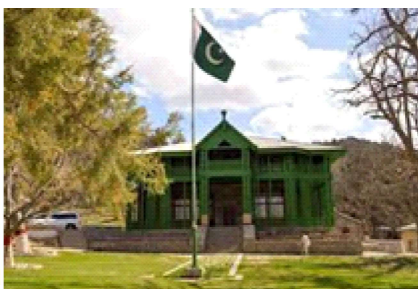# 2017

PROVINCIAL CENSUS REPORT

BALOCHISTAN

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad

FOREWORD

The 6th Population and Housing Census of Pakistan was undertaken throughout the country from 15th March to 24th May, 2017. For this purpose, the country was delimited into manageable census areas i.e. Blocks, Circles, Charges and Districts. The whole exercise was successfully completed by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) through deployment of field staff in all the census areas with strong support from the Provincial Government Departments and the Armed Forces of Pakistan. The Army personnel played a crucial role in collection of data in the field, providing security and logistic support to the census teams, and maintaining a close liaison with the civilian set-up at all levels. I extend my gratitude to the officers/staff of Provincial Government Departments and personnel of the Armed Forces who were involved in this operation.

For the successful completion of census operation, the entire staff of PBS who provided the administrative, technical, professional and managerial support in the Head Office as well as Provincial/Regional and Field Offices are to be congratulated for their dedication and motivation to accomplish the task. The numerous facilities consisted of enumeration on one-to-one basis, supervision and support in the field, transportation of filled in census documents, storage, editing and coding, scanning, data processing, compilation, tabulation and verification of data pertaining to 31.9 million households. Without the strenuous efforts and diligent work performed by each of the above teams including Enumerators and Officials of other Government Departments, this census would have not been possible. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to all those who worked hard to make the 6th Population and Housing Census-2017 a success in Balochistan Province.

I also thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for their assistance, in providing equipment, machinery and technical support at all levels of the census operation. I am also grateful to the Officers and staff of defunct Statistics Division and Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives who cooperated with PBS staff to finalize the results of Census-2017 in record time to achieve this milestone.

(Asad Umar)
Minister
for Ministry of Planning,
Development & Special Initiatives

PREFACE

The Population and Housing Census is an important national level exercise to collect benchmark data on selected socio-economic and demographic characteristics of population, which provides the basis for development planning in Pakistan. Since 1951, five Censuses have been undertaken in Pakistan, with the last one being held in the year 1998. The 6th Population and Housing Census was due in the year 2008, but was held during March-May 2017 after a delay of nine years due to various reasons. In order to have a smooth, credible, secure and uninterrupted operationalization of the Census-2017, Army personnel were deployed on a one to one ratio with civilian staff, as per the practice adopted in Census-1998.

To lend credibility, transparency and impartiality to the process of 'Big Count', an inbuilt mechanism of counter checks was devised to get accurate reporting and avoid the tendency of exaggeration of population in the census. A real-time IT check with the record of National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) was applied to about 6.2 million households, randomly selected to check the veracity of responses.

The Census-2017 was undertaken in Balochistan Province from 15th March to 24th May, 2017 in two phases with hundred percent support from the Armed Forces of Pakistan. In Phase-I, 14 districts were covered while 17 districts were covered in Phase-II. Two Blocks were completed by a team comprising of two persons i.e. one civilian Enumerator and one Army personnel.

Two separate questionnaires were used in the Census-2017 for house listing and collection of information on population and housing characteristics. Form-1 (Annexure-A) was used for house listing, while ICR Form-2 (Annexure-B), the Short Form, was used for collection of information pertaining to basic characteristics of population and housing.

A new and latest technology - Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) - was used for data entry and data scanning, which was quite successful and helpful in the early release of census results and reports as compared to the previous census. The waiting time for release of census reports at the provincial level has been reduced from 2.5 years in Census-1998 to 1.5 years for the Census-2017.

The Census undertaking was a gigantic task which would have not been possible without the active and enthusiastic involvement of the whole nation. The administrative and human support including the active participation from the Government of Balochistan and District Administration, especially Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Political Agents and Cantonment Executive Officers, was vital in the successful culmination of the census operation. The meritorious services rendered by the field staff in addition to their own job were also appreciable. The services rendered by the staff and officers of the various Departments of Government of Balochistan including Education Department, Bureau of Statistics, Social Welfare Department, Local Government and Community Development, as well as Revenue Department, for imparting training to

field staff were exemplary. I am also personally indebted to the Federal Government who facilitated and approved the conduct of the census in two phases and later showed keen interest in releasing the census results as early as possible for the benefit of all stakeholders.

The operation, on the whole, was conducted very smoothly with no major complaints lodged during the process. I feel that the successful completion of the census would have not been possible without the support of Armed Forces. I extend my gratitude to their personnel involved in this operation, especially the Officers/Jawans of the Census Support Centre as well as Military Operation Directorate (MO, Dte.) of GHQ, for their efficient coordination and cooperation.

I am extremely grateful to Secretaries of defunct Statistics Division for their contributions, guidance and leadership in making this exercise a success. I am also thankful to UNFPA for their technical and financial assistance including provision of equipment, machinery and technical support extended in the form of consultancy services and capacity building of PBS.

Finally, I would also like to thank Mr. Asif Bajwa Ex-Chief Statistician and his team for successful completion of Census Operation on war footings. The officers and staff of defunct Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives and PBS especially the Population Census Organization Wing for their tireless efforts to complete this National task successfully. Last but not least, Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal Member (SS/RM) and his team for their untiring efforts to address all issues regarding the approval of final Census Results 2017.

Despite making the best efforts in producing quality output, I believe that there is room for further improvement; therefore, constructive comments and suggestions from all relevant partners are welcome.

(Hamed Yaqoob Sheikh)
Secretary
for Ministry of Planning,
Development & Special Initiatives

CORE TEAM OF PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

S.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Mr. Asif Bajwa	Former Chief Statistician/ Chief Census Commissioner
2.	Dr. Sajjad Akhtar	Former Member/ (Economic Statistics)
3.	Mr. Mehmood Akhtar	Former Member/ (Resource Management)
4.	Mr. Habib Ullah Khan	Former Member/ (Census & Surveys)
5.	Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal	Member/ (Support Services)
6.	Mr. Ayazuddin	Census Commissioner/ Deputy Director General

COORDINATION SUPPORT

1.	Mr. Nasir Jamal	Former Senior Joint Secretary Ministry of Statistics

SUPPORTING TEAM

PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RESULTS TEAM

S.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Mr. Asif Bajwa	Former Chief Statistician
2.	Ms. Rabia Awan	Director
3.	Mr. Saeed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner
4.	Mr. Touseef-ul-Hai Khan	Assistant Census Commissioner
5.	Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
6.	Ms. Sana Habib	Statistical Officer
7.	Mr. Saqib Sultan	Statistical Officer
8.	Ms. Kaneez Amina	Statistical Officer
9.	Mr. Abdul Manan Butt	Statistical Assistant

MANUAL EDITING & CODING VERIFICATION TEAM

1.	Ms. Rabia Awan	Director
2.	Mr. Munawar Ali Ghanghro	Director

ICR SCANNING & CHARACTER VERIFICATION TEAM

1.	Mr. Niaz Muhammad	Ex-Joint Census Commissioner
2.	Mr. Saeed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner
3.	Mr. Touseef-ul-Hai Khan	Assistant Census Commissioner
4.	Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
5.	Mr. Saqib Sultan	Statistical Officer
6.	Mr. Farrukh Ishfaq	Statistical Assistant

IT & SOFTWARE TEAM

1.	Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal	Member (Support Services)
2.	Mr. Khalid Hussain Bhatti	Ex- Deputy Director General (Comp.)
3.	Mr. Muhammad Yasir Ishfaq	Chief System Analyst
4.	Mr. Muhammad Ehtesham	Chief System Analyst
5.	Mr. Muhammad Mudassir Akhtar	Data Processing Officer
6.	Mr. Tahir Mehmood	Data Processing Officer
7.	Mr. Ghulam Kibria	Data Processing Assistant
8.	Mr. Waqar Ahmad Khan	Data Processing Assistant
9.	Raja Aurangzeb Khan	Data Processing Assistant

TABLE VERIFICATION AND REPORT WRITING TEAM

1.	Mr. Muhammad Ashraf Arain	Ex-Census Commissioner
2.	Mr. Habibullah Khan	Ex-Joint Census Commissioner
3.	Qazi Ismatullah	Deputy Census Commissioner
4.	Mr. Zaheer Ahmed	Ex-Deputy Census Commissioner
5.	Mr. Muhammad Bashir Tahir	Ex-Field Monitoring Officer
6	Mr. Naseer Ahmad	Chief Statistical Officer
7.	Ms. Aisha Khaliq	Chief Statistical Officer
8.	Ms. Zartashia Hussain	Chief Statistical Officer
9.	Mr. Hazrat Khan	Assistant Census Commissioner
10.	Syed Abul Kalam Ashrafi	Assistant Census Commissioner
11.	Syed Muhammad Mazahir	Statistical Officer
12.	Mr. Muhammad Javed Khan	Assistant Census Commissioner
13.	Mr. Muhammad Shafique Shad	Assistant Census Commissioner
14.	Ms. Madiha Amjad	Statistical Officer
15.	Mr. Muhammad Junaid Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner

COORDINATION SUPPORT TEAM

1.	Mr. Muhammad Bashir Janjua	Director General (Admn)
2.	Mr. Rizwan Bashir	Director
3.	Mr. Muhammad Riaz	Deputy Census Commissioner
4.	Mr. Liaquat Ali Chattha	Ex-Field Monitoring Officer
5.	Mr. Inamullah Khan	Assistant Census Commissioner
6.	Mr. Muhammad Saleem	Assistant Census Commissioner
8.	Mr. Tariq Hashmi	Superintendent
7.	Mr. Muhammad Basharat	Assistant Private Secretary
9.	Mr. Majeedullah	Superintendent (Printing Press)
10.	Mr. Tajamul Hussain	Supervisor (Printing Press)

COMPOSING AND FINALIZATION

1.	Mr. Muhammad Bashir Janjua	Joint Census Commissioner (Admn)
2.	Ms. Zartashia Hussain	Chief Statistical Officer
3.	Mr. Sohail Nadir	Composer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART-I

PROVINCE PROFILE

PART-II

PART-III

Bibliography

PART-IV   STATISTICAL TABLES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS-2017

BASIC

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

DISABLED POPULATION

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSING CENSUS

PART-V

ANNEXURES

LIST OF TABLES

PART-I

PART-II

PART-III

LIST OF FIGURES

PART-I

PART-II

PART-III

ACRONYMS

CCI — Council of Common Interests

FATA — Federally Administered Tribal Areas

GDP — Gross Domestic Product

ICR — Intelligent Character Recognizer

NADRA — National Database and Registration Authority

NLC — National Logistics Cell

PBS — Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

PCO — Population Census Organization

UNFPA — United Nations Population Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Population and Housing Census is the largest peace-time operation to obtain total population count and to collect benchmark data on socio-economic characteristics, which provide the basis for development planning of the province. The 6th Population and Housing Census-2017 was conducted smoothly from 15th March to 24th May, 2017. The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) completed the whole exercise with the strong support and active participation of the Provincial Government, the District Administration and the Armed Forces at all stages of data collection.

The total population count was conducted through a combination of dejure and defacto approaches. The dejure approach was used for the general residential population, wherein people were enumerated on the basis of their usual place of residence, with a reference period of last six months. The defacto approach was used for individuals residing in institutions/hostels/boarding houses, in addition to nomads, homeless and mobile population.

Two questionnaires were used by enumerators during the census operation. Form-1 was used for the house listing exercise, whereas Form-2 (Short Form) was used to collect core demographic and housing characteristics of each household. Three days were allocated for the house listing exercise in each Census Block, comprising of 200-250 houses on an average, wherein each housing unit was physically numbered and registered as an inventory for conducting the door to door enumeration of the household in the following ten days i.e. 18th March, 2017 to 27th March, 2017 and last day i.e. 28th March, 2017 for homeless population. Besides ensuring complete coverage of the population during the census operation, the inventory of house listing served as a guideline for the supervision and monitoring of the census operation.

Census Results

According to results of Census-2017, Balochistan's population is recorded as 12.34 million as against 6.57 million in the previous Census of 1998, indicating an average annual growth rate of 3.37% during the period 1998-2017. The total population living in urban areas is 3.41 million with a share of 27.62% against 8.93 million with a share of 72.38% in rural areas. The male population constitutes 52.56% of the total population, whereas female population constitutes 47.43%. There are very small number of transgender in the province i.e. 780 persons. Data on the transgender population was collected for the first time in this census, and due to various challenges faced before and during data collection, the size of transgender is suspected to be understand.

Population Census 2017
- Total 12.34 million
- Male: 6.48 million
- Female: 5.85 million
- Transgender:780 Persons

Housing Census 2017:
- Total ouseholds:1.75million
- Average Household Size: 6.9 persons
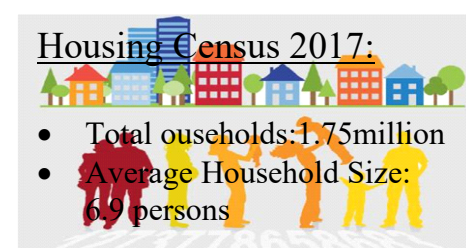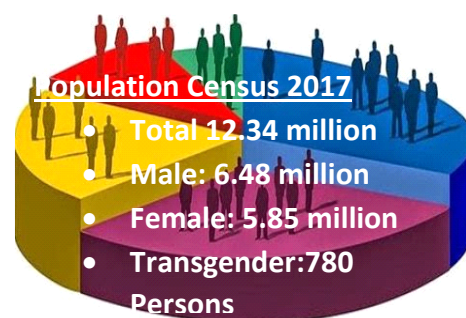
The total number of housing units according to Census-2017 results are 1.75 million, compared to 0.97 million recorded in the Census - 1998. The average household size has increased from 6.7 persons recorded in census 1998 to 6.9 persons observed in Census- 2017.
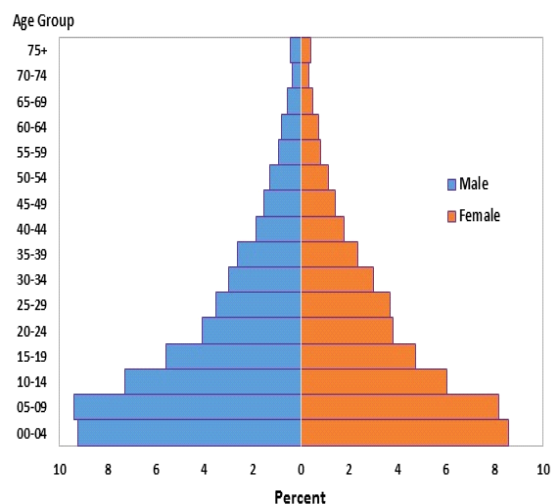
The division-wise distribution of population shows that Quetta has the highest proportion of 33.81%, followed by Kalat 20.37%, Nasirabad 13.47%, Zhob 12.50%, Mekran 12.04% and Sibi is 7.81% of the total population. Population data by age and sex reveals that 48.69% of the population is under 15 years and 18.20% is between 15-24 years indicating a young population with high dependency ratio. Other socio-demographic indicators such as population density, sex ratio, literacy and educational attainment, marital status and disability indicate some changes from the previous census which are presented in detail in Part-II of this report.

Structure of Provincial Census Report (PCR)

The Census Report on Balochistan Province consists of five parts. **Part-I** comprises of the Balochistan Province's Profile covering facts about its physical features and topography, water resources, climate, flora and fauna, history, administration, culture, economy, agriculture, transport and communication, along with health and education.

Part-II of the report presents the broad analysis of demographic characteristics of population including information on indicators such as population growth, population density, sex ratio, age structure, literacy ratio, educational attainment, marital status, disability and possession of Computerized National Identity Card.

Part-III provides an analysis of housing characteristics pertaining to information about housing units, persons per room, nature of tenure, period of construction and construction material used for construction for walls and roofs, source of drinking water, source of lighting and fuel used for cooking in the house.

Part-IV contains 36 statistical tables, out of which 22 tables relate to population data while 14 tables pertain to housing characteristics.

Part-V contains annexures including Census Forms and Maps of Balochistan province. Concepts and definitions are also given in Part-V to facilitate the reader's understanding.

Part I: Province Profile

Part II: Demographic Characteristics

Part III: Housing Characteristics

Part IV: Statistical Tables Census-2017

Part V: Annexures (Census Forms and Maps
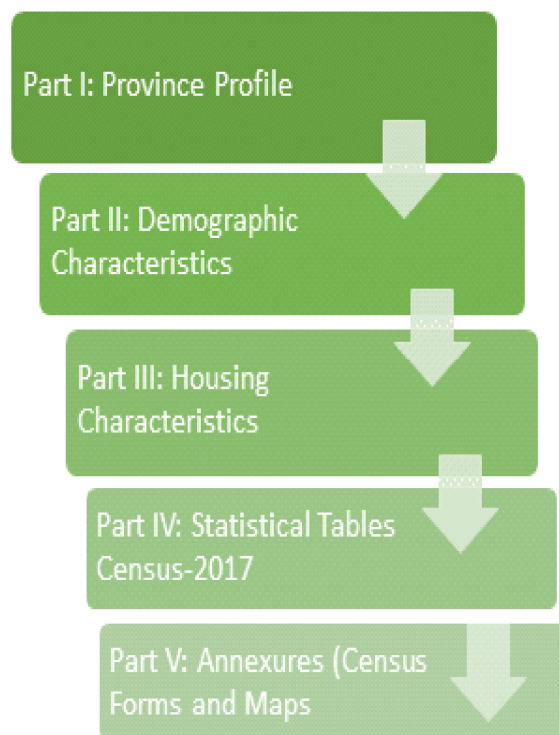
Structure of PCR

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS-2017 AT A GLANCE

Indicators	2017	Percentage
Population Indicator		
Total Population	12,335,129	100
Total Male	6,483,736	52.56
Total Female	5,850,613	47.43
Total Transgenders	780	0.01
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (1998-2017)	-	3.37
Sex Ratio	110.82	-
Population Density (persons per sq.km)	35.53	-
Total Urban Population	3,406,701	27.62
Total Rural Population	8,928,428	72.38
Administrative Units/ Divisions		
Quetta Division	4,170,194	33.81
Kalat Division	2,513,200	20.37
Nasirabad Division	1,661,077	13.47
Zhob Division	1,541,929	12.50
Mekran Division	1,484,788	12.04
Sibi Division	963,941	7.81
Housing Indicators		
Total Housing Units	1,745,994	100
Persons per Housing Unit / Average House Hold Size	6.87	-
Persons Living Per Room	2.54	-
Rooms Per Housing Units	2.70	-
Single Room Housing Units	493,988	28.29
2-4 Rooms Housing Units	1,027,038	58.82
5 or More Rooms Housing Units	224,968	12.88

HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY OF CENSUS

Census Organization

Pakistan has conducted six Population and Housing Censuses since its emergence as an independent country in 1947. The first-ever Census was conducted in the year 1951 by the Office of the Census Commissioner, Ministry of Interior, Home and Kashmir Affairs, covering the then two units i.e. East and West Pakistan. This was followed by the 2nd Census in 1961 conducted by the same organization.

The 3rd Census, which was scheduled to be held in 1971 was delayed by one year due to the separation of East Pakistan as an independent country. Subsequently, in 1972, the Census Organization was established on a permanent basis as an attached department of the Ministry of Interior to undertake Population & Housing Census and to manage data collection procedures as a continuous and regular activity. The Census in 1972 was, therefore, conducted by the Census Organization, which collected data on total population and core demographic characteristics of population of Pakistan,.

In 1973, the "Registration Department" was established as an attached department of the Ministry of Interior, functioning under the Census Commissioner, to register vital events i.e. births and deaths in the country. In 1976, an organization named "Census & Registration Organization" was created as an attached Department of the Ministry of Interior by merging both the Registration Department and Census Organization. However, in March 1978, a dedicated organization for conducting Population & Housing Census, known as the "Population Census Organization (PCO)" was carved out of the Census & Registration Organization and was attached with the Statistics Division, and its subordinate offices were established at the provincial level.

The PCO conducted the House Listing Operation in November, 1980 followed by the 4th Population & Housing Census in March, 1981 as per schedule. This Census was conducted in a more organized way using the Short Form comprising of core demographic questions and a Long Form seeking further details on the characteristics of population.

The 5th Population & Housing Census, which was due in March, 1991 was conducted in March, 1998 after a delay of seven years mainly due to lack of consensus among the provinces on the issue of dates and procedure and their apprehensions about complete coverage and accurate reporting of population numbers. These issues were resolved after consultations with relevant stakeholders and it was decided to involve the Armed Forces for the first time in the census operation to ensure complete coverage and smooth collection of data in the field. The PCO devised an in-built mechanism of counter checks and quality assurance to obtain accurate and reliable information. The Census-1998 provided detailed data on population and its socio-economic characteristics at national, provincial, district and tehsil levels, and even down to the mouza/deh/village level, which was largely used for future population projections and development planning of the country.

The General Statistics (Re-organization) Act 2011 was promulgated in 2011 (The Gazette of Pakistan 2011) and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) was created, as an attached department of Statistics Division after merging of three organizations namely Federal Bureau of Statistics, Population Census Organization, Agricultural Census Organization, and Technical Wing of Statistics Division under the Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics & Privatization. The conduct of Population and Housing Census became the responsibility of PBS. As per the aforementioned Act, PBS was mandated to produce reliable, authentic, timely, and transparent data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of population compatible with the needs of the economy and development planning of the country. To meet the requirements of producing large scale data sets, a separate Ministry of Statistics was carved out of the Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, and Statistics & Privatization in August, 2017.

The 6ᵗʰ Population and Housing Census - 2017

The 6ᵗʰ Population and Housing Census was scheduled to be undertaken in October, 2008 but was conducted in March-May, 2017 after a long process of hitches and constraints. Although the PCO initiated necessary preparatory steps to ensure timely conduct of the Census, it was postponed for almost nine years due to various reasons including the adverse law and order situation in the country, lack of staff and manpower, and inadequate financial resources to conduct the Census. The Council of Common Interests (CCI) decided to conduct the Census in two steps i.e. house listing in March-April, 2011 and Population and Housing Census in August/September 2011, with the assistance of the Army Personnel to ensure transparent and credible census as well as to deal with the security situation. The house listing was therefore conducted without Army during April-May 2011, but the preliminary results of the collected data revealed severe distortions in population growth rates indicating over-enumeration in some areas and under enumeration in others, thereby making the data controversial and questionable. When the results of House Listing Operation (HLO)-2011 were submitted to the CCI, the accuracy of the collected information became a major concern. It was then decided to postpone the population enumeration stage of the Census for the time being.

To avoid further delay, the CCI again held a meeting in March 2015 and planned to conduct the Census in March, 2016 as per proposal of the Statistics Division with the collaboration and support of the Armed Forces. However, due to non-availability of the requisite number of Army personnel on the planned dates (March/April, 2016), the Census could not be held and was postponed once again.

In 2016, the Supreme Court of Pakistan took Suo Moto (Case No. 09 of 2016) notice of the delay in conducting Census in a timely fashion and directed the Government to conduct the long overdue Census in March, 2017. The Court Order was implemented and the Government, after the approval of the CCI, conducted the 6ᵗʰ Population and Housing Census in two phases from 15ᵗʰ March to 24ᵗʰ May, 2017 onwards with the active support of the Armed Forces. A full-fledged plan was prepared to start the Census operation and it was decided to complete the field work in two phases to better manage the logistics and coverage of population. Each Enumerator was accompanied by an Army soldier responsible for providing overall security as well as

assistance in data collection and also recording the total number of persons in the household with gender break-down in a specially designed Form-786 for cross-checking of numbers and avoiding any errors in recording the required information. Moreover, filled-in questionnaires/documents from the field were transported to the PBS Headquarters through National Logistics Cell (NLC) Containers under the security of Armed Forces which helped in avoiding any unforeseen events. The whole Census process was well supervised and monitored at each stage to ensure complete coverage of population and reliability of information.

Methodology of Census-2017

An International Conference on Census methodology was held in July, 2016 in Islamabad, with the support of UNFPA, to discuss issues and seek guidance for the conduct of the Census in phases. Relevant stakeholders from the provinces and experts from various countries participated in the proceedings. The conference was concluded with a set of recommendations that were suited to Pakistan's specific conditions. It was proposed to use the Canvasser method wherein the Enumerator will record all information obtained from respondent by visiting each household for completing the questionnaire. The data collection in Census-2017 used a combination of defacto and dejure approaches. The dejure approach was used for the general residential population, wherein people were enumerated on the basis of their usual place of residence, with a reference period of last six months. The defacto approach was used for people residing in institutions, nomads, homeless and the mobile population. Such people have been counted where ever they were found during census operation.

To execute the Census operation, PBS divided the whole geographical area of the country into small compact units called 'Census Blocks' comprising of 200-250 houses on an average. In all the country was divided into 163,676 Census Blocks. Fourteen days were allocated for the enumeration of each Block, wherein each Team comprising of one civilian Enumerator and one Army Personnel was usually assigned two blocks to be completed one after the other.

House Listing (Inventory)

The first three days were allocated for the house listing operation. Each house was marked with a specific number, using a green marker, on the main entrance of the building/premises. House Listing Form-1 was used for house listing purpose in which basic information was collected including the address, name of the head of the household and number of his/her Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC).

Enumeration in the Field

After house listing, ten days were allocated for completion of the enumeration process using Form-2 with 25 core questions, i.e. name of each family member, relationship with the head of household, sex, age, marital status, , literacy, employment, access to drinking water , bathroom facilities, and other details related to the household amenities. At the end, one day was reserved for counting the homeless population within the boundary description of assigned census blocks.

Dates and Census Logistics in Balochistan Province

The Census operation in Balochistan Province was carried out in two phases. Phase-I started from 15th March to 13th April, 2017, Block 1 from 15th-28th March, while Block 2 from 30th March-13th April covering 14 administrative districts of Balochistan comprising of 5,727 Census Blocks with a deployment of 3,652 civilian staff including 10% reserve staff to meet the urgent needs of the staff. A similar number of Army Personnel were used for both enumeration purposes and for providing security arrangements, and other command structure.

After completion of Phase-I of the Census enumeration, Phase-II was carried out from 25th April to 24th May, 2017, Block-1 from 25th April-8th May while Block 2 from 11th May-24th May) on the same pattern as per Phase-I, covering 17 administrative districts comprising of 4,495 Census Blocks with a deployment of 287 civilian staff including 10% reserve staff. However, Census activities in few areas were extended for one week in order to redress the complaints of left-over areas.

To conduct census enumeration, 6,489 field staff was deployed from the provincial government departments, mostly primary and secondary school Teachers from local areas, who were trained prior to the collection of data from their respective assigned blocks. During field operation, many blocks were identified with much larger number of households than the specified limit of 200-250 houses for which additional Enumerators out of 10% reserve staff were deployed expeditiously to ensure timely completion of field work. Maps of all Census Blocks were prepared and handed over to the Enumerators and their Supervisors to ensure complete coverage of all areas.

Census Schedule

Phase 1

Block 1: 15th- 28th March, 2017
Block 2: 30th March - 13th April, 2017
14 Administrative Districts
5,727 Census Blocks
3,652 Civilian Staff Deployed

Total
15th March to 24th May, 2017
31 Administrative Districts
10,222 Census Blocks
6,489 Civilian Staff Deployed

Phase 2

(Block 1: 25th April - 8th May, 2017
Block 2: 11th May- 24th May, 2017
17 Administrative Districts
4,495 Census Blocks
2,837 Civilian Staff Deployed

The phase wise distribution of administrative districts of Balochistan are listed in the following table:

Phase wise Distribution of Districts in Balochistan Province: Census-2017

Phase-I 15th March to 13th April, 2017	Phase-II 25th April to 24th May, 2017
1. Awaran	1. Sohbatpur
2. Quetta	2. Gwadar
3. Lasbela	3. Loralai
4. Dera Bugti	4. Qila Saifullah
5. Kohlu	5. Kachhi (Bolan)
6. Musakhel	6. Sibi
7. Washuk	7. Harnai
8. Kharan	8. Barkhan
9. Kalat	9. Sherani
10. Jaffarbad	10. Mastung
11. Nasirabad	11. Qila Abdullah
12. Pishin	12. Chagai
13. Nushki	13. Panjgur
14. Turbat	14. Zhob
	15. Ziarat
	16. Khuzdar
	17. Jhal Magsi

The total budget allocated to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics for conduct of 6th Population and Housing Census was Rs.18.5 billion, out of which Rs. 1.2 billion was allocated to the 31 Districts of Balochistan Province.

The Census-2017 results have been compiled from ICR Form-2 filled in for each dwelling unit/ household listed within the Census Blocks. These ICR Forms had twelve questions pertaining to enumeration of each member of the household and their demographic characteristics, while twelve questions were about housing characteristics. The database files were used to generate tables as per approved tabulation plan which was further examined for data consistency and quality checks.

To ensure that the Census adheres to international standards and best practices, the PBS requested assistance from the UNFPA who arranged an International Census Advisor as well as specific consultants to support and facilitate PBS in executing Census activities and also deployed an observation Team to monitor data collection procedure and submit a report on quality and coverage of field activities. The National & International Observers submitted their reports declaring the census operation as satisfactory and as per international practices.

PART - I

PROVINCE PROFILE

Section - 1

1   GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

1.1   Introduction

Balochistan, literally means as "land of the Balochs", which is situated on the south-western part of the country. It is the largest province of Pakistan area-wise spread over 347,190 square km, but is the most sparsely populated region having 5.94% share in total of the country population according to Census-2017.

Punjab and FATA are situated to the north east of the province, whereas Afghanistan borders it on the north and north-west. Sindh is located to the east and south-east, and the Arabian Sea to the south. On the west lies Islamic Republic of Iran.

Balochistan Province Map

Balochistan is known as the country's fruit basket. It contributes to about 90 percent of national production of grapes, cherry and almonds, 60 percent of peach, pomegranate, apricot and 34 percent of apple and 70 percent of dates which are marketed in many parts of Pakistan and the neighbouring countries

The province has an illustrious history dating back to the Stone Age and has witnessed a number of great conquerors including Alexander the Great, Macedonians, Arabs, Ghaznavids, Mongols and the Mughals. The recent archaeological excavations have revealed the remains of the 9000 years old Mehrgarh civilization that resided in Balochistan.

Quetta is the capital city and the economic hub of Balochistan. Besides Quetta, Gwadar Port is also emerging as an important area of trade and economic activity connecting the province to other parts of the country. The climate of Balochistan is generally hot and dry. The climate in the highlands is colder as compared to the plains, where the temperatures rise up to 50 degrees Celsius. The climate of the desert is characterized by very hot and arid conditions. Occasionally, strong wind storms make these areas inhospitable and inaccessible. Balochistan does not experience a lot of rainfall. The average annual precipitation varies from 2 to 20 inches. The important rivers in Balochistan are Zhob, Nari, Bolan, Pishin, Lora, Mula, Hub, Porali, Hingol, Rakshan and Dasht.

The population of Balochistan Province is predominantly Muslim with a Sunni majority. The three main ethnic groups in Balochistan are the Baloch, Brahvi, and Pashtuns, with Baloch being in majority. Balochistan, despite its scarce population, has an uncommon racial and tribal diversity. Most of the people in the cities and towns understand and speak more than two languages. In addition to Balochi, Pushto and Brahvi, majority of the population understands and speaks Urdu, being a national language of Pakistan.

The main tourist attractions in this province are Quaid-e-Azam Residency, Hazarganji, Chiltan National Park, Hanna Lake, Quetta, and Ziarat. The major crops of the province are wheat, rice, maize, jowar, bajra, and barley. The major fruits of the province are almond, apple, apricot, peach, pomegranate, grapes, cherry and dates.

The province is mostly underdeveloped but rich with natural resources such as natural gas and coal. Several minerals are found there such as chromite, barytes, sulphur, marble, iron ore, quartzite and limestone.

Section - 2

2 GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 Topography

Balochistan, the largest of the four provinces of Pakistan, spreads over an area of 347,190 Sq. Kms. having 43.6 percent of the total area of Pakistan. It has clustered population and is smallest in proportion as compared to that of other provinces. Its population, according to Census-2017, is 12.34 million having a low density of 36 persons per square kilometer. Physically, Balochistan is an extensive plateau of rough terrain divided into basins by ranges of sufficient heights and ruggedness. Broadly, Balochistan's geographic area can be divided into four distinct zones: Upper high lands, lower high lands, plains, and deserts.

The upper highlands, known locally as Khorasan, rise as high as 3,700 meters, with valley floors about 1,500 meters above sea levels.

The highlands include Mekran, Kharan and Chagai ranges in the West and Sulaiman, Pab, Kirther in the east. The Upper High Lands fall mainly in districts Zhob, Killa Saifullah, Pishin, Quetta, Ziarat and Kalat. It comprises a number of ranges such as Sulaiman, TobakKakari, Murdar, Zarghoon, Takatu, and Chiltan ranges.

The Lower High Lands have an altitude ranging from 1970 to 3940 ft (600 to 1200 M). They are located in the south-eastern Balochistan, except eastern part of Kachi, the southern end of Dera Bugti and Nasirabad districts. Some are extension of lower high lands that exist at boundaries of Gwadar, Turbat, Panjgur, Kharan and Chagai districts.

Balochistan has relatively small area of plains as compared to its total land area. It consists of the Kachi plain, situated to the south of Sibi and extending into Nasirabad Division, the southern part of Dera Bugti district, and narrow plain area along the Mekran coast stretching from Kachi to the Iranian border. The plains of Kachi, Lasbela and that of river Dasht cover sizable area. Mountains dominate the terrain, and valley floors, and piedmont plain make up only 15% of the landscape.

The western part of the province consists of Kharan and Chagai Districts which include vast plains covered with black gravel comprising of surface and broad expanses of sand dunes.

The coastal-line is about 760 Kilometers long, with a number of peninsulas and promontories. The coastal area is not effectively connected with the interior; the steep hills rise abruptly beyond the narrow coastal plain. Ports, such as Somiani, Pasni and Gwadar are unsheltered. Federal and provincial governments have comprehensive development plans that feature a deep seaport at Gwadar and a coastal highway.

The Balochistan Plateau is located in the southwest region of Pakistan, and mainly consists of altitudes ranging from 600 to 3000 metres. To the north, the Balochistan Plateau has basins like Zhob and Loralai. The water slides down the mountain slopes, and gathers in these depressions. The resulting soil is quite alluvial. This area is almost completely devoid of vegetation with a very low population density. The way in which the water gathers in the basins is called inland drainage since there are no rivers or seas nearby to soak up the water. Thus, the water collects in temporary lakes and when these lakes dry up, they leave behind a thin crust of salt behind. This is called a salt pan, and these lakes are referred to as 'salt lakes'. Balochistan has immense potential of the rich minerals and gold deposits besides having huge oil and natural gas deposits.

Balochistan thrives in fruit production. Due to chilly temperature, it is the perfect place for growing apples, pears, peaches and apricots. Seventy-five percent of the fruit produced is surplus and is shipped to other parts of the country or exported abroad as the quality is very good. The low temperature also enables plantation of various kinds of vegetables. Gwadar, Pasni, and Turbat are important fishing centres. Most of the fish is exported to Sri Lanka in the form of salt fish. Shrimps are also widely available in the province. There is an immense scarcity of both drinking and irrigation water with nomadic families being forced to consume water from temporary lakes which is very unhygienic. Some recent advances have been made in improving the transport system of Balochistan with the Makran Coastal Highway that links Gwadar with Karachi.

Crop farming and livestock raising are the main occupation of the people in this area. Coal mines and other untapped resources like crude oil and natural gas are widely available in this region. The inhabitants of Balochistan plateau rely on agricultural production for income. Fruit and vegetable seed production brings a large opportunity to export these quality goods to other Gulf States. Fishing activity is either done for domestic (subsistence) use or for commercial purpose. Gwadar, Pasni and Ormara are the three major fishing ports. Despite being rich in resources, Balochistan remains the least developed region of Pakistan with a low per capita income and pervasive poverty. Most resources are untapped with a great potential for Balochistan to improve which warrants more serious actions from the Government to accelerate development schemes in the province.

In most parts of Balochistan, the topography is extremely rugged and mountainous varying in altitude from 1,500-2,000 meters (the steppe on the edge of the Iranian plateau, at the base of mountains) to over 3,500 meters in the north and northeast and to sea level on the coastal plain. In the part that is now southwestern Afghanistan and in the 500 km-wide zone between the Afghan border with Pakistan and the coast, the land opens out into vast expanses of featureless semi desert and desert. Temperatures are continental

in the highlands with bitterly cold winters, whereas the lowlands and coastal areas are subtropical. Extremes of summer heat (with high humidity during the monsoon) occur at low altitudes away from the coast in the Kacchi-Sibi plain and the larger Makran valleys. High winds are also regularly recorded, related to the well-known bad-e sad o bist ruz phenomenon in Sistan.

Within the geographical and cultural diversity of Balochistan, many districts have emerged historically, each with its own distinctive geographical features. Starting from the Iranian plateau in the north, the following are the significant natural and cultural divisions of Balochistan (the modern administrative divisions are almost identical): the Sarhadd, the Maskid (Maskel) depression, the Maskid drainage are of Saravan-Panjgur, the northeast highlands of Quetta, Pishin, Zhob, Loralai, and Sibi, the Mari-Bugti hills, the eastern highlands of Sarawan-Jahlawan, the Jaz Murian depression, Makran, the Kacchi-Sibi lowlands, and the coastal plain including Lasbela and Dastiari.

Since the medieval period, the Sarhadd has been divided among many of tribes. The most important are the Esmailzay (renamed Šahbakš under Reza Shah), Mir-Baluczay, Rigi, Yar-Mohammadzay (renamed Šahnavazi under Reza Shah), Gamšadzay, Narui, and Gurgee. Across the modern borders in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the major tribes are Sanjarani, Jamal-al-Dini, Badini, Mohammad-hasani, and the Brahui-speaking Mengal. Some ten thousand out of the estimated ninety thousand Baloch in Afghanistan, especially the Narui-i, Rigi, Sanjarani, and Gurgec tribes, are closely related to the groups across the border in Iran and Pakistan. Most Afghan Baloch are presently refugees in the neighboring part of Pakistan.

Balochistan is a vast plateau in the west of Kirthar and Sulaiman mountains. The average height in this area is between 600 to 900 meters. The mountains in the north eastern Balochistan is higher on the south than the ones on the west side. The districts of Zhob, Loralai, Pishin, Quetta in the northeast are based on river valleys that drain out of the mountains around Quetta, which include two peaks over 3,400 m. Until two hundred years ago, they had been more closely related to Qandahar than Kalat, and they became part of Balochistan as a result of the political relationship between Kalat and Qandahar, a situation that was later reinforced by British border interests. Except for Loralai, these districts were never settled by Baloch and their population remains mainly Pashtun, unassimilated to Baloch identity. Although they enjoy relatively high rainfall, they remained mainly pastoral until the recent commercial development of fruit growing. Important areas of forest survive in the mountains, especially juniper (Juniperus excelsus) between 2,000-3,000 m and wild olive (Olea cuspidata). Major earthquakes were recorded in 1888, 1892, 1900, 1902 (Gazetteer V, pp. 30-31), and again the 1936. The major Pashtun tribes are the Kakar, Tarin, Pani, Acakzay. The Baloch tribes in Loralai are the Buzdar, Legari and Gorcani. In Quetta-Pishin, there are only few Baloch pastoralists, mostly Rind (Gazetteer V, p. 77). There are now migrants from many Baloch tribes in the vicinity of Quetta. (Iranica Online 2010).

Important Balochistan Passes are:

2.1.1   Bolan Pass

The Bolan Pass, at an elevation of 1,793 meters (5,884 ft) above the sea level is a high mountain pass through the Toba Kakar Range of Balochistan province in western Pakistan, which is 120 kilometres from the Afghanistan border that connects Jacobabad and Sibbi Districts to the Quetta City.

Bolan Pass

This pass has a significant historical background being a mountain pass, which connects the Central Asia and South Asia.

2.1.2   Khojak Pass

The historic Khojak tunnel is about 113 km from Quetta on the Quetta-Chaman Railway line, located between the towns of Sanzala and Shelabagh. It was built in 3 years' time between 1888 and 1891. The length of tunnel is about 4 km, and was the fourth longest tunnel in the world on the time and to date it is the 2nd longest tunnel in Pakistan, after the Lowari tunnel.

Khojak Pass

2.1.3   Lak Pass

Lak Pass Quetta is another pass in the Balochistan Province which connects different routes like Kalat and Quetta at a point where the highway makes a turn for Koh-e-Taftan, Saindak copper mines and Zahidan in Iran and the other section links Karachi via Kalat, Khuzdar and Bela.

2.1.4   Gonshero Pass

Gonshero Pass is right at the border of Afghanistan. It is situated in the Chagai Hill Range. It is 30.1 km long (Emerging Pakistan 2018).

2.2   Balochistan Coastline

Gonshero Pass

The Balochistan coastline extends over 750 kms from Hub near Karachi to the Gwadar Bay on Pakistan-Iran border. Because of the importance of this coast Pasni, Jiwani and Gwadar, the three important coastal towns, have been linked by air with Karachi and Quetta.

2.2.1   Gwadar

Gwadar, "The Future of Pakistan", is a Balochi word which means "Door of Wind". However, looking into the future, it can be referred to as the "Door of Prosperity Wind". Gwadar has geo-strategic significance due to many reasons. It is on the conduit of three most commercially important regions of the world. The oil rich Middle East, Central Asia bestowed with natural resources and South Asia having the potential for growth, for this century.

Gwadar

2.2.2   Hingol National Park

Hingol National Park is spread over an area of about 1,650 sq km² along the Makran Coast and is the largest of National Park of Pakistan. It is located approximately 190 km from Karachi. The area was first declared reserved in 1988.
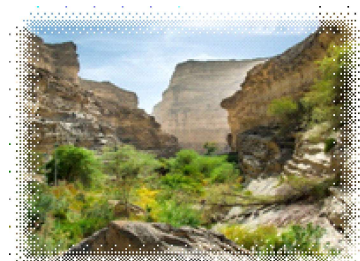
Hingol National Park

The park area covers parts of the three districts i.e. Lasbela, Gwadar and Awaran containing a variety of topographical features and vegetation, varying from arid sub-tropical forest in the north to arid mountains in the west. Large tracts of the Park are covered with drift sand and can be classified as coastal semi desert. The National Park includes the estuary of the Hingol River which supports a significant diversity of bird and fish species

2.2.3   Kund Malir Beach

It is the beautiful desert beach and a must see place near Hingol, some 145km from Zero-Point on Mekran Coastal Highway. It lies next to the huge mountains and together it gives a wild look to the place.
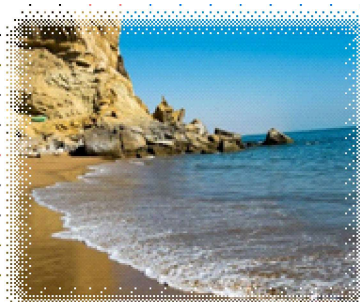
Kund Malir Beach

2.2.4   Buzi Pass

Travelling on the Mekran costal highway about 6 km away from Kund Malir, one would be struck by the sublime beauty of the smooth road of Buzi Pass as it snakes its way through the mountain. Sitting in a car on the Buzi Pass, one can enjoy the vast blue water of the Arabian Sea on one side, then turn your head and marvel at the grandeur of majestic mountains on the other side.

Buzi Pass

2.2.5   Ormara Beach

Ormara Beach is one of the most beautiful long beaches around the edge. Amazing blue green beaches, golden sand, and incredible natural beauty and fauna makes it worth a visit (Emerging Pakistan 2018).

Ormara Beach

2.2.6   Mekran Coastal Highway

The Mekran Coastal Highway located primarily in Balochistan follows the Arabian Sea coast from Karachi to Gwadar.

The highway was built as part of an overall plan to improve transport facilities in southern Balochistan; other parts of the plan include the new seaport and international airport at Gwadar and the construction of a road linking Gwadar to Khuzdar.

Makran Coastal Highway

Completion of this highway has opened a window of opportunity for all kinds of business in Gwadar and on Makran coast to the international investors. The Makran coastal highway also links Karachi with Iran and, thus, opens a new and shorter trade route between the two countries. Gaining access to the more lucrative but landlocked central Asian markets via Iran and Afghanistan is also on the cards (Emerging Pakistan 2018).

2.3   Water Resource

2.3.1   River

i. **Dasht River**
    Dasht River is situated in Makran region. In the southwestern section of Balochistan, Mirani Dam was constructed on this River to provide water to Gwadar city. The length of this River is 150 miles.

ii. **Hub River**
    It is situated in Lasbela District in Balochistan, built on Hub River in 1981. Hub dam is a large water storage reservoir. The reservoir supplies water for irrigation in Lasbella and drinking water for the city of Karachi. The length of Hub River is 134 miles.

iii. **Zhob River**
    The Zhob River originates in the Kan Metarzai range (Tsari Mehtarazai Pass). It passes about 4 km west of the city of Zhob. As a tributary of the Gomal River, which it joins near Khajuri

Kach, it forms a part of the Indus River Basin. The total length of the Zhob River is 410 km, and it flows on a generally northeasterly course.

iv.   Hingol River

It is the longest river of Balochistan located in the Makran region. The length of the Hingol River is 350 miles. Hingol valley located in the Hingol National Park offers fantastic scenery of towering cliffs pinnacles and buttresses.

v.   Mulla River

This river is located in Jhall Magsi District of Balochistan. The length of Mulla River is 167 miles. The dam is 30 kms away from Gandawah city in Jhall Magsi District with a storage capacity of 0.242 MAF. Naulong dam is an embankment dam currently under construction on Mulla River.

vi.   Bolan River

It is 180 miles long river located in the Bolan District of Balochistan. The tributaries of the Bolan River include Abagum, Much and Kolpur etc. The Kachhi dam that supplies water for irrigation and drinking water to Dhahdar city is built on Bolan River.

vii.   Nari River

Nari River is 240 miles long located in the districts of Bolan and Sibi. The tributaries of Nari River include Nari Ghat Valley, Babarkuch Valley, Spentangi Valley, Harni River and Zhob River. The Nari dam was constructed in 1980 on Nari River. Some small dams were also constructed on Nari River like Haji Shar Dam, Mithri Dam and Ghazi Dam. These dams supply water for irrigation and drinking to the districts of Bolan and Sibi (Pahore 2016).

2.3.2   Stream / Lake

i.   Wali Tangi Dam Lake

Wali Tangi Dam is a small dam on the enchanting lake of the Urak Valley. Wali Tangi Dam is in the East of Quetta, some 20 kilometres away and the elevation of the lake is 8,350 feet (2,545 meters) above sea level. The Dam was constructed by the Pakistan Army in the early 60s. The main purpose of the Dam is to supply water for irrigation and domestic use to the Urak Valley, Quetta and adjoining areas. The water source of the lake is the snowy water of small streams which are flowing from the surrounding Zarghoon Hills and Sulaiman Mountain Range.
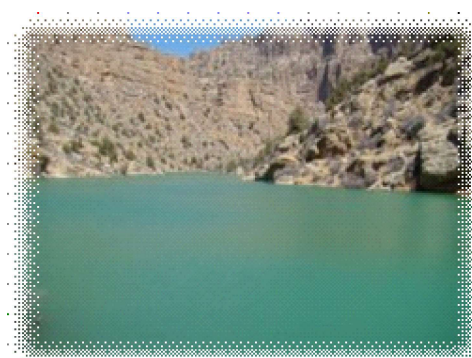
Wali Tangi Dam Lake

ii. Zangi Nawar Lake

The Zangi Nawar Lake is situated in the South-West of Quetta City. Zangi Nawar is basically a wetland in a desert area, with the fabulous ecosystem, which supports the biodiversity of the surrounding areas. It serves as a breeding sanctuary for the endangered species of Marbled Teal (Marmaronetta angustirostris) and several other types of water-fowls, ducks and coots. The surface area of the lake is about 1,060 acres and 2900 feet (884 meters) above sea level. It was declared "Game Reserve" back in 1982 and upgraded to a Wildlife Sanctuary afterwards.

Zangi Nawar Lake

iii. Bund Khushdil Khan Lake

Pishin valley is a lush green valley with numerous fruit orchards and it is 50 kilometres (31 miles) away from Quetta. The prominent orchards of the valley are mainly irrigated by the 'Karez' which are tributaries of the man-made lake of Bund Khushdil Khan which is a spot for tourists' attraction with amazing flora and fauna inside it.
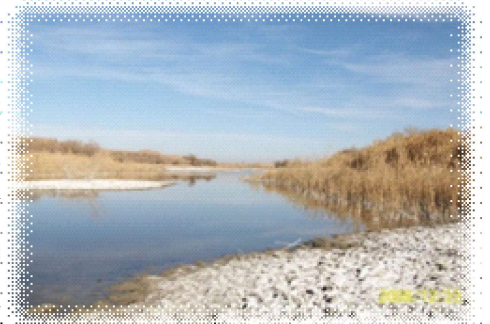
Bund Khushdil Khan Lake

iv. Mirani Dam Lake

Kech (Turbat) is a historic town and famous for the Mirani Dam which is medium but a multi-purpose concrete dam. It is on the bank of River Dasht which is in the South of the Makran Coastaline. The water source of it is Kech and Nihing rivers. Mirani Dam was completed in July 2006. The dam provides water for the domestic use as well as irrigation to Turbat and the adjacent areas.

Mirani Dam

v. Hanna Lake, Quetta

The Hanna Lake is 10 kilometres (6 miles) away from Quetta and it is on the South-Western side of Pakistan. The lake lies on the brink of majestic Urak valley. Hanna Lake is the main tourist attraction of the Quetta city. It is famous for its golden fish mainly and a nearby Fort.

Hanna Lake

vi.   Hub Dam Lake

Hub Dam Lake is an artificial lake between Karachi in Sindh and Lasbela in Balochistan. It is 56 kilometres (34.8 miles) away from Karachi, situated on the border of Sindh and Balochistan provinces. The water source is Hub River which is flowing from the Pabi Range in the South-Eastern Balochistan and it falls into the Arabian Sea.

The lake and its whole surrounding area was declared as wildlife sanctuary in 1974 by the Government of Sindh. The total area under the sanctuary is about 27,219 acres.

Hub Dam Lake

2.4   Climate

Balochistan traditionally faces dry and hot climate in the temperature zone featuring hot in summer and cold in winter with snowfall in some areas of Balochistan during winter. The overall climate has erratic rainfall ranging from coastal tropical to cool temperate in the north. The annual rainfall ranges from 100 mm along the Makran coast to 350 mm in the Northeast of Zhob. Most of the rains fall in winter and monsoon rainfall can be significant along the Southeastern rim of the province. Higher altitude gets snow as well. Summer temperature shoots up as high as 53°C and in winter the temperature falls to -18°C in Ziarat and Kalat. Humidity is generally less than 10 percent and it rises during rainy season.

Rainfall varies mainly according to altitude. Though rare in summer on the Iranian plateau, it may come at any season, but may fail altogether for several years in succession, especially at the lower altitudes. The highlands and high mountains in the east and northeast receive rain up to 400 mm, even more in places on the eastern escarpment, while the rest of the areas an average of 100 mm or less-though averages are misleading because of wide annual fluctuations. Rain falls mostly in winter (as snow at high altitudes). The monsoon brings summer humidity and occasionally significant rain to the coast and lowlands. Summer rain can be torrential and in the mountains flash floods may cause sensational damage. Heavy rain turns the coastal plain into a morass of clayey mud, impassible for human, animal, or motorized traffic until it dries out, possibly as much as a week. In the southern mountains, some rivers flow continuously for stretches; elsewhere occasional pools often last till the next flood. In the Nahang and Sarbaz rivers, some of the deeper pools contain crocodiles. (Game bird generally has become scarce except for ibex in the higher mountains, and the ubiquitous partridge and smaller game birds, such as chinkara, sisi, pigeon, and some sandgrouse and quail. Wild sheep, deer, black bear, wild pig, wolf, jackal, hyena, fox, and porcupine also occur.) Water is nowhere abundant or (with few exceptions) perennial, but in the mountains, soil is the limiting factor for agriculture. On the coastal plain on the other hand, the soil is often good but there is no water except from rain or runoff, and the ports have no reliable water supply (iranica online 2010).

TABLE 1.1 : AVERAGE TEMPERATURE, PRECIPITATION AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

Station / Annual	January (mm) Min	Max	February Min	Max	March Min	Max	April Min	Max	May Min	Max	June Min	Max	July Min	Max	August Min	Max	September Min	Max	October Min	Max	November Min	Max	December Min	Max	Annual Min	Max	Precipitation (mm)
Quetta	-1.0	11.4	-0.2	13.8	4.5	19.2	9.3	25.8	13.7	31.4	17.7	35.4	20.9	36.5	19.2	35.3	12.6	32.0	5.7	25.5	1.1	20.1	-1.4	14.3	8.1	24.8	272.4
Sibi	6.5	22.7	9.8	25.3	16.0	31.0	23.3	38.2	28.0	43.8	30.7	45.4	29.9	42.2	28.9	40.4	25.8	39.6	19.7	36.6	12.5	30.9	7.4	25.3	19.7	35.0	176.4
Khuzdar	3.7	17.6	6.1	19.7	11.0	24.5	16.4	30.4	12.2	35.3	24.3	38.0	24.2	37.1	23.1	35.7	20.5	34.5	14.4	30.1	8.9	25.2	5.0	20.0	14.5	28.8	268.1
Barkhan	10.4	21.7	12.4	23.9	17.5	29.8	23.4	36.0	28.6	40.0	30.8	42.1	29.6	40.0	28.7	37.8	27.1	36.9	22.8	34.2	17.2	29.5	12.5	24.0	21.9	31.1	418.8
Dalbandin	10.5	18.4	13.2	21.4	18.6	26.9	24.8	33.7	30.1	39.5	33.4	42.6	34.9	43.2	32.9	41.9	28.6	38.7	22.5	33.0	16.9	27.0	11.9	20.7	23.0	31.7	85.5
Jiwani	13.8	24.3	20.3	25.6	23.4	28.5	26.6	32.2	29.7	34.5	30.5	34.3	29.4	32.4	28.3	31.3	27.8	31.6	27.2	32.8	24.0	30.0	20.7	26.3	25.4	30.2	115.4
Nokkundi	12.0	19.3	14.8	22.4	20.1	27.8	26.7	34.5	32.4	39.8	35.3	42.8	36.1	43.2	34.7	42.0	30.9	46.7	25.0	33.5	19.3	27.7	13.6	21.5	24.8	32.6	38.4
Pasni	18.7	25.1	19.9	26.7	23.4	30.1	26.9	33.6	30.1	35.4	31.0	35.3	30.3	33.4	29.2	34.4	28.3	32.8	27.2	34.1	23.9	31.2	20.3	27.1	25.6	31.3	110.1
Zhob	6.3	13.6	8.9	15.9	14.2	21.2	20.2	27.6	25.7	33.3	29.4	42.5	29.2	43.5	28.3	41.0	26.0	33.5	19.8	28.2	13.9	22.7	9.1	16.5	19.1	26.4	297.3
Pangur	4.2	17.7	6.5	20.6	11.4	25.8	16.6	31.9	21.7	37.1	24.3	39.6	25.0	39.2	23.5	38.2	19.7	35.8	14.5	30.9	9.4	25.7	5.3	20.1	15.0	29.9	96.6

Source: Monthly Climatic Normals of Pakistan (1981-2010), Climate Data Processing Centre, Pakistan Meteorological Department, Karachi (January, 2013)

2.5   Flora and Fauna

Flora refers to the plant life found in a particular region. It is the naturally occurring or the indigenous native plant life whereas Fauna is all of the animal life present in a particular region or time.

2.5.1   Flora

Trees and natural forests are very scanty in the province barring Ziarat, Zarghun, and Harboi. Beyond the irrigated valleys, the inhospitable stony soil is covered by a scraggy overlay of stunted scrub. Flora native to the region includes capris aphylla, periploca aphylla, boucerosia, Tacoma undulata, acanthodium, spicatum, prosopis spicigera, withania coagulans, zizyphus jujuba, slavadora oleoides, three kinds of acacia, leptadenia, etc. Pistaschio trees, and wild olive are also common. At higher elevations junipers macropoda and prunus eburnea are abundant.
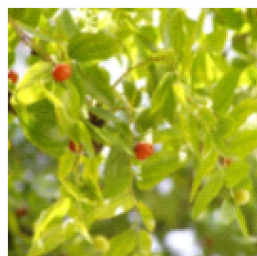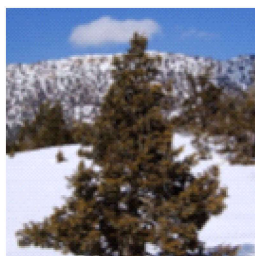
| **Zizyphus Jujuba** | **Juniper Tree** | **Pistaschio Tree** | **Wild Olive** |
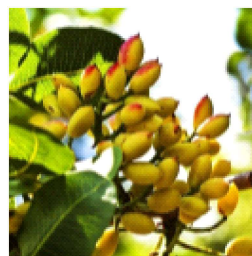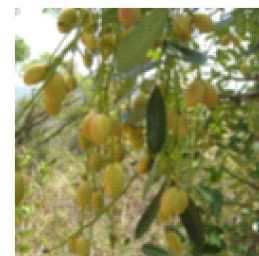
Flora of Balochistan

Balochistan is native home of some herbal plants which are collected and sold in the local market by local community having a limited scientific knowledge on available herbs. The major ecological zones are, Alpine Pasture, Dry Temperate Forest, Sub Tropical Forest, Tropical Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest, Desert and Mangrove Forest. There is a growing demand today for plant-based medicines, health products, pharmaceuticals, food supplements, cosmetics etc. in the international market. The highlands of Northern Balochistan are the hot spots of medicinal and endemic plant in Pakistan. These plants are still commonly used for medicinal purposes by local people in their daily lives (Jan, et al. 2016)
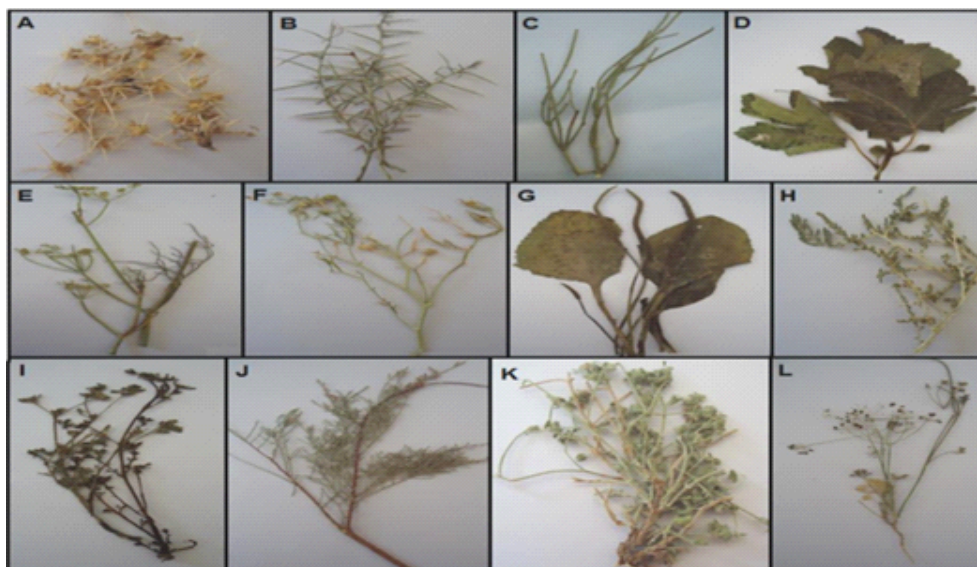
Some examples of medicinal plants collected from studied areas of Balochistan are A: Carthamus tenius, B: Cousinia thomsonii, C: Ephedra intermedia, D: Ficus carica, E: Foeniculum vulgare, F: Peganum hermala, G: Plantago major, H: Polygonum arenastrum, I: Portulaca oleraceae, J: Tamarix indica var. galica, K: Teucrium stocksianum, L: Zosima absinthifolia.

2.5.2   Fauna

Balochistan, covering over 44 per cent total land area of Pakistan, is a habitat of a number of illustrious wild animals such as *Suleman Markhor* (Capra falconeri jerdoni), *Chinkara* or Indian Gazelle, Persian Gazelle, Leopard, Caracal, Pallas's Cat, Wolf, Balochistan Black Bear, Chiltan Wild Goat, and Sand Cat. Among the other fast disappearing wild animals, the native Sand Cat, in Balochi known as *Ghayavan Pishi*, is threatened to extinct if prevention measures are not ensured. The province is very important with respect to mammalian species-found especially in the mountains and desert areas of the province. As many as 2 national parks, 14 wildlife sanctuaries and 8 game reserves have been established in the province. The Chagai desert ecosystem including the Reko Diq Copper Extraction Project area is very important due to presence of threatened species of mammals as well as for the houbara bustard.
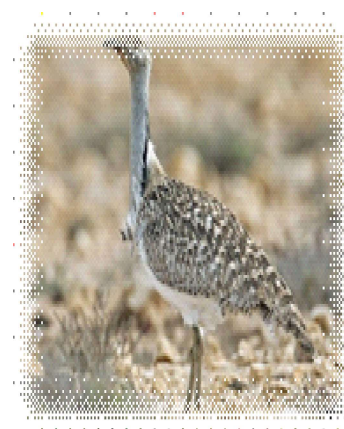
Houbara Bustard

The Asiatic *Cheetah* is reported to visit the Taftan and Kirtika area. Similarly, Sand Cat was recorded around Humai Kili Village and Red fox, Ruppell's or sand fox, Blandford's fox, caracal, cape hare, porcupine, pangolin, Balochistan gerbil and longhaired hedgehog have been recorded in Reko Diq Project Area. *Chinkara* has expired from this area but it is still present in other parts of Balochistan e.g., Hingol National Park. Pygmy Jerboa and Hoston's jerboa are endemic to the Chagai desert. The important areas for wild mammals are: Chiltan/Hazarganji National Park, Hingol National Park, Qila Saifullah, Zhob, Noshki, Chagai, Kharan and Khuzdar (Ghalib, et al. 2007).

Sand Cat of Balochistan

Section - 3

3 ETHNOGRAPHY

3.1 History

The arid region of Balochistan, situated at the eastern end of the Iranian plateau, is split almost evenly between Pakistan's Balochistan province and Iran's Sistan-Balochistan Province. A small portion of the southern parts of Afghanistan's Nimruz, Helmand, and Kandahar provinces are also part of Balochistan (Pillalamarri 2016).

The recent research and archaeological excavations at Mehrgarh have revealed 9000 years old civilization in the province. The human settlement pattern at Mehrgarh was unparalleled and unique, inaugurating the distinct shift from a hunting gathering to a settled life for the first time in human history. Domestication of animals, cultivation of plants, and perfume export were modern features of Mehrgarh civilization. Alexander the great passed through Balochistan in 325 B.C. After his death, Balochistan came under the rule of Selecus Nicator whose descendants lost power to the Graeco-Bactrians. The province has also witnessed the march of a number of great conquerors and warriors such as Macedonians, Arabs, Ghaznavies, Mangols and Mughals in the past.

The Muslim rule began in 712 A.D., followed by the British rule in 1839. Through the treaties with the Khan of Kalat, the British Government gained control over the leased territory of Chagai, Bolan Pass, Quetta and other areas. The princely states of Mekran, Kharan, Lasbela and a little later Kalat state acceded to Pakistan after it came into being in 1947. In 1955, Balochistan was merged into one unit of West Pakistan. After the dissolution of one-Unit, Balochistan emerged as one of the four new provinces of Pakistan (Government of Balochistan 2013).

In terms of general cultural values and world view, the Baloch in recent times resembles neighboring Muslim tribal populations in both the historical and the ethnographic records. What has emerged as distinctively Baloch, beside the language Balochi, is the structure of their social and political relations which is more likely to be a product of their recent pluralist experience than a heritage of their earlier history. Baloch identity is closely tied to the use of the Balochi language in inter-tribal relations. Modern Balochi has a clear pedigree, with a number of grammatical features and vocabulary of the "Northwest" Iranian type, but Baloch ethnicity today cannot be so clearly defined. On the one hand, many communities generally recognized as Baloch by themselves and by others are of alien origin and have been assimilated over the last four centuries. There is no evidence that all of the scattered communities known as Baloch in other parts of Iran, Afghanistan, and Soviet

Turkmenistan (most of which are not presently Balochi-speaking) are in fact historically related, or, if they are related, that they separated from each other in Balochistan.

3.2   Ethnicity and Tribe

The term "Balochis" refers to a confederation of about five hundred tribes and clans. They claim common subjective and objective markers of identity. These are common culture, religion, ancestors, traditions and language (Bijarani, 1974).

The people of Balochistan are divided into three main ethnic groups, i.e. Baloch, Brahvi and Pashtoons, and 27 major tribes. A majority speaks Balochi language, whereas Pushto speaking people are 35.34 percent and Brahvi language is spoken by nearly 17.12 percent. Urdu and Siraiki are also the languages spoken by these ethnic groups. The Baloch are mainly concentrated in the West, East, South and South Eastern sparsely populated areas of the province. The center of the province is dominated by Brahvi speaking people. The Pushtoons have majority in the north having both categories of tribal system - nomadic and the settled ones. (Shah, 1994, p.21). During the last 25 years, a drift towards modernity has slightly changed the nomadic life style of the people. The tribal people prefer now to reside in settled areas. The tribal bases are rooted in Sardari and Khan System. Sardari System is the major feature of Baloch and Brahvi tribes while Khan System exists in Pashtoon tribes (Kundi, 2003, p.89) (Hashmi 2015).

The Balochi speaking tribes include Rind, Lashar, Marri, Jamot, Ahmedzai, Bugti Domki, Magsi, Kenazai, Khosa, Rakhashani, Dashti, Umrani, Nosherwani, Gichki, Buledi, Notazai, Sanjarani, Meerwani, Zahrozai, langove, kenazai and Khidai. Each tribe is further sub-divided into various branches. The tribal chief is called Sardar while head of sub-tribe is known as Malik, Takari or Mir. Sardars and Maliks are members of district and other local Jirgas according to their status.

3.3   Food

Balochistan is a culturally rich region greatly influenced by pre-partition India. The Balochi cuisine contains mix flavors from across the continent and cross-content contributions as well. Common Ingredients: Balochi people are majorly fond of meat, particularly mutton and lamb. Balochi biryani deserves an accolade for outstanding and unique taste however; some dry dishes and curries are also very popular. The commonly used food ingredients are inspired by the drought prone region. Mostly they use potatoes, dry fruits, milk, yogurt, vegetables, and mutton. Being in a drought prone region, fresh vegetables are usually missing from the ingredients list.

1) **Khrud:** *Khrud* is used in a number of dishes in Balochistan, usually with tereeth. It is actually dry salty yogurt, used to salt up dishes.

Khrud

2) **Abgoosht:** *Abgoosht* is a lamb stew, usually made by Iranian or Kurdish descendants in Balochistan. The stew contains other mashed items like beans, kidney and liver.

Abgoosht

3) **Dumpukht:** *Dumpukht* is actually another variety to the *Sajji* where a whole lamb is cooked around slow flames to have cooked meat from the insides.

Dumpukht

4) **Sajji:** *Sajji* is the only dish from Balochistan that is famous around the country and the world. Pieces of lamb are cooked around fire for hours, till the meat gets crispy. The meat is only seasoned with pepper and salt.

Sajji

5) **Khaddi Kabab:** *Khaddi Kabab* serves as another version of the very famous Balochi sajji. The whole lamb is laid inside the ground and covered while it cooks itself out.

Khaddi Kabab

3.4   Dress

The mode of dress among the Balochi, Pashtoon and Brahvi tribes is very similar having a few minor dissimilarities. Turban is the common headwear of the men. Wide loose *shalwar* (a bit similar to loose trouser) and knee-long shirts are worn by all. The dress of the woman consists of the typical shirt having a big pocket in front. The shirt normally has embroidery work with embedded small round mirror pieces. Big 'Dopatta' or 'Chaddar', a long rectangular piece of cloth cascading down the shoulders and used to cover head, are used by the women.

3.5   Religion

The population of Balochistan is predominantly Muslim being 99.28% of the total population, whereas the proportion of Non-Muslim population recorded in Census-2017 is 0.72%. The largest community amongst the minorities is Hindu, which constitute 0.37% followed by Christian being 0.27% of the total population of the province.

Most of the people of Balochistan are Sunni Muslims. However, there is another tribe who call themselves the Zikris. According to some other writers, Zikri Baloch are followers of the Indian Sufi Syed Muhammad Jaunpuri.

3.6   Language and Dwelling

Balochistan, despite its scarce population, has an uncommon racial and tribal diversity. Most of the people in the cities and towns understand and speak more than two languages.

Based on the results of the Census-2017, the predominant languages spoken as mother tongue of the population of Balochistan are Balochi and Pushto, reported by 35.49% and 35.34%, respectively.

Mud House in Balochistan

3.7   Tradition and Custom

Though people in Balochistan speak different languages, there is a similarity in their literature, beliefs, moral order and customs. The cementing factor is religion which provides a base for unity and common social order.

Brahvi, Balochi and Pushtoon tribes are known for their hospitality. The guests are accorded high esteem and considered a blessing from God. Better off people even slaughter sheep or goats for their guest who is assumed to be the guest of the whole village. This open heartedness is the loving feature of the tribal people in villages and is not as deep in the city or town dwellers.

Another adorable feature of Balochistan culture is faithfulness and sincerity in all relationships. There is no place or respect for unfaithful people, and if fidelity is reciprocated with disloyalty or betrayal, it is never forgotten.

Here are a few customs of the Baloch tribe that are unique from the rest of the country:

3.7.1 Rasaal, Lubb (Marriage Customs)

When it comes to a wedding, Balochs have many symbolic pre-wedding events to mark the festivity. 'Rasaal' is an important custom. It is a traditional way for a boy's family to send a proposal to a girl's family. In this tradition, the family of the boy, including his closest maternal and paternal aunts and uncles, visits the girl's family, sometimes even the tribal elders are requested to join. The sole purpose of Rasaal is to give maximum respect to the girl's family by the boy's family in a bid to receive a positive response for the proposal acceptance.

If the proposal is accepted, the groom's family prepares for "gudh-o-chalav" (dupatta and ring) where the family presents the girl with a ring and a dupatta to formally announce the engagement.

A custom called 'lubb' comprises of an amount that is paid by the groom to the family of the bride to meet the expenses of marriage. This includes all the expenses for the bride furniture, jewellery, clothes and in some places even cattle which are solely paid by the groom to be spent on the wedding and on the bride.

3.7.2 Haal (Information)

An important Baloch custom is known as Haal, which means the exchange of information and current news. According to the usage, a traveler is duty bound to provide news to those whom he may have chance to meet on his way. The recipient or the host in his turn reports the news to the first person or traveler he meets. This way all sorts of news are circulated in the Baloch society. The Haal covers a wide range of subjects - business, tribal or inter-clan clashes, weather conditions, rain, availability of grass and other foodstuffs for cattle, current politics, etc. Thus, all the important news and information is spread across the country within a few days.

3.7.3 Pride- in -Heroes

The common heroes of a particular identity symbolize the cause of unity and solidarity and the Balochs pay homage to Nimrod in Babylon, Abu Saeed Baloch of Jiruft, Mir Jalal Khan, Mir Chakar Khan Rind, Mir Sohrab Khan Dodai, Mir Abdullah Kahar, Mir Nasir Khan the Great, Mir Mehrab Khan II, Mir Dost Muhammad Khan Baranzai, Mir Hammal Jiand, and Mir Yusuf Ali Khan Aziz Magassi.

3.7.4 Maihrh / Maidh (Message of Peace)

In Maihrh, a party sends a mediator to the other party with a message of peace. The mediator calls for a truce to bring back the peace amongst the tribes. Maidh is a requirement in which the terms and conditions for the truce or salah are decided. If it is accepted, then the tribe pays money or gives a piece of land or cattle.

3.7.5 Baahot (Hospitality)

A Baloch is taught from a young age that a person who arrives at home should receive the utmost hospitality even if it is an enemy. '*Baahot*' is a term that refers to providing shelter, protection, hospitality to anyone who enters your house.

3.7.6 Bijjar (Cooperation)

Bijjar is a custom of cooperation, which is mostly practiced at the time of marriage when relatives, friends and fellow tribesmen contribute to the expenses of marriage in terms of money, or any kind like providing goats, sheep, wheat, rice etc.

3.7.7 Fafan-O-Kharch/Kharch-O-Kaffan (helping someone after their loved one passes away)

This is a custom of helping a family whose loved one has passed away. There are numerous methods adopted, including providing meals, tea and sugar, rice, gifting cattle or putting some money under the carpet as a gesture of silent help, when you visit the deceased house for Fatiha.

3.7.8 Music and Dance

There are countless musical instruments exclusive to Balochi culture such as *Tanburak* (the small guitar), *Setar* (three stringed guitar), *Qalam* (a flute divided into five or six sections), the pitcher, the oboe, ordinary and small kettledrum, the tambourine and roebuck or *Hijdah* (eighteen) *Tar*. The traditional throat singing is rare and an important component of Balochi folk music.

Place of Interest is a physical or cultural feature of a particular place that individual travelers or tourists perceive as capable of meeting one or more of their specific leisure related needs. Such features may be ambient in nature i.e. climate, culture, vegetation or scenery, or they may be specific to a location, such as museum, waterfall or theatre performance

Balochistan in particular has many tourist and historical sites that are culturally very vibrant and can be classified under Places of Interest
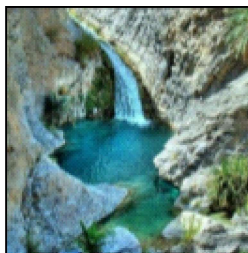
Pir Ghaib Falls, Bolan – This is an awe-inspiring view of Pir Ghaib, Balochistan. Locals here believe in the myth of the Invisible Saint (Pir Ghaib), who was saved by the Almighty, after a wicked King's men attacked him. The Saint struck a stick in the mountain from which the water still pours out till date.

Moola Chotok, Khuzdar – This tourism deprived sight is known as Moola Chotok in Khuzdar, Balochistan. Amidst stronghold of nationalists in the Jhalawan belt, Chotok seemed like a lost cause at first. Ever since the military operations in Khuzdar division, Chotok has been swiped clean of all dangers and is now open to locals and tourists.
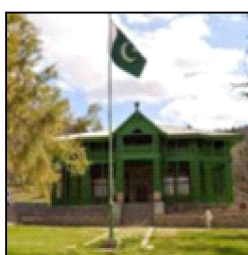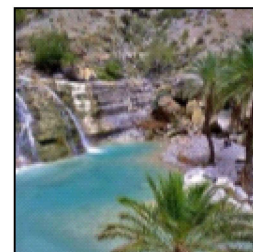
Quaid-e-Azam Residency, Ziarat – The Father of the nation, Quaid-e-Azam Mohommad Ali Jinnah, spent his days of affliction in this wooden cottage in Ziarat, Balochistan. Definitely one of the top tourist attractions of Pakistan that holds historic importance.

The Hannah Lake, Quetta – This is how the Hannah Lake looks in winters, frozen, frosted and astounding. This is where people from all over Pakistan go first when they visit Quetta. Only about 18km away from the city, the Hannah Lake serves as the perfect escape for the locals.
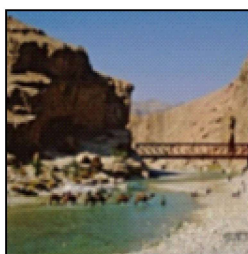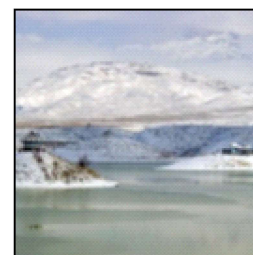
Waadi-e-Bolan, Bolan, Balochistan – Waadi-e-Bolan is a long stretch of a mountain gorge with blue waters running in-between. The place has historical and picturesque importance. It was where the first railway system of Pakistan was established by the British, also the valley that cradles Pir Ghaib and Bibi Naani's shrine.

Gwadar: On April 2015, Pakistan and China announced their intention to develop the $46 billion China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which in turn forms part of China's ambitious One Belt, One Road. Gwadar features heavily in CPEC, and is also envisaged to be the link between the One Belt, One Road and Maritime Silk Road project.
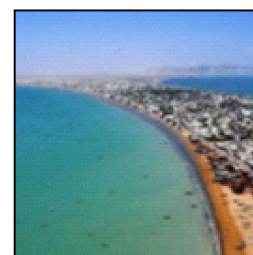
Section - 4

4 ADMINISTRATION

The province is divided into six (6) divisions, each headed by a Commissioner. The division is further divided into 31 districts, headed by Deputy Commissioner. The district is divided into sub-divisions each headed by Assistant Commissioners.

Generally, one sub-division comprises one tehsil. In some cases, one sub-division comprises of two or more tehsils. Each tehsil is divided into Qanungo Halqas, which is further divided into Patwar Circles (PCs), and Patwar Circles into Mauzas (revenue estates) in settled areas whereas in un-settled areas, tehsil is divided into UCs which is further divided into villages. All these tiers are controlled by respective revenue officials.

The headquarters of Balochistan Province is at Quetta, headed by Chief Secretary. He is assisted by Additional Chief Secretaries, and the Secretaries of different departments.

The Deputy Commissioners in the district serve as a focal point for administrative purposes who are supposed to steer, coordinate, and regulate the performance of different government department at district level. The breakdown of Balochistan's various administrative units is presented in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2 : ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

Divisions	District	Tehsil	OH/STC	PC/TC/UC	Mauza/Deh/ Village	Metro Corp.	DM. Corp	Municipal Corp	Municipal Committee	TC	Cantt	Total Urban Areas
6	31	133*	213	542	6,419	-	-	5	52	-	4	61

* Includes 47 sub-tehsils

4.1 Legislative Branch

Balochistan Assembly has 51 directly elected Members of the Provincial Assembly, representing constituencies from each district, as well as 11 seats are reserved for women and 3 for non-Muslims.

The Balochistan Assembly is the unicameral (single chamber) legislature of the province of Balochistan. It was set up under the Article 106 of the Constitution-1973 of the Pakistan.

Balochistan Assembly

4.2   Executive Branch

4.2.1   Provincial Government

The Government of Balochistan consists of 27 Departments and some allied offices which are headed by Provincial Secretaries who in turn are headed by Chief Secretary, Balochistan. Presently there are 47 Ministers who oversee 27 Departments in the province.

4.2.2   Local Government

The governance structure under Local Government Act, 2010 of Balochistan province consists of:

o   A Union Council for each Union;
o   A District Council for each District;
o   A Municipal Committee for each Municipality;
o   A Municipal Corporation for each City;
o   A Metropolitan Corporation for the Capital City (Quetta).
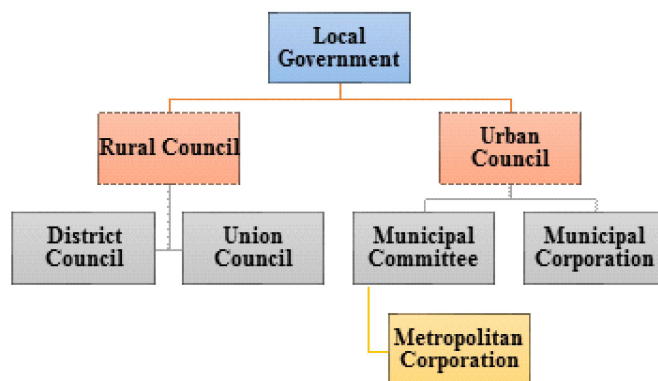
i.   **Union Council**

A Union council is an area comprising a village or a number of villages having, as far as possible, an aggregate population between 7000 and 15000 (excluding its urban areas and the cantonment areas). The Non- Muslim seats will be fixed by Government keeping in view the population of non-Muslims in that local area; women seats will be equal to 33% of the seats of general members, number of reserved seats for peasants will be equal to 5% of the general seats and number of reserved seats for workers will be equal to 5% of the general seats.

ii.   **District Council**

The District Council comprises of the area of a revenue district, excluding its urban and cantonment areas. It comprises of the Chairmen of the Union Councils in the area jurisdiction of a District Council.

iii. Municipal Committee

The Municipal Committee comprises of an urban area having a population of 15000 or above but not exceeding one hundred thousand.

iv. Municipal Corporation

The Municipal Corporation comprises of an urban area having a population of one lac or above but not exceeding five lac.

v. Metropolitan Corporation

The Metropolitan Corporation comprises of an urban area having population exceeding five lac.

4.3 Judiciary

Prior to the establishment of the High Court of West Pakistan on 14th October 1955, Balochistan High Court was administered by a Judicial Commissioner. It was dissolved on 1st July, 1970, and a joint High Court for the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan was established, which remained functional and continued to serve in two provinces until 30th November 1976. Thereafter, separate High Courts were established for each of the two provinces. The High Court of Balochistan province was established on 1st of December 1976, and honourable Justice Khuda Bakhsh Marri was appointed as Chief Justice, with Justice M. A. Rasheed and Justice Zakaullah Lodhi as High Court judges. The strength of the Balochistan High Court in the first decade was of five judges, today it stands at eleven judges. Similarly, in the rest of the province, the provisions of Civil Courts Ordinance, 1962 are effective.

The following Courts are functioning in Balochistan province to adjudicate civil litigation under the Balochistan Civil Courts Ordinance 1962:

a) The Courts of District Judge
b) The Court of Additional District Judge
c) The Courts of Civil Judge

4.4 Police

Balochistan Police is responsible for policing in urban Balochistan and its strength is 38,000 as of 2018. The Police is responsible for maintaining the law and order situation in urban areas only, which are called A areas. Balochistan's rural areas, called B areas, are policed by the Balochistan Levies while the Frontier Corps operates in both the areas i.e Urban and Rural areas. More than 80% area in Balochistan is "B" area i.e without police rules, although a regular police under a full-fledged Inspector General Office exists for law and order situation in the province.

Balochistan Police

In the province, the levies play an important role in a large part of "B" area. The levy force remains under the direct command of the District administration. The levies force is recruited on tribal lines in a district where every tribe receives a fixed number of seats, or more if obliged by the administration for certain reasons.

4.5   Administrative Changes

Province is divided into Divisions, Division in to Districts, Districts into Sub-Division/Tehsils, Tehsil into Qanungo Halqas to Patwar Circles to Mauzas/Villages. Some changes in district boundaries are taken place between the two Census 1998 to 2017 which are shown in Table 1.3.

TABLE 1.3 : CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS AFTER CENSUS-1998 BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

SL. No.	NAME OF AREA		LOCALITIES ADDED TO (+) / TAKEN OUT (-) — DESCRIPTION AS IN 1998 CENSUS REPORT (* ADMN. UNIT CREATED OR ** RECONSTITUTED AFTER 1998 CENSUS)	1998 CENSUS FIGURES AREA	POPULATION	1998 ADJUSTED FIGURES AS IN 2017 AREA	POPULATION
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1	MASTUNG DISTRICT	** (-)	MAUZAS SPEEZEND MINES AREA, BOJATIL, CHOKI, DUB BALINA SHARQI, HOSHAIL, LESS, SHEREENAB, TAKRI, ZARKHOO & ZARKHOO GHARBI OF SPEZEND PC OF SADAR QH OF DASHT SUB-TEHSIL.	5,896	164,645	3,308	150,039
2	DASHT TEHSIL	** (-)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 1	-	39,176	1,047	24,570
3	QUETTA DISTRICT	** (+)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 1	2,653	759,941	3,447	774,547
4	QUETTA SADDAR TEHSIL	** (+)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 1	-	105,906	1,463	120,512
5	PISHIN DISTRICT	** (+)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 9	7,819	367,183	6,218	376,728
6	KAREZAT SUB-TEHSIL	** (-)	MAUZAS KATTA BUGH, KATVI, MANDAN, NASO ZAI, SAHIBZADA KAREZ, & YARO KAREZ OF BOSTAN PC OF KAREZAT SUB-TEHSIL.	-	75,416	2,044	63,375
7	PISHIN TEHSIL	** (-)	(i) SHABO KANAL PC, MAUZAS BAND HAIKAL ZAI & BUND KHUDADAD ZAI OF BAND KHUSHDIL KHAN PC, MAUZAS CHASHMA TANGI & R.SURKHAB CHASHMA TANGI KH.Z OF SADDAR SURKHAB PC OF SADDAR QH (+) (ii) AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 6	-	196,635	1,199	131,261
8	SARANAN TEHSIL	*	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 7 (i) AND SL.NO. 5	-	-	83	28,867
9	KILLA ABDULLAH DISTRICT	** (-)	AJRAM SHADEZAI PC OF GULISTAN QH OF GULISTAN SUB-TEHSIL	3,293	370,269	4,894	360,724
10	GULISTAN SUB-TEHSIL	** (-)	(i) AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 9 (ii) KILLA ABDULLAH, MAIZAI PCs MUAZA REGI & RO ABDUL RAHMAN ZAI OF GULISTAN PC OF GULISTAN QH	-	187,365	1,536	66,883
11	KILLA ABDULLAH TEHSIL	*	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 10 (ii)	-	-	413	110,937
12	CHAGAI DISTRICT	** (-)	NUSHKI SUB-DIVISION	50,545	202,564	44,748	104,534
13	NUSHKI DISTRICT	*	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO.12	-	-	5,797	98,030
14	LORALAI DISTRICT	** (-)	SINJAWI SUB-TEHSIL	9,830	262,571	8,018	250,147
15	ZIARAT DISTRICT	** (+)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 14	1,489	32,704	3,301	80,748
16	KOHLU TEHSIL	** (-)	(i) KOTE SHAHIR PC OF KOHLU TEHSIL-SADDAR QH EXCLUDING KARAM KHAN SHEHR MAUZA OF KOTE SHAHIR PC OF SADDAR QH (ii) MAUZAS BALADHAKA, BHANI WALAH, CHASHMA MAND & GRISANI OF URYANI PC OF SADDAR QH	941	39,360	231	26,702
17	TAMBOO TEHSIL	*	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 16 (i)	-	-	536	18,266
18	GRISANI SUB-TEHSIL	*	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 16 (ii)	-	-	174	4,057
19	MUSAKHEL TEHSIL	** (-)	DRUG PC OF SADDAR QH	2,045	97,645	1,197	80,596
20	DRUG TEHSIL	*	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 19	-	-	848	28,638
21	KILLA SAIFULLAH TEHSIL	** (-)	BARAT KHAIL & MUSAFIRPUR PCs AND BATUZAI PC EXCEPT ANDOBAH, RODJOGIZAI, TABLI & TANISHPAH MAUZAS OF GOWAL QH	-	84,012	-	63,472
22	MUSLIM BAGH TEHSIL	** (-)	KAN MEHTAR ZAI & KANCHOGI PCs OF SADDAR QH	-	51,868	-	44,870
23	SHINKI SUB-TEHSIL	*	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL. 21	-	-	-	28,669
24	KAN MEHTARZAI SUB-TEHSIL	*	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL. 22	-	-	-	24,168
25	ZHOB DISTRICT	** (-)	SHERANI SUB-DIVISION	20,297	231,299	15,987	193,458
26	SHERANI DISTRICT	*	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 25	-	-	4,310	81,684
27	SIBI DISTRICT	** (-) (+)	HARNAI SUB-DIVISION / AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 29	7,796	180,398	5,304	136,322
28	HARNAI DISTRICT	*	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 27	-	-	2,492	76,652
29	KACHHI (BOLAN) DISTRICT	** (-)	LEHRI SUB-DIVISION	7,499	288,056	4,374	255,480
30	JAFFARABAD DISTRICT	** (-)	(i) PANHWAR SUB-TEHSIL (ii) MAUZA KHUDADAD OF DODAIKA PC, MAUZA BHIND, NASIR KHAN & USMAN PUR OF MAHABAT PUR PC GORANARI QH (iii) MAUZA GARHI OF BAGAR PC, MAUZA DODAIKA OF DODAIKA PC, MAUZAS CHATAN PATI, GHARI, MOHD ALI PUR, NOOR PUR, ROOPA, SHAH WAH & THAL OF SADDAR PC OF GORANARI QH (iv) BAGAR PC EXCEPT MAUZA GARHI, DODAIKA PC EXCEPT MAUZAS DODAIKA & KHUDADAD AND MAHABAT PUR PC EXCEPT MAUZAS BHIND, NASIR KHAN & USMAN PUR (v) SOHBATPUR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE	2,445	432,817	1,643	291,290
31	JHAT PAT TEHSIL	** (-)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30 (ii), (iii), (iv) & (v)	-	167,124	690	131,060
32	USTA MOHAMMAD TEHSIL	** (-)	COLONEY NO 2 PC, MAUZAS CHAK NO 027, CHAK NO 036, CHAK NO 037, CHAK NO 038, CHAK NO 039, CHAK NO 040, CHAK NO 041, CHAK NO 042, CHAK NO 043, CHAK NO 044, CHAK NO 045, CHAK NO 046 & KOLABAD OF COLONY NO. 3 PC OF SADDAR QH	-	83,983	399	107,463
33	GANDHAKA TEHSIL	** (+)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 32	-	37,301	554	52,767
34	SOHBATPUR DISTRICT	*	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30 (i), (ii), (iii) (iv) & (v)	-	-	802	141,527
35	SANHRI TEHSIL	*	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30 (i) & (ii)	-	-	331	66,681

36	FARIDABAD TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30 (iii)	-	-	137	33,400
37	SOHBATPUR TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30 (iv) & (v)	-	-	334	41,446
38	TAMBOO TEHSIL	**	(-)		QABOLA PC & MAUZAS ALI KHAN BEROON, ALI KHAN WAH UNDROON, AMAMU CHANDIA UNDROON, BASHKOO KOHNA(OLD), BASHKOO NOU, BASTI QAIM SHAH, EASAN, IMAMO CHANDIA BEROON, KANDA, KHUSHAL, KOHNA TAMBOO, LASHARI HASY KHAN, MANIK MUKHI, MONIK, SARANG WAH DINGRI, SHAHWANI, THARO & WAJA OF TAMBOO PC OF TAMBOO QH	1,650	91,341	683	71,810
39	BABA KOT TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 38	-	-	967	19,531
40	KHARAN DISTRICT	**	(-)		BESIMA, MASHKHEL & WASHUK SUB-TEHSILS & GARANG UC OF KHARAN TEHSIL	48,051	179,103	14,958	96,900
41	KHARAN TEHSIL	*	(-)	(i)	GARANG UC OF KHARAN TEHSIL	15,003	116,541	5,072	43,772
				(ii)	JAMAK UC & JODA KALAT UC EXCEPT CHANAL MAUZA OF KHARAN TEHSIL				
				(iii)	TOHMULK UC OF KHARAN TEHSIL				
42	SAR KHARAN TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 41 (ii)	-	-	3,539	29,768
43	TOHMULK SUB TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 41 (iii)	-	-	6,347	23,360
44	WASHUK DISTRICT	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 40	-	-	33,093	110,009
45	BESIMA SUB-TEHSIL	**	(-)		NAG UC OF BESIMA SUB-TEHSIL	-	38,555	6,014	16,740
46	SHAHOO GARHI SUB-TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 41 (i)	-	-	3,584	19,641
47	NAG SUB-TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 45	-	-	4,338	21,815

Section - 5

5   ECONOMY

Balochistan's sources of growth mostly emanate from economic activities related to its diverse natural resource base. Horticulture dominates in the high-altitude environment of the north, crop production in the canal-irrigated areas of the east, livestock rearing in the central and western districts, and fishery in the coastal belts. In addition, rich mineral and petroleum deposits are scattered around the province, although only few of them are currently being exploited. Moreover, some industry clusters have emerged in Balochistan's side of the border near Karachi. Such internal heterogeneity across the large land mass with poor infrastructure indicates that no single project or program will be sufficient to transform the provincial economy. In fact, Balochistan's strategic location on the cultural and geographical crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East makes it a potential hub for inter-regional transport and trade. Balochistan lies opposite to the Straits of Hormuz, which marks the entry into the Persian Gulf, where nearly 17 million barrels of oil pass daily. Straddled by the 900 kms western border with Iran, Balochistan opens access to these mineral rich areas. In addition, Balochistan shares a 1,200 km border with Afghanistan providing its north-western neighbor as well as Central Asian countries with sea access. The development of the deep-sea port of Gwadar creates opportunities for trade connectivity to the resource-rich landlocked provinces of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Finally, Balochistan is also a transit and transport route of gas pipelines, including the $4 billion Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline, with an approximate length of 3000 kms, as well as the 1,700 kms Turkmenistan-Pakistan gas pipeline along with the inclusion of Gwadar Port.

5.1   Agriculture

Balochistan is by and large a labor-scarce economy with little crop production except with the irrigated Kachhi plains and no industry apart from the Hub region near Karachi exists with services catering almost entirely to the local demand. Indeed, remoteness, sparsely populated land area and geographical diversity might be viewed as constraining factors in accelerating development in the province. However, Balochistan's geography and location are also its major resources for economic growth. The low population density implies that the province enjoys potentially high value of natural resources per person. The forbidding topography is home to rich mineral and petroleum deposits, much of which have not yet been put to economic use. The long coastline is a possible site of trade and travel, as well as a gatekeeper of rich marine resources. Last but not the least, Balochistan's land mass endows Pakistan with a strategic space that might shorten trade and travel costs between emerging economic regions. Table 1.4 shows the land utilization statistics of Balochistan for the year 2013-14.

TABLE 1.4 : LAND UTILIZATION INDICATORS OF BALOCHISTAN

Sr. No.	Land Utilization	(Area in Million Hectares)
1.	**Geographical area**	**34.72**
2.	**Total reported area**	**18.06**
3.	**Cultivated area**	**3.19**
	Current fallow	2.14
	Net area sown	1.05
.	Area sown more than once	0.01
4.	**Uncultivable Area**	**14.86**
	Forest area	1.17
	Not available for cultivation	9.83
	Cultivable waste	3.86

Balochistan has a geographical area of 34.72 million hectares of which 17.94 million hectares has been reported, out of which 9.83 million hectares is not available for cultivation. Almost 1.72 million hectares of the area falls under Forest Area. The cultivated area is reported to be at 2.49 million hectares, while the total cropped area is 1.11 million hectares only of which net area sown is 1.10 million hectares.

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan-2017

Agriculture is the means of livelihood of rural population. About 68% of the population (i.e. 40% of total labor force of Pakistan) is employed in agriculture. Agriculture sector constitutes the single largest contributor to the national GDP and has enjoyed steady growth for the last three decades of the 20th century, significantly contributing to poverty reduction during the 1970s and 80s. Agriculture is not only the main source of foreign exchange earnings but also plays a vital role in the supply of raw material for industries. The main food crops are wheat, rice, maize, bajra, jowar and barley. According to Pakistan Agriculture and Economy Policy Report, the crop sector has gradually declined from 65 % of agricultural activity in 1990-91 to 48 % in 2006-07 due to rapid growth in population. It is an emergent demand of time to give due notice to spatial adaptation of agriculture (Finance Division 2009).

There are two seasons of crops, namely Kharif and Rabi seasons in the province of Balochistan that are widely benefiting the province:

KHARIF CROPS: These crops are sown in summer and harvested in late summer or early autumn. The important kharif crops of the province are rice, jowar, maize, onion, potato, melons, chilies, tobacco and sugarcane which are grown in different parts of the province.

KHARIF VEGETABLES: The important Kharif vegetables of the province are lady fingers, tinda, brinjals, bitter gourd, bottle gourd, pumpkin, kharif tomatoes and cucumber etc.

RABI CROPS: Those crops which are sown in autumn or early winter and harvested in spring or early summer are called Rabi crops. The major Rabi crops which are being grown in the different parts of the province are wheat, barley, rapeseed & mustard, cumin, gram, and sunflower.

RABI VEGETABLES: The important Rabi vegetables of the province are cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, peas, radish, turnip, spinach, beet root, and Rabi tomatoes are growing in the different parts of the province.

KHARIF AND RABI FRUITS: Some important fruits, being produced in different parts of the province are almonds, apples, apricots, grapes, peaches, plums, pomegranates, cherries, dates, bananas, mangos, chikoos, papayas and coconuts etc

TABLE 1.5 : PRODUCTION OF RABI AND KHARIF CROPS IN BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

Crops	Production in 00 Tons		
	Total	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated
Rabi Crops Total	**17,687**	**17,549**	**138**
Wheat	8,713	8,583	130
Barley	150	146	4
R.Seed & Mustard	88	85	3
Cumin	25	24	1
Gram	305	305	-
Muttar Pulse	55	55	-
Masoor	11	11	-
Vegetables	2,731	2,731	-
Fodders	5,581	5,581	-
Canola	23	23	-
Sunflower	5	5	-
Kharif Crops Total	**31,304**	**30,763**	**541**
Rice	5,727	5,727	-
Jowar	173	100	73
Bajra	19	8	11
Maize	31	25	6
Sesamum	37	32	5
Casterseed	16	0	16
Moong	24	14	10
Mash	26	20	6
Mooth	16	13	3
Fruits	11,055	11,055	-
Onion	5,146	5,146	-
Potato	288	288	-
Vegetables	1,190	1,190	-
Melons	1,020	954	66
Chillies	61	61	-
Fodders	5,514	5,170	344
Corriander	10	10	-
Garlic	78	78	-
Guarseed	43	43	-
Tobacco	14	14	-
Sugarcane	317	317	-
Cotton	499	499	-

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan 2015-16

TABLE 1.6 : TOTAL PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES IN BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

Sr. No.	Vegetables	Production in Tons
1.	Potato	28,832
2.	Tomato	144,414
3.	Okra (Lady Finger)	16,124
4.	Tinda	5,342
5.	Brinjal	12,273
6.	Bitter Gourd	5,270
7.	Bottle Gourd	5,504
8.	Pumpkin	5,795
9.	Luffa	2,322
10.	Broad Bean	5,358
11.	Cabbage	10,446
12.	Carrot	53,184
13.	Cauliflower	32,594
14.	Peas	12,286
15.	Radish	24,211
16.	Spinach	24,653
17.	Turnip	16,115
18.	Beetroot	1,100
19.	Other Vegetables	15,026

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan-2017

5.2   Fisheries

The coastline of Balochistan at 750 km makes up 70% of Pakistan's coastline but contributes only 30% of Pakistan's landed catch. Ship harbors at both Gwadar and Pasni lack supporting infrastructure and services, and an estimated 30% of marine catch is wasted owing to the lack of modern processing facilities. By integrating the development of the coastal highway and the Gwadar port, it is expected that the created linkages would promote support development and add value to the fishing sector and the local economy. Table 1.7 shows the total quantity of Fish catch by kind on Balochistan coastline for the year 2015.

TABLE 1.7 : TOTAL QUANTITY OF FISH BY KIND ON BALOCHISTAN'S COAST

Sr. No.	Species Group	Quantity in Metric Tons
1.	Flat fish	3,063.99
2.	Sardinals	14,654.07
3.	Other cluieform	10,568.82
4.	Wolfhairring	1,945.36
5.	Large makral	3,242.96
6.	Small makral	4,865.40
7.	Tuna	6,041.49
8.	Sea cat fish	6,987.90
9.	Eels	2,202.48
10.	Barracude	2,998.46
11.	Marlin	6,259.60
12.	Mullets	3,998.88
13.	Thread finfish	2,294.99
14.	Large grouper	2,315.65
15.	Small grouper	3,729.90
16.	Cobias	1,968.75
17.	Sead	2,345.07
18.	Indian mekeral	8,305.33
19.	Queen fish	5,251.50
20.	Travelly	3,703.64
21.	Dolphin fish	1,665.07
22.	Grunter	2,985.64
23.	Large croaker	2,794.89
24.	Small croaker	5,588.47
25.	Emperor	2,441.37
26.	King soldier (Sea Bream)	3,755.07
27.	Pomferets	3,374.45
28.	Hairtail fish	5,881.67
29.	Sharks	4,311.80
30.	Rays	3,942.65
31.	Guitar fish	1,669.11
32.	Shrimp	2,091.02
33.	Kiddi	2,010.25
34.	Crabs	2,122.30
35.	Ivory shel	2,066.76
36.	Lobster	970.96
37.	Cuttle fish	1,168.65
38.	Lady Finger Fish	43.91
39.	Jelly fish	1,735.76

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2015-16

5.3   Livestock

Livestock rearing is the major occupation in the province with 73% of the population relying on it as a source of livelihood. It contributed 8% to the total GDP of Balochistan in 2010. Though 93% of Balochistan is considered rangeland, overgrazing, water shortages, and droughts have led to loss of grazing land. Currently, only 33% of the land can be considered reasonably productive grazing land. Livestock rearing is found mostly in the central and western districts and fisheries are found in the coastal areas. Table 1.8 shows the total production of Livestock in Balochistan for the year 2015-16.

Balochistan is rich in livestock resources contributing about 40 percent of Pakistan's total livestock population. The main consumers of its livestock include leather, carpet and pharmaceutical industries. The province caters to the needs and demands of leather and carpet industries by sustaining the supply of Hyde and wool to these sectors. Being a pastoral economy Balochistan is yet to exploit its tremendous potential in livestock sector. Animals are traditionally kept for meeting household milk and meat needs. Livestock development is linked with poverty alleviation in the province, as its 70 percent population is directly or indirectly involved in livestock rearing activities. A poverty alleviation strategy with main focus on livestock development can target the higher poverty in the province.

Livestock production is an important part of the economy of Pakistan, as it provides the high quality food for the human population. Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan and the major occupation of its inhabitants is livestock rearing on the communal and free/open access rangelands. Though the province makes 44% of the total geographical area but has only 5% arable land. This province is the cradle of many precious livestock breeds and livestock is the part of the socio-cultural and socioeconomic existence of its populace.

TABLE 1.8 : TOTAL PRODUCTIONS OF LIVESTOCK IN BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

Sr. No.	Items	2015-16
1.	**Milk**	**(000Tons)**
	Cow	170.47
	Buffaloes	26.26
	Sheep	7532.66
	Goats	721.72
	Camels	225.05
	Total	8676.16
2.	**Meat**	**(000Tons)**
	Cattles	26.34
	Buffaloes	19.1
	Sheep	46.66
	Goats	31.84
	Camels	7.71
	Total	131.65
3.	**Edible Offal**	**(000Tons)**
	Cattles	5.26
	Buffaloes	3.83
	Sheep	9.34
	Goats	6.490
	Camels	-
	Total	24.92

Total productions of livestock in Balochistan according to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics is shown in the table on the left

It is reported that Milk extracted from different animals amount to:

- Cow 170.47 thousand tonnes
- Buffaloes 26.26 thousand tonnes
- Sheep 7532.66 thousand tonnes
- Goats 721.72 thousand tonnes
- Camels 225.05 thousand tonnes

It is further reported that Meat extracted from different animals amount to:

- Cattles 26.34 thousand tonnes
- Buffaloes 19.1 thousand tonnes
- Sheep 46.66 thousand tonnes
- Goats 31.84 thousand tonnes
- Camels 7.71 thousand tonnes

Edible Offal extracted from different animals in Balochistan amount to:

- Cattles 5.26 thousand tonnes
- Buffaloes 3.83 thousand tonnes
- Sheep 9.34 thousand tonnes

FIGURE 1.1 : PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK IN BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

MILK

Camels, 225.05
Cow, 170.47
Goats, 721.72
Buffaloes, 26.26
Sheep, 7532.66

MEAT

Camels, 7.71
Cattle, 26.34
Goats, 31.84
Buffaloes, 19.1
Sheep, 46.66

EDIBLE OFFAL

Goats, 6.49
Camels, 0
Cattle, 5.26
Buffaloes, 3.83
Sheep, 9.34
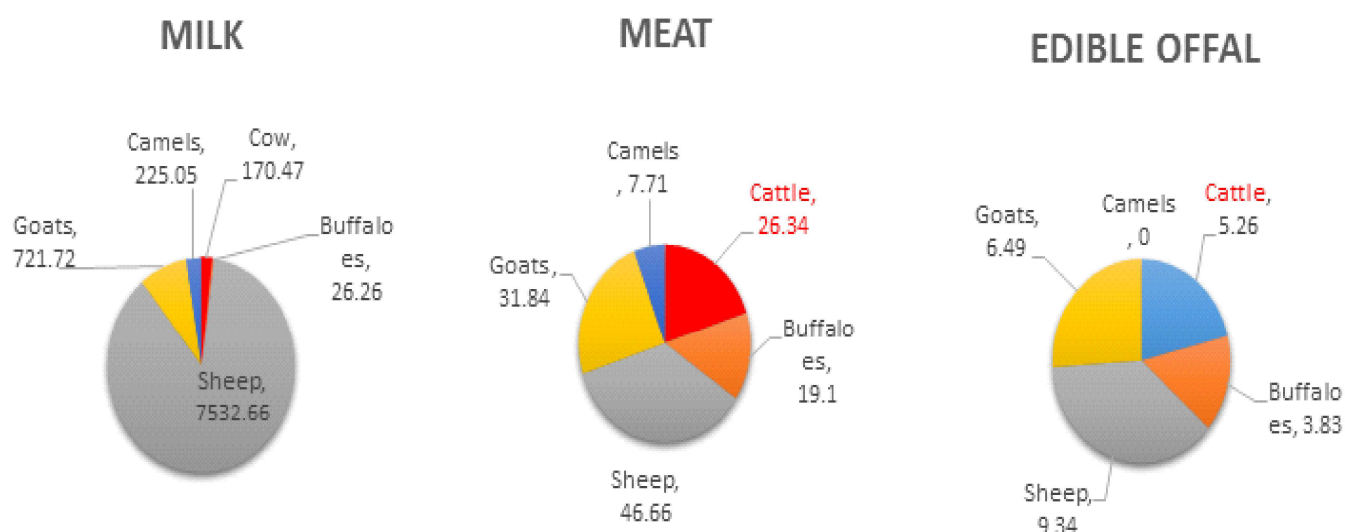
5.4   Industry

Balochistan lags behind the other provinces in economic development as the available mineral and natural resources are under-utilized and there is little industrial activity and employment opportunities outside agriculture and mining.

Economic growth in Balochistan has stagnated in the past decade because of limited investment and capital accumulation. The last drought (1997-2002) decimated the livestock population, and rural incomes have been hit the hardest. The unit cost of public service delivery in the province is high.

The demography and geography of the province are favorable for small-scale enterprises that lead to limited business opportunities. There were only 62,000 business establishments registered in Balochistan in 2003. In addition, nearly 66% - 75% of all enterprises (rural and urban) are accounted for by wholesale and retail trade. Such businesses generate little sales and employment, and the community receives little or no benefit from it. A few industry clusters are present in the Hub area next to Karachi

5.4.1   Mineral Resource

The mineral sector is potentially significant but remains under-developed sector in Balochistan's economy.   Currently, this sector employs only about 1.3% of the employed persons in the province. The extraction of thirty-nine out of fifty recorded mineral resources present in the province generates an annual revenue close to Rs. 3.4 billion.

5.4.2   Gas and Coal

Gas and coal have traditionally been more important amongst the mineral resources of the province and have been utilized widely for national use and export purposes. Natural gas generates annual revenue of around Rs.3.1 billion. Some of the major gas exploration facilities are in Sui, which produce close to 300,000 million cubic feet (mmcft) at Rs.22.14 per million BTU. The annual productions of gas installations at Pir Koh, Loti and Uch are 32,000, 14,000 and 57,000 mmcft at Rs. 66.92, Rs. 63.20 and US$ 3.17/mmbtu, respectively. Continued exploitation of gas and oil reserves has depleted much of the reserves in Sui, Loti and Uch. However, despite the limited exploratory work being conducted in the province, gas and oil reserves have been detected in Kohlu, Dera Bugti and Khuzdar. The provincial government has welcomed such endeavors, deeming them responsible for generating employment and developing local communities.

The share of the provincial governments in oil and gas resources is composed of royalties, Excise Duty and Gas Development Surcharge. In accordance with Rule 18 of Pakistan Petroleum (Production) Rules 1949, royalty on a gas field is calculated by using annual gas production and a fixed price for the well-head. The royalty is 12.5% of the total annual gas production, using a well-head price determined at the time of the concession, and can be paid in both cash and kind.

The Gas Development Surcharge (GDS) is collected by the transmission and distribution companies, differently for different gas fields. For Sui and Mari, the GDS is the difference between the prescribed and actual producer price, while for the gas transmitted and distributed by Sui Southern Gas Company Ltd. and Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Ltd, the GDS is the difference between prescribed tariffs and retail prices. The GDS is pooled together and distributed amongst the provinces in accordance with their production.

Coal has also been a traditionally important mineral resource of the province with total production of approximately 2 million tons having the highest provincial share in the national coal production. The rate of royalty on coal has also been multiplied three folds from 20 to 60 with effect from June 2006. This growing output and increased royalties project coal to be a mineral responsible for generation of increased revenue for Balochistan. The province also has large untapped coal reserves. About 262 million tons of sub-bituminous coal reserves are present in Bolan, Quetta, Sibi and Loralai districts of the province.

In addition to natural gas and coal, Balochistan is also rich in precious metals and uranium. The federal government has recently allocated funds for the exploitation of the large copper reserves in Balochistan which has resulted in increased copper production from 10,000 in 2002/03 to almost 4 million metric tons in 2004/05. The largest copper and gold mining project is the "Saindak Copper Gold Project" in Chagai. The project is managed by Saindak Metals Limited (SML), an organization under the federal Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, responsible for exploration and processing of copper-gold, silver and allied minerals. The project, currently in the production stage, pays an annual rent of US$ 0.5 million to SML, royalty to the provincial government at 2 percent of the sale price, and the EPZ development surcharge of 0.5 percent of the actual product sale.

TABLE 1.9 : MINERALS PRODUCTION IN BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

Sr.No.	Mineral	(Production in Tons)
1	Baryte	155,173
2	Copper (Ore)	4,731
3	Basalt	1,001
4	Chromite	88,516
5	Coals	1,984,269
6	Fluorite	5,932
7	Granite	50
8	Iron Ore	137,530
9	Limestone	1,113,674
10	Magnesite	32,943
11	Marble (ONYX)	7,535
12	Marble (ORD)	183,160
13	Ord. Stone	630
14	Pumice	3,278
15	Serpentine	822
16	Shale	1,511,982

Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan, 2015-16

5.4.3 Copper- Gold Mine

A second major copper-gold mining project is in the Reko Diq area in Chagai District. This is a joint venture between Government of Balochistan (GoB), Antofagasta of Chile and Barrick Gold of Canada on a partnerships of 25:37.5:37.5.

Marble is also another important mineral resource of the province. An estimated 200 million tonnes of marble reserves of good quality are present in Chagai, Zardkan, Siah-Chang, Jhulli, Patkok, Maskichah, Zeh, Chilgazi and Buttak. Onyx reserves are present in Chagai, Bolan, Lasbela and Khuzdar. The marble and onyx from Balochistan are of superior quality and are used extensively in the local construction industry. With improved technology and better marketing practices, total export of marble and onyx is projected to increase from US$ 7 million to US$ 40 million.

In addition, Balochistan has almost 30 million tons of iron ore reserves in Chagai and approximately 200 million tons of 150 million years old hematitic sedimentary ironstone bed in Mustang. Quartzite in Lasbela, limestone in Quetta, Kalat, Harnai, Sor Range, Spintangi areas and sulphur in Chagai are also present.

5.4.4   Trade and Transit Routes

Balochistan's strategic location with access routes into numerous resource-rich regions makes it a possible hub for inter-regional transport and trade. The landlocked areas of Afghanistan and Central Asia can access the Arabian Sea through Gwadar, with the latter emerging as an important player in intra and inter regional trade. In fact, Gwadar has been marketed by stressing its importance as a futuristic trade gateway with Central Asian regions.

From the Gwadar port, goods can be transported via land routes to Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and deeper into Central Asia. To make this possible, road and railway networks are being laid linking Gwadar to Afghanistan and Iran. Plans to open gateways on the Afghanistan and Iran borders are also under execution. With these and similar developments, Balochistan can serve as a transit route into the neighboring countries of Afghanistan and Iran, and a trading gateway into Central Asia.

The development of the deep-sea port on the Makran coast in Gwadar is an attempt to exploit the strategic location of Balochistan and its proximity to major economic centres in the region. China has been prominently involved in the development of Gwadar. The port enables China to establish an overland trading route to the Arabian Sea through its western provinces and Balochistan. Also, Gwadar provides a viable alternative port to China, with some of its external trade being channeled through its western provinces. The transportation route from its western regions to Gwadar is almost half of the route from the western provinces to its eastern coast.

5.5   CPEC

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a structure and framework of regional connectivity of Pakistan with China as a massive bilateral project to improve the infrastructure within Pakistan to promote the trade links with China and other countries of the region. CPEC is not only supposed to benefit Pakistan or China but will have a positive impact on Asian states like; Afghanistan, Iran, India and Central Asian Republic states and the entire region. CPEC was launched on April 20, 2015.

CPEC

The objective of CPEC is to:

*   Transform Pakistan Economy by modernizing, developing and upgrading its Roads, Railway System, Air transport system and Energy sectors for industries.

* Connectivity of deep sea ports of Gwadar and Karachi to China's province Xinjiang as well as Asia, Europe and Africa. The border of Xinjiang connects the countries of Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and India. CPEC offers free and frequent exchanges of people, and businesses, as well as exchange of academic, cultural and regional knowledge of high volume trades and production of energy. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is the part of larger Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) focused to improve the Connectivity of regions, Communication, trade and cooperation between the countries of Europe-Asia to improve economic regionalization in the global world.

5.5.1   Expansion of Gwadar Port under CPEC

The Chinese government has a strategic interest in Gwadar port. In 2013, China Overseas Ports Holdings Company Limited (COPHC) took the control of Gwadar port. The Gwadar port is strategically important for China because of 60% of oil trade happens from the Persian Gulf through ships travelling about 16000 Kilometers which take about 1 or 2 months facing bad weather, political rivals and other risks confronting to its only commercial port Shanghai. Gwadar port will approximately cover and reduce 5000 Kilometers distance. The Chinese government is offering 80% cost of the port in the shape of soft loans and grants. About 500 workers have worked on Gwadar port to complete the setup. The Chinese government has paid $360 million to Pakistan for the up-gradation and expansion of Karakoram Highway linking China with Pakistan. This project was awarded to Frontier Works Organization (FWO).

5.5.2   Strategic Importance

The Gwadar Port can provide China a Listening Post to observe the Indian naval activities around the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Aden. Central Asia and South Asia, encompassing the Caspian Region, Central Asian republics, Afganistan and Iran, and the energy-rich 'lake' called the Caspian Sea, is a significant region because of its huge monetary prospective and geographically vital positioning, which has formed the region as a Centre piece in the international arena. Iran has also declared support for the development of Gwadar and its port.

5.5.3   Gwadar's Economy

Gwadar's economy has, in the past, been dependent mostly on fishing. Its economy, however, is undergoing rapid transformation as a small fishing village is being transformed into a major port city of Pakistan with improved communication links with the rest of Pakistan. In 1993, the Government of Pakistan commenced a feasibility study for the construction of a deep-sea port at Gwadar. On 22 March 2002, the Government of Pakistan began construction of Gwadar Port, a modern deep-sea port, the first phase of which was completed in December 2005 and the second in March 2007. Gwadar Port became fully operational in December 2009. The

1,400 km TRANS AFGHAN PIPLINE (TAP) from Turkmenistan to Gwadar (Pakistan), a long-dormant project that would pump Turkmen natural gas to markets in South Asia, may finally be poised to begin at a cost of $3 billion. The Gwadar Free Zone is also constructed with a cost of US $2 billion on 10-square kilometre tax exempted industrial zone in June, 2016. The zone includes a 300 MW plant exclusive for the industrial zone.

The CPEC will open doors to immense economic opportunities not only to Pakistan but will physically connect China to its markets in Asia, Europe and beyond. Almost 80% of the China's oil is currently transported from Strait of Malacca to Shanghai, (distance is almost 16,000 km and takes 2-3 months), with Gwadar becoming operational, the distance would reduce to less than 5,000 km. If all goes well and on schedule, of the 21 agreements on energy- including gas, coal and solar energy- 14 will be able to provide up to 10,400 megawatts (MW) of energy by March 2018. According to China Daily, these projects would provide up to 16,400 MW of energy altogether. As part of infrastructure projects and 1,100 kilometre long motorway will be constructed between the cities of Karachi and Lahore, while the Karakoram Highway between Rawalpindi and the Chinese border will be completely reconstructed and overhauled. The Karachi-Peshawar main railway line will also be upgraded to allow for train travel at up to 160 kilometres per hour by December 2019. Pakistan's railway network will also be extended to eventually connect to China's Southern Xinjiang Railway in Kashgar. A network of pipelines to transport liquefied natural gas and oil will also be laid as part of the project, including a $2.5 billion pipeline between Gwadar and Nawabshah to transport gas from Iran. Oil from the Middle East could be offloaded at Gwadar and transported to China through the corridor, cutting the current 12,000 km journey to 2,395 km. It will act as a bridge for the new Maritime Silk Route that envisages linking 3 billion people in Asia, Africa and Europe, part of a trans-Eurasian project. When fully operational, Gwadar will promote the economic development of Pakistan and will become a gateway for Central Asian countries, including Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, linking Sri Lanka, Iran and Xinjiang to undertake marine transport. Over $33 billion worth of energy infrastructure will be constructed by private consortia to help alleviate Pakistan's chronic energy shortages, which regularly amount to over 4,500 MW, and have shed an estimated 2-2.5% of Pakistan's annual GDP. Power generation assumes an important role in the CPEC project. Over 10,400MW of energy generating capacity is to be developed between 2018 and 2020 as part of the corridor's fast-tracked "Early Harvest" projects.

Section - 6

6   HEALTH

Efficient public health systems are crucial for providing medical care for the sick population and for instituting procedures that prevent diseases and endorse good health.

Under the 18th Amendment of Constitution-1973, the Health Sector of Pakistan was devolved to the provincial governments.   Under these legislative amendments, provinces have the right to run their health sector independently without control of the Federal Government.

Besides the federal health department, the province of Balochistan has its respective health department and Secretariat, headed by the Health Minister who is responsible for controlling, managing, and administering medical services along with framing and enforcing health policies inline with that promulgated by the federal Health Department. The Provincial Health Department aims to provide efficient delivery of key health services to people through chains of hospitals in each district headquarters. It also operates Basic Health Units (BHU) and Rural Health Centers (RHC) for providing basic health facilities at urban and rural level, respectively. The Health Department currently has 553 BHUs and 89 RHCs while it also operates 89 Maternal Child Health Care Centers (MCH) to provide health services to the vast and scattered population of the province. The Provincial Headquarter Quetta has five hospitals namely; Bolan Medical College (BMC), Civil Hospital, Fatima Jinnah Chest & General Hospital, Helper's Eyes Hospital and Sheikh Khalifah Bin Zayed Hospital. The management of BHUs is under the control of People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI) which is a semi-government organization. There are also 567 Civil Dispensaries (CDs) operating in the province.

The following programmes have been transferred to Provincial Health Departments

1-   National Programme for Family Planning & Primary Health Care,
2-   Polio Eradication Program,
3-   National Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) Program,
4-   Expanded Program on Immunization,
5-   National Program for Prevention and Control of Hepatitis.

6.1   Healthcare Delivery System

i.   Primary Healthcare

This is the first level of healthcare, where patients have their initial interaction with system that provides both curative and preventive healthcare services at local level.

The Basic Health Units (BHUs) are located at Union Council level and serve catchment population of up to 25,000. Preventive curative and referral services are provided at the BHUs. The BHUs also provide clinical, logistical and managerial support to Lady Health Workers (LHWs). Rural Health Centers (RHCs) serve catchment population of up to 100,000 people. There are a total of 102 RHCs, 642 BHUs, 559 Dispensaries, 91 Mother and Child Health Centres (MCHs), in Balochistan province (Government of Balochistan 2014-15).

ii.   Secondary Healthcare

It is an intermediate level of healthcare that is concerned with the provision of technical, therapeutic and diagnostic services. It is the first referral level serving at the tehsil and district levels with facilities of specialist consultation and hospital admissions.

The Tehsil Headquarters (THQs) and District Headquarters (DHQs) hospitals serve a population of 500,000 to 3,000,000 people. Both these health facilities provide basic and comprehensive emergency, obstetrics, preventive, curative, diagnostics, and in-patient services along with referral services to patients referred by BHUs, RHCs and Lady Health Workers Program.

iii.   Tertiary Healthcare

The Tertiary Healthcare hospitals are for more specialized in-patient care. These hospitals provide specialized healthcare services usually to in-patients and on referrals from primary or secondary health professionals (International Journal of Advanced Research and Publications 2017). There are no separate figures for territory healthcare facilities in Balochistan province (Government of Balochistan 2014-15).

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. Tables 1.10 and 1.11 give detail about health facilities by type of service delivery in Balochistan for the year 2014-15.

TABLE 1.10 : GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITIES IN BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

Type of Facility	Hospitals		Dispensaries
	Number	Number of Beds	Number
Govt. Health Facilities	49	4,146	540
Private Health Facilities	80	2,305	19
Total	**129**	**6,451**	**559**

Source: Government of Balochistan

TABLE 1.11: RHC, BHU, MCH, AND T.B. CLINICS IN BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

Sr. No.	Health Facility	Number
1.	RHC	102
2.	B.H.U	642
3.	M.C.H	91
4.	T.B. Clinic	23

Source: Government of Balochistan

6.2 Family Planning and Primary Health Care (FP&PHC)

Pakistan initiated Family Planning Program in the Private Sector in 1953 which was adopted in 1960s in the public sector. Institutional arrangements for the program attained the status of an independent Ministry on 12th June, 1990. Resultantly, the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) increased from around 5% in 1960s to 12% in 1990, indicating an increase of only 0.25% annually. In 1990(s), Family Planning Program was revived through public-private partnership and strong political support that led to the initiation of door-step outreach Family Planning Program named as Lady Health Workers Program. This effort led to rapid rise in CPR particularly in rural areas. During the decade (1990 to 2000), overall CPR rose from 12% in 1990 to 30-33% in 2000.

According to latest Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS 2012-13), the country's Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) for modern and traditional methods is 35% one of the lowest CPR(s) in the region, despite six decades of public and private sector population planning program.

Under Family Planning and Primary Health Care (PHC) Programmes, more than 100,000 LHWs have been recruited so far countrywide, out of which 7200 are deployed in Balochistan. The LHWs (Lady Health Worker) services are making a visible change in the health conditions of women and children through improved sanitation, birth spacing, iron supplementation, larger vaccination coverage and through ante-natal and post-natal care of pregnant women (Ministry of Finance 2016-17).

6.3 Immunization

Immunization is a method of making a person immune to disease by injecting certain substances into the body, which stimulate the production of disease-fighting antibodies. Immunization is mandatory for a healthy nation, it is considered as one of the most successful and cost effective health interventions. It has eradicated small pox, lowered the global incidence of polio and achieved dramatic reductions in illness, disability and death from DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough), and Tetanus). The World Health Organization suggests that a child must receive a dose of BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin) vaccination in order to get protected against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to have protection against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine and two doses of measles vaccination. Table 1.12 and Table 1.13 pertain to immunization record in Balochistan Province as per PSLM Survey 2014-15.

TABLE 1.12 : PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNIZED BY ANTIGEN-BASED ON RECORD

PROVINCE	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	H.B1	H.B2	H.B3	MEASLES
Balochistan	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Urban	51	51	51	49	51	51	49	51	51	49	50
Rural	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey 2014-2015

TABLE 1.13 : PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNIZED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN-BASED ON RECORD AND RECALL

PROVINCE	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	H.B1	H.B2	H.B3	MEASLES
Balochistan	54	55	55	54	96	96	95	55	55	54	52
Urban	74	75	75	72	96	96	94	75	75	72	73
Rural	47	48	48	48	96	96	95	48	48	48	45

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey 2014-2015

6.4   Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal is considered to be the fundamental right of every human being, and the duty of the state is to provide these facilities. Inadequate sanitation and non availabilty of safe drinking water result not only in more sickness and death but also in higher health costs, lower worker productivity and lower school enrollment.

According to Census-2017, out of all housing units enumerated in the process, 74.81% have reported availability of drinking water as inside the premises. Major source of drinking water in the province is reported as Tap Water (both inside / out side) with the share of 39.45%, in Census-2017.

In terms of access to sanitation facilities, 79.37% of housing units in the province have access to latrine facility. Overall, an improvement in sanitation facilities has been observed in the province as the percentage of housing units with none latrine facility reduced from 52.16% in Census-1998 to 20.63%, in Census-2017.

Section - 7

7 EDUCATION

Education is not only a key driver of economic growth due to its varied linkages with employment, productivity, environment, health and human resource development but globally recognized human right. Poverty nowadays is measured more comprehensively using the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which looks at overlapping deprivations in health, education and standard of living. Hence, equitable and fast development of education has striking impacts on strategies geared at poverty reduction and economic growth.

7.1 Education Profile

The literacy ratio of Balochistan Province according to the Census-2017 is 43.58% for population aged 10 years and above. The literacy ratio for males is 54.15% and for females 31.89%, and transgender have literacy ratio of 34.23%. The number of Government Schools available in Balochistan are shown in Table 1.14 and the total enrolment and number of teachers at different levels of education are given in Tables 1.15, respectively.

TABLE 1.14 : NUMBERS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY LEVELS IN BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Total	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Total	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Total
Pre Primary	-	-	1	1	1	-	9	10	1	-	10	11
Primary	1,219	592	190	2,001	7,443	2,665	203	10,311	8,662	3,257	393	12,312
Middle	160	153	162	475	591	392	117	1,100	751	545	279	1,575
High	205	145	117	467	438	146	40	624	643	291	157	1,091
High Secondary	17	12	9	38	16	4	4	24	33	16	13	62
Inter College	8	3	8	2	2	1	4	7	10	4	12	26
Degree College	15	17	12	44	1	2	2	5	16	19	14	49
Total	**1,624**	**922**	**499**	**3,045**	**8,492**	**3,210**	**379**	**12,081**	**10116**	**4132**	**878**	**1512**

Source: National Education Management Information System, Academy of Educational Planning and Management, Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training, Government of Pakistan 2018

The importance of enrollment of young children is well-recognized and crucial. It is now widely acknowledged that the effects of developments which occur during the pre-natal period and during the earliest months and years of a child's life can last a lifetime as the kind of early care a child receives from parents, pre-school teachers and care givers determines how a child learns and relates in school in particular, and life in

general. It is during early care that a child develops all the key elements of emotional intelligence, namely confidence, curiosity, purposefulness, self-control, connectedness, capacity to communicate and cooperativeness. With quality early childhood education, educational efficiency would improve, as children would acquire the basic concepts, skills and attitudes required for successful learning and development prior to or shortly after entering the system, thus reducing their chances of failure. The system would also be freed of under-age and under prepared learners, who have proven to be the most at risk in terms of school failure and dropout. The below table is a depiction of enrollment rate of urban, rural and total for pre-primary, primary, middle, high, higher secondary and degree awarding institutions.

TABLE 1.15 : ENROLMENTS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-Primary	77,350	49,042	126,392	153,015	61,344	214,359	230,365	110,386	340,751
Primary	140,955	95,456	236,411	259,249	108,315	367,564	400,204	203,771	603,975
Middle	51,690	34,167	85,857	51,912	20,600	75,512	103,602	54,767	158,369
High	29,781	17,688	47,469	21,648	6,534	28,182	51,429	24,222	75,651
High Secondary	2,821	1,752	4,573	582	149	731	3,403	1,901	5,304
Degree	5,673	6,792	12,465	2,014	696	2710	7,687	7,488	15,175
Total	308,270	204,897	513,167	488,420	197,638	686,058	796,690	402,535	1,199,225

Source: National Education Management Information System Academy of Educational Planning and Management Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training Government of Pakistan 2018

7.2   Literacy Ratio

The Census-2017 results show that the literacy ratio in Balochistan is 43.58%, which is below the national average of 58.92%. Literacy ratio for males is higher 54.15% than that of females 31.89% and of transgender 34.23% as shown in Table 1.16.

TABLE 1.16 : LITERACY RATIO (10 YEARS AND ABOVE), CENSUS-2017

Province/Area	Literacy Ratio			
	Total	Male	Female	Transgender
Pakistan	58.92	67.79	49.69	38.76
Balochistan	43.58	54.15	31.89	34.23
Rural	36.99	47.43	25.51	30.67
Urban	59.57	70.28	47.55	40.21

## 7.3	Educational Attainment

According to the Census-2017, the total number of educated persons aged 5 years and above with some level of educational attainment amounts to 4.32 million in Balochistan. Out of the total population above age five years, 57.36% have never attended school, while the remaining 42.64% have received formal education.

Out of the total educated population, 21.06% have passed only primary, 14.18% have passed only middle and 14.15% have passed matriculation. Beyond matriculation, the percentage falls to 6.40% for intermediate, 4.46% for graduate and 2.17% for masters and above. In addition, 0.19% of the educated population holds a diploma or certificate and 2.51% hold other qualifications not covered by the above categories. The educational attainment for women exceeds that of men till primary level but declines beyond that. Moreover, urban areas have a greater percentage of educated people with higher educational attainment as compared to rural areas.

PART - II

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

PART-II

HIGHLIGHTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS CENSUS-2017

Population Size and its Growth: The population of Balochistan Province recorded in Census-2017 is12,335,129 as compared to 6,565,885 in the last Census-1998, indicating an increase by 87.87% with an average annual growth rate of 3.37% during intercensal period of 1998-2017.

Division-wise Distribution: The population and percentage share of all administrative divisions of the province in Census-2017 are as follows: Quetta Division 4,170,194 (33.81%), Kalat 2,513,200 (20.37%), Nasirabad 1,661,077 (13.47%), Zhob 1,541,929 (12.50%), Mekran 1,484,788 (12.04%) and Sibi 963,941 (7.81%).

Rural/Urban Distribution: The rural population of province is 8,928,428, which is 72.38% of the total population of Balochistan Province, whereas the urban population is 3,406,701 being 27.62% of the total population of Balochistan.

Sex Ratio: The total male population of the province has been recorded as 6,483,736 and the female population is 5,850,613 in Census-2017, indicating a sex ratio (number of males per hundred females) of 110.82. The sex ratio is slightly higher in urban areas with 111.78 as compared to rural areas 110.46. However, the transgender population in the province has been reported as 780 persons.

Population Density: The population density (average number of persons per square kilometer) of province is 35.53 persons as compared to 18.91 persons in Census-1998. The population densities of the divisions of province in descending order are as follows: Nasirabad 109.79, Quetta 64.05, Zhob 34.74, Sibi 31.42, Mekran 28.52 and Kalat 17.97 persons.

Rural-Urban Localities: The number of rural localities (Mauza/Deh/Village) in the province is 6,419, whereas urban localities (declared by the Local Govt.) are only 61 in Census-2017.

Populaiton with Disability: The total number of disabled population is recorded as 20,825 in the province, which is 0.17% of total province population. Whereas 66.51% of the total disable population is located in rural and 33.49% in urban areas.

Religion: The population of province is predominantly Muslim, with 99.28% declaring Islam as their faith. Among minorities, the largest community is Hindu constituting 0.37% of the total population followed by Christian as 0.27%.

Mother Tongue: Balochi & Pushto are the predominant languages of the province spoken as mother tongue with a share of 35.49% and 35.34% respectively, of the total, followed by Brahvi 17.12% and Sindhi 4.56%. The share of other languages spoken in the province is as fallows: Saraiki 2.65%, Punjabi 1.13%, Urdu 0.81%, Hindko 0.28%, Kashmiri 0.14% and others 2.47%.

Marital Status: Out of the total population above 15 years of age, 30.22% are never married, 66.55% are married, 3.12% are widowed and 0.11% are divorced. The percentage of never married males i.e. 35.72% is higher than never married females recorded as 24.26%.

Females of Reproductive Age: The total female population in the reproductive age group 15-49 years is 2,566,732 which are 43.87% of the total female population. Among the reproductive age group, 28.52% of women are never married, 69.72% are married, 1.59% widowed, whereas 0.17% are divorced. The percentage of never married women in urban areas is higher i.e. 32.83% than in rural areas which is 26.72%.

Literacy: The literacy ratio (a person who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter with understanding in any language and make simple calculation is treated as literate) among the population aged 10 years and above is recorded as 43.58% in Census-2017. It is higher for males i.e. 54.15% than for females 31.89% and for transgender 34.23%. The literacy ratio 59.57% in urban areas is much higher than that of rural areas i.e. 36.99%.

Educational Attainment: The total number of literate people in the province who attained some level of education is 4.3 million (4,321,693). Out of these, total educated population 34.89% are below primary level, 21.06% have completed primary, 14.18% have completed middle and 14.15% have completed matriculation level of education. For college and above levels, the percentage falls to 6.40% for intermediate, 4.46% for graduate and 2.17% for masters and above. In addition, 0.19% of the educated population holds a diploma or certificate and 2.51% have other qualifications not covered by the above categories.

Economic Characteristics: The economically active population (10 years and above) of the province constitute 28.55% of the total population. The economically active males have a share of 48.77% in the total active population as compared to only 6.20% for females. The domestic work category in the economically inactive population is dominated by females who make up 72.55% out of total inactive population.

Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC): In all, 72.16% of the population above 18 years of age possesses a CNIC. The proportion of males is higher 81.57% compared to females 62.16%, and Transgenders 64.25%. Moreover, the percentage of population possessing a CNIC is higher in urban areas i.e. 80.71% as compared to rural areas 68.52%.

2 BOARD ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

2.1.1 Population Size and its Growth

The population of Balochistan Province according to the Census-2017 has been recorded as 12.34 million showing an increase of 87.87% since the Census-1998. Figure 2.1 illustrates that the population has increased from 1.17 million in Census-1951 to 12.34 million in Census-2017, showing an addition of about 11 million people in the past six decades or so. It is evident from Figure 2.1 that province population has grown three times in numbers since the year 1981 due to high growth rate experienced in the past with high population momentum.

FIGURE 2.1: POPULATION INCREASE SINCE CENSUS-1951
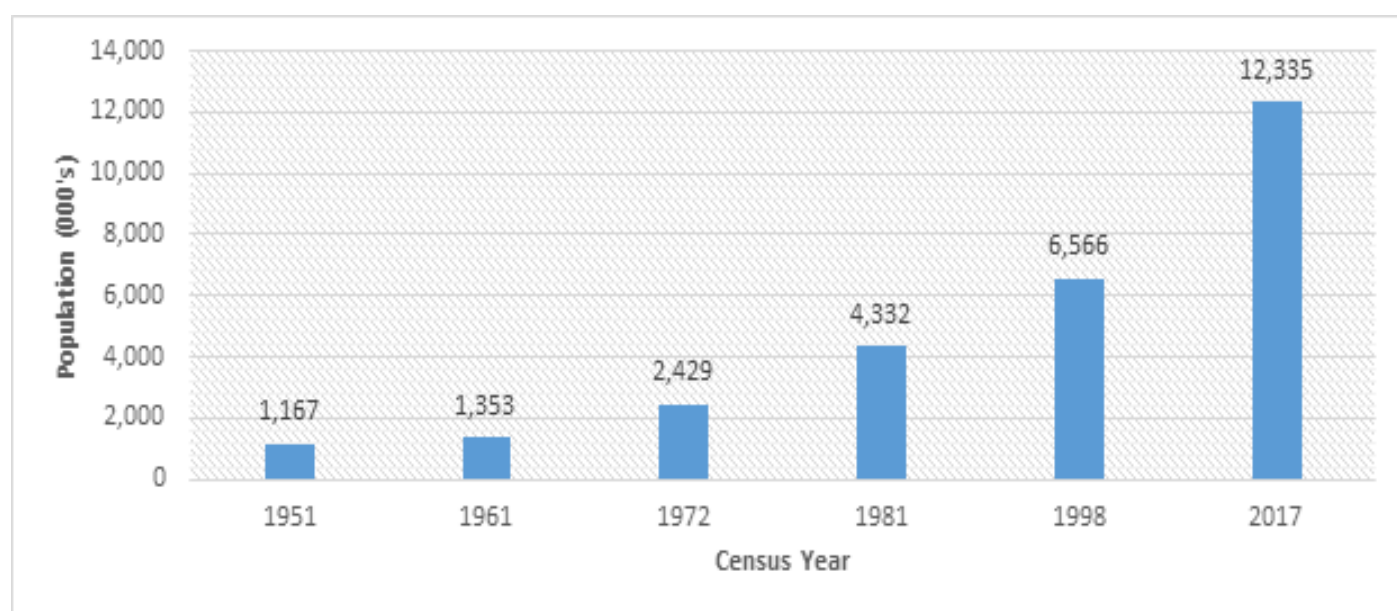
Table 2.1 shows that the intercensal increases in the population of the province since the first census of 1951 are: 15.96% (1951-1961), 79.44% (1961-1972), 78.38% (1972-1981), 51.55% (1981-1998) and 87.87% during 1998-2017. The overall cumulative increase in population has been 956.84% since the year 1951 (Table 2.1).

TABLE 2.1: POPULATION AND INTERCENSAL INCREASE SINCE CENSUS-1951

Indicator	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998	2017
Population (000's)	1,167	1,353	2,429	4,332	6,566	12,335
Intercensal Increase (%)	-	15.96	79.44	78.38	51.55	87.87
Cumulative Increase (%)	-	15.96	108.08	271.19	462.55	956.84
Intercensal Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	-	1.50	5.16	7.09	2.47	3.37

The average annual growth rate has been observed as 3.37% between the intercensal period of 1998 to 2017, compared to 2.47% recorded during previous intercensal period of 1981 and 1998, indicating that the province population has increased rapidly during recent period- almost doubling in size and growth. Figures 2.2 and 2.3 portray the average annual intercensal growth rates and cumulative growth rates since 1951, respectively.

FIGURE 2.2 : AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE SINCE CENSUS-1951
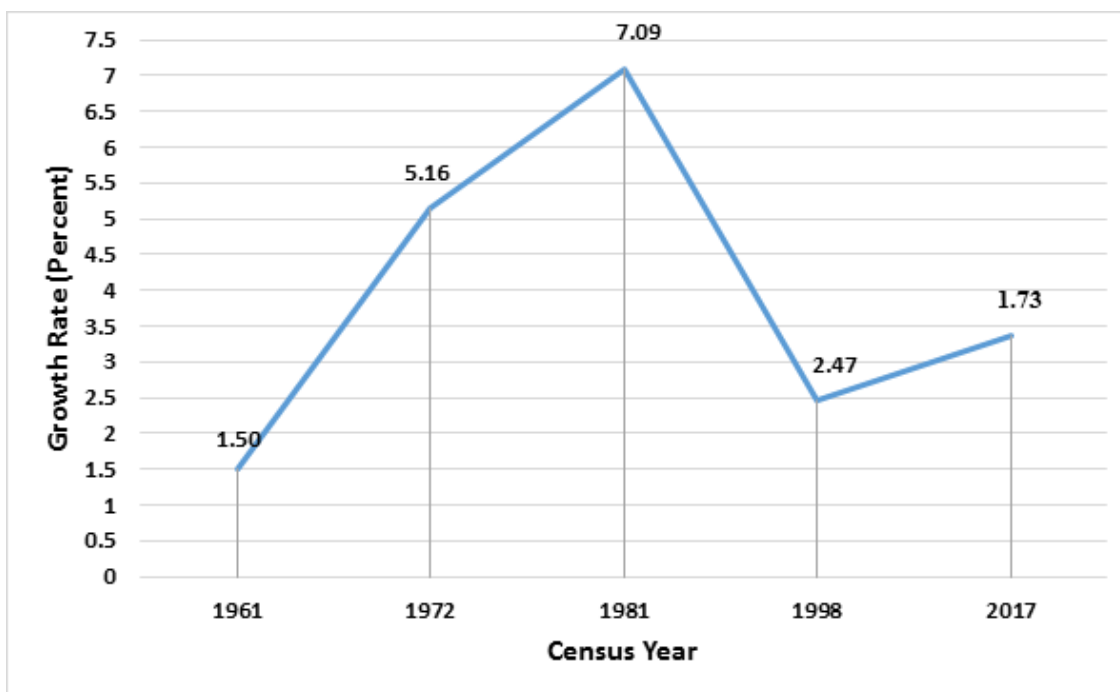
FIGURE 2.3 : CUMULATIVE INCREASE IN POPULATION SINCE CENSUS-1951
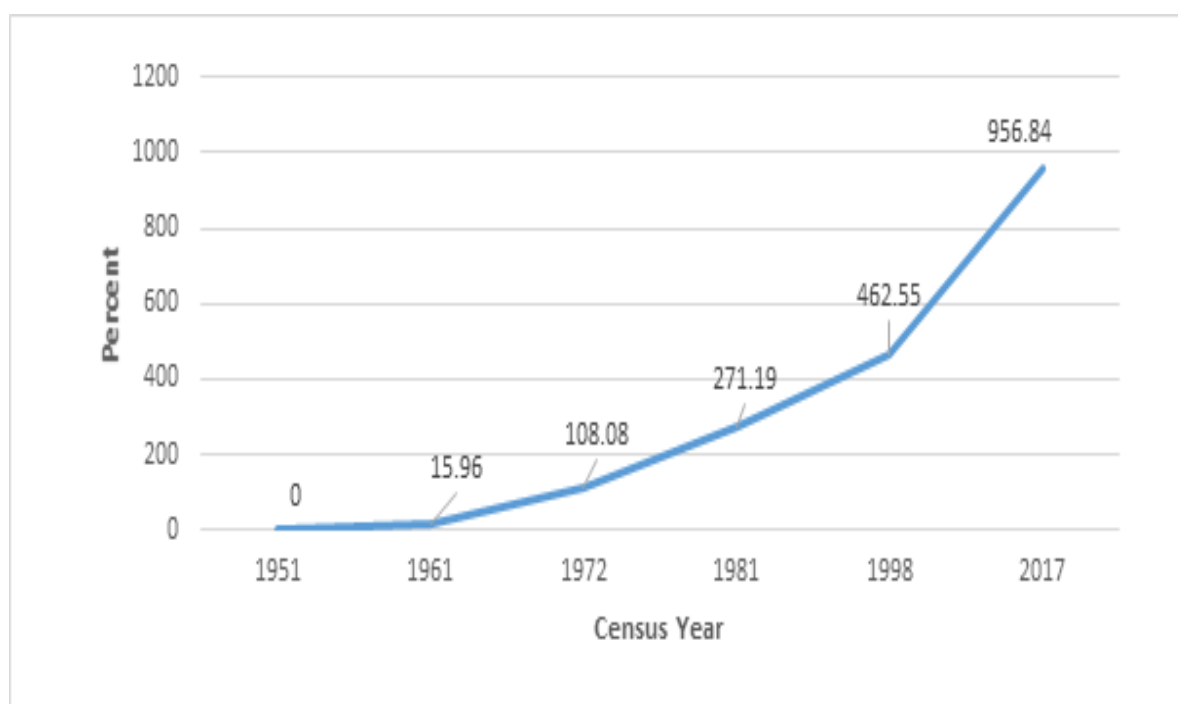
2.1.2   Population Distribution by Administrative Units

Balochistan has six divisions namely Kalat, Mekran, Nasirabad, Quetta, Sibi and Zhob. According to the Census-2017. Quetta Division has the largest share in province population constituting 33.81% of the total. The percentage shares of other divisions of Balochistan in descending order are recorded as Kalat 20.37%, Nasirabad 13.47%, Zhob 12.50%, Mekran 12.04% and Sibi 7.81% as shown in Table 2.2.

Compared with the Census-1998, the percentage shares of population in divisions were as follows: Quetta 25.89%, Kalat 22.20%, Nasirabad 16.39%, Zhob 15.29%, Mekran 12.68% and Sibi 7.54%. Compared to the Census-1998, Quetta's population share has increased by 7.92% points, whereas a decrease in Nasirabad, Zhob, Mekran, Sibi and Kalat's share is observed by 2.57%, 2.79%, 0.64%, 0.08% and 1.83% points, respectively.

TABLE 2.2 : AREA, POPULATION, DENSITY AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY DIVISIONS / DISTRICTS, CENSUS-2017

Administrative Units	Area (Sq. Km)	Population		Population Density	Urban Proportion (%)	Average Household Size	Avg. Annual Growth Rate (%)1998-2017
		Number	Percent				
Balochistan	**347,190**	**12,335,129**	**100**	**35.53**	**27.62**	**6.87**	**3.37**
Kalat Division	**139,818**	**2,513,200**	**20.37**	**17.97**	**30.74**	**6.55**	**2.96**
Awaran District	29,510	121,821	0.99	4.13	28.10	6.61	0.16
Kalat District	8,416	412,058	3.34	48.96	17.57	7.38	2.93
Kharan District	14,958	162,766	1.32	10.88	31.57	6.56	2.76
Khuzdar District	35,380	798,896	6.48	22.58	34.52	6.59	3.47
Lasbela District	15,153	576,271	4.67	38.03	48.92	6.21	3.26
Mastung District	3,308	265,676	2.15	80.31	13.17	6.84	3.05
Washuk District	33,093	175,712	1.42	5.31	12.43	5.60	2.49
Mekran Division	**52,067**	**1,484,788**	**12.04**	**28.52**	**36.59**	**6.70**	**3.08**
Gwadar District	12,637	262,253	2.13	20.75	61.31	6.36	1.84
Kech District	22,539	907,182	7.35	40.25	33.29	6.58	4.22
Panjgur District	16,891	315,353	2.56	18.67	25.50	7.38	1.58
Nasirabad Division	**15,129**	**1,661,077**	**13.47**	**109.79**	**19.61**	**6.82**	**2.47**
Jaffarabad District	1,643	513,972	4.17	312.83	30.68	6.46	3.03
Jhal Magsi District	3,615	148,900	1.21	41.19	5.25	5.95	1.61
Kachhi District	5,682	309,932	2.51	54.55	16.45	7.47	1.02
Nasirabad District	3,387	487,847	3.95	144.04	19.74	7.31	3.66
Sohbatpur District	802	200,426	1.62	249.91	6.42	6.54	1.84
Quetta Division	**65,104**	**4,170,194**	**33.81**	**64.05**	**32.47**	**7.33**	**4.78**
Chagai District	44,748	226,517	1.84	5.06	7.18	6.87	4.15
Killa Abdullah District	4,894	758,354	6.15	154.96	19.69	7.55	3.98
Nushki District	5,797	178,947	1.45	30.87	25.93	7.88	3.21

Administrative Units	Area (Sq. Km)	Population Number	Population Percent	Population Density	Urban Proportion (%)	Average Household Size	Avg. Annual Growth Rate (%)1998-2017
Pishin District	6,218	736,903	5.97	118.51	19.38	5.81	3.59
Quetta District	3,447	2,269,473	18.40	658.39	44.04	7.97	5.81
Sibi Division	**30,684**	**963,941**	**7.81**	**31.42**	**21.83**	**6.50**	**2.75**
Dera Bugti District	10,160	313,110	2.54	30.82	32.05	6.65	2.91
Harnai District	2,492	97,052	0.79	38.95	25.31	5.60	1.25
Kohlu District	7,610	213,933	1.73	28.11	8.15	7.98	4.08
Sibi District	7,121	179,751	1.46	25.24	35.98	6.41	1.46
Ziarat District	3,301	160,095	1.30	48.50	2.12	5.52	3.66
Zhob Division	**44,388**	**1,541,929**	**12.50**	**34.74**	**13.02**	**6.74**	**2.54**
Barkhan District	3,514	171,025	1.39	48.67	7.13	6.55	2.67
Killa Saifullah District	6,831	342,932	2.78	50.20	18.46	6.43	3.05
Loralai District	8,018	397,423	3.22	49.57	16.33	7.00	2.46
Musakhel District	5,728	167,243	1.36	29.20	8.45	6.78	1.17
Sherani District	4,310	152,952	1.24	35.49	0.00	7.30	3.35
Zhob District	15,987	310,354	2.52	19.41	14.87	6.63	2.51

2.1.3   Average Household Size

The average household size according to Census-2017 has been observed as 6.87 persons compared to 6.7 persons in the Census-1998. The average household sizes in rural and urban areas are 6.80 and 7.06 persons, respectively. Among the Administrative Divisions, Quetta has the highest household size as 7.33 persons, followed by Nasirabad as 6.82 persons. For other Divisions of the Province, the average household sizes in descending order are as follows: Zhob 6.74 persons, Mekran 6.70 persons, Kalat 6.55 persons and Sibi Division 6.50 persons. An overall decline in the average household size is witnessed in all the administrative units when compared with the Census-1998, except for Mekran and Kalat Divisions where it has increased from 5.4 persons in Census-1998 to 6.70 persons for Mekran, and 6.0 in Cenus-1998 to 6.55 in Census-2017 for Kalat.

2.1.4   Population Density

The population density (average number of persons per square kilometer) is 35.53 persons. Amongst the divisions, Nasirabad is the most densely populated with 109.79 persons per square kilometer, while Kalat is the least densely populated division with 18 persons per square kilometer. Figure 2.4 graphically illustrates the recorded population densities of the divisions of the province in 2017 compared to the Census-1998.

FIGURE 2.4 : POPULATION DENSITY PROVINCE/DIVISIONS, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017
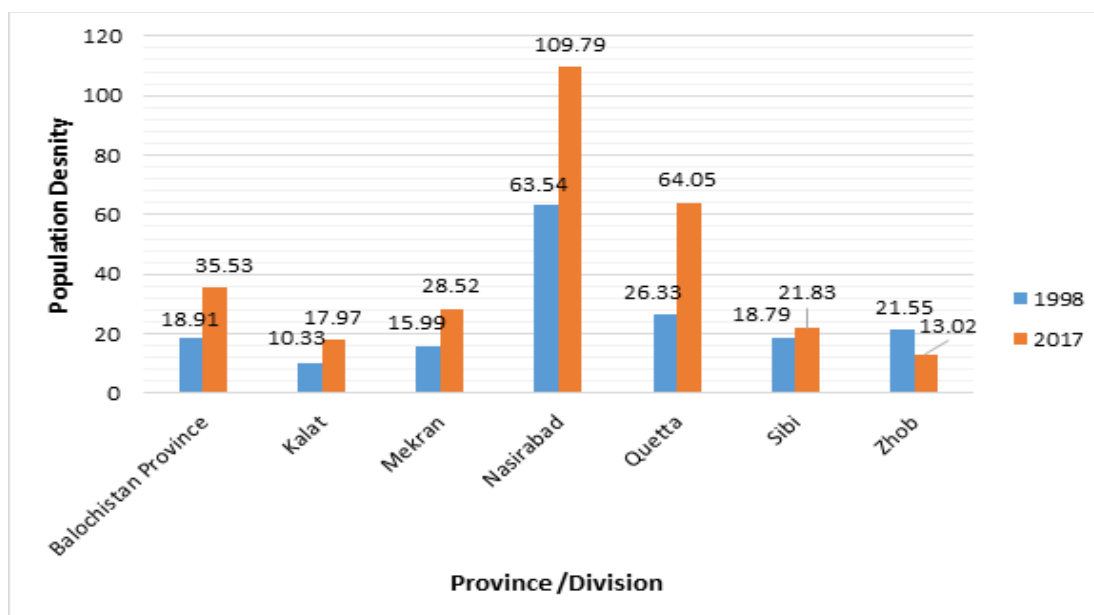
2.1.5   Rural/Urban Population Distribution

According to Census-2017, the rural population is recorded as 8,928,428 persons having a share of 72.38% of the province's total population. The rural population as a percentage of the total population has declined since the Census-1998 when it was recorded as 4,997,105 persons with a share of 76.11%.

The urban population is recorded as 3,406,701 persons in Census-2017, which is 27.62% of the province's total population compared to 1,568,780 persons with a share of 23.89% recorded in the Census-1998. Mekran Division is the most urbanized 36.59% among, the other divisions Quetta 32.47, Kalat 30.74%, Sibi 21.83%, Nasirabad 19.61% and Zhob 13.02 as shown in Figure 2.5.

FIGURE 2.5 : RURAL/URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCE/DIVISION, CENSUS-2017

80
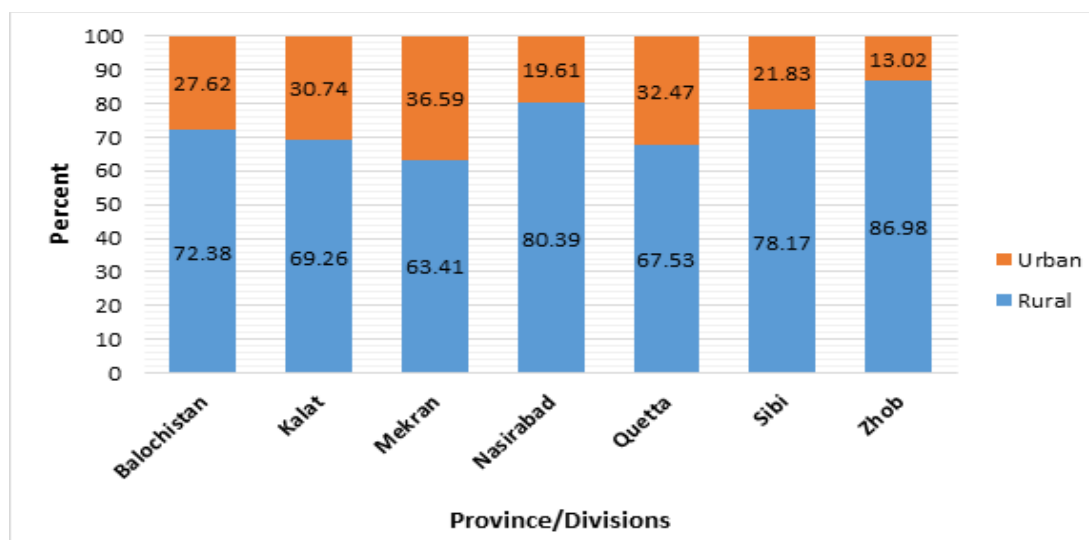
The total number of rural localities in the Province has been recorded as 6,419. While rural localities with a population between 2000-4999 persons amount to 653. Looking at the size of rural localities, it is observed that areas with a population less than 200 individuals have the largest number 1,594 followed by localities with a population between 200-499 persons 1,362. The number of rural localities classified by administrative units and population size are shown in Table 2.3.

TABLE 2.3 : NUMBER OF RURAL LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE OF PROVINCE/DIVISION, CENSUS-2017

Administrative Units	Total Rural Localities	5,000 and Above	2,000 -4,999	1,000 -1,999	500-999	200 - 499	Less Than 200	Un-Inhabited
Balochistan Province	6,419	300	653	963	1,264	1,362	1,594	283
Kalat Division	2,754	20	144	363	536	646	944	101
Mekran Division	473	44	98	76	89	69	48	49
Nasirabad Division	910	57	130	162	171	181	172	37
Quetta Division	649	107	95	62	96	109	151	29
Sibi Division	747	25	64	121	169	176	151	41
Zhob Division	886	47	122	179	203	181	128	26

The number of urban localities* are 61, indicating an increase from 46 in Census-1998. Urban localities with a population size less than 25,000 individuals are the highest in number 25, whereas urban localities with a population of 25,000-49,999 are 23 in the province, as shown in Table 2.4.

TABLE 2.4 : NUMBER OF URBAN LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE AND ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE SINCE CENSUS-1961

Year	Total	Number of Urban Localities by Size				Urban Population		Avg.Annual Growth Rate of Urban Population
		Less than 25,000	25,000-49,999	50,000-99,999	100,000 and over	Number	Percent	
1961	35	33	1	1	-	228,468	16.49	4.7
1972	39	37	1	-	1	399,584	16.43	4.9
1981	32	26	4	1	1	676,772	15.62	6.4
1998	46	31	9	5	1	1,568,780	23.89	5.07
2017	61	25	23	8	5	3,406,701	27.62	4.16

* In Census-2017 urban localities have been taken as per notification by the respective Provincial/Local Government Departments, including Cantonment Boards.

To further examine the urban population, Figure 2.6 illustrates that majority of the urban population 26.65% lives in urban localities with a population of 500,000 persons and above followed by 24.48% urban population lives in urban localities with a population between 25,000 to 49,999 persons.

FIGURE 2.6 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE, CENSUS-2017
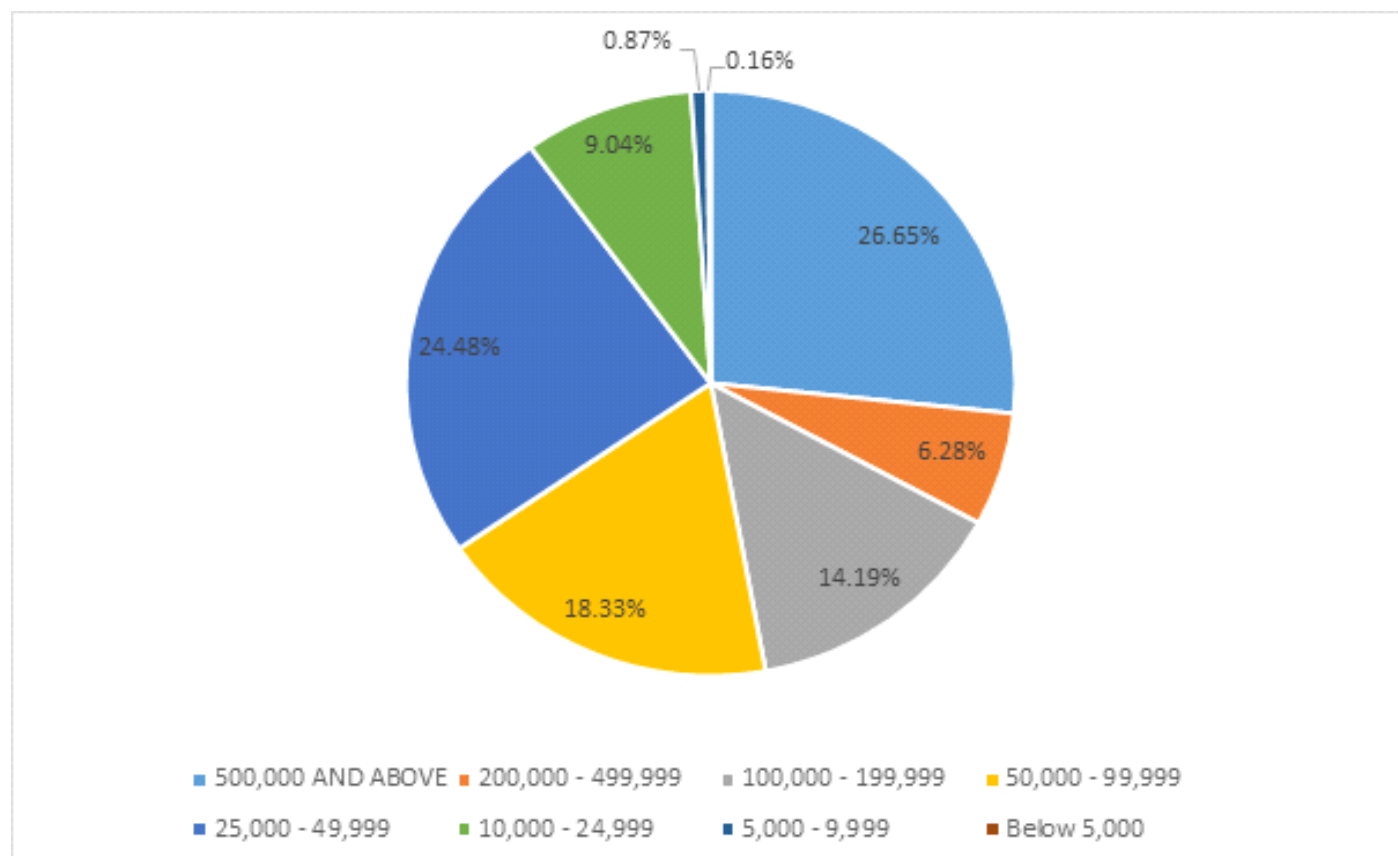
2.1.6   Population Distribution by Religion

The population is predominantly Muslim, being 99.28% of the total population. In rural areas, 99.72% are Muslims, whereas in urban areas, this proportion stands at 98.12%. The percentage of Non-Muslim population of Balochistan Province recorded in Census-2017 is 0.72%. The largest community amongst the minorities is Hindu, which constitute 0.37% of the total population followed by Christian, as 0.27%. Table 2.5 provides a comparison of population by religion over the census year 1998 and 2017 in rural and urban areas.

TABLE 2.5: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY RELIGION AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Religion	1998				2017			
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total Number	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total Number
Muslim	98.75	98.80	98.70	6,484,006	99.28	99.72	98.12	12,246,275
Christian	0.4	0.40	0.41	26,462	0.27	0.11	0.70	33,819
Hindu	0.49	0.46	0.53	32,387	0.37	0.10	1.08	45,627
Ahmadi	0.15	0.14	0.16	9,800	0.02	0.02	0.02	2,113
Scheduled Castes	0.1	0.10	0.11	6,759	0.03	0.02	0.04	3,506
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	6,471	0.03	0.02	0.05	3,789
Total	100	100	100	6,565,885	100	100	100	12,335,129

2.1.7   Population Distribution by Mother Tongue

Balochi & Pushto are the predominant languages of the province spoken as mother tongue with a share of 35.49% and 35.34% respectively, of the total, followed by Brahvi 17.12% and Sindhi 4.56%, as shown in Table 2.6. The share of other languages spoken in the province is as follows: Saraiki 2.65%, Punjabi 1.13%, Urdu 0.81%, Hindko 0.28%, Kashmiri 0.14% and Others 2.47%.

As Compared to the results in the Census-1998, the share of Balochi speaking population has decreased from 54.76% reported in Census-1998 to 35.49% in Census-2017, whereas the share of Pushto speaking people has increased from 29.64% reported in Census-1998 to 35.34% in Census-2017. The percentage of Saraiki speakers has also increased from 2.42% in Census-1998 to 2.65% in Census-2017. The share of Punjabi, Urdu, Sindhi, and Others speakers has marginally decreased since the Census-1998.

TABLE 2.6: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE AND RURAL / URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Language	1998				2017			
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total Number	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total Number
Urdu	0.98	0.97	0.98	64018	0.81	0.46	1.75	100,528
Punjabi	2.52	2.82	2.16	165235	1.13	0.31	3.27	139,207
Sindhi	5.58	5.51	5.65	366244	4.56	4.04	5.93	562,309
Pushto	29.64	30.12	29.09	1945878	35.34	37.59	29.44	4,359,533
Balochi	54.76	54.02	55.62	3595608	35.49	35.68	34.99	4,377,825
Kashmiri*	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.11	0.25	17,803
Saraiki	2.42	2.41	2.43	158664	2.65	2.16	3.92	326,656
Hindko*	-	-	-	-	0.28	0.09	0.77	34,301
Brahvi*	-	-	-	-	17.12	17.47	16.21	2,112,295
Others	4.12	4.16	4.07	270238	2.47	2.09	3.47	304,672
Total	100	100	100	6,565,885	100	100	100	12,335,129

*   Asked for the first time in Census-2017, due to rounding effect the figures may not exactly add up to a 100

2.2   POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

2.2.1   Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (number of males per hundred females, all ages) is an important demographic indicator to examine gender balance in population. It is primarily affected by under or over enumeration of male or female population and later by sex differentials in mortality and migration. The sex ratio in turn affects fertility, mortality, migration, labour force composition and other factors.

According to the Census-2017, the total male and female population of the province is 6,483,736 and 5,850,613, respectively reflecting a sex ratio of 110.82, showing a decreasing trend from 114.61 reported in Census-1998. The sex ratio is slightly higher in urban areas 111.78 than rural areas 110.46. This decrease in sex ratio can be due to the migratory pattern of males to urban centers for work.

The sex ratio recorded at birth in the Census-2017 is 109.19 compared to 98.84 in Census-1998. The overall sex ratios in broad age groups as shown in Table 2.7 indicate a declining trend between the two census period, For population below the age of 15 years, the ratio has reduced from 117.53 in Census-1998 to 113.94 in Census-2017, whereas the sex ratio for the working-age population (ages 15-64 years) is recorded as 107.53 in Census-2017 against 111.13 in the previous census. The biggest change in sex ratio is witnessed in ages 65 years and above population from 134.30 in Census-1998 to 115.88 in Census-2017. This might be due to improved enumeration or other contributing factors which needs to be analyzed further.

TABLE 2.7: SEX RATIO BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Age Groups	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All ages	114.61	113.55	118.09	110.82	110.46	111.78
At birth	98.84	96.72	106.53	109.19	108.66	110.85
Less than 15 years	117.53	118.81	113.16	113.94	114.28	112.94
15 - 64 years	111.13	107.71	121.74	107.53	106.11	110.94
65 + years	134.30	135.51	129.56	115.88	118.39	109.38

2.2.2   Age Structure

The age structure of population is determined by the interaction of births, deaths, and migration process in a country and the accurate age reporting of male and female population. However, age reporting is affected by age heaping and digital preference for ages ending in 0 and 5, especially in areas like Balochistan province where majority of people lack education and are ignorant of their actual age.

According to the Census-2017, the province has a very young age structure with nearly half of its population in ages less than 15 years   is 48.69%, showing an increase from 46.67% in the Census-1998. The adult population aged 18 years and above is 45.04% of the total population. It is higher in urban areas 48.69% compared to rural areas 43.65%.

Further, in the working-age group of 15-64 years, the proportion of population is 48.68% which is slightly higher in urban areas 52.81% compared to rural areas 47.11% reflecting perhaps the effect of migration to urban areas. The age group of 65 years and above represents only 2.62% of the total population.

Keeping in view the rapid growth of population and a young age structure, Table 2.8 shows that the overall age dependency ratio, (representing the ratio of dependent population of ages 0-14 and 65 + to the working age population) is 105.41 compared to 96.79 reported in the Census-1998. As expected, the dependency ratio is much higher in rural areas 112.27 compared to urban areas 89.37.

TABLE 2.8 : PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Age Groups	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender*	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender
Less than 1 year	2.98	2.96	3.01	-	3.11	3.08	3.14	-	2.65	2.64	2.67	-
Less than 5 years	17.82	17.60	18.08	-	18.56	18.33	18.82	-	15.89	15.68	16.13	-
Less than 10 years	35.38	35.46	35.30	-	36.77	36.93	36.60	-	31.74	31.63	31.88	-
Less than 15 years	48.69	49.34	47.99	-	50.24	51.06	49.35	-	44.63	44.85	44.40	-
15 to 24	18.20	18.35	18.03	25.26	17.59	17.75	17.43	26.99	19.80	19.94	19.64	22.34
18 & Above	45.04	44.13	46.04	92.69	43.65	42.52	44.88	92.23	48.69	48.32	49.10	93.47
15 to 64 years	48.68	47.99	49.45	90.90	47.11	46.21	48.10	89.37	52.81	52.61	53.02	93.47
65 & Above	2.62	2.68	2.56	9.10	2.65	2.73	2.55	10.63	2.56	2.53	2.59	6.53
Age Dependency Ratio	105.41	108.40	102.22	10.01	112.27	116.41	107.90	11.90	89.37	90.07	88.62	6.99
Total Population	12,335,129	6,483,736	5,850,613	780	8,928,428	4,685,756	4,242,183	489	3,406,701	1,797,980	1,608,430	291

*   *Keeping in view the order passed by Supreme Court in CP No. 43 of 2009, PBS was committed to collect data on the transgender population in Census-2017. However, the questionnaire used for Census-2017 did not include a separate code for "transgender" at the time of printing of the questionnaire in 2010,therefore, a new code "3" was added under the column 'sex' and data was collected accordingly.*

Table 2.9 presents the distribution of population by 5 year age intervals and sex. The male population comprises of 52.57% of the total population, whereas the female population constitutes 47.43%. The transgender have only been reported as 0.01% of the total population i.e. 12,335,129 of the province. It may be noted that data on transgender was collected for the first time in Census-2017. The census results show that the transgender population was under reported probably because the code was not written on the questionnaire and it was challenging for the enumerators to remember and collect information form the households.

The table shows that age group with highest number of people are 00-04 and 05-09 years, with percentage shares of 17.83% and 17.56%, respectively. The percentage shares show a progressively decreasing pattern for higher age groups, indicating a concentration of young population in the province.

TABLE 2.9 : POPULATION DISTRUBTION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS, CENSUS-2017

Age Groups	Male		Female		Total Population*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	6,483,736	52.57	5,850,613	47.43	12,334,349	100
00-04	1,140,958	9.25	1,057,762	8.58	2,198,720	17.83
05-09	1,158,340	9.39	1,007,597	8.17	2,165,937	17.56
10-14	899,528	7.29	742,146	6.02	1,641,674	13.31
15-19	687,448	5.57	585,683	4.75	1,273,131	10.32
20-24	502,491	4.07	469,475	3.81	971,966	7.88
25-29	435,614	3.53	453,811	3.68	889,425	7.21
30-34	369,849	3.00	367,451	2.98	737,300	5.98
35-39	323,659	2.62	291,388	2.36	615,047	4.99
40-44	229,929	1.86	222,320	1.80	452,249	3.67
45-49	189,464	1.54	176,604	1.43	366,068	2.97
50-54	161,458	1.31	137,754	1.12	299,212	2.43
55-59	114,191	0.93	100,378	0.81	214,569	1.74
60-64	97,129	0.79	88,373	0.72	185,502	1.50
65-69	69,627	0.56	60,255	0.49	129,882	1.05
70-74	47,004	0.38	38,993	0.32	85,997	0.70
75 & Above	57,047	0.46	50,623	0.41	107,670	0.87

* The transgender population is not included in the total population column.

Figure 2.7 graphically illustrates the age and sex structure of province's population, which can be represented as an expended population pyramid with a large base, whose shape becomes narrower in the middle age groups until it becomes a thin peak at the top. Such a pyramid is characteristic of a young population as is the case with province where 48.69% of the population falls in less than 15 years age category.

FIGURE 2.7 : POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE PROVINCE, CENSUS-2017
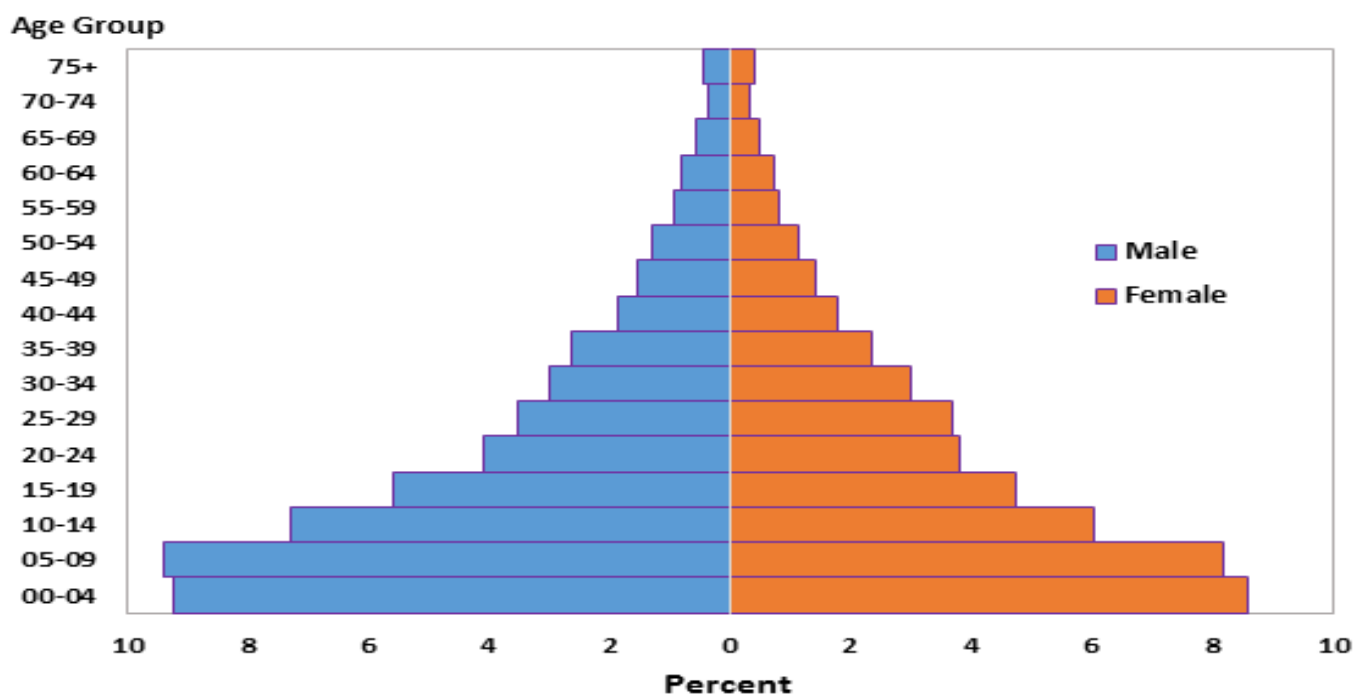
To further look into the gender-specific composition of population, Figures 2.7 (a) and 2.7 (b) portray the percentage distribution within males and females categories separately for five year and single year age intervals, respectively. This has been done to account for differences in age reporting of males and females.

FIGURE 2.7 (a) : POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE, CENSUS-2017

87
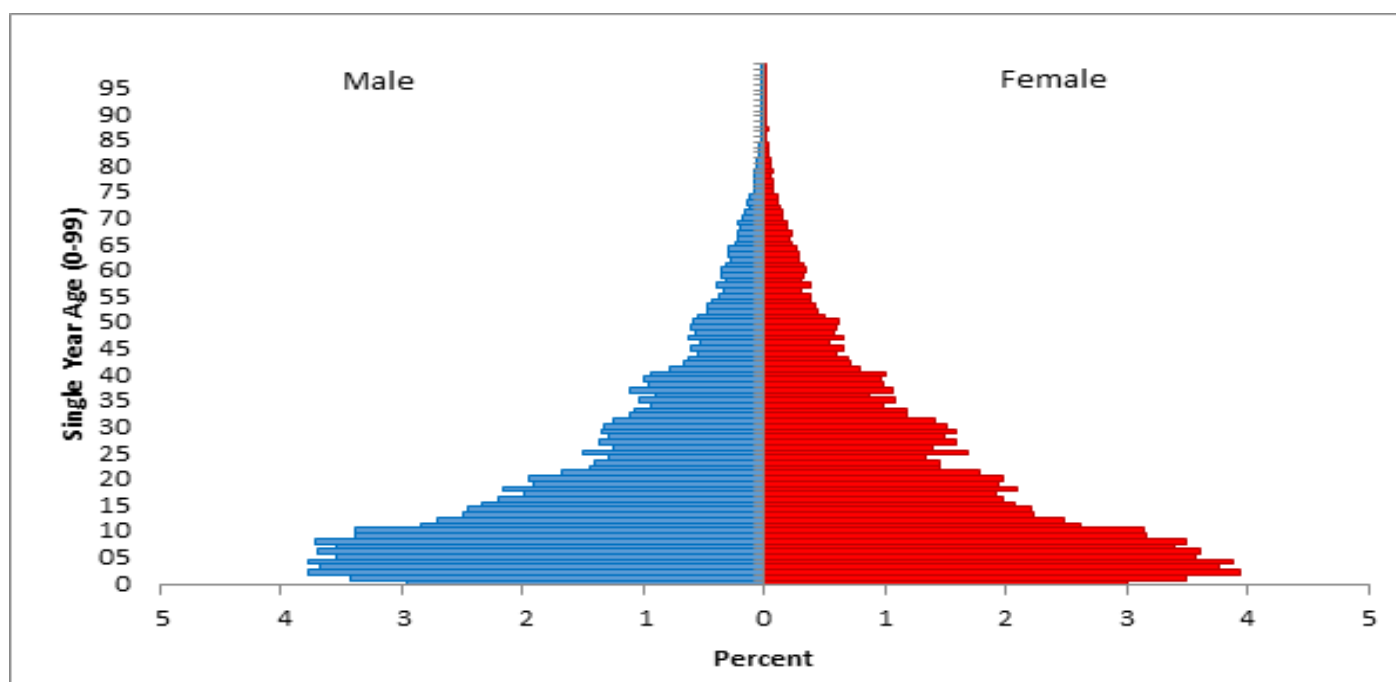
Figure 2.7 (b) presents the age and sex structure of population by single year of age. The population pyramid has been smoothened by using method of moving averages to adjust for age misreporting in the form of age heaping, digital preference or common practice to round off age which has been a common feature in all censuses. The relative shrinking at the base of the pyramid indicates a current relative slowing down of births (fertility) indicating a beginning of demographic transition in the province. However, the shape of the pyramid makes it evident that province has high population momentum with high growth potential by having the largest proportion in young ages. The pyramid depicts the respective distributions of males and females for each age from 0 to 99 showing almost similar pattern of age distribution.

2.2.3   Marital Status

All individuals having age 15 years and above enumerated in the Census-2017 have been classified according to their marital status, i.e. married, never married, widowed and divorced. Table 2.10 provides the percentage distribution of population by marital status, sex and age group for the Census-2017. The results show that out of the total population above 15 years of age, 30.22% are never married, 66.55% are married, 3.12% are widowed and 0.11% are divorced. The percentage of never married males 35.72% is higher than never married females 24.26%. The never married population as recorded in the Census-2017 witnessed an increase of 2.95% points compared to the Census-1998 wherein it was 27.27%. The married population recorded a decrease of 2.57% points since Census-1998 when it was 69.12%. The widowed population recorded a decrease of 0.35% points since Census-1998 when it was 3.47%. The divorced population recorded a decrease of 0.02% points as compared to Census-1998 when it was 0.13%.

TABLE 2.10: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (15 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS, CENSUS-2017

Age Group	All Sexes				Male				Female			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
15 and Above	30.22	66.55	3.12	0.11	35.72	63.11	1.12	0.06	24.26	70.28	5.29	0.17
15-19	84.95	14.90	0.11	0.04	92.47	7.42	0.08	0.03	76.13	23.67	0.15	0.05
20-24	49.50	50.14	0.27	0.08	62.31	37.44	0.20	0.05	35.78	63.75	0.34	0.12
25-29	23.58	75.78	0.53	0.12	31.05	68.57	0.32	0.06	16.39	82.72	0.72	0.17
30-34	10.32	88.58	0.95	0.15	13.26	86.17	0.50	0.07	7.33	91.03	1.40	0.24
35-39	4.66	93.62	1.56	0.16	5.75	93.54	0.65	0.06	3.42	93.74	2.57	0.27
40-44	2.91	94.25	2.66	0.19	3.66	95.27	0.98	0.09	2.11	93.21	4.39	0.29
45-49	1.68	94.10	4.08	0.14	2.03	96.68	1.22	0.07	1.27	91.36	7.15	0.22
50-54	1.40	92.11	6.36	0.13	1.62	96.58	1.73	0.08	1.12	86.90	11.78	0.20
55-59	1.15	89.38	9.35	0.12	1.30	96.13	2.51	0.06	0.94	81.73	17.13	0.20
60-64	1.70	83.53	14.64	0.12	1.83	93.96	4.14	0.07	1.52	72.11	26.19	0.18
65-69	1.90	79.02	18.99	0.09	2.04	91.97	5.94	0.04	1.70	64.08	34.07	0.15
70-74	1.27	73.92	24.70	0.11	1.31	89.93	8.72	0.04	1.16	54.66	43.98	0.20
75 and above	2.21	66.82	30.84	0.13	2.53	84.53	12.83	0.10	1.79	46.89	51.14	0.17
Total	1,912,360	4,211,662	197,671	7,105	1,173,307	2,073,025	36,749	1,829	738,273	2,138,637	160,922	5,276

2.2.4   Female of Reproductive Age

The total female population in the reproductive age group 15-49 years of age is 2,566,732 which has a share of 43.87% of the total female population 5,850,613. This percentage has decreased by 1.76% points since the Census-1998. The percentage of women falling in the reproductive age category is higher in urban areas i.e. 47.04%, compared to rural areas as 42.67%.

Among the reproductive age group, 28.52% of women are never married, 69.72% are married, and 1.59% are widowed whereas 0.17% are divorced. The percentage of never married women is higher than in urban areas 32.83% than in rural areas 26.72%.

In Census-1998, out of all the women of reproductive age, 23.89% were never married, 73.94% were married. 2.00% were widowed and 0.17% were divorced.

TABLE 2.11: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (15-49 YEARS) BY MARITAL STATUS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Age Group	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
15-49	28.52	69.72	1.59	0.17	26.72	71.60	1.53	0.15	32.83	65.23	1.72	0.21
15-19	76.13	23.67	0.15	0.05	74.06	25.72	0.16	0.06	81.02	18.82	0.11	0.05
20-24	35.78	63.75	0.34	0.12	32.59	66.93	0.36	0.12	43.15	56.43	0.29	0.13
25-29	16.39	82.72	0.72	0.17	14.46	84.67	0.71	0.16	21.03	78.01	0.75	0.21
30-34	7.33	91.03	1.40	0.24	6.10	92.31	1.37	0.22	10.32	87.90	1.48	0.29
35-39	3.42	93.74	2.57	0.27	2.73	94.56	2.50	0.22	5.11	91.73	2.76	0.41
40-44	2.11	93.21	4.39	0.29	1.70	93.83	4.21	0.26	3.11	91.68	4.82	0.39
45-49	1.27	91.36	7.15	0.22	0.99	92.23	6.60	0.18	1.94	89.26	8.49	0.30
Total	732,059	1,789,502	40,782	4,389	483,626	1,295,909	27,752	2,767	248,433	493,593	13,030	1,622

2.2.5   Population with Disability

The total number of disabled population in Balochistan Province according to the Census-2017 is recorded as 20,825, out of which 64.87% are males, 34.55% are females and 0.58% are transgenders. The proportion of disabled persons is quite low probably because the Enumerators were neither trained on administering the disability codes nor did they receive any clear instructions about the concept of disability, resulting in a likely under-count of disabled population of the province.

Table 2.12 shows that disabled persons constitute only 0.17% of the total population of the province. The disability rate for males (disabled males as a percentage of total male population of the province) is 0.21% and for the females (disabled females as a percentage of total female population of the province) is 0.12%. Out of the total disabled population, 66.51% are recorded in rural areas whereas 33.49% are recorded in urban areas.

TABLE 2.12: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Description	Percentage of Disabled* Population				
	Total Disabled Population	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Total	20,825	64.87	34.55	0.58	100
Rural	13,851	65.26	34.23	0.51	66.51
Urban	6,974	64.11	35.19	0.70	33.49
Disability Rate	-	0.21	0.12	15.38	0.17

*   *The census questionnaire did not included questions on disability. In a Supreme Court order CP NO. 64 of 2013 and HRC NO. 8267-G of 2013 on 15-3-2017, PBS was instructed to collect information on disability which was "virtually added" under the column "sex" as an additional code .for "disabled male", "disabled female" and "disabled transgender".*

2.3   LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The literacy ratio (a person who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter with understanding and make simple calculation in any language is treated as literate) among the population of age 10 years and above is recorded as 43.58% in the Census-2017. It is higher for males i.e. 54.15% than for females as 31.89% and for transgender 34.23%. The literacy ratio in urban areas 59.57% is much higher than that of rural areas 36.99% as reflected in Table 2.13. Moreover, the literacy ratio has shown a significant increase since Census-1998, wherein it was recorded as 24.83%. In particular, the literacy ratio increased by more than 19 percentage points in rural areas over the last nineteen years, showing an increase from 17.47% in Census-1998 to 36.99% in Census-2017.

Area	1998				2017			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender
All Areas	24.83	34.03	14.09	-	43.58	54.15	31.89	34.23
Rural	17.47	25.75	7.94	-	36.99	47.43	25.51	30.67
Urban	46.86	58.14	33.08	-	59.57	70.28	47.55	40.21
Total	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100
Total Literates	1,075,870	794,305	281,565		3,473,176	2,265,717	1,207,192	267

As shown in figure 2.8, the literacy ratio recorded in Mekran Division 60.05% is the highest among all the Divisions of province followed by Quetta 53.59%, Kalat 35.84%, Sibi 33.08%, Zhob 32.29% and Nasirabad 28.66%. In urban areas, Quetta leads the other Divisions with literacy ratio of 66.78% closely followed by Mekran at 65.54%. In rural areas, Mekran Division has the highest literacy ratio at 56.79% followed by Quetta 46.71%.

FIGURE 2.8 : LITERACY RATIO OF THE PROVINCE/ DIVISIONS, CENSUS-2017
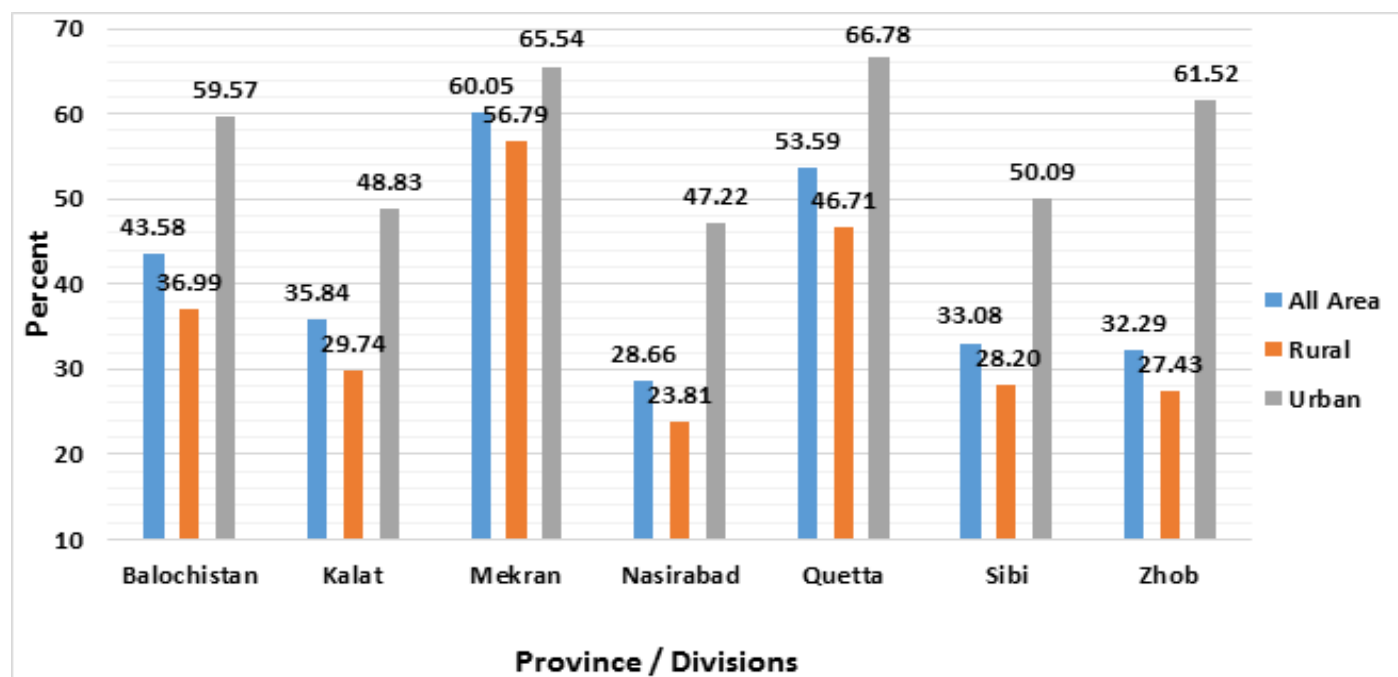
Furthermore, Figures 2.8 (a) and 2.8 (b) illustrate the comparison between male and female literacy ratios according to Census results of 1998 and 2017. For males, literacy ratio has increased from 34.03% in Census-1998 to 54.15% in Census-2017. Compared to this females have also shown significant progress with literacy ratio of 14.09% in Census-1998 to 31.89% in Census-2017. It is encouraging to know that there has been a marked increase in female literacy in rural areas from 7.94% to 25.51% during the same period.

FIGURE 2.8 (a) : MALE LITERACY RATIO, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017
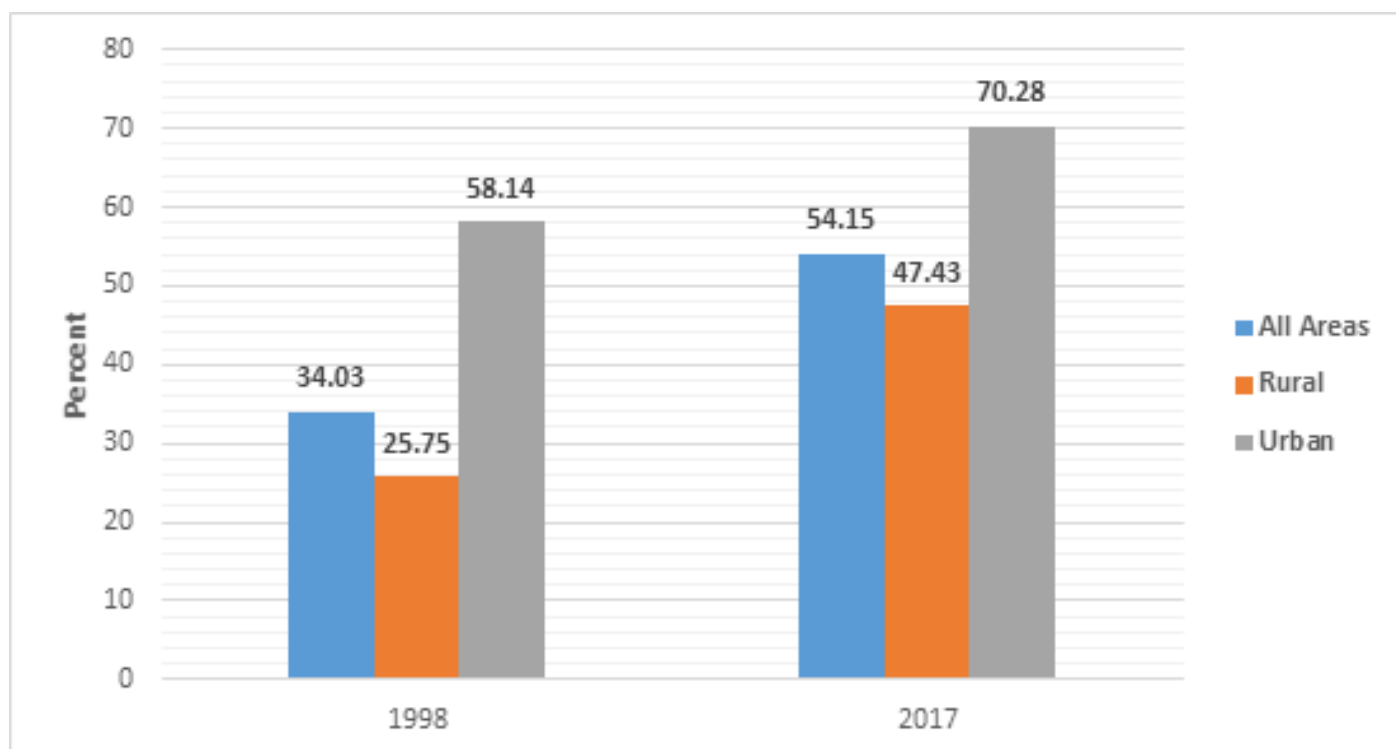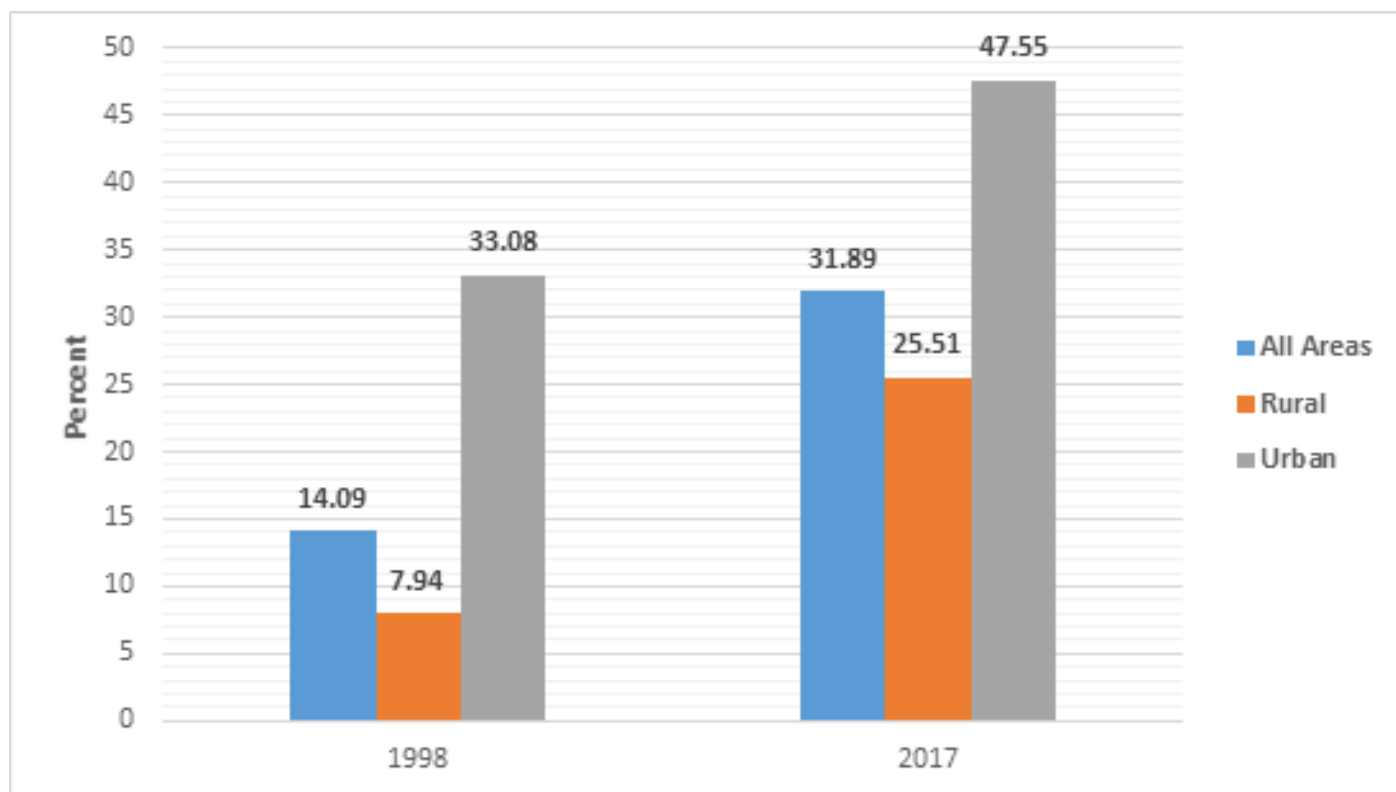

FIGURE 2.8 (b) : FEMALE LITERACY RATIO, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

2.3.1 Educational Attainment

Education meets the shortage of trained and qualified manpower which is an important factor for increasing productivity, accelerating economic growth, individual development, individual freedom and emancipation of women. Census data on educational attainment is, therefore, essential for development plans. According to Census-2017, out of province's population above the age of 5 years, 42.64% have attended school; while a significant proportion 57.36% have never received any formal education.

FIGURE 2.9 : PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL
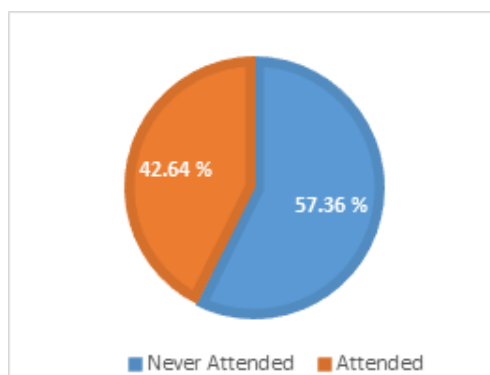
The total number of educated people in the province, with some kind of educational qualification, amounts to 4,321,693. Out of the total educated population, 34.89% are below primary, 21.06% are passed primary, 14.18% have passed middle and 14.15% have passed matriculation exam beyond which, the percentage falls to 6.40% for intermediate, 4.46% for graduate and 2.17% for master's and above. In addition, 0.19% of the educated population holds a diploma or certificate and 2.51% hold other qualifications not covered by the above categories. The educational attainment for women exceeds that of men at below primary, primary level, and others, but declines beyond that. Moreover, urban areas have a greater percentage of educated people with higher educational attainment as compared to rural areas. Table 2.14 gives the distribution of persons by sex, educational attainment and rural/urban domains.

TABLE 2.14 : PERCENTAGE OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVELS BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Educational Attainment	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-genders	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-genders	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-genders
Below Primary	34.89	32.19	39.72	15.95	38.85	35.73	44.88	23.26	28.68	26.23	32.56	6.80
Primary	21.06	20.30	22.40	21.55	22.07	21.49	23.18	24.03	19.47	18.31	21.32	18.45
Middle	14.18	14.95	12.80	17.24	13.69	14.75	11.65	15.50	14.94	15.28	14.39	19.42
Matriculation	14.15	15.75	11.29	21.98	12.48	14.10	9.36	20.16	16.76	18.52	13.96	24.27
Intermediate	6.40	7.03	5.28	12.07	5.13	5.80	3.83	10.08	8.39	9.09	7.29	14.56
Graduate	4.46	4.88	3.71	8.19	3.19	3.64	2.31	5.43	6.46	6.97	5.65	11.65
Master and Above	2.17	2.47	1.63	1.72	1.41	1.68	0.87	0.78	3.36	3.79	2.69	2.91
Diploma/Certificate	0.19	0.24	0.11	0.43	0.16	0.19	0.08	0.00	0.25	0.32	0.14	0.97
Others	2.51	2.20	3.06	0.86	3.03	2.62	3.83	0.78	1.68	1.49	2.00	0.97
Total Literate (5+)	4,321,693	2,770,422	1,551,039	232	2,639,047	1,737,741	901,177	129	1,682,646	1,032,681	649,862	103

2.4   ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.4.1   Economically Active Population

Economically active population comprises of persons of either sex who are engaged in some kind of work for pay or profit including un-paid family helpers, persons not working but looking for work as well as those were laid off during the reference period. No economic development planning can be considered complete without incorporating manpower planning. Beside availability of data from other sources, the population census provides bench-mark data for this purpose also.

It is worth noting that census' scope is limited as compared to labour force and manpower surveys because on the constraint of the number of questions since a variety of topics are to be covered in the population census. The Census-2017 did not cover data on the nature of economic activity, occupations or industry.

The economically active population constitutes 28.55% of the population of 10 years and above. The economically active males constitute 48.77%, much higher compared to 6.20% for females. The low economic activity rate for females is primarily due to the domestic work category counted as economically inactive population who makes up 72.55% (Table 2.15).

TABLE 2.15 : PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Economic Category	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-genders
Economically Active (%)	28.55	48.77	6.20	18.85	28.40	48.69	6.11	15.13	28.91	48.96	6.42	25.09
Economically Inactive (%)	71.45	51.23	93.80	81.15	71.60	51.31	93.89	84.87	71.09	51.04	93.58	74.91
Total Population (10+)	7,970,472	4,184,438	3,785,254	780	5,645,195	2,955,136	2,689,570	489	2,325,277	1,229,302	1,095,684	291
Economically Active (Percentage)												
Worked	20.78	35.90	4.07	11.41	20.17	34.90	3.98	8.38	22.28	38.31	4.30	16.49
Seeking Work	7.76	12.86	2.12	7.44	8.23	13.79	2.12	6.75	6.63	10.65	2.12	8.59
Economically Inactive (Percentage)												
Students	18.34	22.36	13.91	6.41	15.80	20.03	11.16	5.93	24.51	27.94	20.65	7.22
Domestic Workers	39.25	9.13	72.55	58.59	41.48	11.08	74.87	65.03	33.85	4.44	66.86	47.77
Others	13.86	19.75	7.34	16.15	14.32	20.20	7.86	13.91	12.73	18.66	6.07	19.93

2.5   POSSESSION OF COMPUTERIZED NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD (CNIC)

The information from the respondents on the possession of Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) was also collected in the Census-2017 from the population of 18 years and above. Moreover, data has also been collected for the first time from the transgender population. In all, 72.16% of the population above 18 years of age possesses a CNIC as stated in Table 2.16. A higher number of males possess a CNIC with a percentage of 81.57% compared to females as 62.16%, and transgender 64.25%. Moreover, the percentage of population possessing a CNIC is higher in urban areas i.e. 80.71% compared to rural areas as 68.52%.

TABLE 2.16: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HAVING CNIC BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Area	All Sexes			Male			Female			Transgender		
	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Popu-lation	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Popu-lation	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Popu-lation	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Popu-lation
All Areas	72.16	27.84	5,360,910	81.57	18.43	2,760,490	62.16	37.84	2,599,718	64.25	35.75	702
Rural	68.52	31.48	3,760,543	78.91	21.09	1,921,968	57.65	42.35	1,838,139	58.72	41.28	436
Urban	80.71	19.29	1,600,367	87.67	12.33	838,522	73.05	26.95	761,579	73.31	26.69	266

PART - III

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

PART-III

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS CENSUS-2017

Number of Housing Units: There are 1.75 million housing units in Balochistan Province. Out of these, 73.36% the housing units are located in rural areas, whereas 26.64% are situated in urban areas.

Person per Housing Unit/ Average Household Size: The average household size is 6.87 according to Census-2017. The average household size is slightly higher in urban areas with 7.06 compared to rural areas as 6.80.

Persons per Room: The average number of persons per room in all housing units is 2.54 persons. This figure is higher in rural areas i.e. 2.62 compared to urban areas as 2.37.

Rooms per Housing Unit: According to the Census-2017 the average number of rooms per housing unit is 2.7. The urban areas recorded a higher number of rooms per housing unit i.e. 3.0 compared to rural areas as 2.6.

Single Room Housing Unit: The percentage housing units with single room is 28.29%. The percentage of single room housing units is higher in rural areas i.e. 31.05%, compared to urban areas as 20.69%.

2-4 Rooms Housing Unit: The percentage of housing units with two to four rooms, in all areas is 58.82%. Urban localities have a larger proportion of housing units with two to four rooms i.e. 63.15% compared to rural areas as 57.25%.

5 or More Rooms Housing Unit: Houses having five or more rooms are 12.88% of all the housing units. Urban areas have a slightly higher proportion of such housing units with 16.15 compared to rural areas as 11.70%.

Nature of Tenure: Owned housing units are 84.38%. Moreover, 7.64% housing units were reported as rented. The rent free housing units are 7.98% in Census-2017.

Period of Construction of Owned Housing Units: According to Census-2017, 55.09% of the owned housing units were constructed more than ten years ago, while 29.14% of the housing units were built between the last five to ten years. Furthermore, 12.71% of the owned housing units were built less than five years and 3.06% were found under construction during the census.

Construction Material Used for Outer Walls: Out of all the housing units recorded during the Census, 24.29% of them have walls constructed of baked bricks/ blocks/ stones. Moreover, 57.20% of them have outer walls made of unbaked bricks with mud bonding. The use of wood bamboo for construction of outer walls was recorded for 12.84% of the housing units. The unspecified material usage for outer walls is 5.67% in Census-2017.

Construction Material Used for Roofs: The use of Garder/T. Iron in the construction of roofs was recorded for 25.04% of all the housing units in Balochistan Province, whereas RCC/RBC was recorded for 7.13% of all housing units. It is observed that significantly more housing units in urban 18.59% areas have roofs constructed from RCC/RBC compared to rural areas 2.97%. Moreover, the use of wood/ bamboo in roofs is 58.37% amongst all the housing units. The use of unspecified material is 5.24%.

Source of Drinking Water: Out of all housing units in the province, 39.45% have access to tap water (both inside and outside sources). The availability of tap water inside the housing units within the province is 37.55%. The other commonly used source of drinking water reported in Census-2017 are wells (both protected, and unprotected), which serve 19.16% of housing units both inside and outside the houses. Furthermore, 41.39% of housing units use electric/hand pump, spring, canal/river/pond, and other sources of drinking water in the province.

Source of Lighting: Electricity is available in 70.85% of housing units all over the province, comprising of 62.46% in rural areas, and 93.95% of housing units in urban areas. The use of Kerosene Oil is 10.77%, the use of gas lamps is 0.49% and the use of other sources of lighting is 17.89%.

Fuel Used for Cooking: The use of wood amongst all housing units recorded is the greatest 71.76%, followed by gas 24.01%, other sources 3.61% and Kerosene Oil 0.62%.

Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine Facilities

Kitchen: According to Census-2017 Results, it was found that 56.89% of the housing units in the province have a separate kitchen. The facility of shared kitchen is available to 27.61% of housing units. Moreover, 15.49% of housing units have no kitchen facility in the province.

Bathroom: The availability of separate bathroom facility was reported by 62.20% of the total housing units, the shared bathroom facility by 22.91% and the existence of no bathroom by 14.88%.

Latrine: According to Cenus-2017 Results, 14.38% of the housing units have latrines connected with sewerage, 7.93% have latrines connected with septic tanks, 10.95% have their latrine connected with open drains, and 31.88% of housing units have latrines that use pit with slab. Finally, 14.23% of housing units have type of latrines falling under the other category, and 20.63% of housing units reported not having any latrine facility.

Source of Information/ Communication: The mobile phone is the most commonly used source of information with a prevalence of 81.20% all over the province. The T.V. is the second most frequently used source of information with 29.20% of housing units having access to it. Accessibility to radio accounted for 17.30%, the newspaper as a source of information is 7.40%, whereas the use of computer/internet is 7.37%. The landline telephone has the lowest usage as a source of information with 5.19%.

3   BROAD ANALYSIS OF HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

A total of twelve main questions were asked in the Census-2017 to collect and assess the housing characteristics of the province. The questions ranged from tenure of the housing unit, to the sources of information (media and communication). The main focus was on assessing the type of housing units, type of material used in construction of housing units and the type of housing facilities available in the housing unit. This part of the National Census Report has been divided into two sections namely: Type of Housing Units which constitutes information such as level of congestion, nature of tenure, period of construction of owned housing units, construction material, and Availability of Housing Facilities, such as information on sources of drinking water, lighting, fuel for cooking, availability of kitchen, bathroom, latrine facility and sources of information.

3.1   TYPE OF HOUSING UNITS

3.1.1   Level of Congestion - Persons and Rooms

According to the Census-2017, there are 1.75 million housing units are against the 0.97 million enumerated in Census-1998, which shows an increase of 79.79% during the intercensal period of 1998-2017. The distribution of housing units according to urban/rural domains in the province was 73.36% in rural areas and 26.64% in urban areas as reflected in Table 3.1.

Level of congestion in terms of persons and rooms per housing unit (urban and rural areas) reflect the living standard of a society. It also helps in determining the overall requirement of housing units and ultimately provides a base for policy formulation and future planning at micro and macro level.

The level of congestion in terms of number of persons per housing unit or the average household size has slightly increased to 6.87 in Census-2017 from 6.7 in Census-1998. Similar trend is reflected in rural areas where average household size shows an increase from 6.4 to 6.80 persons between the two census years, whereas in urban areas, it has slightly reduced from 7.8 to 7.06 persons during the same period. In Census-2017, however, the average household size is slightly lower 6.80 persons than in urban areas 7.06 persons.

The number of persons per room has decreased from 3.05 in Census-1998 to 2.54 in Census-2017. Moreover, the number of rooms per housing unit is higher in Census-2017 i.e. 2.7 rooms per housing units as compared to 2.2 rooms observed in Census-1998. Similar trend is reflected in rural and urban parts of the province.

TABLE 3.1 : INDICES OF LEVEL OF CONGESTION IN HOUSING UNITS BY RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Congestion	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Persons per Housing Unit/ Average Household size	6.7	6.4	7.8	6.87	6.80	7.06
Persons per Room	3.05	3.05	3.00	2.54	2.62	2.37
Rooms per Housing Unit	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.0
Housing Units with Single Room (%)	42.77	46.66	27.33	28.29	31.05	20.69
Housing Units with 2-4 Rooms (%)	47.87	44.72	60.37	58.82	57.25	63.15
Housing Units with 5 Rooms and More (%)	9.36	8.63	12.30	12.88	11.70	16.15
Housing Units Breakdown by Rural/Urban (%)	100	79.90	20.10	100	73.36	26.64
Number of Housing Units	971,116	775,954	195,162	1,745,994	1,280,876	465,118

The percentage of single room housing units has declined from 42.77% in Census-1998 to 28.29% in Census-2017. The percentage of housing units with two to four rooms has however increased from 47.87% in Census-1998 to 58.82% in Census-2017. The percentage of housing units with five and more rooms has increased in the province as a whole and as well as in rural and urban areas in Census-2017 as compared to that in Census-1998. In Census-2017 the total percentage of housing units with five and more rooms is 12.88% as compared to 9.36% in Census-1998 .

**FIGURE 3.1 : HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**
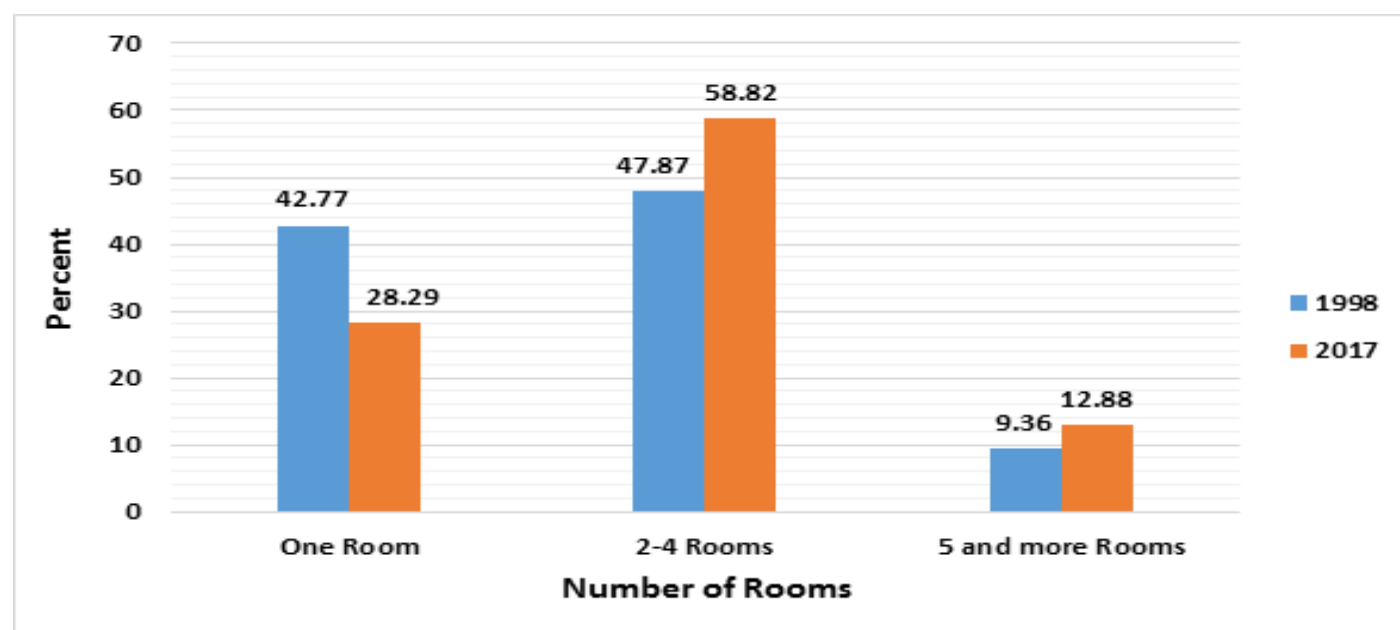
3.1.2   Nature of Tenure

Of the total housing units enumerated in the Census-2017, there has been a marginal decrease in the proportion of owned housing units i.e. 84.38% as compared to 86.64% in the Census-1998 as shown in Table 3.2. Moreover, 7.64% housing units were reported as rented which has increased from 4.99% in Census-1998. The rent free housing units have shown a decrease with 7.98% in Census-2017 as compared to 8.38% in Census-1998. In the rural areas an increase in rent free housing units is seen at 9.09% in Census-2017 as compared to 8.42% in Census-1998, whereas a decrease in urban areas is observed from 8.21% in Census-1998 to 4.90% in Census-2017.

TABLE 3.2 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY NATURE OF TENURE AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Tenure	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Types	100	100	100	100	100	100
Owned	86.64	90.45	71.48	84.38	87.19	76.67
Rented	4.99	1.14	20.31	7.64	3.72	18.43
Rent Free	8.38	8.42	8.21	7.98	9.09	4.90
Number of Housing Units	971,116	775,954	195,162	1,745,994	1,280,876	465,118

FIGURE 3.2 : HOUSING UNITS BY NATURE OF TENURE, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017
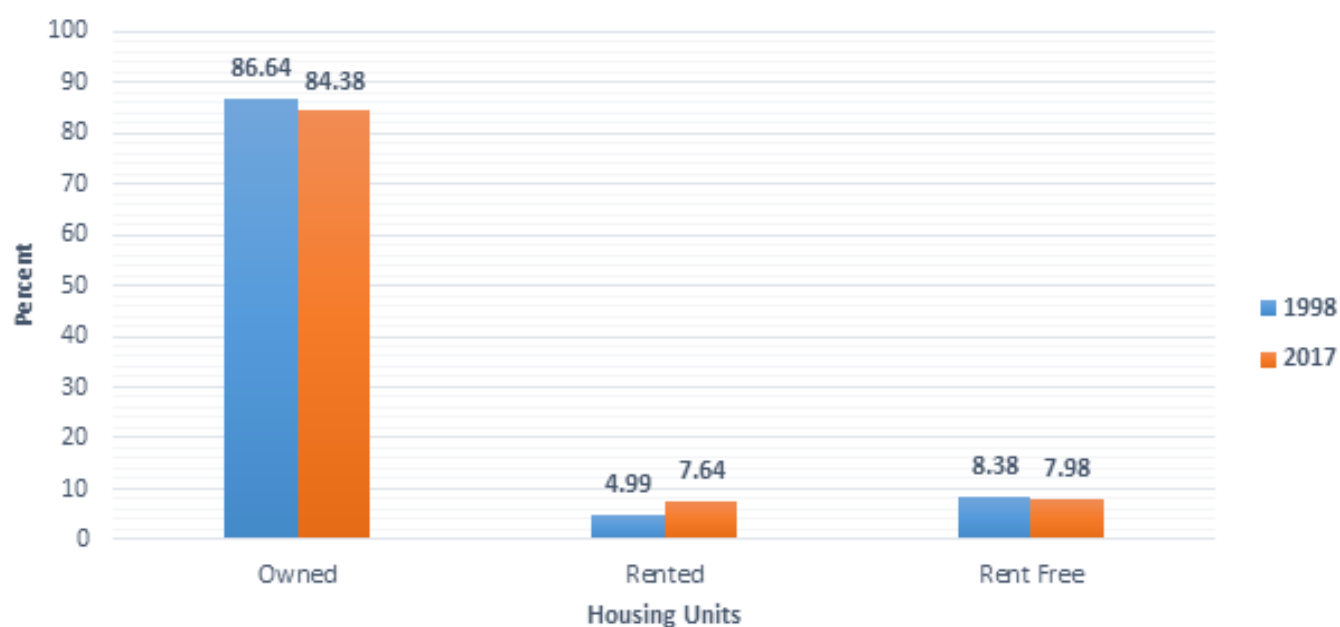
3.1.3 Period of Construction

As reflected in Table 3.3, of the owned housing units, 3.06% were found under construction in the Census-2017, which has increased from 0.73% of the under construction housing units reported in Census-1998. The recent trend of under construction housing unit is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Moreover, 55.09% of the owned housing units had been constructed more than ten years ten to the Census-2017, while 29.14% of the housing units were constructed between the last five to ten years, whereas 12.71% were built less than five years.

TABLE 3.3 : PERCENTAGE OF OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Period of Construction	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Categories	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under Construction	0.73	0.63	1.22	3.06	2.59	4.51
Less than 5 years	14.84	15.31	12.48	12.71	12.61	13.02
5 - 10 years	23.01	23.24	21.84	29.14	29.36	28.45
More than 10 years	61.42	60.82	64.45	55.09	55.44	54.02
Number of Housing Units	841,329	701,821	139,508	1,473,324	1,116,737	356,587

Figure 3.3 shows that the proportion of housing units constructed during the last 5-10 years has increased from 23.01% in Census-1998 to 29.14% in Census-2017, while the proportion of housing units constructed more than 10 years has decreased from 61.42% in Census-1998 to 55.09% in Census-2017.

FIGURE 3.3: HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017
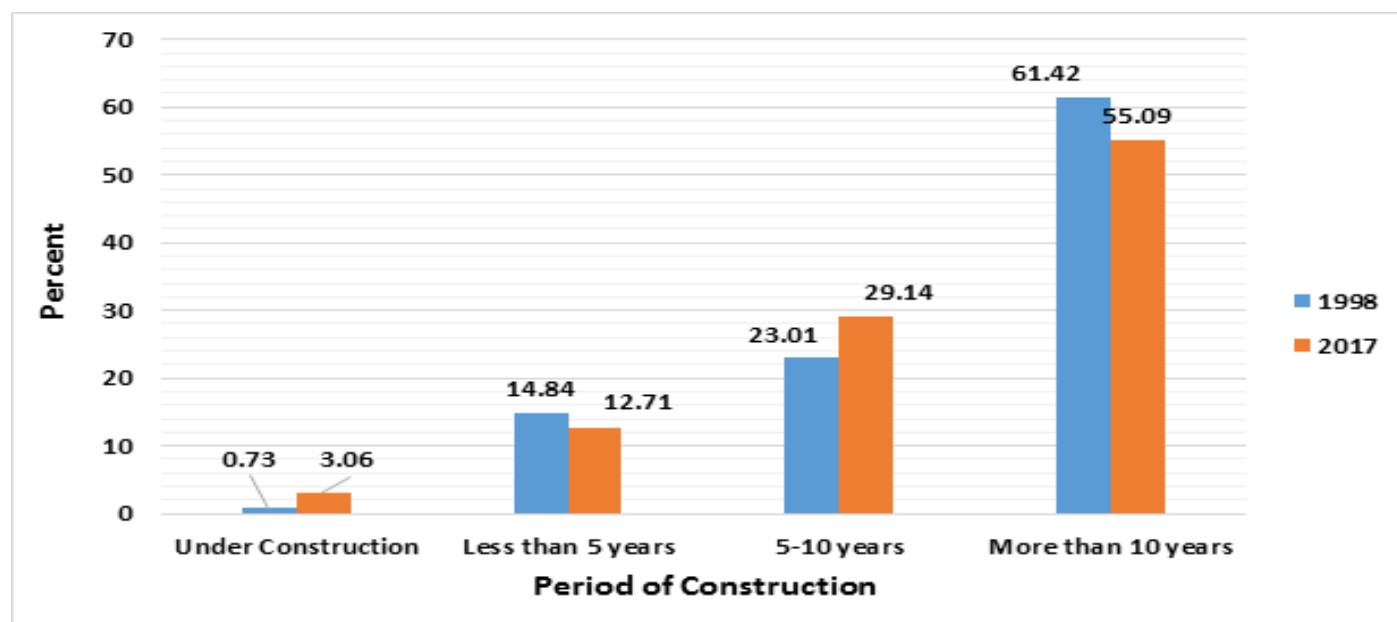
3.1.4 Construction Material Used for Outer Walls

Quality of housing units is reflected through the construction material used for the outer walls and roofs of the housing units. Quality indices of construction regarding outer walls are shown in the Table 3.4 below:

TABLE 3.4: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED FOR OUTER WALLS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Construction Material	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Categories	100	100	100	100	100	100
Baked Bricks / Blocks / Stones	14.80	8.98	37.91	24.29	16.24	46.46
Unbaked Bricks / Mud	67.90	71.71	52.76	57.20	62.63	42.25
Wood / Bamboo	12.18	13.26	7.89	12.84	14.54	8.16
Others	5.12	6.04	1.44	5.67	6.59	3.14
Number of Housing Units	971,116	775,954	195,162	1,745,994	1,280,876	465,118

In the Census-2017, 24.29% of the outer walls of the housing units were reported as made of baked bricks/ blocks/ stones as against 14.80% reported in Census-1998. The percentage of such walls is higher in urban areas i.e. 46.46% as compared to 16.24% in rural areas observed in Census-2017.

Moreover, 57.20% of the outer walls were reported as being made of unbaked bricks with mud bonding, with the share of 62.63% reported in rural areas and 42.25% in urban areas in the Census-2017.

The use of wood bamboo for construction of outer walls has increased slightly from 12.18% in Census-1998 to 12.84% of housing units reported in Census-2017. The unspecified material usage for outer walls has increased from 5.12% in Census-1998 to 5.67% in Census-2017.

3.1.5 Construction Material Used for Roofs

Table 3.5 shows the construction material used for roofs of the housing units enumerated in Census-2017. The type of construction of roofs indicates that 7.13% of the housing units have standard category of roofs constructed with RCC/ RBC (reinforced concrete/ bricks with cement bonding) for 18.59% in urban areas as compared to only 2.97% in rural areas.

The trend of RCC/RBC construction has increased from 5.19% in the Census-1998 to 7.13% in Census-2017 which indicates an improvement in the standard of construction.

The use of Cement/ Iron Sheet in the construction of roofs has decreased from 5.71% in Census-1998 to 4.21% in Census-2017. The use of cement/ iron sheet in the construction of roofs has decreased in urban areas and increased in rural areas.

The use of wood/ bamboo in roofs has declined considerably from 80.58% in the Census-1998 to 58.37% in the Census-2017, with a much higher usage in rural areas at 66.94% as compared to urban areas at 34.78%.

The use of Girder/ T. Iron has been accounted for the first time in the Census-2017 and 25.04% of housing units have reported to use it in construction of roofs in province.

The use of unspecified material for roofs has decreased from 8.52% in Census-1998 to 5.24% in Census-2017. A similar trend of decrease has been observed in rural and urban areas.

TABLE 3.5 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED FOR ROOFS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Construction Material		1998			2017		
		All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Categories	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
RCC/RBC	5.19	1.42	20.19		7.13	2.97	18.59
Cement/Iron Sheet	5.71	2.62	17.98		4.21	3.13	7.19
Girder/T. Iron*	-	-	-		25.04	20.74	36.88
Wood/Bamboo	80.58	86.22	58.17		58.37	66.94	34.78
Others	8.52	9.75	3.66		5.24	6.21	2.57
Number of Housing Units	971,116	775,954	195,162	1,745,994	1,280,876	465,118

*   Girder/T. Iron was added in the Census-2017

3.2   AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN HOUSING UNITS

3.2.1   Source of Drinking Water

Easy access to potable drinking water serves as an index of quality living. The availability of drinking water through all sources in the province reported in the Census-2017 is shown in Table 3.6.

TABLE 3.6 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Sources of Drinking Water	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Sources	100	100	100	100	100	100
Inside the House (%)	41.82	31.93	81.11	74.81	69.52	89.37
Tap	25.31	14.84	66.94	37.55	27.88	64.17
Electric/Hand Pump	2.44	2.55	2.02	6.04	5.37	7.89
Protected Well*	14.07	14.55	12.14	9.29	10.29	6.56
Unprotected Well*	-	-	-	5.46	6.74	1.95
Others	-	-	-	16.46	19.24	8.80
Outside the House (%)	58.18	68.07	18.89	25.19	30.48	10.63
Tap	4.33	4.01	5.59	1.90	1.86	1.99
Electric/Hand pump	2.05	2.39	0.70	1.72	2.10	0.66
Protected Well*	16.09	19.32	3.26	2.05	2.60	0.54
Unprotected Well*	-	-	-	2.36	3.10	0.30
Spring	-	-	-	3.24	4.36	0.16
Canal/River/Pond	16.72	20.09	3.29	7.50	9.43	2.17
Others	18.99	22.25	6.05	6.43	7.03	4.80
Number of Housing Units	971,116	775,954	195,162	1,745,994	1,280,876	465,118

* The division of protected well/ unprotected well has been added in Census-2017. In Census-1998 there was no such distinction.

Easy access to potable drinking water serves as an index of quality living. The availability of drinking water through all sources reported in the Census-2017 is shown in Table 3.6.

The percentage of housing units having inside sources of water has increased from 41.82% recorded in Census-1998 to 74.81%as recorded in Census-2017.

Out of all housing units in the province reported in the Census-2017, 39.45% have access to tap water which is 29.74% in rural areas, and 66.16% in urban areas (the figure include both inside and outside sources).

The availability of tap water inside the housing units within the province as reported in Census-2017 is 37.55% as compared to 25.31% housing units observed in Census-1998, which shows an increase of 12.24% points. Moreover, rural areas have seen a marked improvement 27.88% in the supply of tap water inside the housing units as compared to Census-1998 i.e. 14.84%.

The other commonly used source of drinking water reported in Census-2017 are wells (both protected, and unprotected), which serve 19.16% of housing units both inside and outside the houses. Moreover, 9.29% of housing units have protected wells inside their houses as source of water, whereas the unprotected well represent 5.46% as an inside source of drinking water. The protected well outside the housing units are 2.05% as compared to 2.36% of unprotected well.

Furthermore, 41.39% of housing units use electric/hand pump, spring, canal/river/pond, and other sources of drinking water in the province (both inside and outside).

3.2.2   Source of Lighting

Electricity is the major source of lighting in the province. This facility is available to 70.85% of housing units all over the province reported in Census-2017 comprising of 62.46% in rural areas, and 93.95% of housing units in urban areas (Table 3.7). The availability of electricity to housing units has been improved from 46.62% housing units in Census-1998 to 70.85% housing units in Census-2017.

A significant decline has been observed in the use of Kerosene Oil as a source of lighting, which declined from 49.36% in Census-1998 to 10.77% in Census-2017. This decrease has declined also been seen in rural and urban areas of the province.

The use of gas lamps as a source of lighting reported in the Census-2017 is 0.49%, with rural and urban breakdown as 0.61% and 0.17% respectively. The use of gas lamps as source of lighting was not accounted for in the Census-1998.

Moreover, the percentage of use of other sources of lighting covered under the category of others has increased from 4.02% in Census-1998 to 17.89% in Census-2017.

TABLE 3.7: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCES OF LIGHTING AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Sources of Lighting	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Sources	100	100	100	100	100	100
Electricity	46.62	36.87	85.37	70.85	62.46	93.95
Kerosene oil	49.36	58.55	12.80	10.77	13.97	1.94
Gas Lamp*	-	-	-	0.49	0.61	0.17
Others	4.02	4.57	1.83	17.89	22.96	3.94
Number of Housing Units	971,116	775,954	195,162	1,745,994	1,280,876	465,118

*   The 1998 Census form did not have Gas Lamp as an option.

3.2.3   Fuel Used for Cooking

In the Census-2017, wood has been reported as the major source of fuel used for cooking. However, its usage has declined from 81.56% recorded in Census-1998 to 71.76% in Census-2017 as shown in Table as 3.8.

Wood is being used by 78.65% of housing units in rural areas, while 52.79% of housing units in urban areas have reported using wood as a fuel.

Gas is being used by 24.01% of housing units in Census-2017, against the use of gas reported in Census-1998 at 9.84%. The use of gas is much higher in urban areas with 44.88% as compared to 16.43% in rural areas.

The use of Kerosene Oil as cooking fuel has decreased from 4.35% in Census-1998 to 0.62% in Census-2017, while a similar decline has been recorded in rural and urban areas as well.

The use of other sources of cooking fuel has also decreased from 4.25% reported in Census-1998 to 3.61% in Census-2017.

TABLE 3.8: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Cooking Fuel Used	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Sources	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wood	81.56	88.56	53.72	71.76	78.65	52.79
Gas	9.84	2.91	37.37	24.01	16.43	44.88
Kerosene Oil	4.35	3.96	5.92	0.62	0.73	0.29
Others	4.25	4.57	2.99	3.61	4.19	2.03
Number of Housing Units	971,116	775,954	195,162	1,745,994	1,280,876	465,118

3.2.4   Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine Facilities

The information on the availability of kitchen, bathroom, and latrine facilities within the premises of housing units was also collected in the Census-2017 as shown in Table 3.9.

Kitchen: It was found that 56.89% of the housing units in the province have a separate kitchen as reported in Census-2017. Separate kitchen is more prevalent in the urban areas with a proportion of 64.47% as compared to rural areas where it stands at 54.14%. The facility of shared kitchen is available to 27.61% of the housing units in Census-2017, showing a decrease from 46.11% of Census-1998. Moreover, 15.49% of the housing units have no kitchen facility in the province, with bifurcation of 18.85% in rural areas and 6.26% in urban areas.

Bathroom: The availability of separate bathroom facility in the housing units has been reported as 62.20% of the total housing units in Census-2017 increasing from 26.56% reported in Census-1998. The incidence of separate bathroom is more common in urban areas at 69.19% as compared to rural areas at 59.67%. The shared bathroom facility has decreased from 41.74% in Census-1998 to 22.91% in Census-2017. Shared bathrooms are more common in the housing units of urban area at 26.38%, as compared to rural areas where it is found 21.66% of housing facilities. Moreover, 14.88% of the housing units have no bathroom at the province level, while 18.67% in rural areas, and 4.44% of housing units in urban areas do not have a bathroom.

Latrine: The availability of latrine facility in housing units was previously accounted as either the housing unit has separate, shared or none latrine facility in the Census-1998. However in Census-2017, the options available were that the latrine was either connected with sewerage system, connected with septic tank, connected with open drain, pit with slab, other, or none of these options. It was found that 14.38% of the total housing units reported the availability of latrines connected with sewerage, from which 33.28% of housing units are in urban areas and 7.51% of housing units are in rural areas. Moreover, 7.93% of housing units have reported latrines connected with septic tanks, with the incidence higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas, and 10.95% of housing units have their latrine connected with open drain. Furthermore, 31.88% housing units reported the latrine facility as pit with slab type with higher incidence in urban areas at 33.63% as compared to rural areas at 31.24%, and 14.23% of housing units reported their latrine facility to fall under the category 'other'. Finally 20.63% of housing units have reported not having any latrine facility (from which 26.72% of housing units reporting none in rural areas and 3.88% reporting the same in urban areas).

It may be noted that 20.63% of housing units reported not having any latrine facility in Census-2017 compared to 52.16% in Census-1998. In urban areas, the proportion of housing units with nono latrine facility has reduced to as low as 3.88% in Census-2017 compared with 13.36% in Census-1998. Correspondingly, this proportion reduced from 61.92% to 26.72% in rural during the same period. This indicates that availability of latrine facility in households has increased in both urban and rural areas in Census-2017, but more so in urban areas where 96.12% of housing units are reported having latrine facility (Table 3.9).

TABLE 3.9: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS HAVING KITCHEN, BATHROOM AND LATRINE FACILITIES AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Housing Facilities	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Kitchen						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	22.72	19.89	34.01	56.89	54.14	64.47
Shared	46.11	44.25	53.49	27.61	27.01	29.27
None	31.17	35.86	12.50	15.49	18.85	6.26
Bathroom						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	26.56	24.12	36.26	62.20	59.67	69.19
Shared	41.74	38.70	53.81	22.91	21.66	26.38
None	31.70	37.18	9.93	14.88	18.67	4.44
Latrine						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Connected with Sewerage*	-	-	-	14.38	7.51	33.28
Connected with Septic Tank*	-	-	-	7.93	6.88	10.84
Connected with Open Drain*	-	-	-	10.95	10.96	10.92
Pit with Slab*	-	-	-	31.88	31.24	33.63
Other*	-	-		14.23	16.69	7.46
Availability of Latrine	47.84	38.08	86.64	79.37	73.28	96.12
None	52.16	61.92	13.36	20.63	26.72	3.88
Number of Housing Units	971,116	775,954	195,162	1,745,994	1,280,876	465,118

* Asked for the first time in Census-2017

3.2.5 Source of Information/Communication

The question about availability of various sources of information within a housing units, to assess media coverage was asked for the second time in the Census-2017, prior to which similar question with slightly less options was asked in Census-1998.

The use of telephone, mobile (cellular phone), and computer/internet was not accounted for in the Census-1998. In Census-2017 the mobile is the most frequently used source of information with a prevalence of 81.20% all over the province. Use of cellular phone according to rural/urban divide has been observed as 77.58% in rural areas and 91.15% in urban areas, as shown in Table 3.10.

In Census-2017, the T.V. is the second most frequently used source of information with 29.20% of housing units having access to it. T.V. is present in 19.31% of housing units in rural areas, and in 56.43% of housing units in urban areas.

110

Accessibility to computer/ internet accounted for 7.37% all over the province, with significantly more use in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

The use of newspaper as a source of information has decreased from 14.70% reported in Census-1998 to 7.40% in Census-2017. The said decline has been observed in both rural and urban areas, this is due to the advent of electronic media and its availability in the province.

The use of radio has been reported as 17.30% at province level, with a prevalence of 18.76% in rural areas and 13.30% in urban areas.

The landline telephone has the lowest usage as a source of information with 5.19% reported in Census-2017; however its use is much higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

TABLE 3.10: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCES OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Sources of information	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Radio	39.73	38.82	43.34	17.30	18.76	13.30
T.V.	15.34	8.51	42.51	29.20	19.31	56.43
Newspaper	14.70	10.72	30.52	7.40	5.56	12.46
Telephone (landline)*	-	-	-	5.19	3.83	8.92
Mobile*	-	-	-	81.20	77.58	91.15
Computer/Internet*	-	-	-	7.37	4.57	15.08
Number of Housing Units	971,116	775,954	195,162	1,745,994	1,280,876	465,118

*   Asked for the first time in Census-2017

111

PART - IV

STATISTICAL TABLES

PART - V

ANNEXURES

SAMPLE

12345678(90)

ترميم شدہ فارم REN-2

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4" align="center">بلاک کوڈ</td></tr>
<tr><td>ضلع مردم شماری</td><td>چارج</td><td>سرکل</td><td>بلاک</td></tr>
<tr><td>☐☐☐</td><td>☐☐☐</td><td>☐☐☐☐</td><td>☐☐</td></tr>
</table>

اداره شماریات پاکستان، حکومت پاکستان

چھٹی خانہ و مردم شماری

حلقہ بندی	نام	حلقہ بندی	نام
ضلع مردم شماری		چارج مردم شماری	
سرکل مردم شماری		بلاک کا نام /نمبر	

خلاصہ

معذور مرد بشمول معذور بچے (ہندسوں میں)	☐☐☐☐	مرد بشمول بچے (ہندسوں میں)	☐☐☐☐
معذور عورتیں بشمول معذور بچیاں (ہندسوں میں)	☐☐☐☐	عورتیں بشمول بچیاں (ہندسوں میں)	☐☐☐☐
معذور خواجہ سرا/ ا مخنث (ہندسوں میں)	☐☐☐☐	خواجہ سرا/ مخنث (ہندسوں میں)	☐☐☐☐

کل افراد / بشمول معذور (ہندسوں میں)   ☐☐☐☐

کل گھرانے (ہندسوں میں)   ☐☐☐

دستاویزات

فارم-2 خالی رجسٹروں کی تعداد	فارم-2 استعمال شدہ رجسٹروں کی تعداد	فارم-2 پُر شدہ فارموں کی تعداد (ہندسوں میں)	رجسٹر فارم -1 (رجسٹر برائے سعدخانہ جات)
40فارم ☐ 80فارم ☐ 160فارم ☐	40فارم ☐ 80فارم ☐ 160فارم ☐	☐☐☐	تعداد

تصدیق کی جاتی ہے کہ مندرجہ بالا بلاک سے متعلقہ تمام دستاویزات جن کی تفصیل اوپر درج ہیں "شمار کنندہ"

کسی/اسماء .... سے ہر طرح سے مکمل اور با ترتیب وصول پائیں۔

دستخط بمع تاریخ ....   دستخط بمع تاریخ ....

شمار کنندہ کا نام ....   سرکل سپروائزر کا نام ....

شمار کنندہ کا سرکاری عہدہ ....   سرکل سپروائزر کا سرکاری عہدہ ....

- -

رسید

مندرجہ بالا بلاک سے متعلقہ تمام دستاویزات بمع REN-2 تین کاپی جن کی تفصیل حسب ذیل ہے کہ کسی/اسماء

.... نے تاریخ .... واپس کیش لیٹا / تعداد اور ان میں موجود صفحات چیک کیئے گئے اور انہیں ہر لحاظ سے مکمل اور با ترتیب سے پایا۔

	رجسٹر فارم -2		رجسٹر فارم -1 (رجسٹر برائے سعدخانہ جات)
	استعمال شدہ	غیر استعمال شدہ	
	رجسٹر	فارم	رجسٹر	فارم	تعداد

دستخط بمع تاریخ ....

سرکل سپروائزر کا نام ....

عہدہ ....

DEFINATIONS AND CONCEPTS

Urban Area

All localities which were either Metropolitan Corporation. Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Town Committee or Cantonments at the time of census were treated as urban areas as declared by the respective Provincial Government Departments.

Household

A household means a group of persons living together who have collective arrangements for cooking/eating. A person living alone was also considered to constitute a household. The distinguishing characteristics of a household is its common cooking arrangements.

Housing Unit

A Housing Unit means a separate and independent place of abode, inhabited by one household and, if vacant meant for habitation by one household. It does not necessarily mean a separate building. A building may have one or more housing units. Furthermore, any place not intended for habitation but occupied by a household at the time of census was also treated as a housing unit.

Room

A room is defined as a space in a housing unit having a roof and walls from roof to floor. This includes sleeping, dinning, drawing, study, children's and servant's room but excludes kitchen, bathroom, latrine, balcony, porch and motor garage. A store if being used as sleeping room is considered as a room otherwise not.

Age

Age is recorded as of the last birthday.

Marital Status

Marital Status has been classified into never-married, married, widowed and divorced. Never-married applies to persons who have never been married. Married includes all persons who are presently married and living as husband and wife as well as those married persons living apart but having a living wife/husband. Those couples, whose marriage (*Nikah*) had been solemnized but giving away ceremony had not taken place, were also treated as married. Widowed applies to a person whose husband or wife was dead but who had not married again. Divorced applies to both divorcer and divorcee. If not remarried.

Religion

Religion is recorded and tabulated as informed by the respondents.

Literate

A person who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter with understanding and can make simple calculation in any language is treated as literate.

General Education

It includes educational programme of Primary, Middle, Matriculation, Intermediate and Bachelor's degree in arts or science.

Economically Active Population

The economically active person means person of 10 years and above ages, of either sex, who are engaged in some work for pay or profit including unpaid family helpers as well as those not working but looking for work or laid off.

Disability

Disability refers to physical and organic handicap of a person due to natural deformity or deficient functioning of any limb resulting from accident, disease, etc. For census purposes it refers to visible malfunctioning of any organ of the body.

KALAT DIVISION

IRAN

QUETTA DIVISION

MEKRAN DIVISION

MEKRAN DIVISION

ARABIAN SEA

SINDH PROVINCE

NASIRABAD DIVISION

QUETTA DIVISION

WASHUK DISTRICT

DUZAB
PIR KANDA
MASHKHEL
NOK CHAH
KAMAROO
MIAN RUDAK
Washuk
WASHUK-CHAGAI ROAD
PALANTAK
KIBU KILI
HURMAGAI
PIRCHAH
PATKIN
WASHUK
NAG
GWARGO

KHARAN-WASHUK ROAD

KHARAN DISTRICT

Kharan
KUNARI
KARABI
SODAGIR
PATKIN

KHARAN-NAG-ROAD

AWARAN DISTRICT

MALAR
CHAMBURI KALAT
AGOR BENT
PARKINI NALUR
HAIBO ARRA KAUR
Awaran
JHAL JAO
MASHKAI JAO
KARAK JAO
GEBRI
NUDO KAUR

LASBELA-AWARAN-NAG-ROAD

KHANDEWAN
AGHORINGI KANGRACH

LASBELA DISTRICT

GOTH CHAGIO
LAKHRA
GOTH WASARO
LIARI SARANDA LAKE
Uthal
BELA
CHHIB
KHASHKNELI
GOTH KANRACH
GUL MUHAMMAD
DUREJI
HAB CHAUKI
SONMIANI

KHUZDAR DISTRICT

RUSTAM SHAHR
WADH
ALI MUHAMMAD
MIR GADIR
NAL
MURAD KHAN
Khuzdar
MAHRRI
LOP
KARKH

WADH-KHUZDAR
GEHRI-KHUZDAR-RAOD

KALAT DISTRICT

ERUG
NESIMA
UMARABAD
ANJIRAI
SURAB
ZEHRI
GAZG
Kalat
MANGOCHAR
JOHAN

MASTUNG DISTRICT

Mastung
KHAN
BAJAWA
SPEZANDI

SCALE:
0 15 30   80   120
KILOMETERS

LEGEND

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY

DISTRICT BDY. NAME

RAILWAY LINE

MOTORWAY

DUAL CARRIAGEWAYS

METALLED ROAD

UNMETALLED ROAD

WATERWAYS

DISTRICT HQ

TOWNS/LOCALITIES

MEKRAN DIVISION

IRAN

IRAN

IRAN

ARABIAN SEA

KALAT
DIVISION

KALAT
DIVISION

GWADAR DISTRICT

KECH DISTRICT

PANJGUR DISTRICT

JIWANI
GABD (SROKI)
PISHUKAN
SANTSAR
Gwadar
TANK
KAPPAR
COASTAL HIGHWAY
PASNI
SURBANDAR
ZAMERAN
MIANI-KALUR
SHADI KAUR
BHANI KAUR
KARPIT-KUNI
MAND
ISPIKAN
GUMBAZ
TUMP
KUDDAN
NASIRABAD
Turbat
PIDARAK
NIVANO
BULEDA
HOSHAB
SAMI (KORANI)
DAZ (PAROM)
GICH PARK
BIDBIAN CHAH
GRAWAG
GAR
KSSP
SHAHBAZ KALAT
Panjgur
REKIKISHAN
MAKOLA
MOGH GATE

LEGEND

- TOWNS/LOCALITIES
- DISTRICT HQ
- ROAD PATHWAYS
- UNMETALLED ROAD
- METALLED ROAD
- DUAL CARRIAGEWAYS
- MOTORWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- DISTRICT HDQ. NAMES
- DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY
- PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

NASIRABAD DIVISION

KALAT DIVISION

KALAT DIVISION

QUETTA DIVISION

JHAL MAGSI DISTRICT

Gandawa

JHAL MAGSI

MATHIARI

GANDAWA

LEHRI-KHUZDAR RAOD

KACHHI(BOLAN) DISTRICT-NO.8

SANNI

Dhadar

BHAG

BELLPAT

MACH

SIBI DIVISION

JAFFARABAD DISTRICT

GARHI KHAIRO

TAMBOO

USTA MUHAMMAD

Jaffarabad

NASIRABAD DISTRICT

Dera Murad Jamali

TUTTAL

LEHRI DISTRICT

Lehri

CHATTAR

SINDH PROVINCE

SOHBATPUR DISTRICT

Sohbatpur

SIBI DIVISION

0 5 10 20 30 40
Kilometers

N

QUETTA DIVISION

IRAN

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN

KALAT DIVISION

KALAT DIVISION

NASIRABAD DIVISION

SIBI DIVISION

ZHOB DIVISION

WASHUK-CHAGAI ROAD

CHAGAI DISTRICT

NUSHKI DISTRICT

QUETTA DISTRICT

PISHIN DISTRICT

KILLA ABDULLAH DISTRICT

Dalbandin

Nushki

Quetta

Chaman

Pishin

KACHAU
SAINDAK
KUH-E-TAFTAN
JUZZAK
KUH-E-DALIL
HUMAI
MASHKI CHAH
NOKKUNDI
AMIR CHAH
SOR
MANZIL
AMIR
KILI HAJI REHMATULLAH
YAKMACH
DALBANDIN
YADGAR CHAJUNI
PADAG
HAMUN-I-LORA
ZAHRO NAWAR
ZAMRO CHAH
DARZI CHAH
ZANGI NAWAR
KILI AHMAD WAL
NALU BOSTAN
MANJIPA
GULISTAN
KHUSHDIL KHAN LAKE
BOSTAN
MANZAKAI
DOBANDI
BABOZAI
HANNA LAKE
URBAR
KHANOZAI
JILGA
DOMANDAI
GILA
HAJI KILA KHAN GILA

N40

Hamun-i-Mashkel

Gwant-Shap

SOURCE:
SURVEY OF PAKISTAN, PROVINCIAL BOARD OF REVENUE & PBS.

LEGEND

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
RAILWAY LINE
MOTORWAY
DUAL CARRIAGEWAYS
METALLED ROAD
UNMETALLED ROAD
WATERWAYS
DISTRICT HQ
TOWNS/LOCALITIES

Kilometers
0 15 30 60 90 120

SIBI DIVISION

QUETTA DIVISION

NASIRABAD DIVISION

NASIRABAD DIVISION

ZHOB DIVISION

ZHOB DIVISION

SINDH PROVINCE

PUNJAB PROVINCE

SIBI DISTRICT

HARNAI DISTRICT

ZIARAT DISTRICT

DERA BUGTI DISTRICT

KOHLU DISTRICT

KACH

ZIARAT

KHOAST

SHAHRIG

Harnai

SPINTANGI

SINJAWI

Sibi

TALLI

MAWAND

KAHAN

TRIMAN

Kohlu

GANDOI CHAUNG

Dera Bugti

MARGUT/KARE

RAKHNI

SUI

PHELLAWAGH

DERA BUGTI-MEHRI ROAD

KOHLU-DERA BUGTI ROAD

LEGEND

- TOWNS/LOCALITIES
- DISTRICT HQ
- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
- PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
- DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- RAILWAY LINE
- MOTORWAY
- DUAL CARRIAGEWAYS
- METALLED ROAD
- UNMETALLED ROAD
- RIVERWAYS

ZHOB DIVISION

QUETTA DIVISION

SIBI DIVISION

SIBI DIVISION

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN

FATA

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE

PUNJAB PROVINCE

PUNJAB PROVINCE

KILLA SAIFULLAH DISTRICT

LORALAI DISTRICT

BARKHAN DISTRICT

MUSA KHEL DISTRICT

ZHOB DISTRICT

SHERANI DISTRICT

MUSLIM BAGH

CHINJAN

MURGHA FAQIRZAI

LOI BAND

KESHATU

JURSUN KILI

QAMARDIN KAREZ

TANGI ZARAT

TUBLAI KILI

ASHEWAT

Killa Saifullah

SHARAN JOGIZAI POST

ZARBIKAL KILI

SHAGHALU

SUROE KACH

DURG

HAZAR SHAHR

MANZAI

GHWA KARBARZAI POST

MINA BAZAR

SRI TOL POST

QUL KACH

Loralai

MEKHTAR

MURGHA KIBZAI

LAKABAND

Zhob

SHERANI-ZHOB ROAD

Sheerani

BARKHAN Barkhan

KINGRI

Musakhel

TOI SAR

MANIKHANA

RAKHNI

DRUG

MUSAKHEL-LORALAI ROAD

N-50

LEGEND

	INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
	PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
	DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	RAILWAY LINE
	MOTORWAY
	DUAL CARRIAGEWAYS
	METALLED ROAD
	UNMETALLED ROAD
	WATERWAYS
	DISTRICT HQ
	TOWNS/LOCALITIES

Bibliography

Bureau of Statistics Sindh. 2017. "Health." Bureau of Statistics Planning and Development Department Government of Sindh. Accessed May 19, 2018. http://sindhbos.gov.pk/health/.

Deloitte. n.d. How will CPEC boost Pakistan Economy. Accessed July 5, 2018. https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/pk/Documents/risk/pak-china-eco-corridor-deloittepk-noexp.pdf.

Emerging Pakistan. 2018. Balochistan Coastline. Accessed June 8, 2018. https://www.emergingpakistan.gov.pk/travel/place-to-visit/balochistan/balochistan-coastline/.

-. 2018. Gwadar. Accessed June 8, 2018. https://www.emergingpakistan.gov.pk/travel/place-to-visit/balochistan/gwadar/.

-. 2018. Makran Coastal Highway. Accessed June 8, 2018. https://www.emergingpakistan.gov.pk/travel/place-to-visit/balochistan/makran-coastal-highway/.

-. 2018. Passes. Accessed June 8, 2018. https://www.emergingpakistan.gov.pk/travel/place-to-visit/balochistan/passes/.

Finance Division. 2009. Pakistan Economic Survey 2008- 09. Economic Survey , Islamabad: Economic Adviser's Wing.

Gazdar, Haris. 2007. Balochistan Economic Report Background Paper on Social Structures and Migration . February 28. Accessed June 9, 2018. http://www.researchcollective.org/Documents/Balochistan_Economic_Report.pdf.

Ghalib, Syed Ali, Abdul Jabbar, Abdur Razzaq Khan, and Afhseen Zehra. 2007. "Current Status of the Mammals of Balochistan." Pakistan J. Zool 117-122. Accessed June 8, 2018.

Government of Balochistan. 2013. Accessed June 8, 2018. http://www.balochistan.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=38&Itemid=784.

-. 2014-15. Health. Accessed May 29, 2018. http://www.balochistan.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=1623&Itemid=677.

Hashmi, Rehana Saeed. 2015. "Baloch Ethnicity: An Analysis of the issue and conflict with state." JRSP 57-84. Baloch Ethnicity: An analysis of the issue (An analysis by Rehana Hashmi).

International Journal of Advanced Research and Publications. 2017. "Health Care system of Pakistan ." International Journal of Advanced Research and Publications.

iranica online. 2010. BALUCHISTAN i. Geography, History and Ethnography. July 15. Accessed June 10, 2018. http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/baluchistan-i.

Iranica Online. 2010. BALUCHISTAN i. Geography, History and Ethnography. July 15. Accessed June 10, 2018. http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/baluchistan-i.

Jan, Pashtana Sahib, Bibi Sadia, Atia Yousaf, Naila Naz, Naseema Rehmat, Bibi Tahira, Naheed Sajjad, Shaista Hameed, and Zahoor Ahmed Bazai. 2016. "Ethnobotanical study of flora of Gulistan, district Killa Abdullah, Balochistan, Pakistan." Pure Appl. Biol 361-368. http://www.thepab.org/files/2016/June-2016/PAB-MS-1160013.pdf.

Ministry of Finance. 2016-17. Pakistan Economic Survey. Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan. http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey_1516.html.

Pahore, Jahanzaib Ahmed. 2016. Rivers of Balochistan. March 23. Accessed June 8, 2018. https://www.slideshare.net/JahanzaibAhmedPahore/rivers-of-balochistan.

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. 2017. "6th Population and Housing Census." Census.

Pillalamarri, Akhilesh. 2016. Brief History of Balochistan. February 12. Accessed June 8, 2018. https://thediplomat.com/2016/02/a-brief-history-of-balochistan/.

School Education & Literacy Department, Government of Sindh. 2016-17. School Education Profile. Annual School Census, School Education & Literacy Department, Government of Sindh.

Shah, Syed Ali. 2014. Maternal mortality: Balochistan's women suffer in silence. October 23. Accessed June 7, 2018. https://www.dawn.com/news/1139853.

2011. "The Gazette of Pakistan." Pakistan Bureau of Statisitics. May 31. Accessed January 15, 2018.
http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/other/General_Statistics_Reorganization_ACt2011.pdf.

TRF. 2012. "Health Facility Assessment Balochistan Provincial Report." TRF+. Accessed June 7, 2018. http://www.trfpakistan.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=TT1m8C85qdk%3d&tabid=2618.