

## MAIN FINDINGS

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.

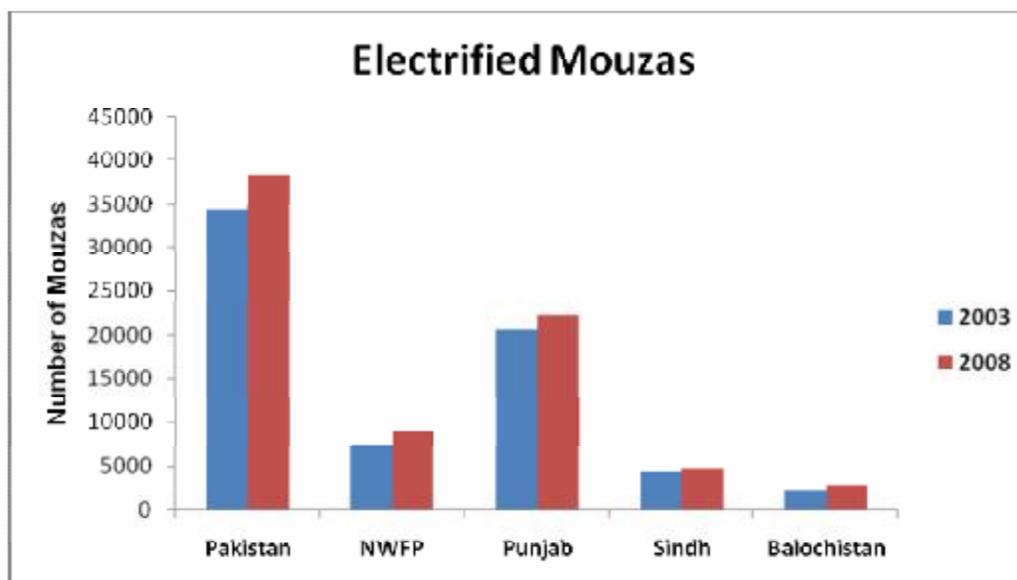
On the recommendations of the Advisory Committee the report of Mouza Census 2008 contains data of settled as well as un-settled areas as a single report. whereas separate reports were released for Mouza Census 2003. Below is given a comparison of both reports i.e. Mouza Census 2008 and Mouza Census 2003 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:

Administrative Unit	Mouzas Reporting Availability of Electricity		
	2003	2008	Change ( % )
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.

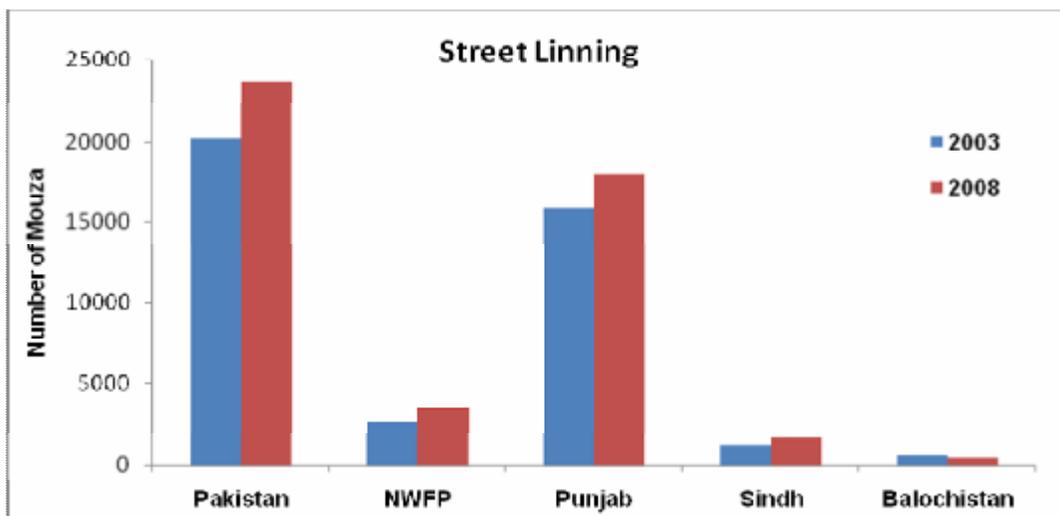


### Street Linning

In Pakistan, the number of mouzas reporting bricked lined 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 lined 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 lined streets in Balochistan which may be due to inclusion of semi-urban brick lined mouzas in urban localities.

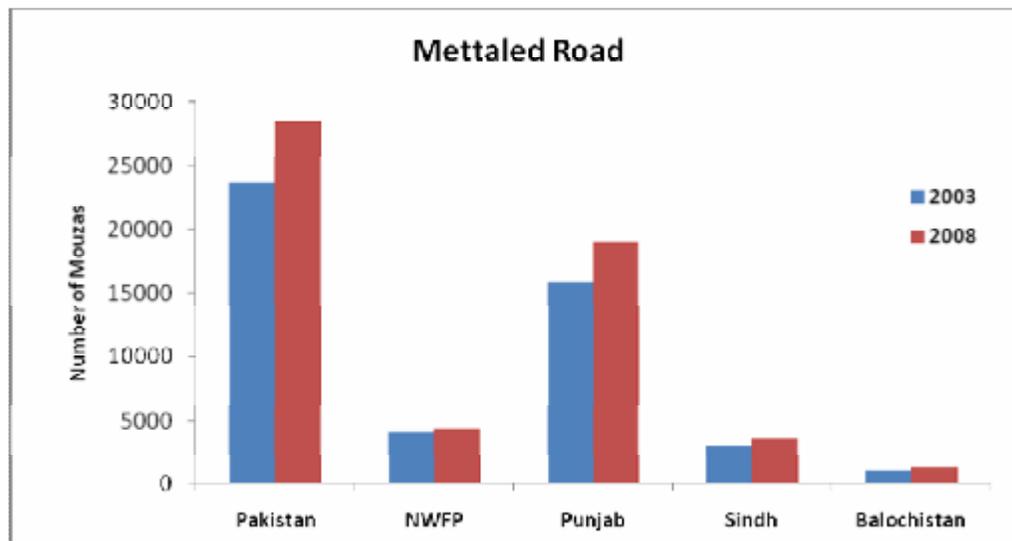


### Metalled Road Net Work

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

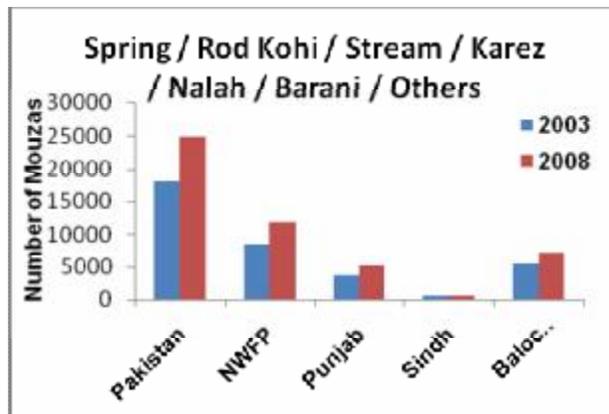
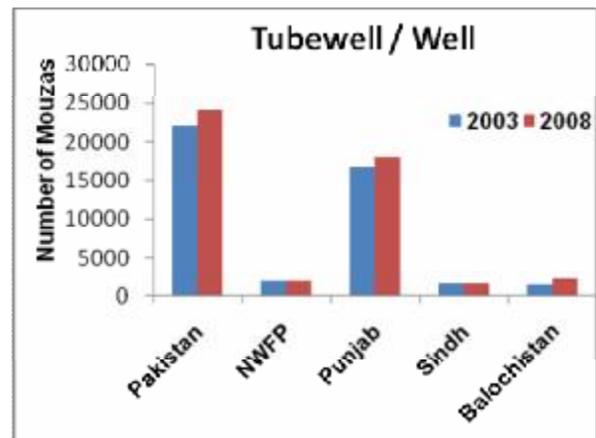
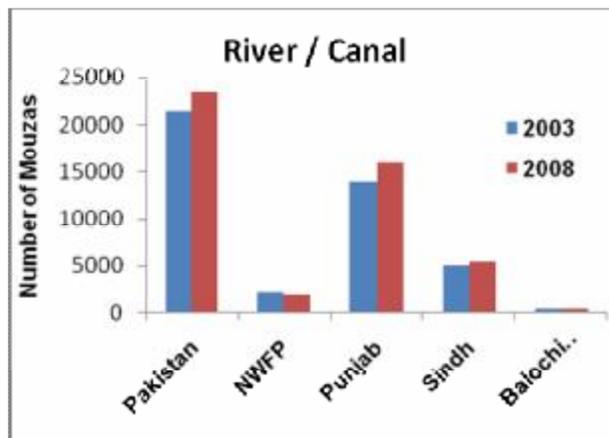
The total number of mouzas falling within a radius of less than 1 kilometer from metalled road was 23,720 during 2003. This number moved up to 28,460 mouzas as per 2008 Mouza Census showing an increase of 20 per cent over 2003 data. The percentage increase in linking of Mouzas with metalled road is around 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



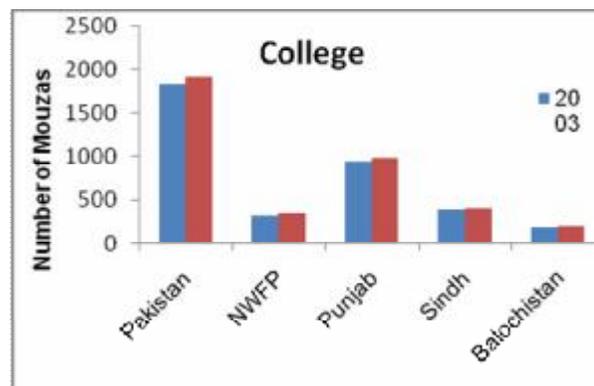
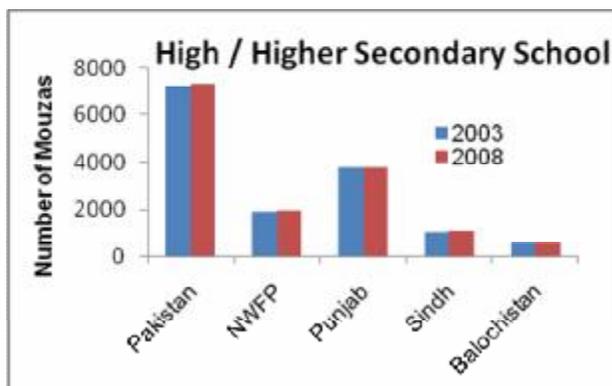
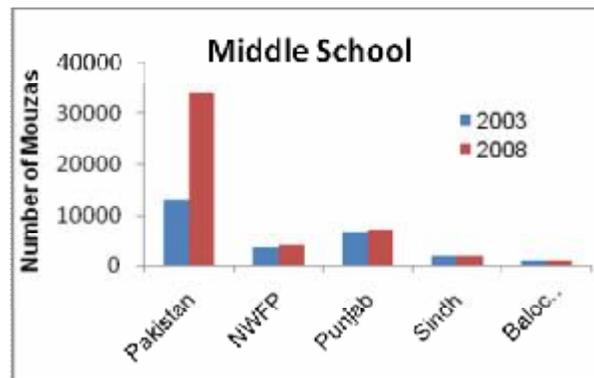
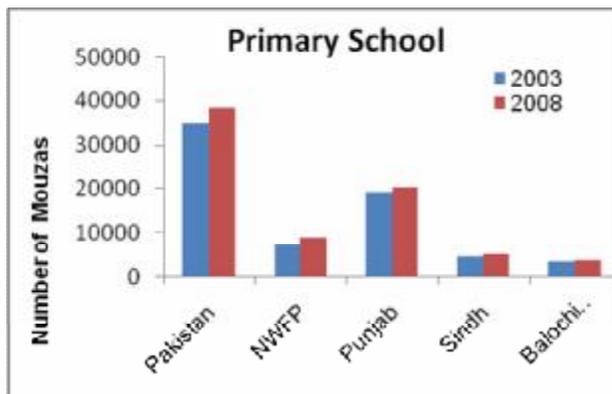
## Education Facilities By Gender

### 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

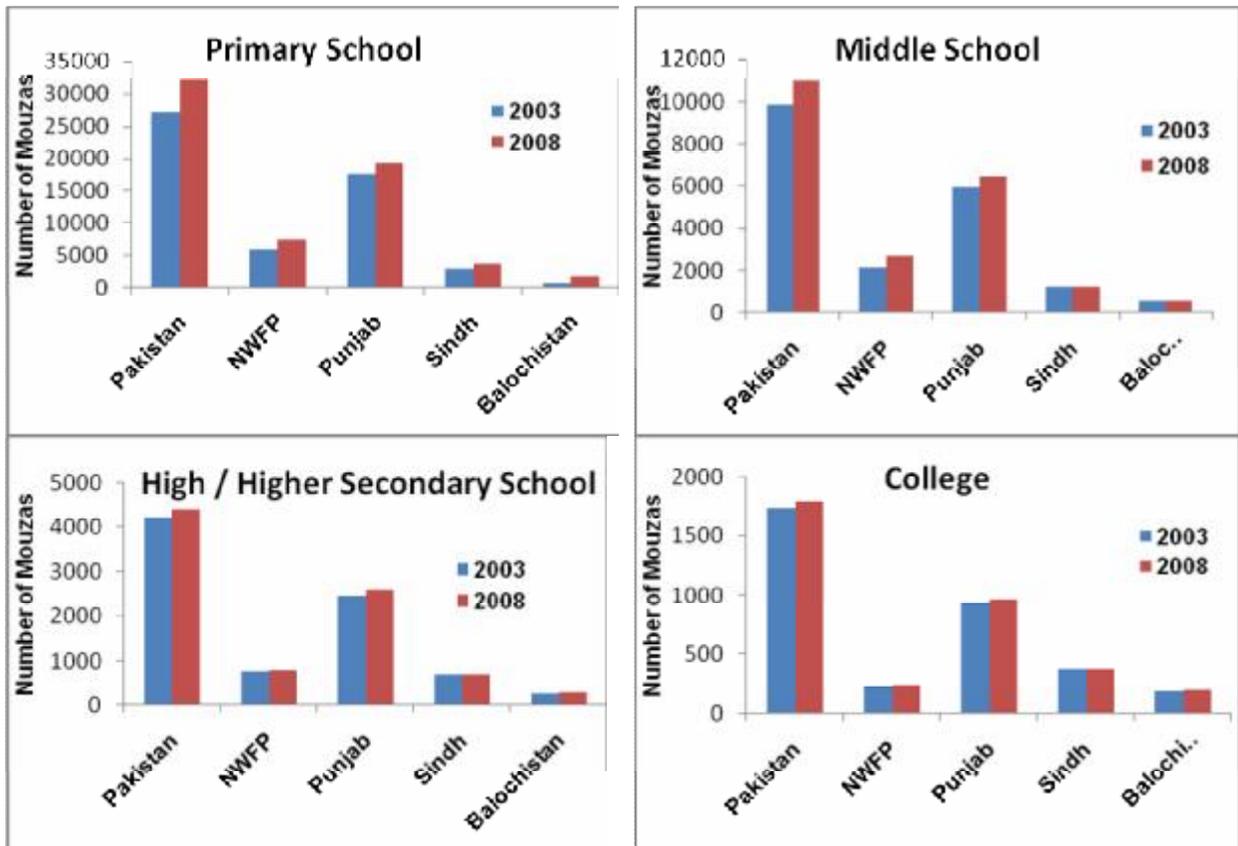
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## Girls

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.