\* Includes Agencies and Frontier Regions, but Census not conducted in 5 Agencies and in 1 Frontier Region.

## FOREWORD

Availability of reliable, comprehensive and updated data on different socio-economic indicators is a primary pre-requisite for formulation and implementation of effective development policies and programmes. In this regard, the importance of an Agricultural Census becomes evident in a country like Pakistan where economy is significantly based on agriculture. Collection of agricultural data is important to monitor and evaluate ongoing scheme for effective decision making.

Pakistan Mouza Statistics is a regular publication of the Agricultural Census Organization which is issued every five years. The latest issue of 2008 intends to provide comprehensive over-view of Socio-Economic Statistics of rural areas of Pakistan , which can contribute towards effective policy making in the Agriculture Sector.

All out effort have been made to produce this report as comprehensive, informative and useful document as possible, for the decision-makers, researchers, planners, economists and other beneficiaries at large. Suggestions will, however, be welcome for its further improvement.

Islamabad  
February 09, 2009

**(Tariq Shafiq Khan)**  
Secretary

## **PREFACE**

In a country like Pakistan which is predominantly agricultural, the development of this important sector of economy encompasses among other things the socio-economic development of rural community. Therefore, the data concerning socio-economic development of rural areas is of special interest for decentralized planning, formulation of policies / programmes and examining of the infrastructure and services available to agricultural holdings. The importance of such statistics was first realized during early seventies and Agricultural Census Organization (ACO) was entrusted to expose prevailing characteristics of the rural Pakistan. Since then the Organization had conducted eight such exercises including the present Mouza Census 2008 with various periodicity.

Mouza Census 2008 is an improvement over the previous such censuses with its extended scope covering almost the entire septum of the rural economy.

Firstly, significant data regarding availability of socio-economic facilities and indicators depicting various activity on gender basis in the villages was included. For the first time an Advisory Committee comprising all the stakeholders including Government as well as Non-government Organizations was constituted to assist in developing the questionnaire. National Re-construction Bureau was also on board.

Secondly, the data collection effort was strengthened through a comprehensive training programme of the enumerators employed from the provincial revenue departments, backed by effective supervision and monitoring of the entire field operation.

Thirdly, the data have been presented in separate reports to the users of all three administrative tiers of the Government, namely the District Governments, Provincial Governments and Federal Government. The Provincial Reports present aggregated data for all districts and tehsils of the province and also the province. The Country Report comprises of aggregated data for all the provinces and, obviously, the country as well.

The services of the staff of provincial revenue departments were utilized for conducting this census at the enumeration and supervision stages. Agricultural Census Organization acknowledges and appreciates their active participation and cooperation in under going this exercise. Similarly, the services performed by the officers and staff of Data Processing Centre (FBS) for computer related processing of data are appreciated for timely completion of the report.

Last but not the least, the hardwork and dedication of the officers and staff of Agricultural Census Organization is worth mentioning from beginning to the end of this census.

**(LIAQAT ALI SHAH HAMDANI)**  
**Agricultural Census Commissioner**

Lahore  
December, 2008

# CONTENTS

TITLE	Page Number
<b>COUNTRY MAP</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>MOUZA STATISTICS – 2008 AT A GLANCE</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>FOREWORD</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>PREFACE</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>xi</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>xiii</b>
Objectives .....	Xiv
Geographic Coverage .....	Xiv
Reference Period .....	Xiv
Time Frame .....	Xv
Census Questionnaire .....	Xv
Methodology .....	Xvi
Publication of Census Data .....	Xviii
Cautions .....	Xix
<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b> .....	<b>xxi</b>
Mouza / Deh .....	Xxi
Improved water course(s) .....	Xxi
Pesticides depot .....	Xxi
Wheat procurement centre .....	Xxi
Electrified mouza .....	Xxiii
Drinking water .....	Xxiii
Drainage .....	Xxiii
School / College .....	Xxiv
Non governmental organizations (NGOs) .....	Xxiv
Location of mouza with regard to facilities .....	Xxiv
<b>MAIN FINDINGS</b> .....	<b>xxv</b>
<b>TABLES</b> .....	<b>1-18</b>
<b>APPENDIX</b> .....	<b>19</b>
Census Questionnaire (Form-11) .....	19

# INTRODUCTION

In Pakistan, the farming communities are inhabiting in compact and or in scattered units called 'Mouza or Deh'. The area of each mouza / deh is properly demarcated, measured and recorded by ownership in documents of the Revenue Department. Each mouza / deh has a unique name as well as number and referred as the smallest and grossroot level revenue estate. Existence of socio-economic infrastructure in a mouza / deh has reflection on the overall development as well as on agricultural development. The realization for such data was felt strongly during seventies and opened new frontiers for the development of rural Pakistan. As a result, Agricultural Census Organization (ACO) was entrusted with the assignment of meeting the demand for rural statistics such that the development of rural areas may be planned in scientific manner.

2. Agricultural Census Organization therefore, planned and executed the exercise of its first kind during 1971 and released the report entitled "Village Statistics 1971". This report was a by-product of a bigger exercise pertaining to the preparation of sampling frame of mouzas / dehs for settled areas required to draw sample for 1972 Census of Agriculture. The report was appreciated by the academia, researchers and policy makers based on the fact that agricultural development has sound bearing on the socio-economic development of the rural communities.

3. Since then, it became incumbent upon ACO to carryout this exercise quinquennially on regular basis, once while up-dating sampling frame for Agricultural Census and then for Livestock Census. Subsequently, this exercise attained the status of a full fledged census with the title of Mouza Census. The coverage and scope of the census was also enlarged over the years. Till today, ACO has conducted eight such censuses and released reports each in 1971, 1979, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2008.

4. The district governments being the third but important tier of governance as well as of rural development planning caused to further increase the importance of socio-economic statistics at tehsil and district levels. Consequently, the Mouza Census has attained pivotal position over the years with the increased de-centralized development planning and execution.

## **OBJECTIVES**



5. Mouza Census 2008 is the latest and eighth in the series. The main objectives were as mentioned below:

- i. Updating mouzas / dehs / villages / killies lists by administrative units for drawing sample for Agricultural Census 2010.
- ii. To provide aggregated statistical data on socio-economic characteristics of mouzas / dehs / villages / killies by administrative units.
- iii. To collect useful information for planners, policy makers and researchers who are interested in the development of rural areas.

### **GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE**

6. Except Bajour Agency, North Waziristan Agency, South Waziristan Agency, F.R Kurram, Kurram Agency and Orakzai Agency (not covered due to unfavourable circumstances) all the settled and unsettled mouzas / dehs / villages / killies of NWFP, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan Provinces as well as of Northern Areas and Azad Jammu & Kashmir have been provided coverage in Mouza Census 2008. All the mouzas / dehs / villages / killies have been covered irrespective of the type of their status. However, the socio-economic information relating to the rural populated mouzas / dehs/ villages / killies (comprising of rural and partly urban mouzas / dehs / villages / killies) have been presented in tabular form in the report. Whereas, limited information (upto column-8 of the questionnaire i.e Form-11) have been collected for urban, forest and un-inhabited (BE-CHIRAGH) mouzas / dehs which was mainly required for updating of the lists (sampling frame) because the socio-economic information about them was considered logically redundant.

### **REFERENCE PERIOD**

7. The statistics presented in this report are relating to the Year 2007-08.

### **TIME FRAME**

8. The work pertaining to planning and preparation of census material was performed from March to September, 2007. The activities of census field operation were completed in three phases starting from October 2007 to May 2008.

## **CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (FORM-11)**

9. Data collection of this Census was planned through a carefully designed questionnaire of two pages. It was considered appropriate to ascertain the required information about one mouza / deh / village / killi through questions about census items in 51 columns. Each census item was laid down on the questionnaire with different options e.g. Yes, No, or choice from 1,2,3,...etc. to facilitate the enumerator with respect to understanding and filling of questionnaire.

10. The socio-economic facilities available to inhabitants of a mouza / deh / village / killi are of two types i.e.(i) those which must be available in mouza and (ii) the other which may be available in mouza or located at some distance from the mouza. In case of the latter type, the distances have been taken in terms of kilometers. Both types of socio-economic facilities have been covered in the census and are given separately as below however those being covered for the first time in Mouza Census 2008 have been indicated with asterisk mark.

### **(i) Facilities Available in Mouza**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Status of Mouza                         | 12. Taste of Drinking Water                |
| 2. Name and Number of Union Council*       | 13. Water Treatment Facility*              |
| 3. Number of Settlements, and their Names* | 14. Facility of Toilet*                    |
| 4. Important Crops of Mouza*               | 15. Pacca Streets                          |
| 5. Sources of Irrigation                   | 16. Pacca Drains and Sewerage* Facilities  |
| 6. Water Course Improvement Scheme         | 17. Availability of Energy*                |
| 7. Credit Facility by Gender*              | 18. Media Facilities*                      |
| 8. Retail Market (Bazar)*                  | 19. Housing Condition (Pacca / Kacha)*     |
| 9. Sources of Employment by Gender*        | 20. Play Grounds & Sports Teams by Gender* |
| 10. Type of Industries*                    | 21. Social Organizations by Gender*        |
| 11. Sources of Drinking Water              | 22. Dispute Resolution Mechanism*          |

### **ii) Facilities Available in Mouza or at Distance From Mouza**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Veterinary Health Coverage   | 8. Diesel & Petrol Pump / Depot /Agency   |
| 2. Cattle Market, Grain , Fruit & Vegetable Market & Wheat Procurement Centre | 9. CNG / LPG Availability*  |
| 3. Agricultural Inputs (Fertilizers / Seeds / Pesticides)                     | 10. Metalled Road   |
| 4. Commercial Banks and On-line Banking*                                      | 11. Transport Facility*   |
| 5. Post Office  | 12. Telecommunication / Internet*   |
| 6. Health Facilities  | 13. Education Facility by Gender (Primary / Middle / High School & College and Vocational Centre) |
| 7. Availability of Electricity  | 14. Police Station  |

## **METHODOLOGY**

11. The names of district, tehsil, kanungo circle, patwar circle and the mouza / deh / village / killi along with their identification codes were recorded during preparatory phase of the census on each questionnaire by the ACO staff and subsequently arranged by administrative order and accordingly packed in polythene bags. Necessary instructions for filling the questionnaires were provided to the enumerators through a specially prepared instruction manual. The questionnaire and instruction manual were printed in Urdu for use in NWFP, Punjab, Balochistan, Northern Areas and AJ&K, while in Sindhi for Sindh Province.

12. A meeting was arranged at each district / agency / F.R. headquarter before the start of actual data collection, in which the training arrangements for enumerators and district level census management matters were finalized. These meetings were presided over by the respective DCO, EDO(R) or DO(R) / Political Agent and attended by DDOs(R), Tehsildars / Mukhtiarkars of all the tehsils / talukas / agency / FRs, Saddar Kanungos / Assistant Mukhtiarkars of the district, Office Kanungos of all the Tehsils, district head of local government department, representative of forest department and an officer of ACO. In these meetings, inter alia, the importance, objectives and methodology of this census were explained to the participants, census related issues were resolved with the consent of the district authorities and census schedule finalized. The concepts, definitions and terminologies involved in filling of the questionnaires were also explained. After the district meetings, the training sessions for the enumerators were held at the tehsil level. Census Master Trainers (CMTs) from ACO imparted training to the supervisors / enumerators and explained to them in detail how to fill the questionnaires and other census forms. At the end of training session, the blank questionnaires pre-arranged by patwar circles and kanungo circles were passed on to the concerned enumerators through their supervisors. They were also explained about data collection schedule and scrutiny of completed census forms.

13. Each enumerator (revenue patwari) was made responsible, as a matter of principle, to complete census questionnaire about the mouzas / dehs falling within the jurisdiction of his patwar circle. This principle was successfully adopted for more than 95 per cent mouzas / dehs, while for the remaining mouzas / dehs, the responsibility was shouldered to the patwari of the adjoining patwar circle. However, for the un-settled areas, the data collection was also done by the officials of education, agriculture, livestock, local government and forest departments due to non-availability of the

revenue patwaris in required number. The enumerators were advised to seek assistance from the revenue record available with them as well as use their own knowledge about the mouzas / dehs / villages / killies while filling the census questionnaire. They were also required to collect as well as confirm the information on socio-economic aspects of the mouzas / dehs / villages / killies from the Secretary Union Councils, local elected representatives and knowledgeable persons of the area. The gross-root level officials of the forest department were engaged to help in filling of socio-economic data about the forest mouzas / dehs / villages / killies.

14. The field operation was carried out in the entire Punjab and Sindh Provinces in first phase, hot areas of NWFP (Swabi, Mardan, Newshehra, Peshawar, Charsadda, Mohmand Agency, Kohat, Hangu, F.R.Kohat, Karak, Bannu, F.R.Bannu, Lakki Marwat, F.R.Lakki, Tank, F.R.Tank, D.I.Khan, F.R.D.I.Khan, Khyber Agency, F.R.Peshawar) and Balochistan (Jafarabad, Naseerabad, Dera Bughti, Jhal Magsi, Bolan, Sibi, Chagai, Noshki, Awaran, Panjgoor, Kharan, Washuk, Lasbella, Gawadar, Turbat, Harnai) in second phase, while cold areas of NWFP (Haripur, Abbottabad, Mansehra, F.R.Mansehra, Battagram, Kohistan, Shanglapar, Bunner, Swat, Malakand Agency, Lower Dir, Upper Dir), Balochistan (Quetta, Pishin, Qilla Abdullah, Mastung, Kalat, Loralai, Qilla Saifullah, Zhob, Sherani, Ziarat, Khuzdar, Kohlu, Barkhan, Musa Khel), entire Northern Areas and Azad Jammu & Kashmir in third phase. Further, phase-wise details of the census field operation are as follows:

Activities	Phase-I		Phase-II		Phase-III	
	From	To	From	To	From	To
District Meetings	22.10.2007	03.11.2007	19.11.2007	29.11.2007	24.03.2008	02.04.2008
Training Sessions	12.11.2007	23.11.2007	08.12.2007	13.12.2007	12.05.2008	21.05.2008
Completion of Enumeration		30.11.2007		20.12.2007		31.05.2008

15. The completed census forms were collected from the patwaris and were scrutinized by the supervisory staff of Provincial Revenue Departments i.e. Field Kanungos, Office Kanungos and Saddar Kanungos, respectively before their submission to Agricultural Census Organization for further processing. Due emphasis was given at all levels to maintain the accuracy of the statistics. Manual data processing i.e. coding and editing of the census forms have been carried out by the staff of Agricultural Census Organization, while electronic data processing by Data Processing Centre of Federal Bureau of Statistics, at Lahore.

## **PUBLICATION OF CENSUS DATA**

16. The outcome of this census is primarily of two types. Foremost is the updated list of mouzas / dehs / villages / killies with some information of basic nature to be subsequently used as sampling frame for Agriculture Census 2010. This list is not published and only four copies of the computer prints are obtained and then binded for record purpose. Second outcome of this census relates to the socio-economic facilities available to residents of mouzas / dehs / villages / killies which have been tabulated at tehsil, district, province and finally the country levels and presented / published in the following two volumes of reports:-

- i) **Pakistan Report:** It contains aggregated data on all the census items separately for all the provinces and country.
- ii) **Provincial Reports:** These reports are four each one for a province and present aggregated data on all the census items separately for the province, all districts and tehsils of that province.

## **CAUTIONS**

- i) Footnotes have been given under the concerned tables wherever necessary for further clarification.
- ii) The data must be understood / explained keeping in view the definition for that item given in this report.
- iii) The data codes of the questionnaire not attempted during data collection by the enumerators have been attempted during processing of data on the basis of general logic.
- iv) The data about distances of mouzas / villages from the facility are subjected to the knowhow and approximation of the enumerators.
- v) The data given in this report are the responses of the enumerators and local representatives / mouza elders and depended upon their knowledge about the mouzas / villages.
- vi) The data given in Table-13, column 7 and 8 relates to approximately 50% or more persons of the mouzas.
- vii) To reflect a true picture of socio-economic parameters in rural areas, only the rural and urban / rural mouzas have been tabulated. Urban, forest and unpopulated (be-chiragh) mouzas have been indicated separately in the concerned tables. The data presented in the current report may therefore, be compared with the previous reports with caution.
- viii) In the Sindh province Taluka stands for Tehsil, Supervisory Tapa for Kanungo Circle, Tapa for Patwar Circle and Deh for Mouza.

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. **Mouza / Deh:** It is a territorial unit with a separate name, definite boundaries, and area precisely measured and divided into plots / khasras / survey numbers. Each mouza is a revenue estate and has a cadastral map maintained in the land revenue record with a Hadbast Number except Sindh Province. Mouza, Deh, Village, Killi and Chak are the names commonly used for it. The term mouza / deh is widely used in the settled areas while the term village and or killi are used in the unsettled areas. There may be one or more settlements, abadies, basties, dhokes, goths, etc. in the territory of a mouza / deh. The mouzas / dehs may also have scattered inhabitation while there may be some mouzas without population as well.
2. **Irrigation Sources:** It refers to the source(s) by means of which the cultivated area of a mouza is irrigated partially or wholly.
3. **Improved Water Course(s):** Many schemes for improving water courses, wholly or partially, were launched in the country to improve canal irrigation supplies. All the water courses 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.
4. **Veterinary Facility:** It refers to the availability of veterinary facilities to the livestock of the mouza. This facility must be either from public or private qualified veterinarian (Doctor / Assistant). The herbal or any other type of veterinary facilities are excluded from the scope.
5. **Market:** It means a specified trading place relating to animals, grains, fruits or vegetables.
6. **Wheat Procurement Centre:** These centres are established every year at the time of wheat harvest in surplus wheat producing areas particularly of the Punjab and Sindh provinces by the Provincial Food Departments and or Pakistan Agricultural Services and Storage Corporation (PASSCO) at appropriate locations. These centres are not permanent in nature and their number in a tehsil / district varies on year to year basis depending upon the procurement policy.
7. **Depot / Agency:** It covers all the depots / agencies / shops / sale points, partially or wholly, meant for the sale of chemical fertilizers and or seeds and or any material(s) used as plant protection measures or against stored grain insects / pests etc.
8. **Credit Facility:** It is meant to cater for the loaning facilities available for socio-economic development of the mouza by gender from various financial / lending agencies like banks, NGOs, Rural Support Programme (RSP), etc.

9. **Banking Facility:** All the commercial banks either public or private fall under preview of the census. The facility of on-line banking if available at the commercial bank located in the mouza has also been accounted for.
10. **Bazaar:** It means a street or place located in the mouza where at least about 20 shops or more of different types are trading commodities and services of various types.
11. **Employment Sources:** Means the types / kinds of employment where in population of the mouza is engaged for earning their livelihood. The information has been collected and presented by gender.
12. **Service:** Means to serve in a private, semi-govt. or govt. institution / organization / department / army, etc.
13. **Agriculture:** Means to raise crops, rear livestock or to do any other type of farming, part time or full time or to carryout any agricultural work against any remuneration.
14. **Trade:** It refers to all direct or indirect engagements for sales / purchases of goods and services e.g. shopkeeping, assisting and or doing trade relating to any single or more commodities in piece meal or bulk.
15. **Industry:** It refers to any type or level of manufacturing or processing activity wherein people of the mouza are directly or indirectly engaged for remuneration. The industrialists themselves were also included in this type of employment.
16. **Self Employment:** It includes those gainful engagements which are based on individuals own skills and initiatives e.g. to drive a rickshaw / taxi, run a tuition centre, practice law, medical parctitioning, cobbling, pottering, carpentering or doing embroidery etc.
17. **Employment Abroad:** Means any type of gainful employment in any foreign country.
18. **Labour:** It relates to any gainful work performed as skilled or semi-skilled or unskilled labour for any construction activity, loading, unloading, domestic work, etc.
19. **Large Scale Industries:** Means those manufacturing and or processing units where at least about 250 or more salaried employees work on full time and regular basis.
20. **Medium Scale Industries:** It relates to the units where number of full time, regular and salaried workers is more than 10 and less than 250.
21. **Small Scale Industries:** Means those units where number of full time, regular and salaried workers is less than ten.



22. **Cottage Industries:** Any manufacturing and or processing unit installed in any part of house or compound associated to 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 house where the unit is installed must also be utilized for other domestic usage.
23. **Drinking Water:** It refers to the water being used for drinking / cooking purposes with or without purifying or improving taste. Year round availability of drinking water in a mouza / deh may be from a single source or combination of sources.
24. **Water Treatment Facility:** Means any purification and or salt minimizing facility for provision of safe drinking water to the people of mouza. Such facility may be on commercial basis or at government or community level.
25. **Pacca Streets:** Means those pavements which are made up of cement (lenter), black top (charcoal) or soling (bricks).
26. **Drainage / Sewerage System:** It covers all types / designs of "PACCA" drains and sewerage systems in working order.
27. **Health Facilities:** It refers to different types and levels of health facilities available to the population of mouza either through population welfare centre, basic and or rural health centre, NGO dispensary, maternity home, private doctor, 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.
28. **Electrified Mouza:** A mouza is termed as electrified if electricity is available wholly or partially to the residents for the purpose of light and other domestic usage.
29. **CNG / LPG:** Means compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquid petroleum gas (LPG) used for vehicles or other purposes.
30. **Road:** It means the black top (charcoal made) road.
31. **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.
32. **Telephone / Internet:** All types of telephones / cell phones / internets are included under this facility like land line / mobile / wireless / PCO phones, etc.
33. **Mass Communication (Media):** It covers all means of mass communication available to inhabitants of the mouza / deh, i.e. audio, video and print media.
34. **Educational Institutions:** These include all public and private schools (of any level) / colleges and technical vocational training institutions by gender. Private schools / colleges / institutions may belong to a person or a group of persons or an agency / corporate body etc. are also enumerated.

35. **Play Grounds:** It refers to the play grounds meant to play any game by either sex. The ground(s) of a school or college or any other institution located in mouza will also be considered as a facility for that mouza. One play ground will be considered for one game mainly played there.
36. **Sports Teams:** It also includes the teams of either sex of the school / college / other institution(s) located in the mouza.
37. **Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** There are different types of organizations working for the welfare and socio-economic development of population in rural areas and are termed differently e.g. NGO, Community Organization (CO) and Citizen Community Board (CCB), etc. All such organizations have been covered.
38. **JIRGA:** It is comprised of the effective / elected persons of the mouza for settlement of disputed issues at mouza level with or without any legal support. It is called jirga / panchayat / settlement committee in different areas of the country.
39. **Police Station:** Means a proper police / levies station or police / levies check post established to maintain law and order situation in the mouza / area.
40. **Location of Mouza with Regard to Facilities:** The distance of any facility from a mouza is the shortest possible land route approach to that facility from the main inhabited part of the mouza. The information on distances of all concerned facilities was collected in kilometers and rounded upward.

## M A I N F I N D I N G S

In this section, the data of Mouza Census 2008 of some important parameters have been compared with corresponding data of Mouza Census 2003 to gauge socio economic development of rural areas. On the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Mouza Census 2008 and Sub-Committee formulated for tabulation, a number of drastic changes were introduced in the main questionnaire. The data on some important socio-economic parameters were collected for the first time e.g. data regarding sources of employment by gender, social organizations by gender, availability of energy, transport and telecommunication facility etc.

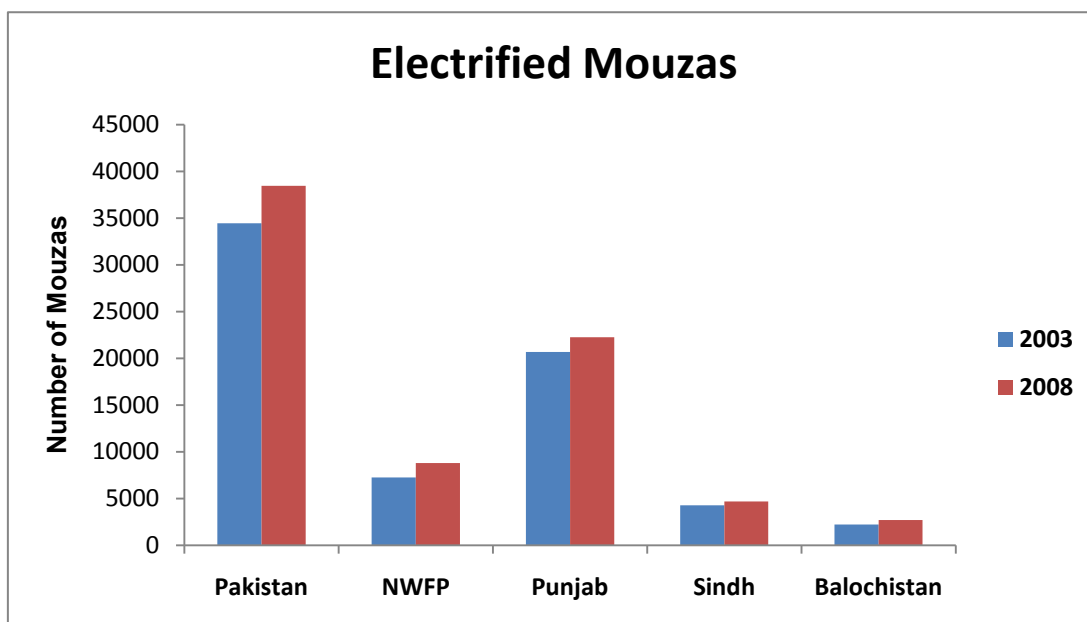
On the recommendations of the Advisory Committee the report of Mouza Census 2008 contains data of settled as well as un-settled areas as a single report. whereas separate reports were released for Mouza Census 2003. Below is given a comparison of both reports i.e. Mouza Census 2008 and Mouza Census 2003 regarding major socio-economic indicators. To make the comparison more realistic data regarding settled and un-settled areas of Mouza Census 2003 has been added up. Further, as the Bajour, Orakazi, Kurrum, North & South Waziristan Agencies and F.R. Kurrum have not been covered due to unfavourable circumstances in Mouza Census 2008 their data has also been excluded from Mouza Census 2003 for comparison purpose.

### **Electricity**

The mouzas reporting availability of electricity for domestic use in Pakistan increased from 34446 in 2003 to 38435 in 2008, showing an improvement of 12 per cent in rural electrification. The number of electrified mouzas increased in all the four provinces during the period from 2003 to 2008 viz, NWFP by 21 per cent, Punjab by 8 per cent, Sindh by 10 per cent and Balochistan by 20 per cent. The detail is as under:

<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Mouzas Reporting Availability of Electricity</b>		
	<b>2003</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>Change ( % )</b>
Pakistan	34446	38435	( + ) 12
N.W.F.P	7256	8788	( + ) 21
Punjab	20675	22257	( + ) 08
Sindh	4276	4699	( + ) 10
Balochistan	2239	2691	( + ) 20

The rate of increase in electrification of mouzas was the highest in the NWFP and closely contested by Balochistan.

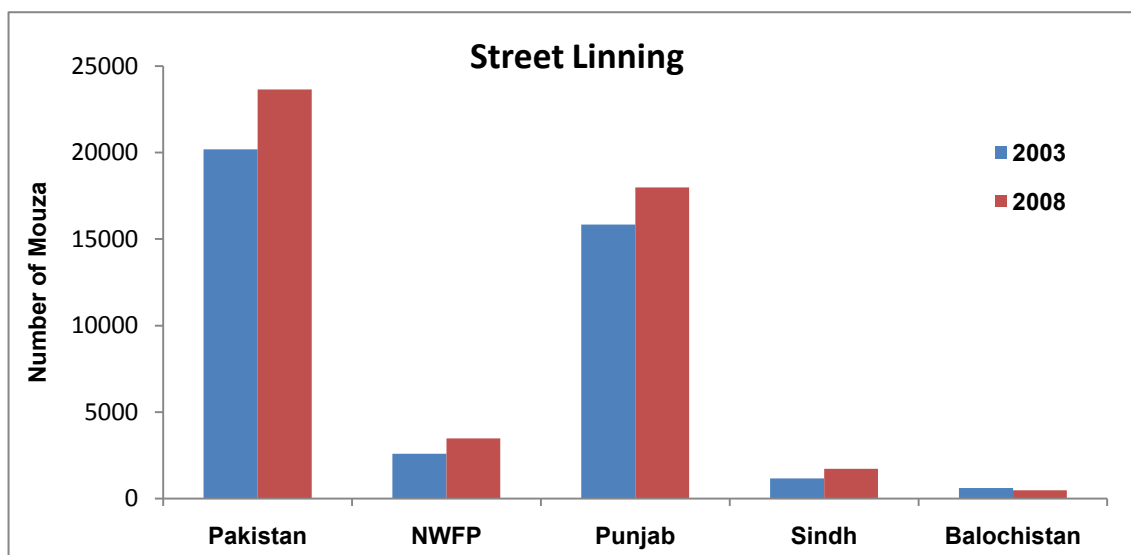


### Street Linning

In Pakistan, the number of mouzas reporting bricked linned streets were 20,195 in 2003 which improved to 23,638 in 2008, thus depicting an increase of 17 per cent during the recent past.

Administrative Unit	Mouzas Reporting Street Linning		
	2003	2008	Change ( % )
Pakistan	20195	23638	( + ) 17
N.W.F.P	2583	3472	( + ) 34
Punjab	15844	17977	( + ) 13
Sindh	1157	1714	( + ) 48
Balochistan	611	475	( - ) 22

The number of mouzas reporting bricked linned streets increased by 34 per cent in NWFP, 13 per cent in Punjab and 48 per cent in Sindh. However, the 22 per cent decrease in mouzas reporting brick linned streets in Balochistan which may be due to inclusion of semi-urban brick linned mouzas in urban localities.

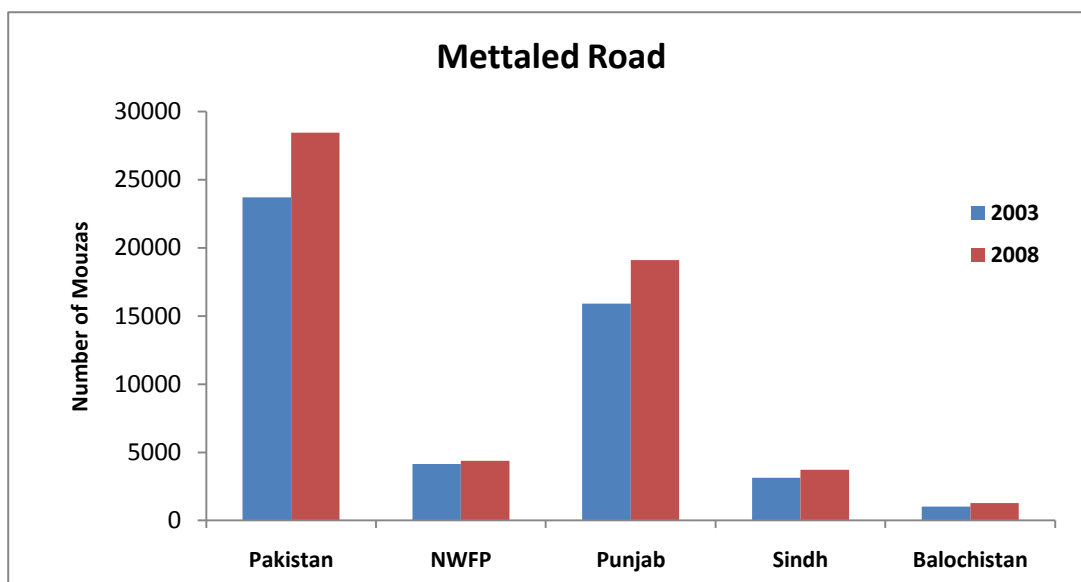


### Metalled Road Net Work

The government has launched a number of schemes to upgrade the existing highways infrastructure as well as introduced a number of new schemes to improve the metalled road net work during the last five years. Mouza Statistics provides an opportunity to the planner / executives to peep through this parameter. The rate of development with respect to this parameter from 2003 to 2008 may be gauged from given below data:-

Administrative Unit	Number of Mouzas Less than 1 Km from Metalled Road		
	2003	2008	Change ( % )
Pakistan	23720	28460	( + ) 20
N.W.F.P	4144	4374	( + ) 06
Punjab	15412	19099	( + ) 24
Sindh	3139	3711	( + ) 18
Balochistan	1025	1276	( + ) 24

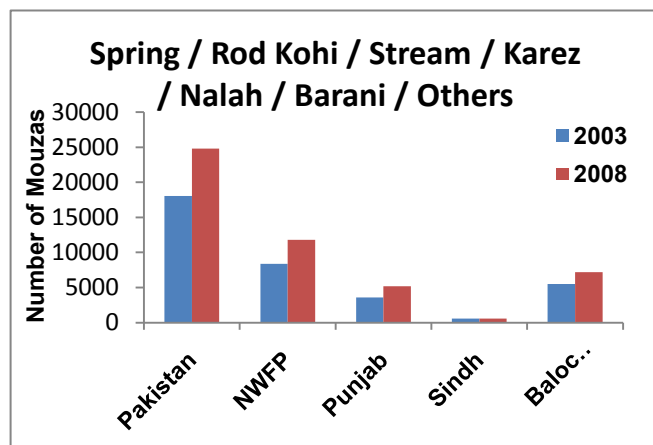
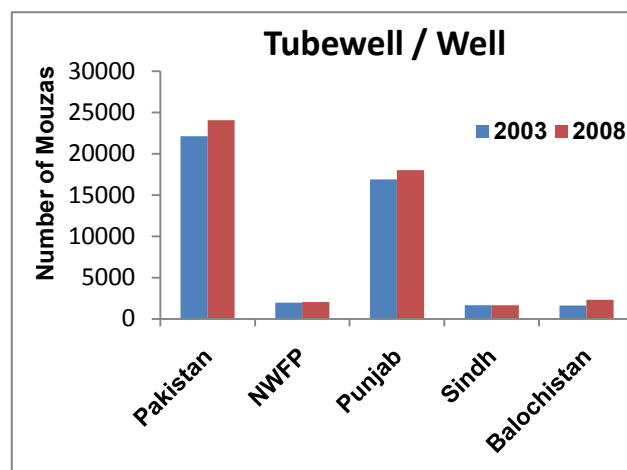
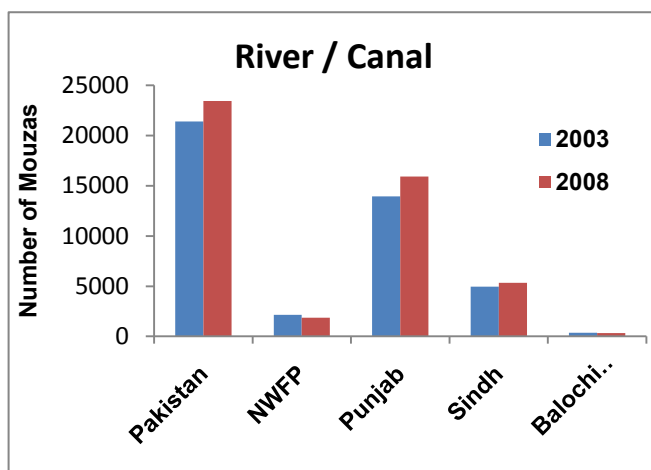
The total number of mouzas falling within a radius of less than 1 kilometer from metalled road was 23,720 during 2003. This number moved up to 28,460 mouzas as per 2008 Mouza Census showing an increase of 20 per cent over 2003 data. The percentage increase in linking of Mouzas with metalled road is around 18 per cent in Sindh and 6 per cent in NWFP while it is 24 per cent in Punjab, and Balochistan as well. This increase in number shows that road net work has considerably improved during the last five years in all the provinces.



### Sources of Irrigation

According to 2003 Mouza Census the total number of mouzas reporting river / canal as main source of irrigation were 21,421 which increased to 23,450 in 2008, i.e. by 9 per cent. The number of mouzas reporting tubewells / wells as main source of irrigation have increased from 22,123 in 2003 to 24,077 in 2008, i.e. also by 9 per cent. Similarly the, coverage of all the minor irrigation sources, i.e. Spring / Rod Kohi / Stream / Karez / Nalah / Barani and Others have also increased from 18,027 mouzas in 2003 to 24,788 mouzas in 2008. This increase works out to 38 per cent for the period under review. Province-wise break-up of coverage by sources of irrigation is as under:-

Administrative Unit	River / Canal			Tubewell / Well			Spring / Rod Kohi / Stream / Karez / Nalah / Barani / Others		
	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)
PAKISTAN	21421	23450	( + ) 09	22123	24077	( + ) 09	18027	24788	( + ) 38
N.W.F.P	2148	1864	( - ) 13	1965	2063	( + ) 05	8387	11816	( + ) 41
Punjab	13960	15916	( + ) 14	16901	18028	( + ) 07	3602	5176	( + ) 44
Sindh	4946	5329	( + ) 08	1649	1682	( + ) 02	554	592	( + ) 07
Balochistan	367	341	( - ) 07	1608	2304	( + ) 43	5484	7204	( + ) 31



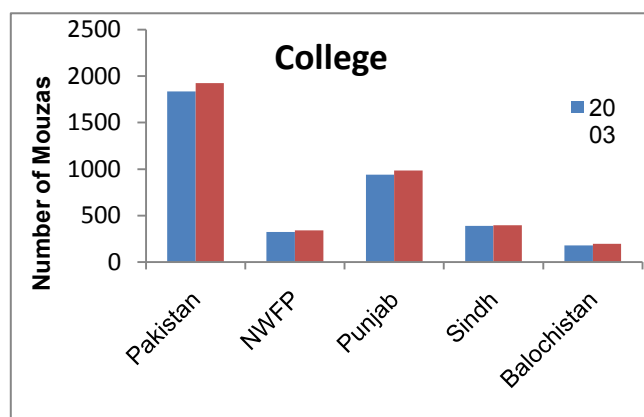
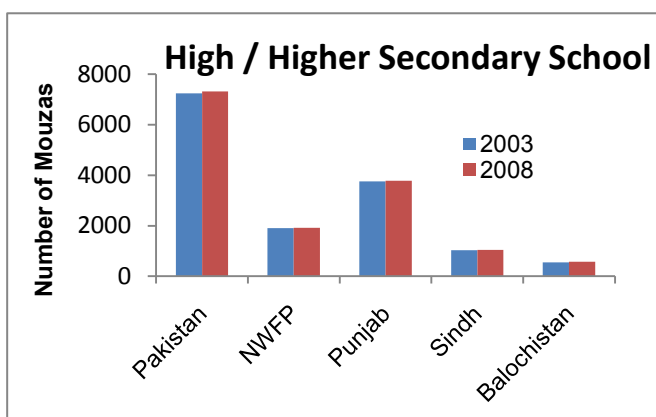
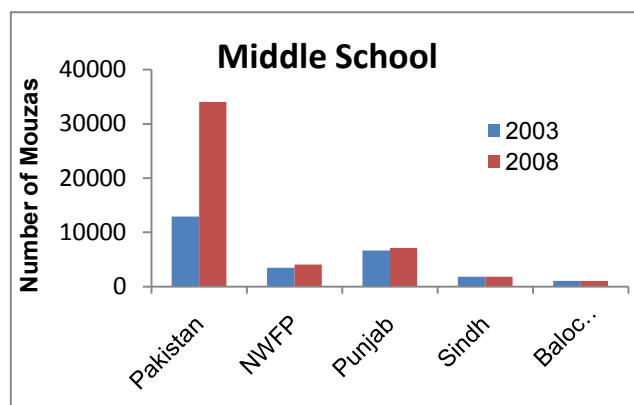
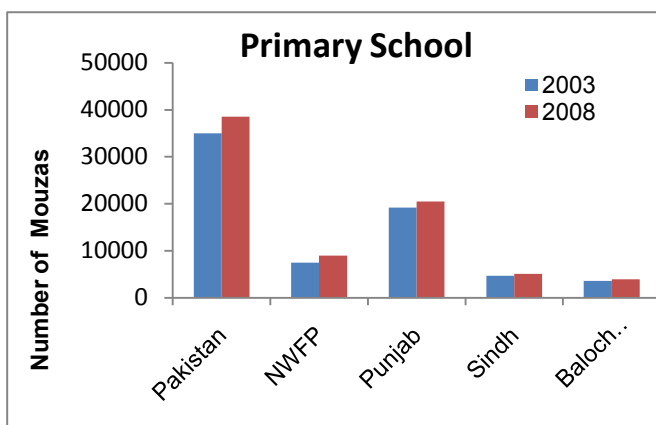
## Education Facilities By Gender

### Boys

Ten percent increase has been reported in case of primary school facility with in a distance of one kilometer in the rural areas of the country. By comparing the provincial data with previous Census reporting it indicates the highest percentage increase i.e. 20 percent in N.W.F.P. Similar, trend has been observed in case of middle school education. Balochistan has reported higher increase of 10 percent as compared to other provinces in case of college education.

Administrative Unit	Educational facilities available at the distance of less than 1 KM											
	Primary School			Middle School			High / Higher Secondary School			College		
	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)
Pakistan	35015	38518	(+) 10	12938	14065	(+) 09	7251	7325	(+) 01	1837	1924	(+) 05
N.W.F.P	7464	8981	(+) 20	3477	4071	(+) 17	1909	1916	-	324	343	(+) 06
Punjab	19191	20503	(+) 07	6634	7141	(+) 08	3763	3789	(+) 01	942	985	(+) 05
Sindh	4723	5103	(+) 08	1796	1801	-	1025	1048	(+) 02	391	398	(+) 02
Balochistan	3637	3931	(+) 08	1031	1052	(+) 02	554	572	(+) 03	180	198	(+) 10

' - ' Less than 1 percent

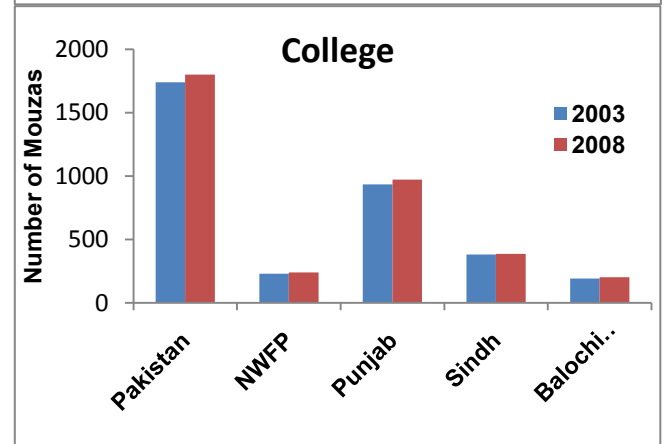
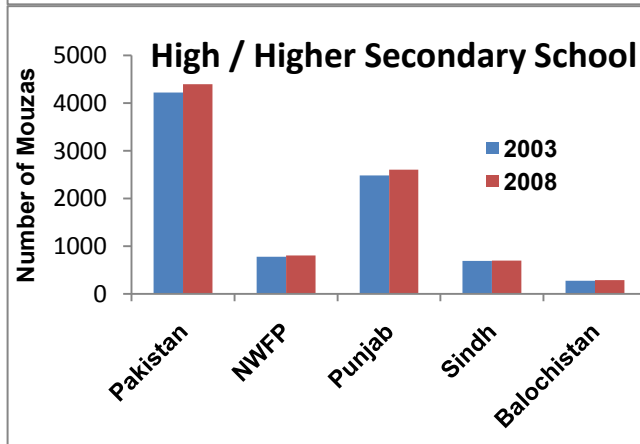
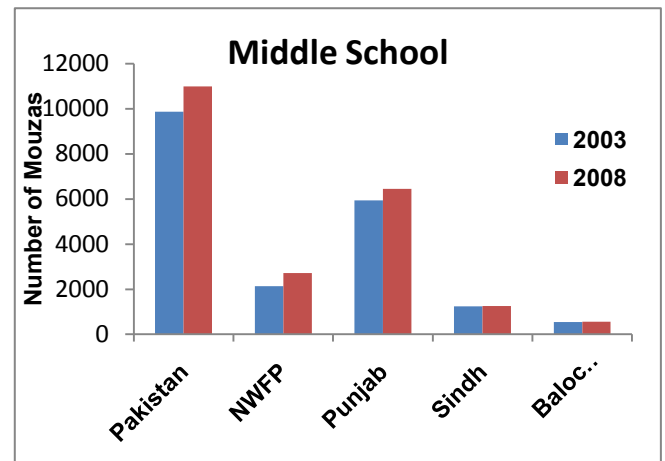
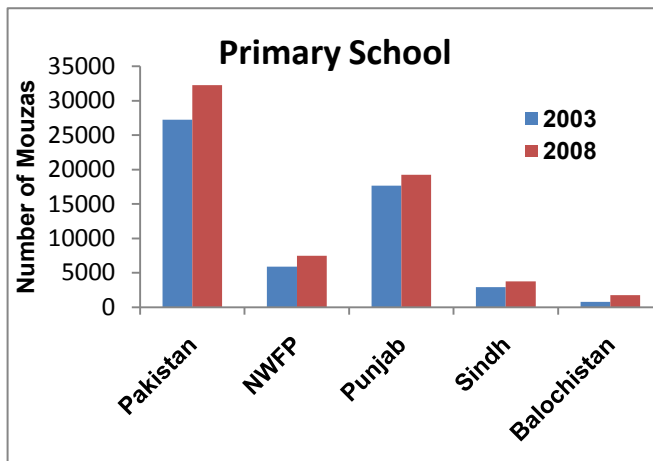


## Girls

In Pakistan there is 18 percent increase in case of primary school, 11 percent increase in middle school, 4 percent increase in high / higher secondary school and 4 percent increase in college for girls with in radius of one kilometer. On comparing the provincial data with previous Census results Sindh province has reported maximum, i.e 29 percent, increase in primary education. In case of middle school education, N.W.F.P has reported leading increase of 28 percent. In case of high / higher secondary school and college education each, Balochistan has reported 6 percent increase which is the highest as compared to other provinces. In case of Balochistan the comparison is not valid for primary school as in Mouza Census 2003 the question about primary school was not covered in un-settled areas of the province.

Administrative Unit	Educational facilities available at the distance of less than 1 KM											
	Primary School			Middle School			High / Higher Secondary School			College		
	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)
Pakistan	27257	32244	(+) 18	9863	10986	(+) 11	4226	4396	(+) 04	1741	1802	(+) 04
N.W.F.P	5896	7484	(+) 27	2131	2721	(+) 28	777	803	(+) 03	230	240	(+) 04
Punjab	17658	19226	(+) 09	5941	6446	(+) 09	2485	2604	(+) 05	936	972	(+) 04
Sindh	2923	3762	(+) 29	1245	1254	(+) 01	689	697	(+) 01	383	387	(+) 01
Balochistan	780	1772		546	565	(+) 03	275	292	(+) 06	192	203	(+) 06





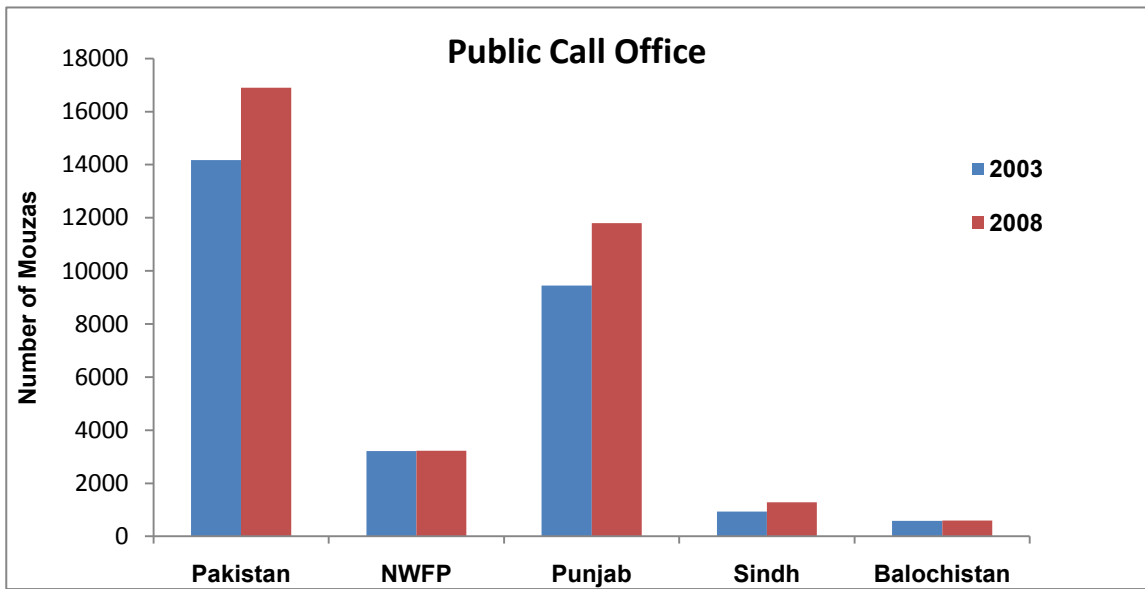
## Public Call Office (PCO)

Since introduction of mobile phones the need for PCOs has not remained the same. However, to assess the present situation the comparison has been made as given below:

Administrative Unit	No. of Mouzas reporting PCO within the distance of 1 Km		
	2003	2008	Change ( % )
Pakistan	14177	16897	( + ) 19
N.W.F.P	3215	3220	-
Punjab	9443	11797	( + ) 25
Sindh	933	1285	( + ) 38
Balochistan	586	595	( + ) 02

' - ' Less than 1 percentage

It is obvious from the above data that there is 19 percent increase in Pakistan. Within the provinces, the highest increase of 38 percent of PCOs is in Sindh province while the next best increase of 25 percent is in the Punjab province.





Sources of Drinking water	Taste of Drinking Water	Filteration Facility For Drinking Water	Toilet Facility in Majority of Houses	Bricked Streets in Mouza	Sewerage System / Bricked Drains in Mouza	Health Facility in Mouza	Availability of Electricity to inhabitants of Mouza	Fuel Availability for Mouza	Diesel/ Petrol Pump/ Depot Agency	CNG/LPG	Metalled Road Facility for Mouza			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
85 Govt. Piped Supply 86 Tubewell 87 Well 88 Hand Pump	89 Personal Electric Pump 90 Canal/River 91 Spring/Stream 92 Tank/Pond 93 Others	94 Sweet 95 Yes	96 In Side the House 97 All	98 Bricked Drains 99 Sewerage System	100 Pop. Welfare Centre 101 Basic Health Unit 102 Rural Health Centre 103 NGO Dispensary	104 Private Doctor (MBBS) 105 Hospital/Dispensary 106 Facility of Midwife	107 108 Child/ Mother Centre 109	110 111 112 113 114 115	116 All 117 118 119 120 121 122 123	124 Yes 125	126 Yes 127	128 Yes 129		
130 Yes 131 If not then Distance	132 Yes 133 If not then Distance	134 Fixed Line 135 136 Computer/Internet 137 138 PCO 139 140 Mobile 141 Wireless	142 Radio 143 T.V 144 Cable 145 Newspaper 146 None	147 Pacca (Bricked) 148 Primary 149 150 Middle 151 152 High / Higher Secondary 153 154 College 155 156 Vocational Centre	157 158 Primary 159 160 Middle 161 162 High / Higher Secondary 163 164 College 165 166 Vocational Centre	167 168 Cricket 169 Hockey 170 Foot Ball 171 Volley Ball 172 Kabady 173 Any Other Sports 174 None	175 Cricket 176 Hockey 177 178 Foot Ball 179 Volley Ball 180	181 Cricket 182 Hockey 183 Foot Ball 184 Volley Ball 185 Kabady 186 Any Other Sports 187 None	188 Cricket 189 Hockey 190 Foot Ball 191 Volley Ball 192 193	194 N.G.O 195 C.O 196 197 C.C.B 198 199 N.G.O 200 C.O 201 C.C.B 202 203	204 Jajga 205 Punthail 206 207	208 Yes 209 If not then Distance		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Transport Facility for Mouza	Post Office	Telephone and Internet	Type of Media	Construction Type of Majority of Houses	Educational Institutions in Mouza For		Regular Play Grounds in Mouza For		Regular Sports Team in Mouza For		NGO in Mouza For		Jajga/ Punthail/ Concliatry Committee in Mouza	Police Station/ Police Post
					Boys	Girls	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		

Name of Kanongo: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature / Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Patwari: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature / Date: \_\_\_\_\_