ECONOMIC SURVEY
1988-89

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CONTENTS

Acronyms		(v)
Foreword		(ix)
Preface		(xi)
Overview		(xiii)
CHAPTERS		Page
1. Economic Growth, Investment and Income Distribution	.. .. ..	1
2. Agriculture	.. .. ..	9
3. Manufacturing	.. .. ..	27
4. Energy Situation	.. .. ..	43
5. Money, Credit and Stock Market	.. .. ..	53
6. Balance of Payments	.. .. ..	65
7. Public Finance	.. .. ..	81
8. Price Situation	.. .. ..	91
9. Transport and Communications	.. .. ..	101
10. Population, Labour Force & Employment	.. .. ..	109
11. Education, Health & Other Social Sectors	.. .. ..	123
Statistical Appendix	.. ..	..1—205
Weights and Measures		

ADBP	.. ..	Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan
ADP	.. ..	Annual Development Programme
AJK	.. ..	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
APCOM	.. ..	Agricultural Prices Commission
BEL	.. ..	Bankers Equity Limited
BIM	.. ..	Board of Industrial Management
CCC	.. ..	Commodity Credit Corporation
CCI	.. ..	Controller of Capital Issues
CCI&E	.. ..	Chief Controller of Imports and Exports
CDA	.. ..	Capital Development Authority
CDWP	.. ..	Central Development Working Party
CEC	.. ..	Cotton Export Corporation
CLA	.. ..	Corporate Law Authority
ECC	.. ..	Economic Coordination Committee (of the Cabinet)
ECNEC	.. ..	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council
EDC	.. ..	Export Development Corporation
ENERCON	.. ..	Energy Conservation Centre
ENERPLAN	.. ..	Office of Energy Planning
EOBS	.. ..	Employees Old Age Benefit Scheme
EPB	.. ..	Export Promotion Bureau
EPZ	.. ..	Export Processing Zone
FATA	.. ..	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FDA	.. ..	Faisalabad Development Authority
FCCCL	.. ..	Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation Limited
GCP	.. ..	Ghee Corporation of Pakistan
GEMCP	.. ..	Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan
GSP	.. ..	Geological Survey of Pakistan
GVI	.. ..	Government Vocational Institutions
HBFC	.. ..	House Building Finance Corporation
HDA	.. ..	Hyderabad Development Authority
HIES	.. ..	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
ICP	.. ..	Investment Corporation of Pakistan
IDBP	.. ..	Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan
IRDP	.. ..	Integrated Rural Development Programme
KANUPP	.. ..	Karachi Nuclear Power Plant
KDA	.. ..	Karachi Development Authority
KESC	.. ..	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPT	.. ..	Karachi Port Trust
KTC	.. ..	Karachi Transport Corporation
LDA	.. ..	Lahore Development Authority
MDA	.. ..	Multan Development Authority
NCCC	.. ..	National Credit Consultative Council
NDFC	.. ..	National Development Finance Corporation
NDISC	.. ..	National Design and Industrial Service Corporation
NEC	.. ..	National Economic Council
NFC	.. ..	National Fertilizer Corporation

NFML	.. ..	National Fertilizer Marketing Limited
NIT	.. ..	National Investment Trust
NLC	.. ..	National Logistic Cell
NWFP	.. ..	North West Frontier Province
OGDC	.. ..	Oil and Gas Development Corporation
OPIC	.. ..	Overseas Private Investors Corporation
PACO	.. ..	Pakistan Automobile Corporation
PARC	.. ..	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PASMIC	.. ..	Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation
PASSCO	.. ..	Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation
PBC	.. ..	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
PCSIR	.. ..	Pakistan Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
PECO	.. ..	Pakistan Engineering Company
PEARC	.. ..	State Petroleum Refining and Petro-Chemical Corporation
PIAC	.. ..	Pakistan International Airlines Corporation
PIC	.. ..	Pakistan Insurance Corporation
PICIC	.. ..	Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation Ltd
PIDC	.. ..	Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation
PMDC	.. ..	Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation
PNSC	.. ..	Pakistan National Shipping Corporation
POL	.. ..	Pakistan Oil fields Limited
PPL	.. ..	Pakistan Petroleum Limited
PR	.. ..	Pakistan Railways
PSIC	.. ..	Punjab Small Industries Corporation
PTVC	.. ..	Pakistan Television Corporation
PUTC	.. ..	Punjab Urban Transport Corporation
QDA	.. ..	Quetta Development Authority
RDC	.. ..	Resource Development Corporation
RECP	.. ..	Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan
SBFC	.. ..	Small Business Finance Corporation
SBP	.. ..	State Bank of Pakistan
SCCP	.. ..	State Cement Corporation of Pakistan
TCP	.. ..	Trading Corporation of Pakistan
TDF	.. ..	Tarbela Development Fund
WAPDA	.. ..	Water and Power Development Authority

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ADB	.. ..	Asian Development Bank
CDFC	.. ..	Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation
CIDA	.. ..	Canadian International Development Agency
ECOSOC	.. ..	Economic and Social Council
EEC	.. ..	European Economic Community
EFTA	.. ..	European Free Trade Association
ESCAP	.. ..	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
FAC	.. ..	Food Aid Convention
IBRD	.. ..	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	.. ..	International Development Association
IDB	.. ..	Islamic Development Bank

IFAD	.. ..	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	.. ..	International Finance Corporation
ILO	.. ..	International Labour Organization
IMF	.. ..	International Monetary Fund
OECD	.. ..	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	.. ..	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
RCD	.. ..	Regional Cooperation for Development
UNICEF	.. ..	United Nations Childerns' Emergency Fund
UNDP	.. ..	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	.. ..	United Nations Fund for Population Activities

TERMS USED IN TEXT

BE	.. ..	Budget Estimates
BHU	.. ..	Basic Health Unit
BMR	.. ..	Balancing, Modernisation and Replacement
CIF	.. ..	Cost, Insurance and Freight
CKD	.. ..	Completely Knocked Down
CLCC	.. ..	Cash Loan Commodity Credit
CPI	.. ..	Consumer Price Index
FOB	.. ..	Free on Board
GDP	.. ..	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	.. ..	Gross National Product
LIBOR	.. ..	London Inter-Bank Offer Rate
LPG	.. ..	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MAF	.. ..	Million Acre Feet
MCFT	.. ..	Million Cubic Feet
MCH	.. ..	Maternity Child Health Centre
NRI	.. ..	Non-Repatriable Investment
NWD	.. ..	Nation Wide Dialling
O&M	.. ..	Operations and Maintanence
ORS	.. ..	Oral Rehydration Salts
PCO	.. ..	Public Call Office
PL-480	.. ..	Public Law-480 (of the United States of America)
PLS	.. ..	Profit Loss Sharing
POL	.. ..	Petroleum Oil and Lubricants
PTC	.. ..	Participation Term Certificate
PWP	.. ..	People's Works Programme
RE	.. ..	Revised Estimates
RHC	.. ..	Rural Health Centre
SCARP	.. ..	Salinity Control and Reclamation Project
Sq.Ft.	.. ..	Square Feet
SPI	.. ..	Sensitive Price Indicator
TOE	.. ..	Tonne Oil Equivalent
TTC	.. ..	Technical Training Centre
T&V	.. ..	Training and Visit
WPI	.. ..	Wholesale Price Index

FOREWORD

The *Economic Survey* for the fiscal year 1988-89 has been prepared, as the tradition goes, for release before the announcement of the Federal Budget 1989-90. It outlines the developments which have taken place in the economy and the policy initiatives announced by the new Government for ensuring sustained growth and economic stability and launching programmes of poverty alleviation, employment generation and improvement of health, education and social services facilities for all. Its analytical contents have been based on the information available for the first three quarters of the year. It is an independent assessment made by the Economic Adviser's Wing of the Ministry of Finance. This is a comprehensive document which is prepared before the close of the year analysing the performance of the economy.

Economic Adviser's Wing deserves compliments for their competence and professional approach to the issues and in providing to the Members of the Parliament and the general public an overall assessment of the economic situation in the country.

IHSAN-UL-HAQ PIRACHA
Minister of State for Finance,
Economic Affairs and
Planning & Development

Islamabad, May 31, 1989

PREFACE

The current issue of the *Economic Survey* highlights the performance of the economy and outlines the broad policy measures initiated during the fiscal year 1988-89. The analysis, though covers the full year, is based mainly on the first three quarters of the year for which data was available. Assessment of the developments in the various sectors of the economy during the survey period has been made in the backdrop of recent events. The *Survey* also contains statistical appendices giving economic and social data and time series which are of ready use to the analysts and research workers.

The *Survey* draws upon numerous sources of information; nevertheless the final presentation does not necessarily represent their views.

FASIH UDDIN
Economic Adviser

Finance Division
Islamabad, May 31, 1989.

OVERVIEW

ntroduction

Fiscal 1988-89 has been an eventful year. The early part of the year was dominated ly political uncertainties which marred the overall performance of the economy and accentuated economic hardships emanating from inadequate and weak policy responses in the jast. It was characterised by a budget crisis, an upsurge in rate of inflation, high level of lank borrowing for budgetary support, poor performance in revenue collection, stagnation i1 exports and setback to production due to floods and civic disturbances.

Following the general elections, a new democratic Government was installed in December, 1988 which was a watershed in the events during the year. The new Government took up some of the major issues from the day it assumed the office. A new budget was presented and passed by the Assembly in December. Policy measures undertaken by the Government helped in curbing the rate of inflation, improving revenue collection, eliminating bank borrowing for budgetary support and improving export performance. The economy was gradually placed on stable growth path.

In addition the Government has initiated action on policies and priorities articulated i1 the Manifesto of the Pakistan Peoples Party. The focus of these policies and programmes i: on creating a better balance between growth in out-put and economic stability on the one hand and equity, social justice and poverty alleviation on the other. The Government vill continue with the comprehensive economic adjustment and structural reform progamme which is aimed at sustained economic growth in an environment of domestic and external financial stability. Side by side, the emphasis will be on measures for alleviating poverty, ensuring a wider dispersal of the opportunities and benefits of economic developnent, and improving the prospects for employment, education, health and social services for al.

In the subsequent sections developments in various sectors of the economy during the year are discussed briefly.

Economic Growth

During 1988-89, the economy is expected to register an overall growth rate of 5.1 percent against the target of 6.9 percent and the actual growth of 6.2 percent achieved last year. The growth performance of the economy during the year was adversely affected by political uncertainties, the disturbances in Karachi and Hyderabad, which disrupted production activity, and unusual floods in Punjab and Sind in September. In the midst of these set-backs, this overall growth appears satisfactory. The notable feature of this growth is that while agriculture recovered significantly compared to previous year, the performance in large scale manufacturing remained depressed. Agriculture improved from 2.7 percent last year to 6.1 percent in the current year. This improved performance was attributed mainly to increases in production of wheat (13.6 percent), sugarcane (2.1 percent) and gram (57 percent). Production of the other major crops namely rice and cotton was slightly lower than last year's level.

The large scale manufacturing sector is estimated to grow only by 1.2 percent, as against 10.6 percent last year. This lower growth rate was caused mainly by decline in the production of cotton cloth, vegetable ghee, cigarettes, chip-board and billets. The growth rate of mining & quarrying and construction sectors also decelerated. On the other hand, the growth rate in the value added of electricity and gas distribution almost doubled as compared to the previous year.

Investment and Savings

The total investment is estimated to register a growth rate of 11.3 percent in current prices during the year under review. This was 3.5 percentage points lower than the target fixed in Annual Plan. In real terms, the growth rate works out to 3.1 percent. The shortfall in the growth rate resulted mainly from the downward revision of allocation for the public sector development programme as reflected in the public sector investment which increased only by 2.7 percent as against the target of 12.7 percent. In absolute terms, total investment has been estimated at Rs 135.4 billion of which Rs 61.9 billion related to private sector, Rs 61.1 billion to public sector and Rs 12.4 billion to changes in stocks. As a ratio to GNP , it amounted to 17.1 percent, slightly less than 17.6 percent realized last year.

Seventy two percent of total investment was financed through national savings and the remaining 28 percent through external resources. These ratios were 76 percent and 24 percent respectively for the last year. Implicit in these estimates are the national savings rate of 12.3 percent and domestic savings rate of 10.2 percent. This rate of domestic savings places Pakistan at the lowest level among the comparable countries* such as India (21%), Indonesia (24%), Philippines (19%), Thailand (25%), and Turkey (22%).

Agriculture

The performance of the agriculture sector in 1988-89 is expected to be better than last year. Agricultural growth is estimated at 6.1 percent this year, which though lower than the target of 6.9 percent is much higher than 2.7 percent last year. The Government ensured timely availability of inputs. Provisional estimates available so far indicate that production targets of cotton and sugarcane have been achieved while the output of other crops such as wheat, maize and gram though short of the target is higher than last year. Production of rice was lower than last year due to floods. The production of wheat is estimated at 14.4 million tonnes, indicating a rise of 13.6 percent over the preceding year. Sugarcane output is placed at 33.7 million tonnes showing an increase of 2.1 percent over last year. Gram production is higher by 56.7 percent this year over the preceding year. Output of rice is estimated at 3.2 million tonnes around the same level as last year and cotton production estimated at 8.39 million bales which is 2.8 percent lower than 1987-88.

Irrigation water availability is estimated at 114.66 million acre feet in 1988-89 compared to 112.22 million acre feet in the preceding year. Tubewells numbering 5,500 are estimated to be installed in 1988-89 compared to 5,000 tubewells installed last year. Off-take of fertilizer is estimated at 1792 thousand nutrient tonnes during the current year as against 1720 thousand nutrient tonnes in 1987-88.

*These rates pertain to 1986 and taken from the World Development Report 1988.

Improved seed distribution is expected to go up to 117.82 thousand tonnes in 1988-89 compared to 98.65 thousand tonnes in 1987-88. As against a coverage of 2.91 million hectares under aerial and ground operations in 1987-88, 3.34 million hectares would be covered by the end of the current year. Credit amounting to Rs 15,893 million had been disbursed during 1987-88 and for the current year the disbursement is estimated at Rs 14,893 million.

Manufacturing

The growth in manufacturing sector remained depressed during 1988-89. Against the annual plan target of 8.1 percent, the manufacturing sector is likely to grow by 3.1 percent. Large scale manufacturing is estimated to grow by 1.2 percent against the actual growth of 10.6 percent in 1987-88. The small scale manufacturing sector however may maintain the conventional growth of 8.4 percent during 1988-89. Many factors are responsible for this sluggish growth in the manufacturing sector after witnessing secular trend over the years. Among them are political uncertainties during the first five months of the year, disturbances in Karachi and Hyderabad, shortage of electricity, inadequate availability of raw materials and carry-over stock of the previous years. During July-March 1988-89 out of 15 major industries, 6 registered decline ranging between 5.4 percent to 21.1 percent. These include: cotton cloth (6%), jute goods (10%), vegetable ghee (11.0%), cigarettes (21.1%), paper and chip board (5.4%) and billets (16.3%). Some major industries which recorded increase during July-March 1988-89 include cotton yarn (10.9%), phosphatic fertilizer (5.9%), paper all types (11.2%), soda ash (10.5%), caustic soda (10.2%) and sugar (0.8%).

In April 1989 the present Government, announced a new Industrial Policy. It aims at removing bottlenecks often agitated by the prospective investors and creating a congenial environment for fostering rapid and broad based industrial growth in the country. The list of specified industries requiring Government approval has been reduced from 12 to 7. Sanctioning procedure has been liberalized and a time limit of sixty days fixed for approval of projects within which provision of infrastructure facilities has to be ensured. Unspecified new projects with capital cost of upto Rs one billion can be taken up freely if the entire amount is to be raised from private sources. A Board of Investment headed by the Prime Minister has been set up for speedy implementation of investment decisions. Many other measures of far ranging importance are spelled in the new industrial policy.

Energy

Development of energy sources continues to be an area of high priority. During July-March 1988-89, commercial energy supply increased by about 8 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Oil claimed the highest share of 39.3 percent in total energy supply followed by gas with 34.9 percent and other sources 25.8 percent. The average daily extraction of crude oil has increased from 44.7 thousand barrels per day during 1987-88 to 51.1 thousand barrels per day in March 1989. This has become possible due to discovery/development of new oil fields during 1988-89. The production of gas and electricity has increased by 2.5 percent and 7.8 percent respectively. Coal production, however, declined by 19.4 percent. Village electrification is apace. The total number of villages given electricity by end March 1989 stood at 28,194.

Money and Credit

For the fiscal year 1988-89, the National Credit Consultative Council (NCCC) approved an overall credit plan of Rs 31.20 billion in July 1988 reflecting a growth rate of 11.5 percent for the year. In its mid year review meeting in January 1989, the NCCC slightly increased the overall credit requirements to Rs 31.38 billion implying a growth rate of 11.6 percent. The upward revision was necessitated to meet the genuine requirements of the private sector for which the credit ceiling was raised from Rs 16.20 billion to Rs 18.89 billion. The requirements of the Government Sector (including public sector enterprises) were reduced from Rs 14 billion to Rs 11.49 billion.

During the first 9 months of the current fiscal year, total money supply was reported to have been expanded by Rs 7.62 billion or 2.8 percent against the full year target growth rate of 11.6 percent and the actual expansion of Rs 22.31 billion or 9.3 percent during the corresponding period last year. This expansion of Rs 7.62 billion emerged from credit of Rs 13.92 billion to private sector and contraction of credit of Rs 3.1 billion in government sector, Rs 1.35 billion in other items (net), and Rs 1.87 billion in foreign assets.

The government retired its borrowings to the tune of Rs 3.45 billion both on account of budgetary support (Rs 2.45 billion) and commodity operations (Rs 1.0 billion). The net retirement of Rs 2.45 billion by the present Government is after adjusting deficit financing of Rs 8.6 billion during the first five months of the year which on annualised basis works out to Rs 20 billion. During the corresponding 9 months period of last year, there was an expansion of credit of Rs 9.0 billion on these two heads. The total domestic credit amounted to Rs 9.49 billion constituting 34.7 percent of the annual target. This was partly offset by a contraction of Rs 1.87 billion on account of foreign sector, leading to an increase of Rs 7.62 billion in total monetary assets.

It is pertinent to note that by 1st December 1988, borrowing for budgetary support had amounted to Rs 8.61 billion. With the conscious policy followed by the present Government this trend has reversed as by end March 1989 there had been a reimbursement on this account to the tune of Rs 2.45 billion.

Balance of Payments

The Annual Plan for 1988-89 had projected a comparatively better performance of the balance of payments, by envisaging to contain the current account deficit to $ 1.25 billion. It was projected that with the stipulated long term net capital inflow of $ 1.24 billion, and after adjustments on other counts, there would be a draw-down of reserves to the extent of $ 240 million. The revised estimates indicate that while the deficit in current account balance at $ 1982 million would exceed the target by $ 732 million, long term capital inflow from abroad is also expected to be larger than the stipulated amount by $ 577 million. In ultimate analysis, the year is likely to end with a build up of foreign exchange reserves to the extent of $66 billion as against the projected draw down of $ 240 million.

Exports during the current year are expected to amount to $ 4.44 billion, 1.7 percent higher than those in 1987-88 but 10.3 percent less than the target. Imports have been estimated at $ 7.12 billion which are higher by 2.9 percent over the last year but 1.4 percent

less than the target. Workers remittances have been estimated at $ 1.88 billion compared to the target of $ 1.90 billion.

The short-fall in export target resulted from declines in exports of all major items except raw cotton (which exceeded the target by 3.2 percent), cotton yarn, tents and canvas, hosiery and other miscellaneous items. The increase in export value of raw cotton is the result of increase in the quantity exported (109 percent) while the unit value registered 21.2 percent decline during the first nine months of the current fiscal year. The other items for which unit values declined included cotton yarn, cotton fabrics, carpets and readymade garments. The improvement in unit value took place in the case of rice, leather, fruits and vegetables.

The increase in imports during 1988-89 was caused inter alia by the import of wheat and pulses which amounted to around 1.6 million tonnes and 0.19 million tonnes respectively during the 9 months period to build up stock and meet shortages. The imports of crude oil and petroleum products however declined by 15 percent during the said period due to decline in their unit value and the quantity imported of crude oil. The import unit value of fertilizer, edible oil and pulses increased during the period.

As a result of different rates of changes in export and import prices, the index of barter terms of trade (1980-81=100) deteriorated further from 95.74 in July-March, 1987-88 to 91.68 percent during July-March, 1988-89.

Cash foreign exchange reserves of the country showed a build up of $ 118 million rising from $ 457 million on 30th June 1988 to $575 million on 30th March 1989. This level of foreign exchange reserves is equivalent to 3.8 weeks of imports.

By end June 1989, total commitments of foreign loans and grants are estimated to have accumulated to $ 36.6 billion of which disbursement amounted to $ 28.1 billion. After deducting principal repayments of $ 7.2 billion, grants of $ 7.2 billion, loans of $ 0.7 billion repayable in local currency and adjusting from changes in exchange rate, the total disbursed and outstanding debt comes to $ 14.0 billion or 32.9 percent of GNP. During 1988-89, a record amount of $ 2.4 billion would be disbursed compared with the actual disbursement of $ 1.8 billion during 1987-88. The debt servicing liability (principal plus interest) would amount to $ 1.2 billion during 1988-89 equivalent to 2.8 percent of GNP.

Public Finance

The deficits in budget and the balance of payments which were leading the economy to the verge of insolvency are the two challenging issues. The overall budget deficit which defines the excess of government expenditure over government revenues started widening sharply after 1981-82 - from 5.3 percent of GDP in 1981-82 to 8.6 percent in 1987-88. The growing fiscal imbalance till 1987-88 also contributed towards serious balance of payments pressures. An adjustment programme was agreed to by the caretaker administration with the IMF which required reduction of overall deficit to 6.5 percent of GDP in 1988-89 and 5.5 percent of GDP in 1989-90. The present government renegotiated on the pace of adjustment with the IMF and was able to secure their agreement to a revised target of 6 percent of GDP for 1989-90. The 1988-89 Budget reflected the first year's adjustment efforts and an improvement in fiscal balance was envisaged through additional efforts of internal resource

mobilization, strict control on expenditure, and improvement in revenue collection. The budget involved an increase of 9.6 percent in total public expenditure from Rs 179.0 billion in 1987-88 to Rs 196.1 billion in 1988-89. As percentage to GDP, this expenditure amounted to 25.4 percent. On the other hand, revenue collections were envisaged to grow by 21.6 percent from Rs 121.3 billion last year to Rs 147.5 billion in 1988-89, this yielding an overall deficit of Rs 48.6 billion.

The containment of overall deficit made it possible to finance a larger part of this deficit through non-inflationary sources. Analysis of month-wise data reveals that collection of revenues has improved substantially during the second half as compared to the first half of the year. Slippage in revenue collections in terms of shortfall from the proportionate target during July-November 1988 was 21 percent as compared to an excess of 5 percent over the target during December-April 1989. While in 1987-88 as large as 24 percent of overall deficit was financed through inflationary financing i.e. bank borrowings, this proportion was planned to be brought down to 7.7 percent in 1988-89 budget. In absolute terms, the deficit financing planned for 1988-89 was Rs 3.75 billion against the actual of Rs 13.94 billion last year.

Prices

The deterioration in the price situation which had started in the last quarter of 1987-88 due to excessive monetary overhang combined with shortages of essential commodities intensified with the beginning of 1988-89. The Consumer Price Index rose cumulatively by 7.2 percent during the first five months of the current fiscal year (i.e. July-November 1988) compared to 3.5 percent during the same period last year. In the following months from December 1988 to March 1989 emergent measures were taken to improve supplies. The Government arranged import of 1.9 million tons of wheat. Imports of pulses and chillies in public sector were also arranged to intervene in the market. Improved supplies and better gram and wheat crops combined with strong demand management measures taken by the government kept the prices subdued. The CPI showed a marginal decline of 0.1 percent during this period. The increase in CPI during the first 9 months of the year was 7.1 percent which was much higher than the increase of 4.2 percent experienced during the same period last year.

The annual inflation rate based on the average CPI during July-April 1988-89 compared with July-March 1987-88, works out to be 10.7 percent. For the corresponding period last year, this was 5.8 percent. The higher rate of inflation this year reflects mainly the high inflationary pressures during the first five months of the year resulting from; (i) excessive liquidity overhang (ii) low availability of agricultural produce following persistent drought conditions of the last year, (iii) heavy rains in July-August 1988 followed by floods in September-October 1988 causing short supply of certain vegetables and other products, and (iv) sharp rise in the prices of key imports like milk powder, palm oil, etc. The improved price situation in the second half of the year was due to strong demand management measures taken by the government and improvements on the supply side to combat inflationary pressure.

Transport and Communications

Transportation and communication facilities have recorded some expansion. These,

however still remain inadequate to meet fully the growing demands of speedy socio-economic development of the country. The public sector development programme for 1988-89 has been increased by 24.7 percent to Rs 9,405 million from Rs 7,540 million last year. Railway despite financial constraints is struggling for revival, PIA revenues were higher by 10 percent with an operating surplus of 82 percent over last year. During July-March 1988-89, 69,000 new telephones were provided besides opening of 30 Nationwide Dialling (NWD) exchanges and 100 Public Call Offices (PCOs). The postal department which is modernising its operations has met with success in a number of new services.

Social Sectors

Development contours of the social sectors continue to suffer from past neglect. A 30 percent literacy rate estimated for the year 1988 hinders prospects of socio-economic growth. The total expenditure (estimated) on education amounted to Rs 2.7 percent of GNP while expenditure on health comes to around 0.92 percent of GNP. The present Government is conscious of this dismal outlook and committed to improve both health and education facilities in the country. A comprehensive health plan is under formulation to provide medical treatment for all sections of the population. A comprehensive education programme is being launched with major emphasis on substantially improving the literacy rate, universalization of primary education and expansion in educational facilities at secondary, college and university levels. A housing policy is also on the anvil to stem deteriorating conditions in urban life.

Unemployment which is now threatening to disrupt social harmony is under focal view. The Manpower Commission's preliminary recommendations are under active consideration and its final Report expected in October 1989 should provide policy framework for creation of employment opportunities. Employment generating institutions have been reactivated while efforts to explore job opportunities in foreign countries have been intensified. The Government has also launched the People's Programme with Rs 3/2 billion to promote employment and develop badly needed social services. Hopefully, the shift in priorities in favour of a better life for the common man will reverse the persisting imbalance in the distributive dispensation.

374 labs/
PA constituency.

Chapter 1

ECONOMIC GROWTH, INVESTMENT & INCOME DISTRIBUTION

GROWTH PERFORMANCE

The economy experienced severe domestic and external pressures during 1988-89. Poitical uncertainty which overtook the national budgeting in its final phases in May last continued to heighten until the new elected Government took over in December 1988. This hiatus adversely affected the investment environment and consequently resulted in reduced production of some export industries. Additionally disturbances in large industrial and conmercial cities of Karachi and Hyderabad impeded industrial growth. Excessive late sunmer rains and heavy floods not only washed away a part of promising crops of rice, cotton and potatoes but also inflicted heavy damages on infrastructure; in the low-lying areis, some of the small and cottage industries were also adversely affected. Price behaviour renained erratic in the earlier months of the year. This too had a negative influence on investment and production decisions. Yet, the gross domestic product (GDP) was able to regster a growth rate of 5.1 percent as compared to 6.2 percent last year.

Agriculture, Electricity and Gas distribution were the major contributors towards the GDP growth, while large-scale manufactures and wholesale and retail trades recorded sharp declines in value added growth neutralising part of the gains in the former sectors.

As estimated by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, net factor income from abroad has decined by 19.5 percent as remittances by Overseas Pakistani workers continued to decline through 1988-89 while debt servicing of external debt increased. GDP and net factor income are the two components of Gross National Product (GNP). Their combined growth is

reflected in GNP growth estimated at 4.1 percent, which is lower than that of GDP but higher than the GNP growth of 3.3 percent realised last year.

Per capita GNP in real terms recorded an increase of about one percent. However, the per capita income at current market prices is estimated to have risen to Rs 7446 during 1988-89 and shows an increase of 10.6 percent over the last year.

Sectoral Growth

The estimated GDP growth of 5.1 percent is supported almost equally by increases in value added of both Commodity and Services sectors. The former recording an annual increase of 5 percent showed a decline of less than one percentage point over the last year level while the growth estimated at 5.2 percent in the latter indicates a decline of 1.6 percentage point. Yet their relative shares in GDP remain almost at the level they were last year.

The growth target of 6.9 percent in agriculture was based firstly on the expectation that output of major crops would show substantial r- -overy from last year's depressed levels and there would be overall improvement in productivity reflecting enhanced supplies of basic inputs during the period. The achieved growth estimated at 6.1 percent is on account of recovery made by both major and minor crops. The major crops recorded an increase of 7.8 percent compared to 2.9 percent last year, while minor crops experienced a reversal in growth trend by recording an increase of 3.2 percent against the decline of 2.8 percent last year.

Wheat production is estimated at a record level of 14.4 million tonnes. A sharp jump of about 57 percent was achieved in gram production. Sugarcane also showed an improvement of 2.1 percent. However, rice and cotton respectively showed a decline of 5.6 percent and 4.2 percent.

The 1988-89 target for manufacturing growth was fixed at 8.1 percent. It was based on two factors: more efficient capacity utilization and additional capacity coming on stream in many industries. The growth in the manufacturing sector as a whole came to 3.1 percent: 1.2 percent in large scale and 8.4 percent in small scale manufactures. The low growth in the value added of large scale manufactures resulted from general factors that remained uncongenial in the first half of the year (as stated earlier) and some specific difficulties experienced by some industries like shortage of raw-material, temporary closure for repairs etc. The annual growth estimates are based on the production data of six to eight months. Thus the depressed situation in the first half of the year has had great bearing on the annual growth rate. However, improvement in the general environment in the second half of the year and corrective measures to rectify the situation are expected to gear up production in both the manufacturing sub-sectors, hopefully improving the final estimates.

Review of performance trends in other sectors reveals that estimated growth for 1988-89 shows improvement in Electricity & Gas Distribution, Administrative Services & Banking and Insurance while it recorded deceleration in Mining and Quarrying, Construction, Transport, Storage & Communication, Wholesale and Retail Trade. Small Scale Manufactures, Owner-ship of Dwellings and "Other Services" maintained their growth level of last year.

The comparison of sectoral growth during 1988-89 with targets, and revised estimates for 1987-88 are tabulated below:-

Table 1.1

Sectoral Growth Rates

(% per annum)

	1987-88 (Revised)	1988-89 (Target)	1988-89 (Estimated)
I. Commodity Sector	5.6	7.9	5.0
Agriculture	2.7	6.9	6.1
(Major Crops)	(2.9)	(7.9)	(7.8)
(Minor Crops)	(-2.8)	(4.5)	(3.2)
Manufacturing	10.0	8.1	3.1
(Large Scale)	(10.6)	(8.0)	(1.2)
(Small Scale)	(8.4)	(8.4)	(8.4)
Mining & Quarrying	13.9	8.5	7.2
Construction	4.9	7.2	2.9
Electricity & Gas Distribution	5.9	8.6	10.5
II. Services Sector	6.8	5.8	5.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.0	6.8	5.1
Transport, Storage and Communication	6.8	6.0	4.4
All others	5.2	5.5	5.8
III. GDP (FC)	6.2	6.9	5.1
IV. GNP (FC)	3.3		4.1

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

Availability and Uses of Resources

Total resources of the country consisting of GNP at current market prices plus net foreign savings were estimated at Rs 829.1 billion during 1988-89. In nominal terms these show an improvement of 15.1 percent over 1987-88 compared to the target of 12.3 percent.

Total resources are utilized on investment and consumption. Total investment stood at Rs 135.4 billion during 1988-89 showing an increase of 11.3 percent. Of this, fixed investment amounted to Rs 123 billion indicating an increase of 10.5 percent. Both the total and fixed investments recorded increase lower than their targets. Total investment as percent of GNP stood at 17.1 percent which is less than 17.6 percent recorded during 1987-88.

The total consumption accounted for 83.7 percent of total resources. Estimated at Rs 693.7 billion, it shows an increase of 15.9 percent higher than the target of 11.1 percent. Components of total resources and uses are given in the following table:-

Table 1.2

Availability and Uses of Resources
(At Current Prices)

(Rs billion)

	1987-88 (Revised)	1988-89 (Estimated)	% Growth Estimated	% Growth Target
AVAILABILITY				
GDP (FC)	597.8	686.0	14.8	13.7
+ Indirect Taxes	80.4	97.7	21.5	15.6
– Subsidies	8.4	11.4	35.7	
(i) GDP at Market Prices	669.8	772.3	15.3	13.9
(ii) Net Factor Income	20.7*	19.1*	-7.7	-
(iii) GNP at Market Prices	690.5*	791.4*	14.6	-
(iv) Net Foreign Savings	29.6	37.7	27.0	-
Total Resources (iii)+(iv)	720.1	829.1	15.1	12.3
USES				
(i) Total Investment	121.7	135.4	11.3	14.8
a) Fixed Investment	111.3	123.0	10.5	14.9
Private	51.8	61.9	19.5	18.0
Public	59.5	61.1	2.7	12.7
b) Changes in Stocks	10.4	12.4	14.0	
(ii) Total Consumption	598.4	693.7	15.9	11.1
Total Uses (i)+(ii)	720.1	829.1	15.1	12.3

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics & Planning Commission.

* These figures estimated by the Planning Commission do not tally with those reported by the FBS because of the inclusion of baggages in FBS data on net factor income.

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

The annual target placed the total investment at Rs 128.8 billion with component break-down of Rs 66.5 billion in the public sector, Rs 50.5 billion in the private sector and Rs 11.8 billion of changes in stocks. Total investment according to the present estimates is Rs 135.4 billion, 11.3 percent higher than the previous year's level in current prices. In real terms, however, the rate of increase is 3.1 percent as the prices of investment goods are expected to increase by 8.6 percent during the year. Its sectoral break-down is Rs 61.1 billion in the public sector, Rs 61.9 billion in the private sector and Rs 12.4 billion of changes in stocks. This indicates substantial improvement in the share of the private sector in total investment. This is reflective of the Government policy of deregulation/privatization combined with providing maximum possible incentives to boost private sector investment.

National Savings are estimated at Rs 97.7 billion which finance 72.2 percent of the total investment. The revised estimates show decline in the national savings rate from 13.3 percent in 1987-88 to 12.3 percent during 1988-89. The decline is mainly due to the falling trend of worker's remittances from abroad, particularly from the Middle East. The domestic saving rate has also declined from 10.7 percent to 10.2 percent during the same period.

Savings and investment trends are given in table 1.3.

Table 1.3

Investment and its Financing
(At Current Prices)

(Rs billion)

	1987-88 (Revised)	1988-89 (Estimated)
TOTAL INVESTMENT	121.7	135.4
Foreign Savings	29.6	37.7*
National Savings	92.1	97.7
Net Factor Income	20.7	19.1
Domestic Savings	71.4	78.6
AS % OF TOTAL INVESTMENT		
Foreign Savings	24.3	27.8
National Savings	75.7	72.2
AS % OF GNP (MP)		
Investment	17.6	17.1
Foreign Savings	4.3	4.8
National Savings	13.3	12.3
Domestic Savings as percent of GDP (mp)	10.7	10.2

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics & Planning Commission.

* Based on an estimated current account balance of $ 1982 million with exchange rate at Rs 19/$.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

With the publication of the Household Income & Expenditure Survey, 1985-86, the latest data on income distribution for Pakistan has become available for 1985-86. The temporal behaviour of income distribution shows that after a continuous worsening between 1971-72 to 1979, the income distribution improved for the first time in 1984-85 by recording a reversal in the trend. This improvement also continued during 1985-86. The Gini coefficient which was 0.373 in 1979 fell to 0.369 in 1984-85 and further to 0.355 in

1985-86. Viewed in this time perspective, three distinct phases of distribution can be identified in Pakistan as shown in the table below:

Table 1.4

Distribution of Income

	Household Gini* Co-efficient	Household Income Share	
		Lowest 20%	Highest 20%
1963-64	0.386	6.4	45.3
1966-67	0.355	7.6	43.4
1968-69	0.336	8.2	42.0
1969-70	0.336	8.0	41.8
1970-71	0.330	8.4	41.5
1971-72	0.345	7.9	43.0
1979	0.373	7.5	45.0
1984-85	0.369	7.5	46.0
1985-86	0.355	7.6	44.0

Source: Computed from Relevant Household Income and Expenditure Surveys.

* Gini ratio is one of several but the most commonly used measure of income disparity. Its value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 representing perfect equality (each percentile of household getting the same income), and 1, perfect inequality (one income class has all the income and every one else have nothing).

The above table shows that inequality in income distribution narrowed down during the period from 1963-64 to 1970-71 as the concentration ratio measured by the Gini coefficient came down from 0.39 to 0.33 during this period. Similarly, the share of lowest 20 percent households in total income rose from 6.4 percent in 1963-64 to 8.4 percent in 1970-71. The second phase pertains to the period between 1971-72 to 1979 during which there has been worsening of income distribution. As a result, the share of lowest 20 percent households came down to 7.5 percent in 1979 from 8.4 percent in 1970-71 and that of the highest 20 percent rose from 41.5 percent to 45.0 percent. In 1984-85, income distribution improved as reflected in the fall of Gini Ratio from 0.373 in 1979 to 0.369 in 1984-85. This improvement however, was accompanied with the same income shares of the two income groups i.e. the poorest 20 percent and the richest 20 percent, as in 1979. It suggests that the improvement in overall distribution was caused by changes in the income shares of those income groups which fall in between the two extreme groups. The trend of improvement also continued during 1985-86, when the Gini Ratio further declined to 0.355 along with the share of lowest 20 percent households rising to 7.6 percent and that of the highest 20

percent declining to 44 percent. With this distribution pattern, Pakistan compares much favourably with many comparable countries of the region as shown in the table below:-

Table 1.5

Income Distribution in Selected Countries

Country	Year	% age Share of Household Income		Ratio: Richest/ Poorest
		Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	
Malaysia	1973	3.5	56.1	16.0
Philippines	1985	5.2	52.2	10.0
Sri Lanka	1980-81	5.8	49.8	8.6
Thailand	1975-76	5.6	49.8	8.9
Indonesia	1976	6.6	49.4	7.5
India	1975-76	7.0	49.4	7.1
Hong Kong	1980	5.4	47.0	8.7
Bangladesh	1981-82	6.6	45.3	6.9
Republic of Korea	1976	5.7	45.3	7.9
Pakistan	1985-86	7.6	44.0	5.8

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1988 except for Pakistan which is based on Household Income & Expenditure Survey, 1985-86.

The ratio of income shares of the richest 20 percent to lowest 20 percent households in Pakistan is the lowest among the 10 countries reported in the above table. This however, does not imply that the poor in Pakistan are better off in absolute terms than those in other countries. What it exactly means is that with the given level of national income, its sharing between the poor and rich households in Pakistan is relatively better than in many other countries.

Chapter 2

AGRICULTURE

A growth target of 6.9 percent was set for the agriculture sector during the current year. It was based on projected increase of 7.9 percent in the value added of major crops, 4.5 percent in minor crops and 6 percent in livestock, fishing and forestry combined. The major contribution was expected to come from wheat at 15.0 million tonnes, rice 3.55 million tonnes, sugarcane 33.4 million tonnes, gram 0.59 million tonnes and cotton 8.25 million bales among major crops. Input requirements were planned to sustain production at these levels.

At the advent of the kharif season, conditions were conducive for sowing. Area sown under major crops was generally larger or near last year's level. The germination and growth of kharif crops was also normal till heavy rains and floods in Sind and subsequently in the Punjab province hit these crops. Cotton and rice crops were badly affected. The damage to cropped area under sugarcane was balanced by improvement in productivity resulting from better supply of irrigation water.

For the year 1988-89, agricultural growth is estimated at 6.1 percent. The growth in major crops is 7.8 percent, 3.2 percent for minor crops, 5.9 percent in livestock, 3.9 percent in forestry and 0.5 percent in fishing. Major and minor crops, livestock and fishing have lagged behind the plan targets met only by forestry.

Provisional estimates available so far indicate that the production targets of cotton and sugarcane have been achieved while other crops such as wheat, rice, maize and gram have fallen short of their targets. The production of wheat is estimated at 14.4 million tonnes which is higher than the preceding year but still falls short of the target by 4.0 percent. Sugarcane output has registered a rise of 2.1 percent in 1988-89 and is estimated at 33.7 million tonnes. Gram production has almost achieved its target and is significantly higher by 56.7 percent over the last year. Major set-back has been recorded in rice. Its production is estimated at 3.16 million tonnes showing a fall of 11.0 percent below the target and 2.5 percent lower than last year's output. Cotton after reaching a peak level of 8.63 million bales in 1987-88 was affected by unfavourable weather and floods. Its output is estimated at 8.39 million bales indicating a fall of 2.8 percent over the last year.

TRENDS OF SOME MAJOR CROPS

Rice, cotton and sugarcane are the important kharif crops whereas wheat is the single most important rabi crop. The crop sector occupies a key position in overall development of this sector. The position is discussed below:

Wheat

Weather remained inclement both at sowing and harvesting time of wheat in 1987-88 which adversely affected its area as well as production. Area under the crop recorded a decline of 5.1 percent mainly in barani areas and production by 8.9 percent in 1987-88 over the previous year. For 1988-89 area and production targets for wheat were fixed at 7540 thousand hectares and 15.0 million tonnes respectively. Nature this time was kind as sufficient rainfall was recorded during rabi season in addition to the presence of good deal of moisture from floods of September/October 1988. These factors induced growers to bring greater area under wheat. According to the provisional estimates, 7666 thousand hectares are under wheat crop this year. This is 4.9 percent higher than last year. Weather remained favourable throughout, inducing wheat growers to use ample doses of fertilizer to achieve a bumper wheat crop after three years. Output is estimated at 14.4 million tonnes in 1988-89 implying an increase of 13.6 percent. This increase is attributed to favourable weather and timely use of key inputs in sufficient quantities.

Rice

Rice crop has been affected by adverse weather during the last two years. In 1987-88, the crop was severely damaged due to scanty monsoon rains and in 1988-89 it was destroyed first by heavy rains and subsequently by floods. Area under rice was 1.96 million hectares in 1987-88. It is provisionally estimated at 1.94 million hectares during the current year indicating a decline of 1.0 percent over the previous year. Output is estimated at 3.16 million tonnes during 1988-89 showing a fall of 2.5 percent over last year and 11.0 percent lower than the target of 3.55 million tonnes.

Cotton

Cotton crop has been continuously showing improvement during the last five years or so. The area under the crop as well as its production has surpassed all time records and exceeded its targets. During 1987-88, the crop was planted on 2.57 million hectares compared to 2.50 million hectares in the preceding year, an increase of 2.8 percent. In 1988-89, the area under the crop was 2.57 million hectares. Output of cotton reached 7.8 million bales in 1986-87 and further increased to 8.63 million bales in 1987-88. Keeping in view the performance of recently evolved varieties of cotton such as NIAB-78 a target of 8.25 million bales was set for the current year. The crop progressed very well in the earlier stages but later on it was severely damaged first by excessive rains and then by floods. It was anticipated that in view of the colossal damage the size of the crop would be quite small. However, the crop was able to absorb the shocks of the adverse weather and did very well in the later stages. Now it is estimated that the target has been fully achieved. The latest estimates put the crop at 8.39 million bales.

The tremendous achievement in cotton output has been possible due to significant ncrease in yield per hectare. The NIAB variety of cotton has played a major role in raising ield per hectare. Its yield is significantly higher than conventional and other varieties.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop remained under considerable stress during 1985-86 and 1986-87 lue partly to static support prices during the period. However, with the enhancement of upport price of cane in 1986-87, both the area and production of sugarcane recorded an ncrease during 1987-88. Area under sugarcane increased by 10.4 percent reaching 842 housand hectares in 1987-88 over the previous year. The area during 1988-89 is 821 housand hectares. The production registered an increase of 10.4 percent reaching 33.02 nillion tonnes in 1987-88 over the preceding year. Output is provisionally estimated at 3.70 million tonnes during the current year recording an increase of 2.1 percent over the ast year. This is attributed to the incentives provided to growers coupled with favourable veather as well as opening of new sugar mills. Yield per hectare of sugarcane which stag- ated during 1983-87 recorded significant improvement in 1987-88 and 1988-89. It rose rom 39.3 tonnes per hectare in 1986-87 to 41 tonnes in 1988-89. The improvement in ield is attributed to improved cultural practices adopted by the growers and improved upply of irrigation water.

Table 2.1 gives targets and estimated production of important crops.

Table 2.1

Production of Major Crops

(Million Tonnes)

Crops	1987-88	1988-89		88-89 over 87-88 % Change	
		Target	Estimated/ Achieved	Target	Estimated/ Achieved
Wheat	12.68	15.00	14.40	-4.0	+ 13.6
Rice	3.24	3.55	3.16	-11.0	- 2.5
Maze	1.13	1.19	1.12	- 5.9	- 0.9
Gram	0.37	0.59	0.58	- 1.7	+56.7
Sugarcane	33.02	33.40	33.70	+ 0.9	+ 2.1
Cotton (Million bales)	8.63	8.25	8.39	+ 1.7	- 2.8

Note: Production figures of rice and cotton have been revised and may not tally with statistical section.

Source: 1. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.
2. Planning and Development Division.
3. Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Provisional estimates indicate a marked improvement in the value added of major crops and livestock during the current year, which is estimated at 7.8 percent and 5.9 percent respectively against their respective targets of 7.9 percent and 6.2 percent.

FOOD SITUATION

The food situation remained satisfactory during the current year. However, huge stock of wheat built up during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was depleted in the current year as only 12.64 million tonnes of wheat was produced in 1987-88 against a target of 15.0 million tonnes. Against the target of 4.12 million tonnes only, 3.5 million tonnes was procured from the 1987-88 crop. As wheat is the staple diet of the population its availability to the consumers at a reasonable price is one of the key policy objectives. There was some pressure on wheat/atta supplies in the second half of the current year. Government had decided to import 2.25 million tonnes of wheat to supplement domestic reserves and to maintain a regular supply of wheat in the open market as well as to check abnormal price rise of wheat/atta. The imported wheat alongwith domestic stocks would be sufficient to meet the demand till the new crop is harvested in April. The Government has raised upward the procurement price of wheat for the 1988-89 crop at Rs 85 per 40 kg. Issue price of wheat has been raised by Rs 20 per 100 kg w.e.f 1st April 1989.

Per Capita Availability of Food Items

Per capita availability of food items such as wheat, rice, edible oil, fish, sugar and pulses (i.e. domestic production and imports minus exports and adjusted for seed and wastage) is given in table 2.2.

Table 2.2

Per Capita Availability of Food Items
(Kilograms per annum)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Edible Oil	Fish	Pulses	Sugar
1979-80	110	21.2	6.3	1.99	6.3	28.7
1984-85	125	20.5	8.1	1.60	6.1	..
1985-86	122	16.1	8.7	1.80	6.4	28.3
1986-87	115	23.5	9.0	1.80	6.2	31.3
1987-88	130	16.4	11.8	1.60	6.7	27.0

.. not available

Source: 1. Ministry of Food & Agriculture.
2. Planning and Development Division.
3. Economic Adviser's Wing.

It may be observed from the above table that per capita availability of wheat, edible oil and pulses has increased in 1987-88 over the preceding year whereas it has gone down in case of rice and sugar during the same period.

FACTORS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

Physical inputs, economic environment, research and education are vital for rapid agricultural development. These factors along with favourable weather help in raising

productivity to a great extent. A brief description of these factors is given in the following paragraphs.

Irrigation Water

Overall position of irrigation water remained quite satisfactory during the current year as total availability of irrigation water is estimated at 114.66 million acre feet (MAF) compared to 112.22 MAF in the preceding year. Of the total water availability 66.43 MAF is estimated for kharif crops and 48.23 MAF for rabi crops. It is expected that the total withdrawal during rabi season would be sufficient to meet irrigation requirements. Exploitation of under-ground water resources is contributing significantly toward increased water availability through installation of new tubewells. During the current year, 5,500 tubewells are estimated to be installed against 5,000 installed in the preceding year. To control on-farm water losses a water management programme is in operation in all the four provinces with the following main components:-

i. Establishment of water users association organization;

ii. Renovation of water courses;

iii. Precision of land levelling;

iv. Demonstration plots;

v. Training and education facilities.

Under the Water Management Programme, 1766 associations were registered during 1987-88 against the target of 868 and 1313 are expected to be registered during the current year. Water courses numbering 1594 had been renovated during 1987-88 and another 903 are estimated to be renovated by the end of the current year. Besides this, 15,875 acres of land were levelled during 1987-88 and 14,300 acres are targeted for the current year.

The performance and efficiency of Water Management Programme has attracted the farmer's attention. This programme has helped in increasing crop yields, controlling water logging and salinity, reducing water losses and multifold economic and social benefits. The impact of this project in catchment areas can be seen in the following achievements:

i. Water losses have been saved to the extent of 27 percent for the overall systems;

ii. There is a shift in the cropping pattern from low to high delta crops;

iii. The annual cropping intensity has increased by 5.8 percent due to increase in water availability;

iv. Crop yields have increased - wheat (6.3%), rice and maize (14.9%) and sugarcane (23.6%);

v. There is a time saving of 25 percent in irrigating the fields.

Fertilizer

Fertilizer continues to play a dominant role in increasing agricultural production. However, fertilizer off-take did not register the envisaged growth rate during the last two

years mainly because of persistent drought condition both during kharif and rabi of 1987-88. The target of fertilizer off-take was set at 2.04 million nutrient tonnes for 1988-89 against the actual off-take of 1.72 million nutrient tonnes in 1987-88. During the kharif 1988, the off-take was 726 thousand nutrient tonnes and compares with 757 thousand nutrient tonnes in the corresponding period last year. The decline is attributed to heavy rains followed by floods. The off-take however, picked up in the rabi season and the data available for three months indicate that the off-take was higher compared with the corresponding period last year. The trend suggests that the off-take for the whole year would be higher than last year. Table 2.3 indicates production, imports and off-take of fertilizer during the last five years.

Table 2.3

Production, Imports and Off-take of Fertilizer

Period	000 tonnes		000 N/tonnes
	Production	Imports	Off-take
1984-85	2711	564	1253.3
1985-86	2737	544	1511.8
1986-87	2929	856	1784.0
1987-88	2854	950	1720.0
1988-89 (Estimated)	2900	1039	1792.0

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics and Fertilizer Import Department.

There has been a sharp rise in per hectare use of fertilizer during the last few years increasing from 63 kg in 1984-85 to 83 kg per hectare in 1987-88 though it is still below the optimal level. Efforts are, therefore, being made to increase the level of fertilizer use in the country. Subsidy is still being given on phosphatic and potassic fertilizer. Special attention is being paid for the correct use of NPK ratio for various crops. After deregulation of urea, production and distribution in 1986 the consumer subsidy on urea has been eliminated. Subsidy funds are now being used to promote use of phosphate and potash fertilizer to the desirable level.

Improved Seeds

Improved and certified seeds contribute significantly to increase in yield between 15 to 20 percent. Quality seeds are generally resistant to pests and disease and are evolved to optimise yield in given ecological zones. A great deal of work in evolving new high yielding varieties is being done at various agricultural institutes and agricultural universities. During the current year new cotton varieties like S-12 and FH-87, wheat varieties Chakwal-87, Khyber 87, Rawal-87 and Sayrab, and rice varieties, Shadab and Sadahayat were approved and released for general cultivation. Due to release of different varieties of seeds for various crops, there is an upward trend in the yield of a number of crops. The distribution of improved/certified seed is arranged every year by the various provincial seed procurement agencies. A quantity of 98.651 thousand tonnes of improved varieties of seeds was distributed during 1987-88 compared to 77.522 thousand tonnes in 1986-87. The target for the current year is 117.820 thousand tonnes.

To ensure regular seed supply to the growers, a seed production chain starting from pre-basic seed and leading to the production of basic and certified seed is being maintained through a strong and impeccable quality control to be exercised by the Federal Seed Certification Department. The seed programme is to be further strengthened by accelerating evaluation of suitable crop varieties, expanding public sector production and processing capacity, strengthening the Seed Certification Department, introduction of labelling and encouraging the private sector to participate in the production of vegetable and horticultural seeds. Private sector is also being encouraged to undertake testing and production of hybrid seeds of non-traditional oilseed crops.

Plant Protection

Pests and diseases reduce the annual potential of agricultural production by about 25 percent. Although rapid increase has taken place in consumption of pesticides, plant protection coverage is barely 25 percent of the total cropped area of the country. Against a coverage of 2.91 million hectares during 1987-88, it is estimated that 3.34 million hectares would be covered during the current year. In 1987-88, the coverage through ground operations was 2.64 million hectares and under aerial operations 0.27 million hectares. During 1988-89 this would be 2.85 million hectares and 0.49 million hectares respectively. Cotton, sugarcane and paddy are the important crops which are covered by aerial operations. In addition to these, spraying is also done on orchards in Baluchistan. During the current year 0.015 million hectares under orchards in Baluchistan are expected to be sprayed.

The private sector is responsible for import and distribution of pesticides. Its performance has been satisfactory during the last two years. The import of pesticides is likely to increase to 7,462 tonnes in 1988-89 from 7,129 tonnes in 1987-88. Local formulation of pesticides is estimated at 6,500 tonnes in 1988-89 as against 5,461 tonnes in the preceding year. The Plant Protection Department has 22 aircraft for aerial spray to control desert locust and other crop pests as well as to supplement ground plant protection coverage on the request of provincial governments.

Mechanization

Mechanization helps a great deal in sowing and harvesting of crops in a very short span of time and thus reduces post harvest losses. Mechanization programme is carried mainly with bulldozers, tractors, machines like combine harvesters, reapers, power-tillers and transplanters.

Mechanization programme also covers reclamation of culturable waste land through earth moving machinery and exploitation of ground water supplies through tubewells installation.

Mechanization programme made further progress during 1988-89 as the development/levelling of land through bulldozers continued. An area of 120 thousand hectares is estimated to be developed/levelled during the current year compared to 115 thousand hectares in 1987-88. There are at present over 230,000 tractors operating within the country and every year 24,000 tractors are produced domestically. Five tractors manufacturing plants set up in the country are producing various components of tractors. Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) provides loans to farmers for purchase of tractors

and installation of tubewells. An amount of Rs 3043 million was provided to farmers for this purpose during 1987-88 compared to Rs 2843 million in 1986-87. During the first half of the current year an amount of Rs 1278 million was provided for tractors and tubewells. Table 2.4 indicates number and amount of loan advanced for finance/purchase of tractors and installation of tubewells by ADBP during the last few years.

Table 2.4

Disbursement of Loans by ADBP for Tractors & Tubewells

(Million Rs)

Year	Tractors		Tubewells	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1984-85	25,500	2,305.7	2,548	67.4
1985-86	20,603	1,955.3	4,260	196.7
1986-87	23,648	2,621.9	4,621	220.8
1987-88	20,288	2,650.6	6,473	392.2
1988-89 (Jul-Dec)	6,890	1,092.7	3,187	185.3

Source: Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Price Policy and Incentives

Procurement programme for agricultural commodities was initiated in the country in the 1950s. In the beginning the programme was designed to ensure the availability of food-grains (mainly of wheat) to the urban consumers and crop prices were announced at sowing time. However, in the seventies it was decided to use support prices as an instrument of providing price incentives for improving the performance of agriculture sector. It was decided to review and announce support/procurement prices for important crops before the sowing of each crop. The Agricultural Prices Commission (APCOM) recommends price policies on a systematic and scientific basis. The APCOM reviews and recommends the support/procurement prices of important crops annually well before the sowing of different crops. Decision about the level of prices is taken by the Government after the consideration of Commission's recommendations. Before the recommendations, the APCOM takes into consideration a number of factors such as the cost of production and changes therein, import and export parity prices, domestic and world demand, supply and stocks, international trade, changes in the purchasing power of the commodity, profitability in the use of purchased inputs, production targets as fixed by the government and the impact of the pricing policy on other sectors of the economy.

In order to provide incentives and to offset the impact of increasing prices of various inputs, the government announces increase in support/procurement prices of wheat, rice, paddy, seed cotton, cotton lint, potatoes, sugarcane, onions, sunflower, soyabean, safflower and gram to varying extents over the previous year's prices level. For 1988-89 crops

the increase in the support/procurement prices over the last year's level ranged from about 2 percent in seed cotton to 12 percent in gram. Details are given in Annex. I.

During harvest government intervention is needed to protect the interest of the farmers. Efforts for procurement have therefore, to be concentrated in a short period. The implementation of support price programme in the case of major crops like wheat, rice and cotton has been effective and successful in achieving the desired goals. In case of these crops as much as one-third or even more of the total production was purchased by the government agencies thus saving the farmers from the adverse effects of falling prices below the support prices. However, in case of other crops like potatoes, onions, gram and non-traditional oil-seeds, the implementation of the support price programme has not been as effective and successful. Major bottlenecks faced by the procurement agencies have been in the areas of timely release of adequate funds, transport, storage, processing and other logistic arrangements.

Economic Environment

Economic environment encourages productive investments by ensuring reasonable returns to capital and farmers. A sound farm pricing policy can play an important role in providing conducive economic environment for increasing agricultural production and raising farm productivity.

The support/procurement programme of the government is not only helpful in providing stability to the producer and consumer prices but is also instrumental in assuring reasonable returns to the farmers, thus facilitating increase in farm production. The programme is especially useful for small farmers who cannot hold on to their produce for long and have to sell their produce immediately after harvesting when market prices tend to be depressed. The government is encouraging private sector participation in export and distribution of agricultural products. Private sector is also being increasingly involved in the distribution of imported fertilizers, besides its association in the production and distribution of improved seeds. Participation of private sector along with public sector in procurement, distribution and trade of agricultural commodities is bound to increase efficiency of public sector and to help ensure healthy economic environment for the agricultural sector as a whole.

Agricultural Credit

Credit requirements of the farming community are increasing significantly with the rise in prices of agricultural inputs and farm machinery. In order to cope with the ever increasing demand of the community, almost all the credit disbursing agencies have adopted a liberal credit policy. Institutional credit to the farmers is supplied through Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP), commercial banks and the Federal Bank for Cooperatives. Of these agencies, Federal Bank for Cooperatives and Commercial banks provide greater percentage of production loans i.e short-terms loans for seasonal inputs, whereas ADBP extends greater percentage of development loans i.e for tractors, tubewells and development of land etc. In all, credit worth Rs 15,893 million had been disbursed during 1987-88 by these agencies compared to Rs 15,809 million in 1986-87. During the current year an amount of Rs 14,893 million is expected to be disbursed. However, during the first six months of 1988-89 credit amounting to Rs 6,000.80 million had been disbursed.

ADBP disbursed loans amounting to Rs 7716 million in 1987-88 registering 28 percent growth over the previous year's disbursement. Of this, Rs 6955 million i.e 90 percent was direct loaning to farmers and Rs 761 million or 10 percent for agri-business. During the current year total disbursement is planned at Rs 9400 million, of which Rs 8460 million will be direct loaning and the remaining Rs 940 million under agri-business credit. During the first six months (July-Dec) an amount of Rs 3502 million had been disbursed compared to Rs 2747 million in the corresponding period last year, indicating a rise of 27.5 percent. Commercial banks extended loans worth Rs 5175 million in 1987-88 compared with Rs 7313 million in the preceding year. It is planned to disburse Rs 4730 million as loans in 1988-89. The Federal Bank for Cooperatives extended loans worth Rs 3020 million in 1987-88 compared to Rs 2465 million in the preceding year. During the first six months of 1988-89 loans worth Rs 1147 million had been disbursed as against Rs 1,113 million in the corresponding period last year. In addition to this, interest free loans worth Rs 2493 million had been disbursed by the bank in 1987-88. This facility, however, has been withdrawn by the government w.e.f July 1988. Agricultural production loans are now being made available to the farmers at a mark up of 8 percent. A subsidy at the rate of 2 percent on all production loans will now be reimbursed on receipt of their subsidy claims. The details of credit disbursement by different agencies are given in the statistical section of the Survey.

Agricultural Marketing

In the absence of properly organized markets both growers and consumers suffer at the hands of the middle-man and commission agents. In order to protect their interest the government is regulating and organizing markets in all the provinces. During the peak harvest seasons, when bulk supplies arrive and the markets are gutted with agricultural produce the prices crash down. This adversely affects the interest of the growers. In such a situation government agencies like Agricultural Marketing Storage Limited (AMSL) and PASSCO are engaged in the producing area markets to procure the commodities at the supply/procurement prices announced by government. This market mechanism ensures a minimum price to the growers on the one hand and on the other consumers are benefited by stabilization of prices during lean periods, when prices go up through releases of stocks in the open market. PASSCO also helps government in the procurement and maintenance of buffer stocks of wheat and other commodities.

The Federal Department of Agricultural and Livestock Products Marketing and Grading inspects 19 agricultural and livestock commodities and issues quality certificates before export under the Agricultural Products Grading and Marketing Act, 1937. The major items graded by the Department include wool, dry fish, citrus fruits, red chillies, potatoes, oil cakes, animal bones, onions and lamb skins etc.

Storage

Crucial to an effective marketing system is the availability of adequate storage facilities with proper management. Lack of storage capacity can greatly slow down buying and procurement activities and consequently storage problem is shifted to the farmers where the majority do not have the space to store the produce in their homes which are left in the field or stored improperly subjecting the produce to deterioration and thereby causing reduction in value. Therefore, the government and private sector have taken steps to im-

prove and expand storage capacity in the country. Introduction of National Logistic Cell (NLC) has helped improving the situation through direct construction of storage as well as transporting commodities to up-country.

Storage capacity in public sector is provided mainly for wheat, rice and cotton. The total storage capacity of wheat as on 30th June 1988 was 4.90 million tonnes in public sector, 0.14 million tonnes in private sector and 5 thousand tonnes under construction by NLC. Thus the total storage capacity of wheat available by June 1988 was of the order of 5.04 million tonnes. Another 0.155 million tonnes of storage capacity is to be added during 1988-89 which would bring the total capacity to 5.195 million tonnes by the end of the current year. The existing available capacity in the public sector is short of the storage requirements. To overcome this shortage efforts by private sector are needed to create additional capacity in the country.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION & EXTENSION

Education

Three Agricultural Universities at Faisalabad, Tandojam and Peshawar, a Faculty of Agriculture at Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan and Barani Agriculture College, Rawalpindi, are producing trained graduates for public services and other requirements. Two additional Agricultural Colleges one each at Multan and Quetta are being established. A proposal to establish Agricultural College in Sind is under consideration of the Government. The Agricultural Universities and Colleges are striving to improve the quality of education by giving more emphasis to field and laboratory training in order to make higher education responsive to changing conditions and national needs. Agricultural Universities and Colleges had admitted 3553 students in all classes and produced 1193 B.Sc, 731 M.Sc, 23 M. Phil and 6 Phd during 1987-88. The programme for 1988-89 includes admission of 3855 students, comprising 2104 B.Sc, 1649 M.Sc, 42 M. Phil and 60 Phd students.

In addition, six Agricultural Training Institutes have been established at Dahgal (Rawalpindi). Sargodha, Rahim Yar Khan, Sakrand, Quetta and Peshawar. These Institutes impart two years post matric training in the field of agriculture and award diploma for appointment as Field Assistant. A similar programme is being run for women for appointment as Lady Field Assistant. Farmer's leaders are also being trained by these institutes in order to disseminate modern technology to the growers.

Agricultural Extension

The efficiency of agricultural education services is constrained by poor service conditions, inadequate provision of extension aids and other equipment and lack of transport and residential facilities which have discouraged field assistants from living permanently in villages and also restricted their mobility. In order to overcome these deficiencies, the training and visit (T&V) system of agricultural extension has been implemented in 5 districts each in the Punjab and Sind so far. This programme has progressed satisfactorily and is being extended to all the districts of the Punjab and Sind. The T&V system is also being followed

in Baluchistan. In order to make extension programme more effective and efficient, the following specific measures are being taken during the Seventh Plan period:

i. The deficiencies of organization and equipment will be removed in T&V Programme;

ii. The responsibility of extension system for transfer of technology to the farmers will be supplemented by more extensive use of mass media like radio, television and newspapers to provide the latest production technology to farmers;

iii. A production maximization approach will be followed for adoption of specific technologies in specific regions;

iv. A programme of farmer's visits to the training institutions will be introduced and formal training programmes for farmers in different fields of modern agricultural technologies will be initiated by all extension, research and educational institutions.

Agricultural Research

Research in the field of agriculture forms the basis of development in farm sector. Agriculture sector cannot make rapid progress unless basic research in different disciplines of agriculture is organized and strengthened at various levels in an integrated manner. The Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) is responsible for promotion and coordination of agricultural research at national level. The council has adopted several measures for a meaningful coordination amongst the federal and provincial research institutes and is continuously working for the development of an efficient national research system.

The PARC has done research work in sub-sectors like crops, natural resources, animal services and social services so far. Notable accomplishments made in various fields during 1988-89 are briefly given below.

Crop Sciences Sector: Work on evolution of high yielding and disease resistant varieties of seeds of crops like wheat, rice, maize, barley, sorghum, millet, sugarcane, oilseeds, sunflower, safflower, pulses, potatoes, fruits and vegetables continued during the year.

The wheat Varietal Evaluation Committee approved three wheat and two barley varieties based on their performance under specified cultural environments in different parts of the country. These varieties would be released for general cultivation after further experiments soon. A basmati 385 variety giving 30 percent higher yield has been evolved and is being released for general cultivation. Of the 58 sunflower hy-brids from FAO evaluated, Cargil-208 was found most promising giving better yield. This variety is expected to be released soon for cultivation. Similarly 14 safflower varieties were tried throughout the country and PI-251958 variety was found to yield the maximum.

Fruit Crops: Under fruit crops research programmes, about 275 cultivars of almond, apple, apricot, cherry, fig, loquat, olive, grapes, peach, pear, plum, and citrus fruits were imported from USA, France, Italy, Canada and Turkey. These have been planted along with local varieties. These varieties if found suitable would be recommended for general cultivation.

Vegetable Crops: The research on vegetable crops has been focussed on local and exotic cultivars of cauliflower, cabbage, carrot, peas, chilly, tomato, potato, turnip, cucumber, water melon and radish. The selected material has been distributed to provincial research institutes and different agro-ecological locations.

Animal Sciences Sector: Some significant achievements made in these areas are (i) Studies undertaken on the production, performance and adaptability of cross-breed cows under tropical environmental conditions of Punjab, (ii) Identification and selection of progeny-tested buffalo bulls to improve buffalo milk production, (iii) Studies on pubertal development of buffalo bulls to assess the reproductive potential for artificial insemination, (iv) Studies on reproductive patterns of kundi buffaloes and various factors affecting its reproductive efficiency, (v) Diagnosis and development of vaccine of hyropericardium, (vi) Development of an improved vaccine against haemmorrhagic septicaemia and foot and mouth disease, (vii) Evolution of a fine wool sheep in Kaghan Valley and (viii) Research on fisheries and agriculture.

Natural Resources Sector: The accomplishments made during 1987-89 include; (i) Development of technology to increase resin yield from *chirpine* trees grown in sub-tropical areas of the country, (ii) Identification of adaptive species to bring arid and semi-arid areas of the country receiving 200-300 mm. rainfall under vegetable cover, (iii) Efforts were made to afforestate Baluchistan Province by raising juniper seedlings in the nursery and (iv) Development of techniques for raising nursery stock of juniper and seedlings raised at nursery for utilization for field planting which has made it possible to propagate this species vegetatively.

Social Sciences Sector: Progress on this sector during the year is itemized as: (i) Establishment of Social Sciences Research Institutes and Centres in various parts of the country, (ii) Conduct research on problems of regional nature through the agricultural universities and institutes, (iii) In-house research on problems of national importance and (iv) Development of system design and analyses section.

FORESTRY

The total area under forests stands at 3.44 million hectares which represents about 4 percent of the total geographical area of the country. This is inadequate and cannot meet the growing demand of the people for timber and firewood. Government is, therefore, making all possible efforts to raise the area under forests and also increasing production of both timber and firewood from the Government and private forests.

An ambitious programme of 'Farm Forestry' under "Forestry Planning and Development Project" assisted by US AID, has been launched which includes training of 60,000 farmers, raising of 15 million saplings for distribution and 70,000 hectares of plantation in linear and block fashions. During the year 7,333 farmers were trained, 9.4 million saplings were raised in 162 nurseries of which 4.3 million were distributed and the balance were left for next year season. Other achievements in the project included land levelling, terracing, soil conservation works, local and foreign training, setting up of research stations and start of experimental trials.

To increase the production of timber and firewood from private and government forests and also to motivate people, tree planting campaigns are launched twice a year

during spring and monsoon seasons. As a result of these campaigns 128 million plants of different timber and firewood yielding fast growing species were planted/distributed during 1988-89 compared to 103 million plants in the previous year. These campaigns included afforestation over 25,270 hectares of compact plantation and 10,137 avenue kilometres of linear plantation during 1987-88. It is estimated that 27,000 hectares will be afforested under compact plantation and 12,000 avenue kilometres under linear plantation by the end of the current year. It is estimated that Government and private forests would produce 304 thousand cuhic metres of timber and 415 thousand cubic metres of firewood during the current year compared to 257 thousand cubic metres of timber and 449 thousand cubic metres of firewood in 1987-88.

LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

Livestock

Traditionally, the farmer was keeping animals for bullock power and meeting his own needs of milk and dairy products and unwanted cattle were sold for slaughtering. However, during the last decade there occurred a change in this traditional approach and now livestock production has acquired importance as an economic activity. The activities of this sub-sector provide 10 - 25 percent of the income to small farmers and landless livestock producers depending on the accessibility of the market. Livestock and dairy farm provide the main asset base to raise and stabilize income of the poor due to its more even distribution than holdings and other assets.

In Pakistan livestock are owned in small herds/flocks by about 5 million farm families and about 1 million landless households. Livestock play an important role in the lives of about 30 - 35 million people or about 40 percent of the population of the country. National herds comprise as per estimates of 1987-88, 17.1 million cattle, 14.0 million buffaloes, 27.4 million sheep, 33.0 million goats and 144.5 million poultry. This sub-sector accounts for 29 percent of the agricultural value added and about 8 percent of the total GDP. The country's livestock/poultry provided 12.9 million tonnes of milk, 1319 thousand tonnes of meat, 4140 million eggs, 55 thousand tonnes of wool, 5.7 million hides, 34.0 million skins and about 80 percent of the draught power required for agriculture operations during 1987-88. During the current year, the livestock population is estimated to be 17.2 million cattle, 14.3 million buffaloes, 28.3 million sheep, 34.2 million goats and 164.6 million poultry. These are expected to produce 13.7 million tonnes of milk, 1408 thousand tonnes of meat, 4320 million eggs, 57 thousand tonnes of wool, 5.8 million hides and 35.2 million skins during 1988-89. Details of livestock population and their products are given in the statistical section of the *Survey*.

With the increase in dairy products, per capita availability of milk, meat and eggs has also increased in 1987-88. Per capita availability of major livestock products such as milk, meat and eggs from local sources is given in table 2.5.

Table 2.5

Per Capita Availability of Major Livestock Products

Year	Milk (Kg)	Meat (Kg)	Eggs (Nos)
1982-83	88	10.6	33
1983-84	90	11.0	34
1984-85	92	11.4	37
1985-86	96	11.9	35
1986-87	98	12.2	37
1987-88	102	12.6	39

Source: Livestock Division

At present 25 dairy/milk plants are operating with capacity to process one million litres milk daily to produce sterilised/pasteurised powder milk and variety of milk products including butter, cheese, ghee, ice cream etc. Some other new milk plants are also being commissioned to produce sterilised milk, while two other milk plants are being expanded to increase their capacity.

Research in all aspects of poultry production including breeding, feeding, disease control and marketing is conducted at Poultry Research Institute Karachi and Rawalpindi. In 112 hatcheries, 162 million day old commercial chicks of exotic breeds were produced for increased productivity. More than 9500 commercial poultry farms are producing eggs and meat at present in the country. One hundred two feed mills are working now with the capacity to produce 1.4 million tonnes of compounded feed.

The development strategy being pursued emphasises increasing productivity of livestock by producing more healthy and well-nourished livestock. Availability of quality feed is being given top priority. The major thrust is on breed improvement through cross-breeding, artificial insemination and embryo transfer technology. Special emphasis is being placed to fodder research particularly combinations of fodder that fit into existing farming system and provide supplies of green matter round the year.

Livestock Production/Health Education: Agricultural Universities of Faisalabad and Tandojam have facilities for 350 students to undergo graduate course and 160 students to undergo postgraduate course. The faculty of Agriculture and Animal Husbandary, Peshawar has been upgraded to University status and soon a separate faculty of animal husbandry/ veterinary is expected to start functioning. These research institutes also provide research facilities to students on various aspects of livestock production and health.

Fisheries

This sub-sector not only provides protein to the growing population of the country but also creates employment opportunities and at present more than 225 thousand workers are engaged as full time and part-time workers in fisheries. Besides this, more than 50 thousand people are employed in fish handling, marketing, processing, boat building and

other closely related industries. Pakistan's marine environment can contribute significantly in producing required level of protein to the people if explored and exploited properly.

At present the marine environment of Pakistan is contributing very little to the national food requirements. Of the total production of 331,739 tons of marine fish in 1986-87, 56 percent was converted into fish meal and 30 percent of the total catch was used locally for direct human consumption and the rest exported to earn foreign exchange. The per capita consumption of fish is 1.6 kg only. Keeping the high rate of population growth in Pakistan our production from land resources will not be able to keep up with the population increase. Protein deficiency could become serious problems in near future. We will be forced to turn to sea for our food where abundance of resources are available if harvested and managed scientifically. Total production of fish and shellfish increased from 408,404 metric tons in 1984-85 to 427,760 metric tons in 1987-88 and is estimated at 428,592 metric tons in 1988-89. Table 2.6 indicates production of fish as well as export earnings during the last many years.

Table 2.6

Production of Fish and Export Earnings

Year	Marine	Inland (Tonnes)	Total	Export Earnings	
				Quantity (Tonnes)	(Rupees Million)
1982-83	278,200	59,100	337,300	16,600	897.00
1983-84	283,100	60,300	343,400	27,600	1017.00
1984-85	308,000	70,600	378,600	36,300	1231.00
1985-86	333,316	75,088	408,404	35,875	1334.89
1986-87	331,739	83,993	415,732	39,947	1929.66
1987-88	336,129	91,631	427,760	43,587	2160.00
1988-89 (Estimated)	328,592	100,000	428,592	..	..

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.

.. not available

There are large potentials for increasing the marine fish in Pakistan specially in deep water. Transfer of modern technology, trained manpower and applying modern methods of fishing are required to exploit them.

Annex-

Support/Procurement Prices of Agricultural Commodities

(Rs per 40 Kgs)

Commodity	1987-88	1988-89
1. Wheat	82.50	85.00
2. Rice		
(a) Paddy		
Basmati (FAQ)	130.00	135.00
IRRI-6 (FAQ)	55.00	60.00
IRRI-6 (SUP)	59.00	65.00
KS-282,DR-82, DR-83 (FAQ)	59.00	65.00
KS-282, DR-82, DR-83 (Superior)	63.00	70.00
(b) Cleaned Rice		
Basmati (FAQ)	250.00	250.00
IRRI-6 (FAQ)	89.50	100.00
IRRI-6 (Superior)	98.00	111.00
KS-282 (FAQ)	97.00	109.00
KS-282 (Superior)	100.00	120.00
3. Sugarcane (Millgate)		
Punjab	11.79	12.59
Sind	11.95	12.86
NWFP	11.52	12.33
4 Cotton		
(a) Seed Cotton (Phutti)		
Desi	173.50	176.00
AC-134, NT, BS-I	185.00	188.00
B-557, 149-F	193.00	196.00
Sarmast Qallandri Delta Pine, MS. 39/40	207.00	210.00
(b) Cotton (Lint)		
Desi	428.00	431.00
AC-134, NT, BS-I	480.00	483.00
B-557, 149-F	504.00	507.00
Sarmast Qallandri Delta Pine, MS. 39/40	546.00	549.00
5. Potatoes	44.50	50.00
6. Onion	36.50	40.00
7. Gram	160.50	180.00
8. Non-Traditional Oilseeds		
Sunflower	170.00	177.00
Soyabean	160.00	165.00
Safflower	140.00	143.00

Source: Agricultural Prices Commission.

Quality premium at the rate of Rs 0.14 per maund of Cane was payable to the growers for every 0.1 percent point recovery above the provincial base recovery during the 1987-88 crushing season. This was increased to Rs 0.18 per maund of Cne for the 1988-89 crushing season.

Chapter 3

MANUFACTURING

Pakistan has raised a broad and diversified industrial base although it had hardly any worth-while industry at the time of independence. Now there exists a large network of agro-based industries. It has established heavy and basic industries like steel, fertilizer, cement, basic chemicals, sugar, railway carriages etc. In the engineering sector it produces ships, plants and machinery for sugar, cement, vegetable ghee, rice and ginning factories etc. It is moving from assembly to progressive manufacturing of tractors, cars and other automobiles. With Pakistan Steel coming into full production, the prospects for establishing downstream industries have brightened and many small and medium engineering units have come on ground throughout the country. Pakistan is now entering into sophisticated and high-tech industries.

The manufacturing sector claims great importance in the economy. It has not only helped the economy in import substitution and saving substantial amount of foreign exchange, but has also contributed significantly towards export development in recent years. Next to agriculture, it is the largest source of job opportunities, employing 12.69 percent of the total labour force. Its contribution to total GDP is 17.25 percent. This endows manufacturing sector with an importance that requires constant efforts to boost industrial production and thus extends further the growth contours of the economy.

The manufacturing sector has maintained substantial growth over the years. Manufacturing industries in Pakistan have all along enjoyed high protection against imports, subsidies on exports and various fiscal and monetary incentives. Under a protective environment, industrial performance in terms of employment generation, competition with foreign producers and stabilisation of foreign exchange earnings has been less impressive. As a result, the industrialisation process has not fully realised its potentials.

The industrial policy of 1984 gave a major initiative to the manufacturing sector which aimed at enhancing the process of industrialisation with major break-through in building up a heavy industrial base, opening new job opportunities and increasing productive efficiency with a guard-watch on export-orientation through agro-industrial development. The major policy instrument for attaining these objectives was set in motion by rationalizing tariff structure as well as effective protection to direct resources to efficient industrialisation. A process of deregulation and easing out controls on investment decision by private entrepreneurs was also started.

While there have been some accomplishments of the objectives laid down in the Industrial Policy of 1984, there have been a number of major shortcomings as well. These include the inability to formulate and implement major fiscal reforms and slow pace of structural changes. There was insufficient progress in the development of steel-based engineering and other more sophisticated industries which were the cornerstone of the Policy and of the Sixth Five Year Plan industrialisation strategy. Though the Sixth Plan investment targets were largely attained, industrialisation did not take place in the priority areas identified in the Industrial Policy Statement of 1984.

Over the years large number of fiscal and monetary incentives have been made available to the private sector for industrialisation. Some additional industry specific measures were also announced in the Budget of 1988-89. Similarly, for the industrialisation of under-developed regions of the country, the private sector was assured of further fiscal and monetary incentives.

NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The present Government has pledged to the nation to accelerate industrialisation in the country by removing all bottlenecks faced by prospective investors. The government announced a new industrial policy in April 1989. In order to attract the private investment to share the responsibility of nation building and social uplift, many fields in the industry hitherto restricted to the public sector only have been opened to the private sector. The main features of the new policy are:

a) Sanctioning procedure has been liberalized with a view to providing maximum liberty to the entrepreneurs in selection and establishment of industries. Projects with capital cost of upto Rs 1000 million will no longer require sanction from any authority if the entire amount (both local and foreign including the recurring foreign exchange requirements) is proposed to be raised from private sources except the projects which fall in the specified list or where foreign equity is 50 percent or more.

b) All projects with capital cost of upto Rs 1000 million and requiring finance from nationalized banks or DFIs will be presented to the respective authorities/ management of the banks and financial institutions, except where they fall under the jurisdiction of the Board of Investment.

c) List of specified industries necessitating Government approval has been reduced from 12 to 7 viz:-

1) Arms and ammunitions,
2) Security printing, currency and mint,
3) High explosives,
4) Radioactive substances,
5) Alcoholic, beverages industry based on imported concentrates,
6) Manufacture of automobiles, tractors and farm machinery, and
7) Petroleum blending plants.

d) The Government has also committed to ensure supply of infrastructure within 60 days of sanction/approval of an industrial project. These facilities will now be made available as One Window Facility.

e) The sanctioning procedure has been simplified and a time limit of 60 days has been fixed for approval of a project.

f) In order to ensure speedy implementation of these decisions, a Board of Investment (BOI) has been set up which will be headed by the Prime Minister to monitor the progress of the pace of industrialisation and to see that bottlenecks and procedural delays do not affect the overall objectives. The Board will also lay down guidelines concerning the pace of industrialisation.

g) For regular monitoring of various activities, a Committee of investment (COI) headed by Minister for Industries has been set up. This Committee will monitor the progress of projects in between the meetings of the Board of Investment.

h) The meeting of the Board of Investment will be held every month unless indicated otherwise and the Committee on investment will meet twice a month.

i) The Investment Promotion Bureau will be re-organized on professional lines and efforts will be made for making Pakistan's package of incentives and simplified industrialisation procedures more clear to the foreign investors, so as to attract capital and technology from rich countries. Proper campaigns will be made abroad to project the climate of investment, new industrial policy and the attractive package of incentives available in the country.

PRODUCTION TRENDS

Review of secular trends indicates that the manufacturing sector has shown inpressive growth over the years. The growth momentum could not be maintained during tle current year due to a variety of factors. According to the revised estimates, the manufacturing sector is expected to grow by 3.07 percent in real terms during 1988-89 against the actual growth of 9.98 percent recorded during 1987-88. Value added in large scale inlustries is estimated to increase by 1.19 percent, while that in small-scale industries by 8.10 percent during 1988-89. Value added in large-scale manufacturing during 1987-88 grew by 10.55 and in small-scale by 8.40 percent. The table given below shows the growth trends oflarge and small-scale industries since 1981-82.

Table 3.1

Growth of Manufacturing Sector (%)
(Base 1980-81 = 100)

Period	Total	Large Scale	Small Scale
1981-82	13.75	15.70	8.40
1982-83	7.03	6.57	8.40
1983-84	7.89	7.71	8.40
1984-85	8.09	7.98	8.40
1985-86	7.55	7.25	8.40
1986-87	7.53	7.22	8.40
1987-88	9.98	10.55	8.40
1988-89	3.07	1.19	

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

The production index of manufacturing (Base 1980-81=100), is estimated to increase by 1.21 percent from 182.3 in 1987-88 to 184.5 in 1988-89. It however, showed deceleration compared with 1987-88 when the large-scale manufacturing showed an increase of 10.55 percent over 1986-87.

During July-March 1988-89, out of 15 major industries with a combined weight of 40.6 percent in the overall production of large-scale industries, six registered a decline ranging between 5.4 percent and 21.1 percent. Major industries which showed negative growth during July-March 1988-89 over the same period last year are shown below in the table:

Table 3.2

Major Industries Showing Negative Growth during July-March 1988-89

Items	Weight in large scale manufacturing sector	% change
Cotton cloth	4.9	-6.0
Jute goods	0.9	-10.0
Vegetable ghee	3.0	-11.0
Cigarettes	2.5	-21.1
Paper & Chip board	0.7	-5.4
Cement	1.9	-1.5
Pig Iron/Hot metal	1.5	-0.7
Billets	0.3	-16.3

Source: Ministry of Industries and Pakistan Steel.

Many factors are responsible for this slow-down in the manufacturing sector. Among them are the impact of floods, disturbances in Karachi and Hyderabad, shortage of raw materials, heavy built-in inventories etc.

The decline in the estimated production of cotton cloth is attributed partly to disturbances in industrial areas like Karachi and partly to reduction in cloth export which combined with domestic consumption has a demand pull effect on domestic production.

The production of jute goods was hampered by shortage in the availability of raw material for major jute textile units. The decline of 11.0 percent in the production of vegetable ghee is mainly due to the existing heavy inventories of cooking media both by Ghee Corporation of Pakistan (GCP), and private sector. Poor sale drive and marketing is another factor. Decrease in production of cigarettes was caused by rationalisation of three-slab duty on cigarettes to a uniform rate of 73 percent to all brands in 1988-89 budget. The previous three slabs of duty were 55 percent, 64 percent, and 73 percent (top). As a result of rationalisation, prices of low brand cigarettes increased which affected the volume of sale necessitating reduction in production of cigarettes.

Decline in the production of cement is mainly due to lower production in the public sector units. There has been no shortfall in the private sector. The reasons for decline in the public sector were breakdowns in some units, lower sales and non-availability of railway wagons.

The production of pig iron was low due to major repair work of the sintering machine at the Pakistan Steel. The decline in billets was caused by low production of blooms at steel making plant during July-March 1988-89.

Yet some major industrial items which recorded increase during July-March 1988-89 over the same period last year are given below:

Table 3.3
Major Industries Showing Increases During July-March 1988-89

Item	Weight in large scale manufacturing sector	% change
Cotton yarn	8.9	10.9
Phosphatic Fertilizer	0.4	5.9
Nitrogenous Fertilizer	5.4	0.02
Paper all types	0.7	11.2
Soda ash	0.3	10.5
Caustic Soda	0.6	10.2
Sugar	8.6	0.8

Source: Ministry of Industries.

SUB-SECTOR PROFILE OF LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textiles

Pakistan is one of the leading producers of cotton in the world and it has been in the textile business since Independence. Its long standing in the manufacturing field has made textiles the premier industry of the country. The textile industry has been completely

deregulated with a view to harnessing its potential to domestic and world-market conditions. In order to ensure sufficient availability of cotton to textile mills and to encourage production and export of more value added goods, Government has taken various steps to further accelerate the growth of the textile sector including improvement in management and labour productivity, rationalisation of fiscal incentives and freedom to exporting units to acquire technical assistance from abroad or to collaborate with foreign agencies to maximise exports.

At the end of March 1989 large-scale textile industry had an installed capacity of 16 thousand looms and 4.63 million spindles. The following table reflects the different aspects of textile industry in Pakistan.

Table 3.4

Capacity of Textiles Industry (Large Scale)

					July-March	
	1969-70	1982-83	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88	1988-89 (P)
			Spindles (000)			
Installed capacity	2397	4265	4293	4330	4293	4630
Working at the end of period	2327	3062	3499	3690	3731	3972
Idle Spindles	70	1203	794	640	562	658
			Looms (000)			
Installed capacity	31	24	17	16	17	16
Working at the end of period	27	14	9	9	9	9
Idle looms	4	10	8	7	8	7

(P) Provisional.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Industries.

Vegetable Ghee & Cooking Oil

There are at present 79 vegetable ghee and cooking oil factories in the country (26 in the public sector under the Federal Government, 50 in the private sector and one under Army Welfare Food Industry and two under the control of Azad Jammu & Kashmir Government). Two public sector units have been closed. The present installed capacity of vegetable ghee/cooking oil is 929,700 tonnes per annum (public sector 504,000 tonnes and private sector 425,700 tonnes).

The installed capacity of cooking oil is 67,000 tonnes per annum (public sector 11,000 tonnes and private sector 56,000 tonnes). In addition, one cooking oil unit with a capacity of 9,000 tonnes is under installation in the private sector. The total capacity of cooking oil, therefore, is 76,000 tonnes (11,000 tonnes in public and 65,000 tonnes in the private sector).

The production of vegetable ghee in the country during July-March 1988-89 stood at 457,000 tonnes as against 513,500 tonnes during the same period of 1987-88 showing a decrease of 11.0 percent.

Fertilizer

At present, the total installed capacity of fertilizer is 1.150 million N.tonnes. Out of ths, the capacity of nitrogenous fertilizer is 1.064 million N.tonnes and phosphatic fertilizer is 0.086 million N.tonnes. Besides 3 DAP fertilizer projects in the private sector with a capacity of 990,000 N.tonnes have been sanctioned. Another unit likely to come into production in 1992 has also been sanctioned in the private sector for manufacture of urea fertilizer with a capacity of 262,000 N.tonnes.

The production of nitrogenous fertilizer was 834.4 thousand N. tonnes during July-March 1988-89 as compared to 834.2 thousand N. tonnes during corresponding period last year showing a nominal increase of 0.02 percent. The production of phosphatic fertilizer was 75.7 thousand N. tonnes during July-March 1988-89 as against 71.5 thousand N. tonnes during same period last year indicating an increase of 5.9 percent.

Cement

There are at present 20 cement factories with a capacity of 7.417 million tonnes. Of these, 15 factories with 5.842 million tonnes capacity are in the public sector and the remaining 5 units with 1.575 million tonnes capacity are in the private sector. The production of cement was 5.159 million tonnes during July-March 1988-89 as compared to 5.239 million tonnes during the corresponding period of July-March 1987-88.

Sugar

There are at present 45 sugar mills in the country having an annual production capacity of 1,256,160 tonnes (542,240 tonnes in Punjab, 558,400 tonnes in Sind and 155,520 tonnes in N.W.F.P.). The annual consumption of sugar in the country is about 2,111,000 tonnes. Production during July-March 1988-89 is 1,553,600 tonnes as against 1,541,300 tonnes during July-March 1987-88.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Small-scale industries account for 30 percent of value added in manufacturing sector and around 4.7 percent of GDP compared to the contribution of 12.5 percent of the large-scale manufacturing sector. The entire small-scale industry is in the private sector. Being labour-intensive and mostly self-proprietary, small-scale industries tend to exhibit relatively higher levels of efficiency and better income distribution. It is basically labour-intensive, and enploys more than 81 percent of the industrial labour force. It also provides training ground in the development of technical skills, marketing experience and managerial capabilities required in the establishment and management of bigger enterprises.

In view of the important role of the small-scale Industries in the economy of Pakistan, the Provincial Small-scale Industrial Corporations/Boards/Directorates provide technical asistance, run workshops, develop industrial estates, provide pre-investment counselling and guidance to the prospective entrepreneurs.

For the development of small-scale industries, two IDA/ World Bank loans of $ 30 million and $ 50 million have been effectively utilized. In October 1988, Asian Development Bank signed an Agreement with the Government of Pakistan to provide $ 50 million for this industry. The disbursement of the loan is expected to start very soon.

Punjab: The Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC) was set up in 1972 to succeed the West Pakistan Small Industries Corporation as a public sector agency for the promotion and development of small industries.

PSIC has developed small industrial estates at Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujrat, Sargodha, Jhelum, Sahiwal, Daska, Gujranwala-II, Bahawalpur and two mini industrial estates at Gujjar Khan and Chakwal. The plan to establish industrial estates at D.G.Khan, Mian Channu and Sialkot-II is in progress.

PSIC is running about 40 carpet-weaving centres, three ready made garments and hosiery knitting training centres and six handicraft development centres with a total enrollment of 831 trainees in 1988-89. Besides, PSIC operates 7 handi craft shops at various places as outlets for handicrafts produced by workers and establishments throughout the province. PSIC has established a Design Centre for the improvement and creation of new designs for carpet and handicrafts centres. At present, 49 Dehi Mazdoor Training centres are functioning and providing technical training in electrical, mechanical, masonry, carpentry and auto farm machinery trades etc. So far 9816 persons have been trained at different centres. Moreover, PSIC has set up a network of service centres at various industrial towns in Punjab. In order to provide pre-investment counselling and guidance to prospective entrepreneurs, it has established Small Industries Advisory Service to provide information on cost analysis, projected profits, machinery requirements etc. for interested investors.

Sind: The Sind Small Industries Corporation promotes cottage and small industries in rural areas by providing infrastructural facilities and assistance in the fields of traditional and non-traditional skills, marketing of handicrafts and supervisory credit facilities. Entering into the 16th year of its service, the Corporation has nearly completed its industrial estates development programme by establishing 14 small industrial estates in each district of Hyderabad and Sukkur Regions with 1619 industrial plots. The Corporation is now anticipating their colonization.

The Corporation has also undertaken a Pilot (turn key) Project for disinvestment of various industries to attract the private sector. It has also been engaged in providing extension services to potential investors and caters to the training needs in traditional and non-traditional crafts and trades. In traditional crafts, it is running about 48 training centres. Besides, 23 technical training centres are imparting training to about 1025 persons annually in non-traditional crafts.

NWFP: Sarhad Small Industries Development Board (SSIDB) is engaged in developing and promoting small and cottage industries by providing training and overhead facilities, access to bank loans, development of industrial plots/estates, and expertise and guidance to intending entrepreneurs.

Baluchistan: The Directorate of Small Industries, Baluchistan is playing an important role by running a number of Handicraft centres for imparting training in development of traditional crafts and trades. At present, there are 70 centres functioning in the Province. In

tiese centres, 1800 men and women are being enrolled for training in different crafts.

PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES

The public sector industries continue to operate within the general economic policy of emphasizing optimal utilization of existing capacity. With major investment in fertilizer, cement and steel, the public sector is now concentrating on the cost efficiency and better utilization of available capacity.

The public sector industries (excluding Pakistan Steel), showed improvement during 1988-89 in all performance indicators except profit as compared to 1987-88. This improvement has been mainly attributed to Pakistan Automobile Corporation (PACO), Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation (FCCCL), State Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Corporation (PERAC) and National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC) due to higher production value. The value of total production at constant prices of 1987-88 increased by 4.5 percent from Rs 29,107 million in 1987-88 to Rs 30,406 million in 1988-89. The Corporations showing overall increase in production value include FCCCL (3%), NFC (1.39%), PERAC (5%) and PACO (22%). The Corporations which showed decline in production value are Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (52%) and State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (2%) and State Engineering Corporation (2%). Major performance indicators i.e., production, sales, profit. and taxes and duties since 1986-87 are summarized in the table below*:

Table 3.5

Performance of Public Sector Industries During 1986 – 89 (Rs Million)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Production Value**	26,945	29,107	30,406
Sales	25,716	32,296	38,869
Pre-tax Profit	1,477	1,533	842
Taxes & duties	4,600	5,911	7,571

*Excludes Pakistan Steel.
**Production value at constant prices of 1987-88=100.

Source: Ministry of Production.

Sales have increased by about 20.4 percent during 1988-89. The corporations which have shown increase in sale value include (FCCCL) 9.7 percent, (PACO) 105 percent and (SEC) 10.5 percent. The two corporations which have shown decline in sale value are (PIDC) 45 percent, and (PERAC) 15 percent.

Contrary to the pattern of sales and production, overall pre-tax profit is expected to decline from Rs 1,533 million in 1987-88 to Rs 842 million in 1988-89. Major reasons for this decline is mainly the decline in output of some units and increase in the cost of inputs.

Total taxes and duties estimated by the public sector industries during 1988-89 stand at Rs 7,571 million compared to Rs 5,911 million paid during 1987-88. Except for National Fertilizer Corporation and Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation all the corporations have estimated an increases in the payment of taxes and duties during 1988-89.

This increase is in line with the increase in sales performance of these units during the year under review.

Employment generation opportunities of the public sector industries (excluding Pakistan Steel), is likely to decelerate from 54,977 in 1987-88 to 54,122 in 1988-89. The employment level at Pakistan Steel is however expected to increase to 21,800 during 1988-89 as compared to 21,736 during 1987-88.

PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES

Federal Chemical & Ceramics Corporation (FCCCL)

The sales of FCCCL, increased from Rs 1,501.1 million in July-March 1987-88 to Rs 1,685.1 million in July-March 1988-89. Major increase in sales was shown by Antibiotics (Pvt.) Ltd. (78%), Swat Ceramics (50%), Ittehad Chemicals (16%), and Pakistan PVC Ltd. (15%). The units which have shown major decrease in sales are Nowshera PVC (79%) , Nowshera Chemicals (39%), Pak Dyes (3%) and Ravi Rayon (5%).

National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC)

Overall sales of NFC, increased from Rs 3,300.5 million in July-March 1987-88 to Rs 3,393.3 million in July-March 1988-89. This 2.8 percent increase was largely due to increase in sales of Pak Saudi Fertilizer (20.9 percent), followed by Pak Arab Fertilizer (20.7%), National Fertilizer (18.2%) and Lyallpur Chemicals and Fertilizer (14.9%), during the period.

Pakistan Automobile Corporation (PACO)

The net sales of PACO, increased by 37 percent from Rs 4,374.1 million in July-March 1987-88 to Rs 6,004.5 million in July-March 1988-89. The major increase in sales was shown by Millat Tractors by (Rs 530.4 million) followed by Pak Suzuki Motor Co. (Rs 419.3 million), and Bolan Castings (Rs 61.9 million). The units showing substantial decrease in sales are Sind Engineering (Rs 99.9 million), followed by National Motors (Rs 56.7 million) and Bela Engineering (Rs 37.0 million).

Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC)

The net sales of PIDC have decreased by 52 percent from Rs 262.6 million in July-March 1987-88 to Rs 125.5 million in July-March 1988-89. The only company showing increases in sales was Shah Nawaz Bhutto Sugar Mills (Rs 40.3 million). The companies showing major decrease in sales were Indus Steel Pipes by (Rs 62.6 million), Cotton Ginning Factory (Rs 46.4 million), and Z.A. Bhutto Textile Mills (Rs 41.0 million).

State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (SCCP)

SCCP has shown 5.7 percent decrease in sales during July-March 1988-89. The companies showing major increase in sales were White Cement (Rs 4.5 million) and General Refractories (Rs 1.6 million). Almost all the major units have shown decline in sales.The sales of Zeal Pak dropped by Rs 132.1 million, Associated Cement (Rs 69.5 million), D.G. Khan Cement (Rs 42.5 million), and Gharibwal Cement (Rs 42.6 million).

State Engineering Corporation (SEC)

The overall sales of SEC have shown 10 percent increase in sales during July-March 1988-89 over its level during the same period last year. Total sales increased from Rs 2,333.7 million to Rs 2,568.5 million during the period. The unit showing major increases in sales are Pakistan Machine Tool Factory (Rs 156.4 million), Metropolitan Steel (Rs 53.7 million), PECO (Rs 70.4 million), and Quality Steel (Rs 29.7 million). The sales of four companies declined during July-March 1988-89. Major decrease was noted in Karachi Pipe (Rs 64.5 million) and Pakistan Switchgear (Rs 12.3 million).

State Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Corporation (PERAC)

Net sales of PERAC dropped from Rs 6,728.0 million in July-March 1987-88 to Rs 5,700.1 million in July-March 1988-89. The sales of National Refinery decreased by Rs 1,000.0 million and that of National Petrocarbon by Rs 28.0 million during the same period.

Pakistan Steel

Pakistan Steel Mills has a production capacity equivalent to 1.1 million tonnes of steel, with a built-in provision for expansion to over 2 million tonnes. It is a huge engineering complex and is producing coke, pig iron, billets, hot rolled coils/sheets, cold rolled coils/sheets and formed sections like channels, angles, galvanized sheets etc. The average capacity utilization in terms of raw steel has increased from 25 percent in 1983-84 to 75 percent in July-January 1988-89 against the production plan of 85 percent for 1988-89.

With the commissioning of all units of Pakistan Steel, a beginning has already been made in the sphere of import substitutions and self-sufficiency has been attained in meeting the local demand of steel based products except those products which are not produced by Pakistan Steel.

Pakistan Steel exports coke, pig iron, billets, hot rolled coils/sheets and ammonium sulphate to international markets. During July-March 1988-89 its export earnings amounted to Rs 80.8 million compared with Rs 115.3 million during July-March 1987-88.

The sales turn-over of the Mills has been gradually increasing since 1980-81. Annual sales are expected to increase from Rs 6,616 million in 1987-88 to Rs 7,540 million in 1988-89. The following table shows sales of steel products in terms of quantity, value and average selling price for the period July-March 1988-89 compared with July-March 1987-88.

Table 3.6

Sales of Steel Products

(Value in Million Rs)
(Quantity in Tonnes)

	1987-88(Jul-Mar)		Average Selling Price in Rs	1988-89(Jul-Mar)		Average Selling Price in Rs
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
Coke	52371	123.30	2354	45446	112.08	2466
Local	625	1.63	2608	-	-	-
Export						
Pig Iron	108722	285.50	2626	106264	371.37	3495
Local	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export						
Billets	189236	1274.53	6735	176128	1458.12	8279
Local						
H.R. Sheets/Coils/Plate	182337	1429.47	7840	172921	1712.06	9901
Local	26746	113.66	4250	14294	80.79	5652
Export						
C.R. Sheets/Coils	69278	682.56	9852	64309	802.49	12479
Galvanized Sheets	34857	415.21	11912	27470	408.74	14880
Formed Sections	5983	34.98	5847	2016	16.68	8274
Power (Mln. Kwh)	95.50	42.70	0.447	152.60	72.72	0.477
By - Products						
Coal Tar	4711	8.35	1772	4861	9.72	2000
Ammonium Sulphate	2360	2.05	869	13417	13.42	1000
Others		24.31			54.30	
		4438.25			5112.49	

Source: Pakistan Steel.

Pakistan Steel incurred a net loss of Rs 350 million during 1987-88 showing an improvement of Rs 943 million over the loss of Rs 1,293 million incurred in 1986-87. In 1988-89, annual loss is likely to further decrease from Rs 350 million in 1987-88 to Rs 16 million.

Pakistan Steel has shown decrease in the production of major products. The production volume of pig iron/hot metal, billets, H.R.Coils/plates, C.R.Coils/sheets and galvanized sheets declined during July-March 1988-89 over their levels of the corresponding period last year. The production of coke increased during July-March 1988-89 by 2.9 percent. The production performance of main products is summarized below in the table:

Table 3.7

Production of Pakistan Steel Mills

(000 To

Item	1987-88	July-March 1987-88	July-March 1988-89
Coke	642	478	492
Pig Iron/hot Metal	933	701	696
Billets	267	208	174
H.R. Coils/Plates	473	365	360
C.R. Coil/Sheets	154	117	104
Galvanized Sheets	48	36	26
Formed Sections	5	5	-
Power (Million KWH)	716	552	597
Ammonium Sulphate	9	6	7
Coal Tar	28	21	22
B.F.Granulated Slag	178	133	135

Source: Pakistan Steel.

TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENT

Total fixed capital formation during 1988-89 is estimated at Rs 122,985 million, of which private sector accounts for 50.34 percent. In fact, the share of private sector stagnated between 45.3 percent and 46.5 percent over the years. With the intent of the Government to act as a facilitator of private initiative and an investor of the last resort, the private sector has started showing signs of welcoming government initiatives which is evident from the fact that investment by the private sector is estimated at Rs 61,912 million during 1988-89, which shows an increase of 19.59 percent over the investment level of Rs 51,769 millions during 1987-88. Gross fixed investment in the manufacturing sector has also shown gradual increase. During 1988-89 private investment in the manufacturing sector is estimated at Rs 18,926 million compared with its level of Rs 16,538 million during 1987-88 showing an increase of 14.44 percent.

INDUSTRIAL SANCTIONS

During July-March 1988-89, industrial sanctions stood at Rs 23,470 million showing an increase of 56 percent over Rs 15,041 million sanctioned during the same period last year. The following table shows industry-wise sanctions since 1983-84.

Table 3.8

Industry-Wise Sanctions

(Rs Million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	July-March 87-88	July-March 88-89
Food Beverages & Tobacco	2067	1692	662	1835	1765	1512	1630
Textiles	1868	1854	1904	9862	6918	5619	4650
Leather & Leather Products	1	61	77	81	203	207	69
Rubber & Rubber Products	132	42	2	179	36	125	17
Paper, Pulp Products	873	1218	277	704	187	143	500
Chemicals, Synthetics, Fertilizer, Petro-chemicals and Petroleum	6197	2532	4718	5254	2691	2367	12119
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	3270	1023	634	1011	2097	337	1971
Basic Metals	1559	99	401	155	119	142	50
Metal Products	1127	370	107	582	154	98	140
Machinery other than electrical	178	609	155	109	2888	2887	294
Electrical Machinery Equipment and Appratus	469	274	259	474	510	386	1050
Electronics	207	225	7196	114	273	210	171
Transport Equipment	812	392	258	97	145	124	73
Miscellaneous (Including Hotel & Other Services Industries)	982	771	1251	1537	1077	884	736
Total	19742	11162	17901	21994	19063	15041	23470

Source: Ministry of Industries.

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Pakistan has followed a liberal and flexible policy towards foreign investment. A comprehensive set of incentives has been offered to both foreign private investors and overseas Pakistanis. The Government welcome foreign investment accompanied by transfer of sophisticated technology which would help in breaking fresh ground in the industrial field. As is revealed from the table below, total approved foreign private investment from July 1978 to March 1989 amounted to Rs 50,639 million of which repatriable capital investment was Rs 5,267 million. Investment under Pay-As-You-Earn Scheme (PAYE) was Rs 3,781 million, private foreign loan amounted to Rs 36,960 million and Rs 4,631 million was under non-repatriable investment (NRI). Foreign Private Investment sanctioned by type since 1978-79 is given below:

Table 3.9

Foreign Private Investment

(Rs Million)

	Private Foreign Loan(PFL)/ Suppliers Credit	Repatriable Capital Investment (RCI)	Non-Repatriable Investment (NRI)	Pay-As-You-Earn Scheme (PAYE)	Total
1978-79	1079	619	304	826	2828
1979-80	1634	117	539	360	2650
1980-81	2864	339	754	339	4296
1981-82	3284	386	987	261	4918
1982-83	2507	144	343	472	3466
1983-84	5404	914	582	662	7562
1984-85	2327	239	355	236	3157
1985-86	7081	1021	517	445	9064
1986-87	2710	221	150	180	3261
1987-88	3601	615	80	-	4296
1988-89 (Jul-Mar)	4469	652	20	-	5141
Total	36,960	5,267	4,631	3,781	50,639

Source: Ministry of Industries.

Chapter 4

ENERGY SITUATION

Improvement in living standards combined with continued growth of the economy have built pressure on the energy sector. Realisation of future goals of wide-spread prosperity, rapid industrialisation, accelerated rural electrification, and progress in other sectors of the economy would make energy a higher priority sector. An amount of Rs 24,617 million in the public sector development programme 1988-89 was allocated for Power and Fuels as against the revised expenditure of Rs 21,934 million during 1987-88.

Demand for energy for domestic as well as development requirements has increased at a faster rate in recent years. During the sixth plan commercial and non commercial energy delivered (energy received by the consumer after purification and transmission losses) recorded an annual compound growth rate of 6.6 percent. Subsector-wise growth was 5.1 percent in domestic, 9.4 percent in industrial, 3.9 percent in commercial, 19.9 percent in agriculture and 2.4 percent in transportation.

Energy Consumption

In absolute terms energy consumption has increased from 12.76 million TOE in 1982-83 to 18.60 million TOE (excluding Power sector) in 1987-88. Industrial sector has the major share in energy consumption at 35 percent. Sector-wise consumption is given in table 4.1.

Table 4.1

Energy Consumption by Sector

(Unit Million TOE)

Sector	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	July-March 1987-88	July-March 1988-89*
Domestic	2.22	2.60	2.92	3.28	3.66	3.99	2.94	3.21
Commercial	0.47	0.54	0.59	0.61	0.67	0.72	0.51	0.55
Industrial	4.55	4.84	5.20	5.54	5.99	6.51	4.89	4.80
Agriculture	0.77	0.81	0.89	0.94	1.08	1.39	1.04	0.99
Transport**	2.99	3.18	3.36	3.59	4.12	4.41	3.19	3.27
Fertilizer**	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.61
Other Government	1.01	1.04	1.13	1.16	0.70	0.78	0.59	0.59
Sub Total	12.76	13.77	14.86	15.89	17.02	18.60	13.76	14.02
Power	2.51	2.59	2.99	3.15	3.73	4.64	3.35	3.21

Source: M/o Petroleum and Natural Resources, Directorate General of New and Renewable Energy Resources.

* Estimated on the basis of six month's data.

** It also includes Railway traction.

Note:- 1. Excluding feedstock of 60 percent of total gas supply to Fertilizer Industry.
2. HSD consumption in agriculture sector is not available and is included under Transport Sector. Agriculture sector represents LDO only.
3. Power:Power represents fuel consumed for thermal generation. Electricity generated in turn is also reflected in other sectors.

Energy Supply

The main sources of the country's energy supply include oil, natural gas, coal, hydel power, nuclear power and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The most important sources of domestic energy are gas and hydro power. There are at present eight gas fields with estimated recoverable reserves of 652 billion cubic metres. The main source of hydro power are Tarbela, Mangla and Warsak dams having an installed generating capacity of 1750 MW, 800 MW and 243 MW respectively. Feasibility study for Kala Bagh Dam has been completed and work on the project would start after certain inter-provincial issues have been resolved. Completion of this Dam will add another 3600 MW. The hydel ranking study for major hydro-electric projects financed by CIDA has indicated Basha (4500 MW) Dasu (5500 MW) and Thakot (2400 MW) located upstream of Tarbela on the Indus as the most prospective sites for future development. Small hydro power projects in northern areas, where feasible, have also been undertaken.

The biggest share in energy supply is accounted for by oil 41.2 percent, followed by gas, 34.3 percent. Table 4.2 gives the energy supply position.

Table 4.2

Energy Supplies

(Unit Million TOE)

Sector	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	July-March	
							1987-88	1988-89*
Oil (Excluding Exports)	5.85	6.44	6.93	7.45	8.20	9.03	6.66	6.80
Gas (Excluding Feed Stock)	6.01	5.61	6.02	6.26	6.78	7.52	5.29	6.04
Coal	0.72	0.84	1.00	0.98	1.01	1.23	0.81	0.77
Hydel (Excluding Auxilary Consumption)	2.70	3.05	2.91	3.28	3.62	3.96	3.10	3.58
Nuclear (Excluding Auxilary Consumption)	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.00
LP.G.	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.10
Total	15.37	16.07	17.01	18.14	19.83	21.93	16.01	17.29
AG.R.(%)		4.55	5.85	6.64	9.32	10.59		

Source: M/o Petroleum and Natural Resources, Directorate General of New and Renewable Energy Resources.
* Estimated on the basis of six months data.
Note Coal: It does not include the imported coal which is mostly used in Pakistan Steel Mills as non-energy.

OIL

During 1987-88, the share of oil in the country's total energy supply was 41.16 percent and average daily extraction was 44,684 barrels per day which increased to 51,086 barrels per day in March 1989. The share of domestic production in total crude oil supplies has of late increased from about 35 percent in 1986-87 to 37 percent in 1987-88. This has been made possible by discovery/development of new oil fields. In order to further accelerate the exploration and development of oil and gas resources, the government, besides providing other incentives, has announced a new producer pricing formula which has attracted a number of foreign oil companies for investment in hydro carbon exploration. Fourteen oil exploration companies, including the Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) in the public sector, were operating in Pakistan during July-March 1988-89. Against the target of 19 wells for 1988-89, OGDC and the private sector drilled 13 exploratory wells — four by OGDC and nine by private sector upto end March 1989. Between July 1988 and March 1989, 24 appraisal/development wells were drilled — 18 by OGDC in the public sector and 6 in private sector — against the target of 36 wells for 1988-89. During the perod under review one oil field, North Akri (UTP), one gas field Bagla-1 (Phillips) and one gascondensate field Daru (OGDC) were discovered.

NATURAL GAS

The recoverable reserves of natural gas from the dry gas-fields and associated gases from the oil-fields are estimated at 651.564 billion cubic metres as on 1st April 1989.

The production of natural gas during 1987-88 was 12,358 million cubic metres. During the first nine months of 1988-89 the production was 9,436 million cubic metres as against 9191 million cubic metres during the same period of last year, showing an increase of 2.7 percent. Field-wise production of natural gas during July-March 1987-88 and 1988-89 can be seen from table 4.3.

Table 4.3

Production of Natural Gas (In Million Cubic Metres)

Field	1987-88	% Share	July-March 1987-88	% Share	July-March 1988-89	% Share
Sui	7,161	57.9	5345	58.2	5404	57.3
Pirkoh	1,146	9.3	820	8.9	961	10.2
Meyal	294	2.4	215	2.3	231	2.4
Mari	2,886	23.4	2181	23.8	2184	23.2
Dhurnal	422	3.4	313	3.4	314	3.3
Toot	62	0.5	47	0.5	47	0.5
Kandkot	383	3.1	268	2.9	257	2.7
Hundi	4*	-	02*	-	-	
Golarchi					32**	0.3
Turk					6***	0.1
Total	12,358	100.00	9191	100.00	9436	100.00

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

* Production started from March 1988
** Production started from February 1989
*** Production started from March 1989

Consumption of Gas

The total consumption of natural gas during 1987-88 was 10,913 million cubic metres. Of this 36.86 percent was consumed by power, 20.32 percent by general industries, 26.55 percent by fertilizer and 1.36 percent by cement industries. The domestic and commercial sectors consumed 12.25 percent and 2.66 percent respectively. During the first nine months of 1988-89 total consumption of natural gas was 8062 million cubic metres and its sector-wise consumption compared to July-March 1987-88 can be seen from table 4.4.

Table 4.4

Consumption of Natural Gas by Sectors

(In Million Cubic Metres)

Sector	Jul-Jun 1987-88	% Share	Jul-Mar 1987-88	% Share	Jul-Mar 1988-89	% Share
Power	4022	36.9	2901	36.8	2737	34.0
Cement	148	1.4	108	1.4	131	1.6
Fertilizer	2898	26.5	2204	27.9	2226	27.6
Gen. Industries	2218	20.3	1424	18.1	1720	21.3
Commercial	290	2.7	224	2.8	219	2.7
Domestic	1337	12.2	1025	13.0	1029	12.8
Total	10,913	100.0	7886	100.0	8062	100.0

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

ELECTRICITY

Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) and Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) are the two main agencies engaged in generation and transmission of electricity in the country.

WAPDA

The installed generating capacity of WAPDA Power System comprising Northern, Upper, Lower Sind and Quetta power markets was 5549 MW (hydel 2897 MW, Thermal 2652 MW) as of June 1988, which has increased to 5949 MW due to additional installations at Kot Addu in 1988-89. Table 4.5 gives information on WAPDA power system.

Table 4.5

WAPDA Power System

S.No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Generating Capacity(MW)		
		Hydel	Thermal	Total
1.	Terbela	1750	-	1750
2.	Mangla	800	-	800
3.	Warsak	240	-	240
4.	Small Hydels	107	-	107
5.	Multan (Steam)	-	260	260
6.	Faisalabad (Steam)	-	132	132
7.	Faisalabad (Gas Turbines)	-	200	200
8.	Shahdara (Gas Turbines)	-	85	85
9.	Guddu Steam	-	640	640
10.	Combustion Cycle Power Plant Guddu	-	600	600

(Contd.)

Table 4.5
WAPDA Power System

S.No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Generating Capacity(MW)		
		Hydel	Thermal	Total
11.	Sukkur (Steam)	-	50	50
12.	Hyderabad (Steam)	-	43	43
13.	Kotri (Gas Turbines)	-	130	130
14.	Quetta Thermal	-	83	83
15.	Kot Addu Combustion Turbines	-	800	800
16.	Taken-over Under-takings (REPCO & MESCO)	-	29	29
	Total	2897	3052	5949

Source: Water and Power Development Authority.

Power Development Programme: In order to meet the growing electricity requirements work is in progress on installing new power plants, retrofitting old thermal plants to restore their original power generation capability as well as installing combined cycle steam turbo-generators at the existing gas turbines power stations.

WAPDA's generation expansion plan envisages addition of 4862 MW: 1728 MW will be available from Tarbela where the work on installation of units 11-14 is going on. Units 9 and 10 of 200 MW will be installed at Mangla, and 270 MW will be available from the low-head hydel project at Chashma. The addition in thermal generation will be from combustion turbines 5-8 (400 MW), Jamshoro unit -1 (250 MW), Jamshoro units 2,3 and 4 (630 MW), Muzaffargarh units 1,2 and 3 (630 MW), Lakhra fluidized bed (150 MW), combined cycle steam units 9 and 10 (224 MW) with Kot Addu combustion turbines units 1-4, combined cycle steam units at existing gas turbines power stations Faisalabad and Kotri (80 MW), and combined cycle power plant at Guddu (300 MW).

The programme of optimal development of hydel potential will be pursued by installing low head hydro-electric power plants of 144 and 108 MW each at Jinnah and Taunsa barrages.

If approved the Kalabagh Dam project having 2400 MW capacity is planned to be completed by 1998. Its capacity is envisaged to be extended to 3600 MW ultimately.

It has also been planned to install three more units (15 to 17) of 400 MW each at Tarbela when impounding at Kalabagh takes place and the two reservoirs are operated in conjunction. This will increase the installed capacity at Tarbela to 4678 MW. Three major hydro-electric projects located upstream of Tarbela on the Indus at Basha (4500 MW), Dasu (5500 MW) and Thakot (2400 MW) have been identified as prospective sites for future development. Ghazi Gariala having potential of about 1000 MW, a site downstream of Tarbela near Attock, is another prospective site.

More units on indigenous coal are being planned; work on a 150 MW project based on Lakhra coal is in process while another of 500 MW is in the planning stage. Studies on other coal fields are also progressing.

A feasibility study for establishing a thermal complex of about 3000 to 4000 MW based on imported coal is also being prepared by Canadian and US firms. Work on the first two units of about 400/500 MW each is envisaged to be started during the Seventh Plan period.

Energy Generation: During 1987-88, electricity generation by WAPDA increased by 16.2 percent to 27,451 million Kwh from 23,630 million Kwh in 1986-87. During the first nine months of 1988-89 (July-March) 21,571 million Kwh was generated. The target during the full financial year 1988-89 is 29,037 million Kwh. Hydel and thermal generation data since 1975-76 is given in table 4.6.

Table 4.6

Energy Generation by WAPDA

Year	Hydel	Percentage to total	Thermal	Percentage to total	Total
1975-76	5436	66	2840	34	8276
1980-81	9046	69	4160	31	13206
1984-85	12245	65	6532	35	18777
1985-86	13804	66	7251	34	21055
1986-87	15251	65	8379	36	23630
1987-88	16689	61	10762	39	27451
1988-89 (Upto March 89)	13343	62	8228	38	21571

Source: Water and Power Development Authority.

Growth in Consumers: The number of consumers has been increasing at a faster pace due to rapid urbanization and extension of electricity supply to unelectrified areas as well as vilages. In 1959-60 the number of consumers was 0.31 million only which increased to 5.78 million in June 1988 at an average annual growth rate of 11 percent, almost three times the increase in population. The number has increased to 6.24 million by March 1989. Table 4.7 gives data on growth of consumers.

Table 4.7

Growth of Consumers by Economic Groups

Year	General	Industrial	Agricultural	Progressive Total
1975-76	1695615	84250	76508	1856373
1980-81	3054353	111484	104108	3269945
1984-85	4274649	128441	120905	4523995
1985-86	4618566	133573	124918	4877057
1986-87	5009115	139537	130034	5278686
1987-88	5495324	147439	136860	5779623
1988-89(Upto March 89)	5946861	150967	141067	6238895

Source: Water and Power Development Authority.

Consumption by the productive sectors, i.e. industrial and agricultural, has more or less remained unchanged during the past years. However, electricity use by households has doubled from 15 percent in 1978 to 30 percent in 1988 due to increasing use of electrical appliances and gadgets. Table 4.8 gives data on use of electricity by economic sectors.

Table 4.8

Use of Electricity by Economic Sectors
(Percentage to Total Sales)

Sector	1975-76	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*
Agriculture	26.07	23.44	20.22	18.58	19.45	21.23	19.92
Industrial	42.52	38.40	36.79	38.02	36.27	34.95	34.59
Domestic	12.76	20.49	28.26	29.11	30.19	30.38	31.69
Commercial	4.18	4.91	5.79	5.65	5.58	5.09	4.94
Bulk supply and public lighting	13.60	12.28	8.68	8.41	8.29	8.16	8.70
Traction	0.85	0.48	0.27	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.16

Source: Water and Power Development Authority.

*Upto March 1989.

KESC

The Karachi Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. is responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of electrical power in its licensed area, i.e. the district of Karachi and Baluchistan area of Vinder, Uthal and Bela. The effective generation capacity of KESC at the end of June 30, 1988 stood at 1,137 MW out of which 100 MW is the actual capability of Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP). Table 4.9 provides generation statistics of KESC.

Table 4.9

Electricity Generation by KESC

(MWH)

	July-March	
	1987-88	1988-89
Generation	39,30,542	4,033,872
Power Purchased From		
KANUPP	1,98,139	22,962
PASMIC	92,076	150,762
WAPDA	35,545	312,473
Total Units purchased	325,760	486,197

Source: Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC).

The KESC has planned two more units 3 and 4 at Bin Qasim station of 210 MW each along with the allied transmission lines and grid stations. The total cost inclusive of transmission system is Rs 6,100 million. The foreign exchange component of Rs 2,975 million will be met from Italian, West German and IBRD credits.

Future Projects: Keeping future demand for power in view, KESC plans to add another unit of 210 MW capacity, called Unit-5, at Bin Qasim power station. It is expected to be commissioned by 1991. The possibility of adding another unit of 200 MW at Bin Qasim, called Unit-6, is also being explored.

The steam station at West Wharf has outlived its life and in its place KESC proposes to install one or two 200 MW steam units.

COAL

Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) is operating three coal mines in Baluchistan and one in Punjab/N.W.F.P. In addition, it is also developing new coal mines in Lakhra with production capacity of 0.2 million tonnes per annum. PMDC coal mines produced a total quantity of 162,837 tonnes till March 1989. The mines are likely to achieve production of 220,000 tonnes by end year 1988-89.

Inadequate knowledge of coal resources of the country and restricted use of coal has been the major impediment in developing coal mines. PMDC has chalked out a programme of detailed investigations and evaluation of the potentially large coal fields discovered in Snd. Government has announced a policy of treating coal mining as an industry. A detailed pan for developing a modern coal mine at Lakhra to supply 0.750 million tonnes of coal per annum to three 50 MW power plants to be set up by WAPDA in collaboration with China has been prepared.

The quality of indigenous coal hinders its commercial utilization. PMDC is undertaking coal utilization studies for commercial uses. A detailed techno-economic feasibility study in collaboration with Japan for manufacturing smokeless coal briquettes for domestic heating is also being done.

VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION

During 1987-88, 2440 villages were electrified bringing the total to 27,691, as may be seen in table 4.10 below.

Table 4.10

Village Electrification

Unit: Numbers

	Total Number of Villages	Villages Electrified Prior WAPDA	Villages Electrified from 1959-60 to 79-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Total Villages Electrified
Punjab*	25,489	100	4,761	550	925	1,399	1,355	681	1,170	1,536	896	13,373
NWFP & FATA	7,717	509	2,305	344	415	445	380	517	608	812	628	6,963
Sind	5,847	—	2,218	247	297	303	408	280	518	745	740	5,756
Baluchistan	6,069	—	276	40	64	41	182	227	281	312	176	1,599
Total	45,122	609	9,560	1,181	1,701	2,188	2,325	1,705	2,577	3,405	2,440	27,691

* Including Islamabad.

Source: Engineering Advisor (Power), Ministry of Water and Power/ Directorate General, New and Renewable Energy Resources.

For 1988-89, a village electrification target of 2771 was set. By end March, 503 more villages had been electrified bringing the total number of villages electrified to 28,194.

NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

The promotion and development of renewable technologies specially in the field of solar and wind energy continued in 1988-89 to cater to the energy requirements of the rural energy deficit areas of the country to supply electricity to remote villages which cannot be hooked to National grid or served with diesel generation due to economic reasons.

Solar Energy

Solar PV systems have been commissioned in remote villages in different ecological and geographical zones of the country. During 1988-89 four new solar systems at villages Nowtani, Sherozai (District Kharan) and Bughat, (District Loralai) in Baluchistan and Mojgarh in Cholistan Desert (Punjab) have been installed. These systems will meet local domestic and public electricity requirements including pumping of drinking water and limited irrigation needs. In addition, solar systems at Khurkhera, Loralai and Kharan have been upgraded increasing their capacity. The present installed capacity of solar systems is 440 KWp. So far 18 Solar PV systems have been installed and commissioned - five in Punjab, three in NWFP, two in Sind, six in Baluchistan and two in Northern Areas.

Wind Energy

Two wind pumpers have been commissioned at village Dhori, District Thatta, Sind and Khurkhera, District Lasbela, Baluchistan during 1988-89. In all four wind mechanical pumpers and power generators having capacity of 18 Kwp are in operation.

Chapter 5

MONEY, CREDIT AND STOCK MARKET

National Credit Consultative Council (NCCC) headed by the Governor, State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) fixes the annual target of monetary expansion. This committee also reviews monetary credit situation by mid-year and revises the original targets, if so demanded by the current economic situation. The target is determined primarily in the context of broad objectives of Monetary and Credit policy, such as availability of adequate credit to support planned growth of the economy, sectoral priorities and price stability.

The monetary expansion for 1988-89 was initially targeted at Rs 31.2 billion, representing an increase of 11.5 percent compared to the actual increase of 12.2 percent in 1987-88. After a mid-year review, the revised target was slightly increased to Rs 31.4 billion or 11.6 percent growth. The upward revision was made to accommodate increased requirement of the private sector for which the credit target was increased from Rs 16.2 billion to Rs 18.89 billion.

The growth in monetary assets decelerated markedly during the first nine-month period ending 30th March 1989 compared with that recorded in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The monetary assets recorded an increase of Rs 7.62 billion or 2.8 percent as compared to that of Rs 22.31 billion or 9.3 percent.

Causative Factors

Monetary expansion during the period under report was mainly accounted for by the domestic credit expansion which amounted to Rs 9.5 billion or 3.3 percent as compared with the sharp expansion of Rs 23.38 billion or 9.08 percent in the same period last year. The expansion in domestic credit was partly offset by a contraction of Rs 1.87 billion in net foreign assets. The net foreign assets also contracted by Rs 1.1 billion during the same period last year.

The break-down of domestic credit expansion revealed that the increase was almost entirely caused by increase in credit to the private sector which rose by Rs 13.92 billion during July 1988 to March 1989 compared with an increase of Rs 18.76 billion in the same period of the preceding year. Zakat Fund at SBP accounted for an expansionary impact of Rs 0.19 billion as compared to an expansionary impact of Rs 0.43 billion. Credit to public sector enterprises (including credit to WAPDA, OGDC, NFC and PTV) also denoted a rise of Rs 0.33 billion as compared with a decline of Rs 0.21 billion during the same period last year.

Government Sector (excluding Zakat Fund) retired its borrowings to the tune of Rs 3.45 billion both on account of budgetary support (Rs 2.45 billion) and commodity operations (Rs 1.0 billion) in contrast to a rise of Rs 9.01 billion (Rs 8.43 billion on account of budgetary support and Rs 0.58 billion on account of commodity operations) in the corresponding period last year. 'Other items (Net)' were contractionary to the tune of Rs 1.35 billion during the first nine months of the current year as compared with their contractionary effect of Rs 5.16 billion during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Planned and actual changes in monetary expansion in the various sectors are given in table 5.1.

Table 5.1

Causative Factors of Changes in Monetary Assets

(Rs billion)

	Stocks as on end June 1988	Credit Plan 1988-89 (Revised)	July-March	
			1988-89	1987-88
Government Sector	171.48*	11.49	- 3.09	9.23*
Budgetary Support	127.21*	8.00	- 2.45	8.43*
Commodity Operation	11.46	2.00	- 1.00	0.58
Effect of Zakat	- 4.04	- 0.51	0.19	0.43
Public Enterprises**	36.85	2.00	0.17	- 0.21
Private Sector	154.63	18.89	13.92	18.76*
Other Items (Net)	- 36.23	- 3.00	- 1.35	- 5.16
Total Domestic Credit	289.88	27.38	9.49	23.38
Foreign Assets (Net)	- 20.53	4.00	- 1.87	- 1.07
Total Monetary Assets	269.34	31.38	7.62	22.31
(Growth Rate %)	(12.2)	(11.6)	(2.8)	(9.3)

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

* Adjusted for Rs 11 billion on account of impact of SNF Bonds.
** Includes credit to WAPDA, OGDC, NFC and PTV.

The low growth rate in monetary assets this year was due to retirement in Government borrowings on account of both the budgetary support and commodity operations to the extent of Rs 2.45 billion and Rs 1.00 billion respectively. The growth rate in monetary assets is likely to increase in the coming months of May and June when new wheat crop would come to the market and PASSCO would make purchases to build stocks.

Components of Monetary Assets

Total monetary assets have four broad components: currency in circulation, demand deposits, time deposits and other deposits with the State Bank of Pakistan (excluding counterpart funds, deposits of foreign central banks, foreign governments and international organisations). The composition of total monetary assets has undergone considerable change during the first nine month of 1988-89 as compared to the last year. Currency in circulation accounted for 35.7 percent of total monetary assets in the first nine month of 1988-89

compared to 33.2 percent in the corresponding period of 1987-88; demand deposits were 34.8 percent compared to 34.0 percent, time deposits were 29.2 percent compared to 32.4 percent and other deposits were 0.3 percent compared to 0.4 percent in the comparable period. The composition of monetary assets during 1980-89 is tabulated below:

Table 5.2

Composition of Monetary Assets
(End Period Stocks)

	1980-87 8 years Annual Average	End March	
		1987-88	1988-89
Total Monetary Assets Billion Rs	157.24	269.34	262.34	276.97
Percentage				
a) Currency in Circulation	31.2	32.6	33.2	35.7
b) Demand Deposits	34.3	35.6	34.0	34.8
c) Time Deposits	34.0	31.3	32.4	29.2
d) Other Deposits	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3

The behaviour of monetary supply is also reviewed in terms of its three broad measures which are described below:

M_1 Currency in circulation combined with demand deposits + other deposits with State Bank of Pakistan (excluding counterpart funds and deposits of foreign governments, foreign central banks and international organizations).

M_2 M_1 + Time deposits.

M_3 M_2 + deposits under various savings schemes + deposits with Cooperative Banks + NDFC Bearer Certificates.

Trends of money supply in terms of the three measures are tabulated below:

Table 5.3

Money Supply
(M_1, M_2 and M_3)

(Rs billion)

End Period Stocks (Last Working Day Basis)	Narrow Money (M_1)	% Change	Monetary Assets (M_2)	% Change	Broad Money (M_3)	% Change
1972-73	18.05	-	27.07	-	30.94	-
1979-80	61.99	23.2*	92.42	22.7*	103.14	22.2*
1980-81	73.56	18.66	104.62	13.2	116.80	13.2
1981-82	80.93	10.0	116.51	11.4	133.87	14.4

(Contd.)

Table 5.3

Money Supply
(M_1, M_2 and M_3)

(Rs billion)

End Period Stocks (Last Working Day Basis)	Narrow Money (M_1)	% Change	Monetary Assets (M_2)	% Change	Broad Money (M_3)	% Change
1982-83	96.54	19.3	146.03	25.3	176.68	32.0
1983-84	103.45	7.2	163.27	11.8	206.90	17.1
1984-85	118.97	15.0	183.91	12.6	238.87	15.5
1985-86	134.83	13.3	211.11	14.8	277.63	16.2
1986-87	159.63	18.4	240.02	13.7	330.87	19.2
1987-88	184.97	15.9	269.34	12.3	388.48	17.4
(Jul-Mar)						
1987-88	177.27	11.1	262.34	9.3	376.18	13.7
1988-89	196.18	6.1	276.97	2.8	411.73	6.0

Source: State Bank of Pakistan except for M_3 which was developed in E.A. Wing.

* Annual Compound Growth during 1972-73 to 1979-80.

The above table reveals that if measured in terms of M_3, the money supply during the first 9 months of the current fiscal year has increased by 6 percent as compared to 13.7 percent. This sharp decline could be attributed to sharp decline in National Savings Schemes deposits and deposits of Cooperative Bank as compared to the corresponding period last year. Another reason was a deceleration in the growth of M_2 from 9.3 percent during July-March 1987-88 to 2.8 percent during July-March 1988-89. A similar trend was witnessed in the case of M_1 where the growth rate decelerated from 11.1 percent to 6.1 percent during the said period. This indicates that during the current year monetary expansion is characterised by preference for high class liquidity including readily negotiable savings instruments.

Rates of Returns on Various Deposits

For six-month period ending December 1988 the scheduled banks announced the annual rates of return on deposits ranging between 6.4 percent and 12.3 percent on call deposits, between 3.9 percent and 6.7 percent on special notice deposits for 7 to 29 days and between 4.6 percent to 8.0 percent for 30 days and over. The rates for saving deposits ranged between 6.0 percent and 10.4 percent and between 5.9 percent and 17.9 percent on term deposits ranging between one month and 5 year's maturity. For the preceding six-month period ending June 1988 the scheduled banks had declared rates of return ranging between 6.3 percent and 10.5 percent on call deposits, between 3.9 percent and 6.7 percent on special notice deposits for 7 to 29 days and between 4.5 percent and 8.0 percent for 30 days and over. The rates for saving deposits ranged between 6.0 percent and 10.2 percent and between 6.3 percent and 17.9 percent on term deposits ranging between one month and 5 years maturity.

Stock Market

The Stock Market plays an effective role in the mobilization of domestic resources

and their diversion to productive industrial investment thereby creating job opportunities and ensuring larger supply of goods and services in the economic system.

The Stock Market operates through stock exchanges. However, in Pakistan due to its linited size a relatively smaller amount of national resources is channelled through Stock Market. At present, there are only two stock exchanges: one at Karachi established in 1949 and the other at Lahore formed in 1971. Moreover, out of over 21,185 registered private and public limited companies, only 411 public companies are listed at the Karachi Stock Exchange and 323 at the Lahore Stock Exchange (these figures also include those 26 companies which were registered each at Karachi and Lahore Stock Exchanges respectively during July-March 1988-89). Province-wise position of the total number of companies in exstence as on end March 1989 is given in Annex 4.2 to this Chapter.

During July-March 1988-89 the funds mobilized by way of subscription amounted to Rs 1.91 billion as compared to Rs 3.91 billion for the full fiscal year of 1987-88 and Rs 2.67 billion for the first nine months of 1987-88. During the first nine months (July-March) of 1988-89, total number of dividend declaration was 207, including those cases where declaration was more than once a year. Out of the 207 in 53 cases the dividend ranged between 5 to 10 percent, in 93 cases between 11 to 20 percent, in 65 cases between 21 to 30 percent, in 14 cases between 31 to 40 percent and in 12 cases, the dividend was above 40 percent. The highest dividend declared during this period was 75 percent.

Performance trends of stock market in terms of share prices, aggregate market capitalization and turnover of ordinary shares are reviewed here. As shown in table 4.4, the General Index of share prices increased by 19.4 points during July-March 1988-89 as compared to 56.08 points during the same period last year and 38.4 points during the last full year. The highest increase of 59 points was recorded in the case of Sugar and Allied followed by Fuel and Power (51 points), Chemicals, (42 points), Paper and Board (31 points).

Table 5.4

Stock Market Situation

	Index of Share Price (End of Last Week) (1980-81=100)		Market Capitalization of Ordinary Share (End of Last Week) Rs billion	
	June 88	March 89	June 88	March 89
Cotton & Other Textiles	294.7	280.1	4.81	5.30
Chemicals	299.8	341.9	6.49	7.53
Engineering	184.7	193.1	3.04	3.31
Sugar & Allied Industries	347.3	406.6	3.04	3.67
Paper & Board	253.8	285.0	1.04	1.08
Cement	251.5	235.8	1.81	1.90
Fuel & Power	290.0	341.4	7.78	9.88
Transport & Communication	168.0	163.6	3.26	3.35
Insurance & Finance	392.6	391.9	2.16	2.29
Miscellaneous	172.2	179.9	4.72	5.28

(Contd.)

Table 5.4

Stock Market Situation

	Index of Share Price (End of Last Week) (1980-81=100)		Market Capitalization of Ordinary Share (End of Last Week) Rs billion	
	June 88	March 89	June 88	*March 89
General Index Number/Total	260.6	280.0	38.15	43.57
	Turnover of Shares			
			July-March	
	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88	1988-89
(Million Nos. During the Period)	147.0	175.2	135.6	125.3

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

Similarly, the aggregate market capitalization of ordinary shares during July-March 1988-89 showed an increase of 14.2 percent. This increase was 20.9 percent during July-March 1987-88 and 20.5 percent during the full year of 1987-88.

The performance of Stock Market with regard to turnover, however, has been rather depressed. During the first nine months of current fiscal year, total turnover amounted to 125.3 million shares. The turnover was 135.6 million shares during the corresponding nine months of the preceding year.

Annex 5.1

Credit Control Measures

The following changes in credit control measures were made during July-March 989.

The requirement to obtain 100 percent tangible security for issue of guarantees was elaxed on 30th July 1988. Now the State Bank would have no objection to the banks ssuing, at their own discretion and by obtaining such security as they deem fit, bid bonds n behalf of domestic consultancy firms bidding for international contracts where the onsultancy fees are to be received in foreign exchange.

It was decided by the Federal Government on 8th August 1988 that the recovery of gricultural production loans by nationalised commercial banks, Federal Bank for Cooperatives and Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan from the loanees for Rabi 1986-87 rop in areas declared as calamity-affected by the Governments of Punjab and NWFP and in vhose case recovery of loans was earlier deferred for one year period ended July 1988 be extended for a further period of six months upto 31st January 1989. There was no additional charge or penalty for the period of deferment nor were loanees treated as defaulters or securing fresh finances from the banks. Further, nationalised commercial banks and Federal Bank for Cooperatives continued to provide agricultural production loans on nark-up of 10 percent per annum in a liberal fashion to ensure that the genuine needs of small farmers are fully met.

Effective from 5th October 1988 it was decided by the Federal Government to raise he maximum limit of agricultural production loans to the farmers from Rs 1000 to Rs 1200 per acre. With this maximum per acre there will be no per annum ceiling. It was also decided that all agricultural production loans including those for Rabi sugarcane will be nade available to the farmers by the nationalised commercial banks and Federal Bank for Cooperatives at a mark-up of 8 percent. This concessional rate will apply only if the farmers repaid the production loans to the concerned banks within due dates i.e., two months after harvesting of crops. Otherwise they will be charged mark-up at 14 percent of the cost of inputs. Subsidy at the rate of 2 percent on all production loans, which are repaid by the farmers within due dates, will be paid by State Bank of Pakistan by debit to the Federal Government account, to the nationalised commercial banks and Federal Bank for Cooperatives on receipt of their subsidy claims. The Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan will, however continue with the present system for grant of agricultural loans to the farming community. In order to simplify and streamline the availability of production loans the Federal Government have also directed the Provincial governments to take appropriate steps regarding issuance of pass books by revenue officials.

It was decided on 27th October 1988 that the recovery of return-free agricultural production loans to small farmers for Rabi 1986-87 crop by nationalised commercial banks and Federal Bank for Cooperatives which were last deferred upto 31st January 1989 may be deferred further for one year upto 31st January 1990 in the areas already declared by Government of Punjab as calamity affected due to floods/rains. It was also decided that fresh loans would be disbursed liberally by the Nationalised Commercial Banks, Federal Bank for Cooperatives and the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan in areas already

declared/being declared as calamity-affected due to floods/rains by the Government of Punjab and the farmers in whose case recovery of loans has been deferred will not be treated as defaulters for securing fresh loans.

It was decided on 23rd January 1989 to ban advances against 'Red Chillies' with immediate effect in order that stocks were brought in the market to mitigate shortage. The banks were also advised to adjust their outstanding advances against 'Red Chillies' latest by 7th February 1989.

The ban on advances, imposed on 19th April 1986 against indigenous sugar to entities (other than sugar mills) was lifted on 1st February 1989 subject to credit controls enforced from time to time. There was no ban on advances against indigenous sugar to sugar mills. The ban would, however, continue on advances against imported sugar to sugar mills and other entities.

It was decided on 1st March 1989 to leave the banks free to determine the margin requirements against letters of credit established by them for import of computers/micro-computers.

The following commodities have been included in the list of commodities eligible for export to Iraq on deferred payment basis under the Export Finance Scheme from March 1, 1989.

a)	Wood Manufactures.	(Such as doors, ply, plywood, partition walls, panelling, false ceiling materials)
b)	Marble/Onyx/Granite Manufactures.	(Such as polished tiles/slabs for flooring and walls in various sizes)
c)	Building material/furniture and fixture and fittings.	

Annex 5.2

Companies in Existence
(As on end March 1989)

Nature of Companies	Punjab*	Sind	Baluchistan	NWFP	Total
a) Companies Limited by shares					
i) Public	573	646	48	77	1444
ii) Private	8516	9581	200	728	19025
b) Companies Limited by guarantee and associations not for profit	112	152	5	6	275
c) Foreign Companies	140	296	2	3	441
Total	9341	10775	255	814	21185

*ncluding Islamabad.

Source: Corporate Law Authority, Islamabad.

Chapter 6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Pakistan's balance of payments position which had deteriorated sharply in 1987-88 vith a draw-down of $ 462 million on the foreign exchange reserves, received a terms of trade shock in 1988-89. Annual growth of about 13 percent earlier estimated in exports did iot materialise because of a decline of about 4.5 percent in the export price index even though the performance in term of volume has remained in line with the target. Besides, exports were also affected by an arbitrary ceiling of 15 percent imposed on duty draw back in the 1988-89 Budget announced in June which was later withdrawn, the floods in Punjab and Sind and disturbances in Karachi and Hyderabad. As a result export receipts remained almost stagnant till February 1989 even with a very good performance of cotton, cotton yarn and most of the non-traditional items. The present Government is implementing a Structural Adjustment Programme to remove imbalances in the economy and, in particular, to achieve a viable balance of payments. Key elements of the policy being pursued are strong demand management, a flexible exchange rate regime, trade and tariff reforms and achievement of a viable fiscal balance. The balance of payments has responded to the measures taken and an overall improvement in the exports has been visible in March and April 1989. The home remittances have done well since January 1989. Pakistan's aid donors have also demonstrated their support to the new democratic order in Pakistan. As a result of all these factors, the balance of payments is now expected to throw up a modest surplus of $66 million.

Major Issues

The weakness in the balance of payments situation owes its origin to certain fundamental factors. Since 1984-85, demand management has been rather weak. The period 1984-85 to 1987-88 is characterised by feeble resource mobilisation effort, high overall deficits in the fiscal account, rising imports, accumulation of short-term liabilities and heavy draw-down of reserves. Most important among these is the steep decline in foreign exchange remittances from abroad. Pakistan had relied for a number of years on this highly unstable source for financing its growing imports and sizable underlying deficit in external payments. At the peak level in 1982-83, remittances from Pakistani workers abroad amounted to $ 2.9 billion. At this point, remittances exceeded merchandise exports and financed about half of merchandise imports. By 1987-88, remittances had come down to $ 2 billion. These remittances declined further by 8.5 percent during the first 9 months of the current fiscal year. During July-March 1988-89, foreign exchange remittances accounted for 44 percent of physical exports and were sufficient only to finance 28 percent of physical imports. Exports have not grown at a rapid enough pace due to the terms of trade shock to offset this continuing decline in foreign remittances.

The exports during 1988-89 were affected by the political uncertainty and disturbances during the greater part of the year. The events starting from the dissolution of National Assembly on 29th May 1988 made a deep imprint on the psychology of business communities. The elections followed by the assumption of power by an elected government and its resolve to implement structural reforms in the economy brought about a qualitative change in the situation. This was reflected for the first time in the export figure for March 1989. The improvement seems to be continuing. The increase of 14 percent in exports in March 1989 was followed by an increase of 24 percent in April 1989 compared to corresponding months in 1988. However, as the recovery began at the end of the year, exports for the year as a whole are likely to show an improvement of only about 2 percent over the last year.

Imports during 1988-89, on the other hand, increased as a result of unusually heavy imports of foodgrains. The imports of 1.9 million tons valued at $ 359 million during July-April 1988-89 imposed a heavy additional burden of an abnormal nature on imports. While import of foodgrains may not be necessary next year with a bumper wheat crop being currently harvested, the rising bill for energy imports would offset part of this gain. The increase in the quantity of energy imports was being offset in the recent past by a decline in the world oil prices. The firming up of international oil prices has started making an impact on the total import bill. The impact would be larger next year. The development of domestic energy resources is being carried out on a priority basis to meet this emerging pressure.

Finally, balance of payments was also affected by the impact of inflationary pressures which emerged during the later half of the preceding fiscal year and which gathered momentum during the first half of this year. A strong demand management policy pivoted on tight fiscal and monetary performance contributed to abatement of inflationary pressures in the final quarter of the current fiscal year. The anti-inflationary policy combined with a flexible exchange rate regime would be pursued vigorously to provide more stable conditions for restoring an overall balance in external payments conditions.

The Main Features of Balance of Payments

Physical exports are placed at $ 4.44 billion according to revised estimates for 1988-89, showing a nominal increase of 1.7 percent over the exports of 1987-88. However, exports by June 1989 may turn out to be better than the revised estimates, as the latest information shows that exports in the first ten months of the current fiscal year were 4.6 percent higher than in the corresponding period of preceding year. Imports are placed at $ 7.1 billion for fiscal year 1988-89, showing an increase of 2.9 percent over the preceding year. The trade balance in the red at $ 2.68 billion is virtually unchanged from the preceding year. However, current account deficit at $ 1.98 billion is expected to show a major increase over the sizable deficit of $ 1.68 billion during 1987-88. The increase is mainly due to the decline in foreign exchange remittances. The earlier expectations to bring down the deficit to $ 1.25 billion have been frustrated by the actual developments during the year.

The current account deficit has been financed substantially by an increase in the gross disbursements of concessional foreign assistance which attained a high level of $ 2.4 billion during the year. The cash foreign exchange reserves of the country amounted to $ 675 million at the end of April 1989. This compares with $ 457 million at the end of June 1988 showing an improvement of 48 percent. While immediate pressures on foreign ex-

change reserves of the country have been averted, partly with the help of a net purchase from the IMF, it would be necessary to vigorously pursue the stabilization programme with the specific objective of strengthening the balance of payments.

A summary of BOP for the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given below while detailed BOP may be seen at Annex 6.I.

Table 6.1

Summary of Balance of Payments
(1987-88 and 1988-89)

(US $ million)

	1987-88	1988-89	
	Actuals	Budget	Revised
A. CURRENT ACCOUNT:			
i) Trade Balance:	-2557	-2278	-2684
Exports (FOB)	4362	4945	4437
Imports (FOB)	-6919	-7223	-7121
ii) Invisible Balance:	875	1028	702
Services (net)	-1389	-1137	-1419
Private Transfers	2264	2165	2121
(Workers Remittances)	(2013)	(1900)	(1875)
iii) Current Account Balance:	-1682	-1250	-1982
B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
iv) Long Term Capital (net):	1314	1238	1815
Gross Disbursements	1824	1901	2402
Private Long-Terms & Others	233	100	148
Amortization	-743	-763	-735
v) Basic Balance:	-368	-12	-167
vi) Short-Term Capital	231	-31	- 10
Others	31	9	9
FEBC	112	70	70
Outstanding Export Bill	-181	-	-
Errors & Ommission	-30	-	-
vii) Overall Balance:	-205	36	- 98
C. MONETARY ACCOUNT:			
IMF (net)	-322	-236	+174
Others	+65	-40	- 10
Net Change in Reserves*	+462	+240	- 66

* + s draw down; (-) is build-up.

Source: Finance Division & E. A. Wing.

Export Performance

The total export earnings for the year 1988-89 were projected at $ 4945 million, 13.4 percent higher than the annual exports of $ 4362 million realised during 1987-88. The present revised estimates place the exports at a lower level of $ 4437 million indicating an increase of only 1.7 percent for the aforementioned reasons. Comparison of the present estimates and targets of major export items during 1988-89 and actuals of 1987-88 are tabulated in table 6.2.

Table 6.2

Major Exports

(US $ million)

Commodities	1987-88 Actuals	1988-89 Target	1988-89 Revised	% Change over 1987-88	% share in total 1987-88	% share in total 1988-89
Raw Cotton	610	819	845	38.5	13.7	18.6
Rice	363	361	300	-17.4	8.1	6.6
Cotton Yarn	541	648	593	9.6	12.1	13.0
Leather	286	320	236	-17.5	6.4	5.2
Cotton Fabrics	485	484	442	- 8.9	10.9	9.7
Carpets	252	250	223	- 11.5	5.7	4.9
Ready made Garments	350	385	324	- 7.4	7.9	7.1
Made-up Articles	318	350	344	+ 8.2	7.1	7.6
Fish & Fish Preparation	124	150	122	- 1.6	2.8	2.7
Other Items	1125	1305	1122	- 0.3	25.3	24.6
Total (C&F)	4454	5072	4551	2.2	100.0	100.0
Total (FOB)	4362	4945	4437	1.7	-	-

Source: Finance Division & E. A. Wing.

The actual exports of $ 3260 million during the first 9 months (July-March) of 1988-89 reflected an increase of 2.4 percent over July-March 1987-88. In rupee terms, the growth rate was 9.5 percent. The growth of 2.4 percent had been the sole contribution of cotton and cotton products, while the remaining major export items, including rice, declined during the period.

A temporal analysis of exports shows that exports were stagnant during July-December 1988, but started picking up in the second half of the year.

Table 6.3

Temporal Analysis of Exports

(US $ million)

Period	Exports During		% Change
	1987-88	1988-89	
July-December	2035.6	2052.5	0.8
January-February	750.7	757.4	0.9
March	398.4	454.4	14.1
April	321.3	397.6	23.7

Source: F B S & E A Wing.

The comparative export performance during July-March 1988-89 and 1987-88 is given in table 6.4.

Table 6.4

Quantity, Value and Unit Value of Major Export Items

Items	Unit	Quantity			Value (Million $)			Unit Value ($)		
		July-March		%	July-March		%	July-March		%
		88-89	87-88	Change	88-89	87-88	Change	88-89	87-88	Change
Rice	MT	462047	812104	—43.1	175.2	223.9	—21.8	379.18	275.70	37.5
Raw Cotton	MT	611391	292041	109.4	617.3	374.0	65.1	1009.68	1280.64	—21.2
Cotton Yarn	MT	196736	140749	39.8	410.6	375.4	9.4	2087.06	2667.16	—21.8
Cotton Fabrics	Mln Sq Mtr	631	659	—4.3	348.6	376.6	—7.4	0.55	0.57	—3.5
Fish & Fish Preparations	MT	34688	32735	6.0	90.3	94.7	—4.7	2603.21	2892.93	—10.0
Leather	000 Sq Mtr	11564	15141	—23.6	173.8	211.5	—17.8	15.03	13.97	7.6
Raw Wool	MT	4923	4552	8.2	13.5	12.1	11.6	2742.23	2658.17	3.2
Carpets and Carpeting	000 Sq Mtr	2085	2200	—5.2	162.9	183.0	—11.0	78.13	83.18	—6.1
Guar & Guar Products	MT	55993	43162	29.7	29.6	38.0	—22.1	528.64	880.40	—40.0
Petroleum Products	MT	97594	158586	—38.5	12.4	21.6	—42.6	127.06	136.20	—6.7
Readymade Garments	000 Dz	11859	11543	2.7	250.4	269.1	—7.0	21.11	23.31	—9.4
Tarpaulin and Canvas	MT	15235	12208	24.8	31.1	23.2	34.1	2041.35	1900.39	7.4
Other Textile Madeups	—	—	—	—	154.5	155.5	—0.6	—	—	—
Synthetic Textiles	Mln Sq Mtr	162	244	—33.6	88.9	164.3	—45.9	0.55	0.67	—17.9
Fruits	MT	73091	79115	—7.6	27.9	28.3	—1.4	381.72	357.71	6.7
Vegetables	MT	16689	51399	—67.5	7.3	10.7	—31.8	437.41	208.18	110.1
Hosiery	000 Dz	9219	8155	13.1	120.3	99.7	20.7	13.05	12.23	6.7
Towels	MT	25100	21229	18.2	103.8	85.3	21.7	4135.46	4018.09	2.9
Others	—	—	—	—	441.6	438.0	0.8	—	—	—
Total		—	—	—	3260.0	3185.0	2.4	—	—	—
Total (Rs million)		—	—	—	61205	55909	9.5	—	—	—

Source: F B S & E A Wing.

The share of cotton group increased from 55 percent during July-March 1987-88 to 62 percent in total exports during July-March 1988-89. This increase has, however, been the

result of a record growth in the export quantum although the unit values of cotton group declined sharply. On the other hand, export earnings of rice, leather, fruits and vegetables declined due to flood losses and softening of demands in the international market even though the unit prices show an improvement. The export earnings of carpets, petroleum products and synthetic textiles decreased due to decline in both the export quantum and unit value.

Import Performance

For 1988-89, merchandise imports (FOB) were budgeted at $ 7223 million, about 4.4 percent higher than the actual import bill of $ 6919 million during 1987-88. However, it is now estimated that by end June 1989, actual imports would be less by $ 102 million than the target and would register a 2.9 percent growth over the actuals of 1987-88. Imports of major commodities during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are shown in table 6.5 below.

Table 6.5

Major Imports

(US $ million)

Commodities	1987-88 Actuals	1988-89 Target	1988-89 Revised	% Change	% share in total 1987-88	% share in total 1988-89
Wheat	-	235	388	-	-	5.0
Fertilizer	175	231	188	7.4	2.3	2.4
Edible Oils	410	228	377	-8.0	5.5	4.9
P.O.L.	988	993	958	- 3.0	13.1	12.3
Others	5948	6192	5863	- 1.4	79.1	75.4
Total (C&F)	7521	7879	7774	3.4	100.0	100.0
Total (FOB)	6919	7223	7121	2.9		

Source: Finance Division & E A Wing.

Actual imports during the first nine months (July-March) of 1988-89 stood at $ 5104 million showing an increase of 14 percent over its level during the corresponding period last year. This growth of imports was largely the result of unusual higher imports of wheat and pulses which increased by 314 percent and 195 percent respectively thereby increasing their share in total imports from 2 percent in July-March 1987-88 to 6.8 percent during July-March 1988-89. Excluding these two items, the imports recorded an increase of just 8.5 percent. This, in turn, is attributed mainly to an increase of 26 percent and 22 percent increase in the unit values of fertilizer and edible oil respectively although their quantity imported declined by 9 percent and 2 percent respectively during the period. Other major items registering increase included tea, iron & steel, and machinery (excluding transport equipment). This increase was partly offset by a reduction of 35 percent and 19 percent in the import of petroleum crude and road motor vehicles respectively during the period. It is, however, expected that the present import trend would slow down in the remaining period of the current fiscal year and the year is expected to close with an import

bill of $ 7121 million in total, reflecting an increase of 2.9 percent. Actual import data for July-March 1988-89 compared with corresponding period last year is given in table 6.6 below:

Table 6.6

Quantity, Value and Unit Value of Major Import Items

Items	Unit	Quantity			Value (Million $)			Unit Value ($)		
		July-March		%	July-March		%	July-March		%
		88-89	87-88	Change	88-89	87-88	Change	88-89	87-88	Change
Fertilizer	MT	751567	823000	—8.7	188.7	164.7	14.6	251.08	200.12	25.5
Edible Oil	MT	634418	646740	—1.9	335.2	281.2	19.2	528.36	434.80	21.5
Petroleum Crude	MT	2653726	2868566	—7.5	252.2	390.2	—35.4	95.04	136.03	—30.1
Petroleum Products	MT	2580000	2237000	15.3	375.8	348.1	8.0	145.66	155.61	—6.4
Tea	MT	72262	67781	6.6	106.3	93.1	14.2	1471.04	1373.54	7.1
Road Motor Vehicals	—	—	—	—	313.3	385.2	—18.7	—	—	—
Wheat Unmilled	MT	1599979	351496	355.2	270.0	65.2	314.1	168.75	185.49	—9.0
Iron and Steel	—	—	—	—	247.4	202.8	22.0	—	—	—
Paper & Manufactures	—	—	—	—	97.0	86.2	12.5	—	—	—
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	455.7	414.8	9.9	—	—	—
Silk Yarn	MT	22876	20937	9.3	87.3	87.6	—0.3	3816.23	4183.98	—8.8
Pulses	MT	186133	89596	107.7	76.7	26.0	195.0	412.07	290.19	42.0
Machinery excluding Transport Equipment	—	—	—	—	1203.9	873.3	37.9	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	1094.5	1055.3	3.7	—	—	—
Total		—	—	—	5104.0	4473.8	14.1	—	—	—
Total (Rs million)		—	—	—	95854	78533	22.1	—	—	—

Source: F B S & E A Wing.

Terms of Trade (TOT)

Barter TOT of Pakistan have been under pressure for some time and have remained negative throughout the 1980s. It deteriorated from 100 in 1980-81 to 96.32 in 1987-88. Barter TOT have deteriorated further from 95.74 during the July-March 1987-88 to 91.68 during July-March 1988-89.The barter TOT along with quantum index of exports and imports during the 1980s are given in table 6.7

Table 6.7

Terms of Trade
(1980-81=100)

Year	Barter Terms of Trade*	Quantum Index of	
		Exports	Imports
1981-82	88.82	91.18	100.27
1982-83	88.93	110.80	106.62
1983-84	94.88	107.35	114.46
1984-85	93.47	104.33	126.07
1985-86	89.79	142.67	128.46
1986-87	96.46	163.84	126.12
1987-88	96.32	163.46	122.25
(July-March)			
1987-88	95.74	117.22	86.22
1988-89	91.68	126.04	98.98

Source: F B S & E A Wing.

* Px/Pm

Workers Remittances

Workers remittances from abroad, particularly from the Middle East, have been a major source of foreign exchange earnings for the last several years. Its importance can be judged from the fact that remittances exceeded the country's merchandise export earnings during 1982-83 and 1983-84. Workers remittances were $ 136 million or about 18 percent of merchandise export during 1972-73. Within a decade, they reached the level of $ 2886 million in 1982-83 and surpassed the merchandise export earnings by about 10 percent. However, remittances started declining after 1982-83 and were $ 2013 million during 1987-88. This is attributable to slowing down of developmental activities in the Middle East as a result of fall in petroleum prices. The share of Middle East in total remittances came down from 86 percent during 1983-84 to 70 percent during 1987-88.

A target of $ 1900 million was fixed in respect of remittances for the year 1988-89, reflecting 5.6 percent decline over the actuals of $ 2013 million during 1987-88. Keeping in view the actual remittances of $ 1430 million during July-March 1988-89, it is now estimated that the remittances for the whole year would come close to $ 1875 million. A summary table of the remittances is given in table 6.8.

Table 6.8

Workers Remittances

(US $ million)

Year	Middle East	U.K	U.S.A	Others	Total
1972-73	37.74	72.13	9.98	19.15	136.00
1975-76	214.05	54.38	25.77	44.80	339.00
1979-80	1361.47	149.72	61.47	171.48	1744.14
1982-83	2408.44	161.72	133.50	182.86	2886.52
1985-86	2021.51	223.27	194.46	156.07	2595.31
1986-87	1673.61	204.93	191.94	208.08	2278.56
1987-88	1418.57	215.06	178.33	200.70	2012.60
(July-March)					
1987-88	1105.35	168.86	135.00	154.35	1563.56
1988-89	1024.96	133.47	126.51	144.93	1429.87

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

The surplus/deficit in the overall balance of payments is adjusted, after accounting for the net use of IMF credit and foreign currency account transactions, against the changes in foreign exchange reserves. The "overall balance" and "changes in reserves" for the last five years are shown in table 6.9 below:

Table 6.9

Overall Balance/Change in Reserves
(1984-85 to 1988-89)

(US $ million)

					1988-89	
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Budget	Revised
OVERALL BALANCE	-967	-62	-60	-205	36	-98
Net use of Fund Credit	-82	-250	-358	-322	-236	+174
FCA & other Deposit/ Liabilities	-50	+496	+324	+65	-40	-10
CHANGE IN RESERVES*	+1099	-184	+94	+462	+240	- 66

FCA: Foreign Currency Account.
(-) Indicates increase; + indicates draw-down.

Source: Finance Division.

The year 1988-89 started with a low level of foreign exchange reserves which amounted to $ 875 million, comprising cash reserves of $ 457 million (equivalent to 3.1 weeks of imports) and gold reserves of $ 418 million. As on 30th March 1989, cash foreign exchange reserves, held by SBP, amounted to $ 575 million (equivalent to 3.8 weeks of imports). Total reserves, however, amounted to $ 1154 million after taking into account the gold reserves of $ 579 million as on 30th March 1989.

Exchange Rate

Pakistan has been following a flexible exchange rate policy since January 1982. Major world currencies have been allowed to appreciate in relation to Pakistan rupee in order to offset the impact of higher rate of inflation in Pakistan. This has allowed Pakistan to maintain a competitive edge in the export market. By March 1989 the rupee was valued at 19.53 per US doller. This reflected 8.4 percent depreciation against US $ since June 1988, and compared with the annual rate of domestic inflation estimated at around 11 percent in Pakistan. The cumulative depreciation of Pak rupee against US dollar during January 1982 to March 1989 has been 49 percent. The table 6.10 below shows changes in the value of rupee viz-a-viz selected world currencies.

Table 6.10

Exchange Rates
(Pak Rs in terms of one unit of Foreign Currency)

Currency	July-March(average)		% Change
	1987-88	1988-89	
US Dollar	17.5545	18.7243	-6.25
British Pound	30.2402	33.6730	-10.19
French Franc	3.0042	3.0162	-0.4
German Mark	10.1195	10.2430	-1.21
Italian Lira	0.0138	0.0139	-0.72
Dutch Guilder	8.9799	9.0789	-1.09
Swedish Krona	2.8445	2.9780	-4.48
Swiss Franc	12.2746	12.1272	1.22
Chinese Yuan	4.7167	5.0310	-6.25
Japanese Yen	0.1287	0.1452	-6.09
Kuwaiti Dinar	63.0913	65.8791	-4.23
Saudi Riyal	4.6861	4.9689	-5.69
UAE Dirham	4.7810	5.0997	-6.25
IMF SDR	23.3331	24.6985	-5.53

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

(—) = Depreciation.

FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOW

Pakistan, like many other developing countries, has been relying on foreign assistance to supplement national savings to finance investment. In order to bridge the resource gap, it started foreign borrowings as early as 1950s.

By 30th June 1989, total commitments of foreign loans and grants would amount to $ 36.6 billion. Of this, disbursments would amount to $ 28.1 billion. Loans of $ 7.2 billion would be repaid, thus leaving disbursed and outstanding debt (DOD) of $ 14.4 billion (arithmetic total may not tally due to exchange rate adjustments).

Source of Aid

Pakistan has been receiving foreign aid from various sources which can be grouped under three main categories: consortium, non-consortium, and Islamic countries. Of these, Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium has been the single largest source, providing 80 percent of the total gross inflow, consisting of 50 percent on bilateral and 30 percent on multilateral basis. The remaining 20 percent (which includes 4 percent relief assistance for Afghan Refugees) has been shared by both the non-consortium and Islamic countries. Source-wise capital inflow for the last 3 years is given in table 6.11.

Table 6.11

Foreign Capital Inflows
(1986-87 to 1988-89)

(US $ Million)

	Commitments			Disbursements		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (E)	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (E)
Consortium	1,961	2,228	2,710	1,160	1,480	1,950
Non-Consortium	456	270	300	96	168	244
Islamic Countries	79	25	95	12	12	38
Sub-total	2,496	2,523	3,105	1,268	1,660	2,232
Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	130	164	170	130	164	170
Total	2,626	2,687	3,275	1,398	1,824	2,402

(E) Estimated. Source: Economic Affairs Division.
Note: The above table excludes short-term credits of one and less than one year of maturity.

Shift in Aid Composition

There has been a shift in the composition of aid commitments. The grant and grant like assistance was as high as 80 percent of total commitments during the First Plan period. It started declining afterwards and came down to mere 12 percent during the non-Plan period of 1970s, and again rose to 25 percent during 1980s. The improvement in the 1980s had been mainly because of the impact of relief assistance for the Afghan Refugees. As a result of tremendous fall in grant and grant like assistance, the share of loans repayable in foreign exchange increased considerably over time (30% during the pre-Plan period Vs 75 percent by the end of June 1989). Not only the composition has changed but disbursements as percentage of commitments also declined over time: 104 percent during the Third Plan to 53 percent during 1986-87. The trends in the magnitude of aid commitments, its composition and disbursements are shown in table 6.12.

Table 6.12

Gross Capital Inflows

(US $ Million)

Period	Committed	Grant and Grant Like Assistance (%)	Loans Repayable in Foreign Exchange (%)	Disbursed*	Disbursements as % of commitments
Pre-Plan	337	70	30	842	60
First Plan	1075	80	20		
Second Plan	2911	46	54	2394	82
Third Plan	2937	31	69	3043	104
Non-Plan	6967	12	88	5730	82
Fifth Plan	7233	22	78	5793	80
Sixth Plan	11907			7183	60
1983-84	1989	25	75	1176	59
1984-85	2311	22	78	1257	54
1985-86	2294	22	78	1528	67
1986-87	2626	23	77	1398	53
1987-88	2687	25	75	1824	68
7th Plan 1988-89 (E)	3275	21	79	2402	73
Total	36642	25	75	27387	75

Source: Economic Affairs Division

(E) Estimated.
* Exclusive of $ 733 million payable in local rupees.

Commitments & Disbursements during 1988-89

The analysis of the above table shows an increasing trend of commitments. The amount of total commitments during 1988-89 was $ 3275 million which was the highest since 1983-84. Amount of commitments increased at an average annual rate of 10.5 percent

during 1983-84 to 1988-89. The share of consortium, non-consortium and Islamic countries in total commitments of 1988-89 (excluding relief assistance) was 87.3 percent, 9.7 percent and 3 percent respectively.

Similarly, the amount of disbursements during 1988-89 is estimated at a record figure of $ 2402 million which would be higher by $ 578 million over the last year disbursements and $ 463 million over the budget estimates of $ 1901 million. The consortium group contributed 87.4 percent, non-consortium 10.9 percent and Islamic countries 1.7 percent towards the disbursements of the year, excluding relief assistance. The estimated disbursements would be about 73 percent of the total commitments during 1988-89.

Debt-Servicing and Net Transfer of Resources

As a result of growing debt-servicing liability, net inflow of resources as percentage of gross disbursements has declined tremendously over time. It was 95 percent during 1960-61 but reduced to 70 percent during 1970-71 and further declined to 60 percent during 1979-80. Ultimately, it came down to 13 percent during 1986-87. However, it would rise to 47 percent during 1988-89 because of a record disbursement level of $ 2.2 billion (excluding relief assistance for Afghan Refugees) compared with $ 1.2 billion during 1986-87. The position of debt-servicing liability and net capital inflow is summarised below, while details may be seen in statistical section.

Table 6.13

Debt-Servicing/Net Transfers

(US $ million)

Year	Gross disburse-ments*	Debt-Service Payments**			Net Trans-fers	Net Trans-fers as % of gross dis-bursements
		Principal	Interest	Total		
1	2	3	4	5=(3+4)	6=(2−5)	7=(6÷2)
1960-61	342	11	6	17	325	95
1970-71	612	101	81	182	430	70
1979-80	1470	350	234	584	886	60
1980-81	861	360	243	603	258	30
1986-87	1268	723	378	1101	167	13
1987-88	1660	691	426	1117	543	33
1988-89(E)	2232	711	462	1173	1059	47

(E)Estimated.
* Excluding relief assistance for Afghan Refugees.
** Excluding interest on short-term borrowings and IMF charges.

Source: Economic Affairs Division

Debt and Debt Burden

By end June 1989, Pakistan's total foreign debt (disbursed and outstanding in respect of foreign currency loans only) is estimated to be $ 14 billion. Its debt-servicing liability would amount to $ 1.2 billion during 1988-89 compared with $ 1.1 billion during

last year. The increased volume of outstanding debt and ever increasing magnitude of dcbt-servicing are the major challenges for the debt-management at present. Although outstanding debt as percentage of GNP has been declining, the ratio of debt-servicing in relation to GNP and foreign exchange earnings has been increasing over time. A summary position is shown in table 6.14, while details may be seen in thc statistical section.

Table 6.14

External Debt Ratios

(US $ million)

Year	External Debt (a)	Debt Servic-ing (b)	Debt as % of GNP	Debt-Servicing as % of GNP	Debt-Servicing as % of FEE (c)
1975-76	5755	249	42.7	1.8	13.7
1979-80	8658	584	33.9	2.3	11.9
1980-81	8765	603	28.8	2.0	10.4
1984-85	9732	788	28.9	2.3	12.9
1985-86	11108	906	32.2	2.6	13.5
1986-87	12023	1101	33.9	3.1	15.5
1987-88	12913	1117	32.5	2.8	14.7
1988-89(E)	14000	1173	32.9	2.8	15.5

Source: Economic Affairs Division and E. A. Wing.

(E) Estimated.
(a) Disbursed and outstanding debt in respect of foreign currency loans only.
(b) Excludes interest on Short-term Borrowings and IMF charges.
(c) Foreign Exchange Earnings.

Annex 6.1

Balance of Payments
(1984-85 to 1988-89)

(US $ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 Budget	1988-89 Revised
Trade Balance	-3552	-3042	-2294	-2557	-2278	-2684
Exports (f.o.b.)	2457	2942	3498	4362	4945	4437
Imports (f.o.b.)	-6009	-5984	-5792	-6919	-7223	-7121
Invisible Balance	1867	1808	1575	875	1028	702
Services (net)	-822	-1020	-997	-1389	-1137	-1419
Invisible receipts	961	983	1031	989	1172	1002
Invisible payments	-1783	-2003	-2028	-2378	-2309	-2461
Freight & Insurance	(-522)	(-543)	(-499)	(-602)	(-656)	(-651)
Public and guaranteed debt	(-462)	(-477)	(-525)	(-563)	(-545)	(-600)
Others	(-799)	(-983)	(-1004)	(-1213)	(-1108)	(-1170)
Private Transfers	2689	2828	2572	2264	2165	2121
(Workers remittances)	2446	2595	2278	2013	1900	1875
Current Account Balance	-1685	-1234	-719	-1682	-1250	-1982
long-term capital (net)	860	1062	736	1314	1238	1815
Gross disbursements	1256	1528	1398	1824	1901	2402
Project aid	(903)	(1055)	(1006)	(1224)	(1223)	(1205)
Commodity aid	(125)	(93)	(206)	(218)	(218)	(493)
Food aid	(78)	(245)	(57)	(218)	(290)	(534)
Refugee assistance	(150)	(135)	(129)	(164)	(170)	(170)
Other official transfers (net)	-	22	24	-1	0	0
Amortization	-537	-679	-748	-743	-763	-735
Other (including private long-term capital(net)	141	191	62	234	100	148
Outstanding export bills	-143	-57	-233	-181	0	0
Errors and Omissions	-47	-25	7	-30	0	0
Balance requiring Official Financing:	-1015	-254	-209	-579	-12	-167
Official assistance and debt relief:	48	192	149	374	48	69
Debt relief	24	25	19	9	9	9
Medium & short-term capital (net)	48	-16	67	231	-31	-10
Others	-24	35	8	22	0	0
Foreign Exchange Bearer Certificates (net)	-	148	64	112	70	70
Overall Balance	-967	-62	-60	-205	36	-98
Net Foreign Assets	-967	-62	-60	-205	36	-98
Net use of Fund credit	-82	-250	-358	-322	-236	174
Re-payment of deposit	-	-	-79	-90	-40	-40
Banks' Foreign Currency Deposits/Liabilities	-50	496	403	155	0	30
Net Change in reserves	-1099	+184	-94	-462	-240	+66

Source: Finance Division

Chapter 7

PUBLIC FINANCE

The budget for the fiscal year 1988-89 announced in June 1988 deviated from the earlier budgets in the sense that, in the absence of National Assembly, the budget was formulated (by the then caretaker government) for the entire fiscal year but the authorization for expenditure was limited to only four months under Article 86 of the Constitution. This period was further extended on a reference made by the President and under the advice of the Supreme Court until one month after the announcement of the election results.

The present government which was inducted into office on 4th December 1988 presented the revised budget on December 8, 1988 to the National Assembly to obtain its approval on revenue collection and expenditure for the remaining part of the fiscal year. The revised budget in essence was the continuation of the earlier Budget. The reasons for this as enumerated by the Minister of State for Finance in his budget speech were: "(i) the Federal Government had committed themselves to certain expenditures both current and development (ii) the budget has been in operation for almost half year and (iii) the time available upto 23rd December 1988 for the validity of June Budget was extremely limited". Any major reordering of priorities in the revised budget was, therefore, not advisable.

Despite these constraints, the revised budget entailed new initiatives and attempted to respond to the structural problems of the economy and to pave a way to attain high growth, eliminate poverty, and build social and physical infrastructures for a viable growth in future. 1987-88 had seen a sharp decline in the share of Tax Revenue in the GDP to 11.7 percent from a level of 13.5 percent in 1982-83. In the 1988-89 budget some recovery was made by raising it to 12.2 percent.

While the revised estimates for the 1988-89 Budget would be available at the time of next year's budget announcement, a review of the 1987-88 revised estimates and the budget estimates for 1988-89, as presented by the elected government, are analysed in the ensuing paragraphs.

The budget for 1988-89 (December) envisaged a total expenditure of Rs 196.1 billion, 9.6 percent higher than the revised estimates of Rs 178.98 billion in 1987-88. To meet this expenditure, an amount of Rs 141.8 billion was envisaged to be mobilized through tax and non-tax sources, Rs 5.5 billion from the surplus of the autonomous bodies and Rs 02 billion from disinvestment of shares of public corporations. This left an overall deficit of Rs 48.6 billion which was 1.6 percent less than the deficit experienced last year. Financing of this deficit was planned to be met to the extent of Rs 13.7 billion (28.2%) from external borrowing and Rs 31.2 billion (64.1%) from domestic non-bank borrowing leaving a gap of Rs 3.7 billion (7.7%) to be financed through bank borrowing for budgetary support. This volume of budgetary support was 73.1 percent less than that incurred last year.

A summary of consolidated public finance (Federal and Provincial) for 1987-88 (Revised) and 1988-89 (Budget) is given in table 7.1, while detailed discussion on its major components follows in subsequent sections (Time-series data with detailed break down since 1979-80 is given in Statistical Appendix table 8.1-8.5).

Table 7.1

Summary of Public Finance

(Rs billion)

	1982-83	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.)	% Change 1988-89(B.E) / 1987-88(R.E)
A. Total Expenditure	87.12	178.98	196.09	9.6
a) Total Current Expenditure*	57.74	129.51	145.67	12.5
b) Development Expenditure**	29.38	49.47	50.42	1.9
B. Revenues	61.47	121.26	147.47	21.6
a) Tax and Non-Tax	59.18	118.29	141.78	19.9
b) Surplus of Autonomous Bodies	2.29	2.68	5.54	106.7
c) Disinvestment of shares of public corporations	-	0.29	0.15	(-)48.3
C. Deficit	25.65	57.72	48.62	0.8
a) Overall Deficit (A-B)				
b) Revenue Deficit/ Surplus B(a)-A(a)	(+)1.44	(-)11.22	(-)3.89	65.3
D. Overall Deficit Financed By:				
External Borrowing (Net)	5.16	11.31	13.69	21.0
Domestic Non-Bank Borrowing	14.37	32.47	31.18	(-)4.0
Banking System/Deficit Financing	6.12	13.94	3.75	(-)73.1
E. GDP at Market Prices:	364.39	669.84	772.34	14.0
As % of GDP(MP)				
Overall Deficit	7.0	8.6	6.3	
Total Expenditure	23.9	26.7	25.4	
Total Revenues	16.8	18.1	19.1	
Non-Tax Revenue	2.8	5.7	5.9	
Tax Revenues	13.5	11.9	12.5	
Deficit Financing	1.7	2.1	0.5	

Source: Finance Division

R.E. Revised Estimates.
B.E. Budget Estimates.
* Excludes Development Subsidies as these are included in Development Expenditure under A (b).
** Excludes Rs 0.113 billion for Development Grants proposed to be met from outside ADP.

Public Expenditure

Over the Sixth Five Year Plan (1983-88) total public expenditure in nominal terms showed an annual compound growth rate of 15.5 percent from Rs 87.12 billion in 1982-83

to Rs 178.98 billion in 1987-88. However, the increase for 1988-89 over 1987-88 was 9.6 percent. Also as a percentage of GDP, this expenditure fell down from 26.7 percent in 1987-88 to 25.4 percent in 1988-89 and was only fractionally higher over 1982-83 actuals. As regards the composition of expenditure, in 1988-89 budget, current expenditure accounted for 74.3 percent of the total and development expenditure for 25.7 percent.

Table 7.2

Structure of Consolidated (Federal and Provincial) Expenditure

(Rs billion)

	1982-83	1987-88 (R.E)	1988-89 (B.E)	% Change 1988-89(B.E) / 1987-88(R.E)
A.Current Expenditure	57.7	129.51	145.67	12.5
Federal	45.0	97.99	114.19	16.5
Provincial	12.7	31.52	31.48	(-)0.1
B.Development Expenditure	29.4	49.47	50.42	1.9
Federal	22.6	34.69	35.38	2.0
Provincial	6.8	14.78	15.04	1.8
C.Total Expenditure (A+B)	87.1	178.98	196.09	9.6
Federal	67.6	132.68	149.57	12.7
Provincial	19.5	46.30	46.52	0.5
Memo Items:				
As % of GDP (MP)				
Current Expenditure	15.8	19.3	18.9	
Development Expenditure	8.1	7.4	6.5	
Total Expenditure	23.9	26.7	25.4	

R.E. Revised Estimates.
B.E. Budget Estimates.

Source: Finance Division.

Current Expenditure

For the year 1988-89 current expenditure constituted roughly three fourth (74.3%) of the total expenditure. This share was 66.2 percent in 1982-83 and 72.4 percent in 1987-88 However, in structuring its current expenditure plan, the government's choice was limited by its fixed obligations. For example, taken together the expenditure on defence and interest payments amounted to 57.8 percent of the current expenditure. Together with provision for social services (13.5%) and general administration (8.5%), it accounted for about 80 percent of the current expenditure, leaving only about 20 percent expenditure for other services. Since the requirements for the above sectors were growing, there was little scope for reducing these expenditures. As a proportion to GDP, current expenditure was budgeted at 18.9 percent in 1988-89 compared to 19.3 percent in 1987-88 (revised) and 158 percent in 1982-83 (actuals).

Defence expenditure rose in absolute terms from Rs 23.22 billion in 1982-83 to Rs 48.9 billion in 1988-89. However, it was 33.6 percent of the current expenditure as compared to 40 percent in 1982-83 as a result of growing share of debt-servicing in the current expenditure. It was interesting to note that in 1988-89 expenditure on defence as a ratio to GDP (market prices) remained almost unchanged at 1982-83 level. This means that Defence expenditure has been rising in real terms in line with real growth in GDP.

Interest payment liability on account of both domestic and foreign debt was a second major and fast growing component of the current expenditure. In 1988-89, an amount of Rs 35.22 billion was earmarked for interest payments, compared to Rs 30.46 billion in 1987-88, reflecting an increase of 15.6 percent. The share of interest payments in total expenditure increased from 19.3 percent in 1982-83 to 23.5 percent and 24.2 percent in 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively. Heavy reliance on borrowings both internal and external has resulted in imbalance in the fiscal account which can be corrected only through concerted resource mobilisation efforts in successive years.

Subsidies that are granted to consumers as well as producers to provide safeguards against rising prices of essentials such as wheat, edible oil and inputs like fertilizer etc. were budgeted at Rs 9.56 billion for 1988-89 showing an increase of 38.2 percent over the revised budget estimates of Rs 6.91 billion for 1987-88. Subsidies accounted for 1.2 percent of GDP, and 6.6 percent of current expenditure in 1988-89.

Expenditure on social services including health and education increased from Rs 18.28 billion in 1987-88 to Rs 19.70 billion in 1988-89 or by 7.8 percent. In fact, these higher allocations provided under subsidies and social services, raised their shares in total current expenditure over the Sixth Plan from 17.6 percent (subsidies 4.8%, social services 12.8%) in 1982-83 to 20.1 percent (subsidies 6.6%, social services 13.5%) in 1988-89. This enhancement in the combined shares of subsidies and social services was made possible partly due to a reduction in the share of Defence. Defence expenditure continued to maintain its share in the growing GDP over the Sixth Plan period. Concurrently, combined expenditure on subsidies and social services as ratio to GDP almost doubled.

General Administration which included Organs of State, Fiscal Administration and Foreign Affairs, etc., was another head of current expenditure that grew very fast. The allocation under this head rose from Rs 9.06 billion in 1987-88 to Rs 12.39 billion in 1988-89 or by 36.8 percent. The share of this head in current expenditure in 1982-83 was 7.2 percent, declined to 7.0 percent in 1987-88 but rose again to 8.5 percent in 1988-89. The allocation for Law and Order rose from Rs 5.91 billion in 1987-88 to Rs 6.51 billion in 1988-89 or by 10.2 percent. The combined share of general administration and law and order stood at 13 percent of the current expenditure in 1988-89. In view of the provision of effective law and order machinery and delivering efficient services to the growing urban population, it was not possible to avoid incurring of enhanced expenditures under these heads.

A summary statement of the total current expenditure indicating the movement and structure of its major components over the Sixth Plan period is given in table 7.3.

Table 7.3

Structure of Current Expenditure

(Rs billion)

	1982-83	1987-88 (R.E)	1988-89 (B.E)	% Change 1988-89(B.E) / 1987-88(R.E)
Total Current Expenditure	57.4	129.51	145.67	12.5
Defence	23.22	46.59	48.90	5.0
Interest Payments	11.14	30.46	35.22	15.6
Current Subsidies	2.80	6.91	9.56	38.2
Social Services	7.38	18.28	19.70	7.8
General Administration	4.16	9.06	12.39	36.8
All Others	9.04	18.21	19.90	9.3
Memo Items:				
As % of Current Expenditure				
Defence	40.2	36.0	33.6	
Interest Payments	19.3	23.5	24.2	
Current Subsidies	4.8	5.3	6.6	
Social Services	12.8	14.1	13.5	
General Administration	7.2	7.0	8.5	
All Others	15.7	14.1	13.6	
As % of GDP (MP)				
Current Expenditure	15.8	19.3	18.9	
Defence	6.4	7.0	6.3	
Interest Payments	3.1	4.5	4.6	
Subsidies & social services	2.8	3.8	3.8	
General Administration	1.1	1.3	1.6	

R.E. Revised Estimates.
B.E. Budget Estimates.

Source: Finance Division

Development Expenditure

Development expenditure of the Government reflect the commitment of the government towards economic development of the country. Its size is determined by the availability of resources, domestic and foreign and the portfolio of on-going and new development projects planned to be undertaken under the umbrella of the Annual Development Programme (ADP). The ADP covers expenditure both on physical and social infrastructures. Relative shares of physical infrastructure, social infrastructure and capacity creation for incremental production depends on policy objectives and needs of the economy.

ADP for 1988-89 was budgeted at Rs 50.42 billion of which Rs 35.38 billion (70%) related to Federal Government and Rs 15.04 billion (30%) to Provincial Governments. If an account is taken of grants outside ADP (Rs 0.11 billion) the total ADP would come to Rs 50.53 billion. The ADP for 1988-89 reflected the pledge of the elected Government to people to provide employment and to develop badly needed social services through People's Programme for which Rs 2 billion were earmarked. Funds were found for the Peoples

Programme by reordering priorities without creating additional burden on the tax payers. In the development programme, highest priority was accorded to the development of energy claiming 33 percent share of the total development expenditure.

The increase in both Federal (2%) and Provincial (1.9%) ADPs over 1987-88 was moderate. This partly reflected the effect of government's deliberate policy of inducting private sector into such areas of development as power generation and highway construction, which so far had been the exclusive responsibility of public sector and partly, the resolve to correct the fiscal imbalances on a medium term horizon.

Sector-wise priorities of the ADP for 1988-89 followed a specific pattern where allocations to commodity producing sectors and social sectors tended to fall and that to physical infrastructure rose. This is clearly indicated in table 7.4 below:

Table 7.4

Sectoral Priorities of ADP (Consolidated)

(% share)

	1982-83	1987-88 (R.E)	1988-89 (B.E)
Production Sectors	18.7	8.5	7.5
Agriculture including Fertilizer subsidy	5.1	4.5	3.9
Agriculture	6.7	3.3	2.8
Fertilizer subsidy	6.9	0.7	0.8
Industry	66.2	61.6	63.4
Physical Infrastructure	16.4	10.5	7.6
Water	18.0	23.4	27.3
Power	6.0	6.1	5.6
Fuel	18.8	11.5	15.1
Transport and Communication	7.0	10.1	7.8
Physical Planning and Housing			
Social Infrastructure	4.9	8.1	7.7
Education	3.7	6.3	5.6
Health	3.3	5.3	4.1
Rural Development	-	10.2	11.7
Others			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Planning Division

R.E. Revised Estimates.
B.E. Budget Estimates.

Financing of Expenditure

A major portion of budget expenditure is met from Government revenues both from tax and non-tax sources. The remaining gap is filled through capital receipts (mostly domestic non-bank and foreign borrowings) and partly, if necessary, through budgetary support or borrowing from banking system.

Revenue Receipts

In 1987-88, total (tax & non-tax) revenues amounted to Rs 118.29 billion which financed 66.1 percent of total expenditure. Revenue receipts for 1988-89 were budgeted at Rs 141.78 billion against the expenditure target of Rs 196.09 billion. Thus, the budget provided for an acceleration of 20.1 percent in revenue receipts as against 9.6 percent in total expenditure, leading thereby to an increased proportion of expenditure (72.3%) to be financed through revenue receipts.

At the level of Rs 96.45 billion, tax revenues for 1988-89 showed an increase of 20.7 percent over 1987-88 (revised). Direct taxes amounted to Rs 15.05 billion depicting an increase of 17.8 percent over 1987-88 and indirect taxes claimed Rs 81.4 billion or an increase of 21.2 percent over 1987-88. Pakistan has a relatively low tax base because the agricultural income is exempt from tax, while industrial sector is enjoying a number of tax exemptions in the form of tax holidays, tax credits and accelerated depreciation allowances. The tax base is also inelastic as a result of heavy reliance on taxation on international trade and extensive exemptions for transaction and production and distribution. The inelasticity is also accentuated by high incidence of evasion.

Non-tax receipts for 1988-89 were placed at Rs 45.4 billion which were 18.8 percent higher than the revised estimate of Rs 38.16 billion in 1987-88. This growth resulted mainly from an increase of 32.2 percent in surcharges that constitute surcharges from petroleum, natural gas and others. The rise in revenues from petroleum was 43.2 percent. Surcharges constituted 38.1 percent of total non-tax receipts for 1988-89. This estimated improvement was largerly due to decline in international prices of oil.

An overall position of the tax and non-tax receipts with a breakdown over their main components is indicated in table 7.5.

Table 7.5

Tax & Non-Tax Receipts (Consolidated)

(Rs billion)

	1982-83	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.)	% Change 1988-89(B.E.) / 1987-88(R.E.)
A. Tax Revenues	49.03	79.94	96.45	20.7
Direct Tax	9.26	12.78	15.05	17.8
Indirect Taxes	39.77	67.16	81.40	21.2
Custom	(18.51)	(38.26)	(43.18)	(12.9)
Central Excise	(15.60)	(17.52)	(22.06)	(25.9)

(Contd.)

Table 7.5

Tax & Non-Tax Receipts (Consolidated)

(Rs billion)

	1982-83	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.)	% Change 1988-89(B.E.) / 1987-88(R.E.)
Sale Tax	(3.49)	(8.21)	(12.80)	(55.9)
Others	(2.17)	(13.17)	(3.36)	(6.0)
B. Non-Tax Revenue	10.15	38.16	45.35	18.8
Interest & Dividend	3.87	8.63	9.34	8.2
Trading profits	0.21	0.02	1.09	
Post Office and T&T	1.70	4.12	5.11	24.0
Surcharges	2.35	13.08	17.29	32.2
Fertilizer	(0.32)			
Petroleum	(1.76)	(9.72)	(13.92)	(43.2)
Natural Gas	(0.27)	(3.36)	(3.37)	(0.02)
Others	2.02	12.31	12.52	1.7
C. Total Revenues (A+B)	59.18	118.20	141.8	20.1
Memo Items:				
As % of Tax Revenues				
Direct Taxes	18.9	16.0	15.6	
Indirect Taxes	81.1	84.0	84.4	
As % of GDP (mp)				
Tax Revenues	13.5	11.9	12.5	
Direct Taxes	2.6	1.9	1.9	
Indirect Taxes	10.9	10.0	10.5	
Non-Tax Revenues	2.8	5.7	5.9	
Total Revenues	16.3	17.6	18.4	

Source: Finance Division

R.E. Revised Estimates.
B.E. Budget Estimates.

Capital Receipts: Domestic and External Borrowings

In 1987-88, revenue receipts financed 66 percent of the total budgeted expenditure. The proportion of these receipts increased to 72 percent in 1988-89. Part of the remaining financing came from domestic non-bank and external borrowing. In 1988-89 budget, Rs 31.18 billion were to be mobilized through domestic non-bank borrowing implying a 4 percent decrease as compared with borrowing of Rs 32.47 billion in 1987-88. The estimated net external borrowings in 1988-89 amounted to Rs 13.69 billion which was higher by 21.1 percent than that of Rs 11.31 billion in 1987-88. Current high level of financing of the budget from internal and external borrowings indicates the need for sustained resource mobilisation efforts in the years to come to put the economy back on the path of stability and self-reliance.

At end March 1989, total internal debt outstanding amounted to Rs 310.47 billion showing an addition of Rs 37.99 billion (13.9%) over the first 9 months of the previous fiscal year. Similarly, foreign debt, disbursed and outstanding was estimated provisionally at $ 14 billion at end June 1989, compared to $ 12.9 billion at end June 1988, reflecting an increase of 8.5 percent over last year.

For 1988-89, interest payment on both domestic and foreign debt was budgeted at Rs 35.22 billion, compared to Rs 30.46 billion last year, showing an increase of 15.6 percent. Of the total of Rs 35.22 billion, roughly 73 percent related to domestic debt and 27 percent to foreign debt. In terms of ratio to GDP, total interest payment liability amounted to 4.4 percent.

Bank Borrowing

During 1987-88, the final budgetary gap, after taking into account domestic non-bank and external borrowings, amounted to Rs 13.94 billion or 7.8 percent of total expenditure, which was financed through budgetary support or deficit financing. For 1988-89 budget, partly owing to additional efforts at tax collection, and partly due to relatively slover growth in total expenditure, the gap to be met through deficit financing was stipulated at Rs 3.75 billion or only 1.9 percent of total expenditure. In terms of ratio to GDP, it would stand at 0.5 percent, in comparison to 2.0 percent last year.

Chapter 8

PRICE SITUATION

Price situation was under severe inflationary pressures during 1988-89. The rising trend in prices, in fact, started in the final quarter of 1987-88, and continued for the greater part of the year under survey. Inflation gained momentum during July 1988 and persisted upto November 1988. During the second half of the current fiscal year, there were clear signs of deceleration in the inflationary pressures. Consumer Price Index as an average of July 1988- March 1989, recorded an increase of 10.7 percent over the corresponding period last year. The GDP deflator which is often used as an alternative measure of inflation recorded an estimated price increase of 9.2 percent, while Wholesale Price Index increased by 9.5 percent over the July-March period of the current fiscal year.

The monetary expansion amounting to 12.25 percent during 1987-88 was substantially in excess of the real GNP growth of the order of 4 percent. With the normal time-lag, this excess monetary expansion laid the foundation of the basically inflationary situation during 1988-89. In addition, there were significant developments which created critical supply constraints in respect of essential commodities:

a. Fiscal year 1988-89 was the second year in succession reflecting reduced supply of food grains arising from persistent drought conditions. The floods during September - October 1988 involved substantial loss of foodgrains in the affected areas. The new government had to give highest priority to the import of wheat. The total quantity of 1.9 million tonnes was imported and distributed within the 4 months period February - May 1989. As the country was managing from "ship to mouth", the wheat prices were under continuing strain.

b. The drought conditions which prevailed during the preceding year had seriously affected the crops of grams and other pulses which are grown mainly in Barani areas. Their supply was drastically reduced. The prices of pulses reached record high level during 1988-89. A part of this pressure was passed on to the prices of vegetables also as these acted as substitutes.

c. Diseases affected the supply of chicken and eggs and the crop of red chillies.

d. The floods and urban disturbances disrupted normal channels during certain periods.

The new Government attached a high priority to the objective of arresting inflationary pressures in the economy. Beginning from December 1988, immediate measures were taken to improve the supply position. The import of wheat was arranged and transportation was organized to make sure that adequate supplies would be available throughout the country. Adjustments were made in the import policy to allow improved availability of tea, red chillies and pulses. Export duty was imposed on certain items where it was apprehended that the export could lead to pressures on prices. Where necessary, as in the case of pulses, some quantities were imported by the Trading Corporation and released through Utility Stores Corporation. In general, the retail outlets owned by the Utility Stores Corporation were used to make essential commodities available at reasonable prices. The operation of these retail outlets and the working of Friday markets had a salutary effect on the distribution system in the country.

For the medium term, the Government has already initiated a programme for the production of essential commodities like vegetables, fruits and pulses. These are at present grouped under the general heading of minor crops. The overall attention of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture and the provincial Agriculture Departments has been focussed on four major crops, namely wheat, rice, sugarcane and cotton. Some of the minor crops now need special attention in the consumption basket. The objective is to make medium term programmes for ensuring increase in the supply of essential commodities under "minor crops" group to match the growing demand.

Finally, the monetary expansion was brought down to 1.8 percent during the fiscal year upto April 1989 compared to 8.8 percent in the same period last year. This may be expected to exercise a disinflationary effect during the next fiscal year.

The anti-inflationary stabilization programme produced a favourable impact on the price situation during the closing months of the fiscal year. The Sensitive Price Indicator which acts as an advance signal of the changes in the price situation, recorded a decline of 0.74 percent during the period starting from 1st December 1988 and ending with May 11 1989. The index had recorded an increase of 1.8 percent in the corresponding period during the preceding year.

I. Consumer Price Index (CPI)

CPI (combined for all income groups) recorded a cumulative increase of 7.2 percent during July-November 1988 while during December 1988 - March 1989 it showed a marginal decline of 0.1 percent bringing the total increase in CPI to 7.1 percent during the first 9 months of current fiscal year compared with an increase of 4.2 percent during the same period last year. On annual basis, the CPI recorded a 10.7 percent increase during July 1988-March 1989 over July 1987-March 1988 as against an increase of 5.8 percent during the same period last year.

A look at the composition of CPI reveals that the various groups exhibited divergent trends during the period under review. The fuel and lighting group recorded the highest increase of 16.4 percent followed by laundry and cleaning group (9.6%) and food group (8.8%). The increase in fuel and lighting group was due partly to increase in the electricity charges w.e.f. 1st August 1988, while the increase in laundry and cleaning was mainly the result of rise in the prices of raw materials. Table below shows group-wise trends in CPI during July-March in 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Table 8.1

Trends in Consumer Price Indices

Group	Weight 1980-81	Full Year 1987-88	Cumulative % Change July-March	
			1987-88	1988-89
C.P.I (Total)	100.00	6.3	4.2	7.1
Food	49.90	8.0	3.9	8.8
Apparel, Textile & Footwears	6.68	8.2	9.1	4.7
House Rent	17.76	3.1	2.3	2.7
Fuel & Lighting	5.62	4.1	3.0	16.4
Household & Furniture	2.34	4.3	6.3	5.4
Transport & Communication	6.20	3.5	2.6	2.8
Recreation & Education	3.50	7.9	8.4	2.6
Laundry & Cleaning	5.56	4.8	4.5	9.6
Miscellaneous	2.44	3.8	4.2	6.5

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

I. Sensitive Price Indicator (SPI)

SPI consisting retail prices of 46 essential items of daily use of low income groups (earning upto Rs 1000 per month) recorded an increase of 9.6 percent during the first nine months of the current fiscal year 1988-89. The entire increase took place during the first half of the year. The Indicator became stable during the latter part of the year. The Indicator actually declined during the period from 1st week of December to mid-May by 0.7 percent. This was in sharp contrast to the rise of 1.8 percent during the same period last year. The major increase during the period under review was witnessed in food items like wheat, pulses, eggs, milk powder, edible oils, red chillies, onion, tomatoes, cigarettes and

soap. Individual price trends of such selected items are shown in the section that follows this section.

III. Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

WPI rose by 7.1 percent during the first nine months of the current fiscal year. This increase was 6.6 percent during the same period last year. Manufactures showed comparatively higher price increases while building materials and raw materials groups showed comparatively lower price increase during the period. The annual rate of increase in WPI during July 1988-March 1989 over July 1987-March 1988 is worked out to 9.5 percent as compared with an increase of 10.3 percent during the same period last year.

The following table shows comparative trends in the various components of WPI during July-March in 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Table 8.2

Trends in Wholesale Price Indices

Group	Weight 1980-81	Full Year 1987-88	Cumulative % Change July-March 1987-88	Cumulative % Change July-March 1988-89
W.P.I (Total)	100.00	10.0	6.6	7.1
Food	50.63	9.2	8.1	6.8
Raw Material	8.97	20.2	6.9	2.8
Fuel & Lighting and Lubricants	11.79	9.6	7.7	6.7
Manufacturcs	24.06	7.5	1.9	10.1
Building Materials	4.55	16.4	11.8	6.0

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

IV. G.D.P. Deflator

The rate of inflation measured by GDP Deflator at market prices was recorded at 9.2 percent for 1988-89 as against 9.3 percent in the preceding year.

REVIEW OF PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS

Wheat and Wheat Flour

The retail price of wheat increased from Rs 2.37 per kg in June 1988 to Rs 2.62 per kg in March 1989 showing an increase of 10.5 percent. Price of wheat flour exhibited a similar trend as it increased from Rs 2.81 per kg to Rs 2.97 per kg during the same period. Prices of wheat/wheat flour registered increases specially in March and April 1989 due to seasonal factor backed by lower production of wheat in 1987-88, damage of wheat stocks by floods in September/October 1988 and increase in issue price of wheat flour by Rs 0.20 per kg w.e.f. 1st April 1989.

Pulses

The prices of pulses came under pressure during the period under report. The prices of moong, mash and gram recorded an increase of 7.9 percent, 20.9 percent and 22.6 percent respectively. Persistent conditions of drought during 1987-88 affected the barani areas crops of gram and other pulses. Later, damage caused by the floods further aggravated the situation. The production of gram alone was reported to be 0.36 million tonnes in 1987-88 compared to 0.58 million tonnes in 1986-87. In order to ease the situation, pulses were imported.

Meat/Eggs

The prices of beef, mutton and eggs showed an increase of 11.6 percent, 10.8 percent and 34.9 percent respectively during the period under report. The continuous increase in the prices of meat over the year was mainly due to demand and supply gap while a disease called "chicken anaemia agent" affected the prices of poultry/eggs.

Milk Powder

The price of milk powder (NIDO brand) increased by 24.3 percent during the period. The main reasons for increase in price of powdered milk were a rise in international prices as well as an import surcharge.

Vegetable Ghee/Cooking Oil

The prices of vegetable ghee (loose) and cooking oil (Dalda Tin) increased by 12.4 percent and 11 percent respectively during the period under report. The increase in the price was attributable to higher import prices of palm oil and imported tin plate.

Vegetables

The prices of onion and tomatoes recorded increases of 27.3 percent and 55.1 percent respectively during the nine months period under review. Heavy rains during July-August 1988 adversely affected the supply of fresh vegetables. Subsequently, floods caused further disruption in smooth supply. In order to improve the domestic availability of tomatoes, a duty at the rate of 25 percent *ad valorem* on its export has been imposed recently.

Potatoes

The price of potatoes increased from Rs 5.56 per kg in June 1988 to Rs 8.43 per kg in November 1988 showing an increase of 51.6 percent. However, with the arrival of new crop, the price started declining from December 1988 and came down to Rs 3.70 per kg in March 1989.

Red Chillies

The prices of red chillies remained under pressure due to low production. The fungus disease damaged the crop in Sind. Average retail prices of red chillies showed an

increase of 117.2 percent during the period under report. Government has levied *ad valorem* of 25 percent EPT price of red chillies at Rs 35 per kg to improve its supply.

Cigarettes

The prices of cigarettes increased due mainly to rationalization of excise duty on cigarettes in 1988-89 budget. As a result, price of cigarette (K-2) per packet of 10 increased from Rs 2.00 in June 1988 to Rs 3.00 in July 1988 but since then it has remained at the same level till end March 1989.

Soap

The prices of washing soap and Lifebuoy increased by 9.1 percent and 17.5 percent respectively over the period under report. Rise in prices of soap was due to increase in prices of raw material. However, as a result of moral-suation efforts made by the Government, M/S Lever Brothers reduced price of Lifebuoy Soap from Rs 4.00 to Rs 3.75 per cake in January 1989.

The comparative price trends of 46 essential items are given in Annex 8.1.

MEASURES FOR PRICE STABILISATION

Pressure on domestic price line continues to be a cause of great concern for the Government. It is keeping close watch over the price situation. Almost every week, ECC of the Cabinet reviews the price behaviour and takes timely appropriate measures for implementing a long term development strategy aimed at demand management and rapid growth in domestic production. The Government took quite a few steps to relieve the price pressure. The Government is pursuing a strong demand management policy. The monetary expansion has so far remained well below the level of last year. This was made possible through a very tight control on borrowing by the Government from the banking system. In fact during the first ten months, the Government had a surplus of Rs 4.6 billion compared to a borrowing of Rs 9.5 billion during the same period last year. Other important specific measures taken by the Government in this direction are narrated below:

- Import of essential items like onion, pulses, red chillies, wheat etc. to improve domestic availability.
- Enhanced availability of necessary goods at Utility Stores.
- Streamlining the distribution channels and rapid transportation of goods from sea/land to up cities through National Logistics Cell.
- Quickening the pace of releases from Government stocks, specially of wheat.
- Reduction/abolition of import duty/Iqra surcharge on certain items like tea, pulses.
- In order to improve the domestic availability of red chillies, it has been decided to levy export duty on its export.
- Moral-suation through media/institutions.

During the period prior to announcement of the Federal Budget, artificial shortages of certain essential commodities occur, and speculators and hoarders increase the prices. In order to check any such pre-budget price increases, it has been decided to review on weekly basis the prices and availability of the essential commodities of wheat, sugar, edible oil, cigarettes, steel, cement, soap, milk, pulses, red chillies, tea, petroleum products etc. It has also been decided to increase the local availability of sugar, milk powder and red chillies through their immediate imports and that of other commodities through the larger releases from Government and private stocks. The concerned Government departments have been directed to keep constant watch over price situation. Besides, the Controller General, Prices and Supplies (Ministry of Industries) in collaboration with Statistics Division will monitor prices and market behaviour of all such essential commodities and will submit weekly report to the Government.

Besides those indicated above, the Government has decided to take additional measures to contain inflationary pressures in future. These are described below:

(a) *Short-term measures*

(i) All the Utility Stores in the country would be fully stocked with essential consumer items so that no shortage occurs.

(ii) Provincial Governments would intensify their vigilance over the hoarders/profiteers to check smuggling and hoarding.

(b) *Long-term measures*

(i) Domestic production of essentials is being encouraged with fiscal and monetary concessions. Improved quality inputs specially in agriculture are being ensured;

(ii) In case of perishables like onion, potatoes, tomatoes etc., sufficient cold storage facilities would be developed.

(iii) The Government is planning to initially induct Agriculture Marketing and Storage Limited (AMSL) for procurement, storage and distribution through Utility Stores Corporations, of onion, potatoes and garlic on experimental basis.

(iv) It has been decided that Utility Stores Corporation's annual requirements of over 12000 tonnes of pulses would be met from the National Reserve of pulses to be kept by Pakistan Agricultural Supplies and Storage Corpotation (PASSCO).

(v) It has been decided to expand the network of Utility Stores by another 250 outlets throughout the country during the 7th Five Year Plan.

(vi) All the Provincial Governments would take steps to organize "Juma Bazars" at all major towns.

(vii) The possibilities of activating consumer cooperative stores would be explored.

(viii) An Early Warning System would be devised in case of sensitive minor crops so as to give ample time to the Government to make needed intervention in the market to stabilise prices.

Since December 1988, the inflation tempo has considerably slowed down. It is hoped that the above measures would contribute significantly to bring about the price stability.

Annex 8.1

Growth In Prices of Essential Items
(At 12 Centres)*

Items	Units	Average Prices Rs/Unit		Percentage Change
		June 1988	March 1989	March 1989/ June 1988
Wheat	KG	2.37	2.62	10.5
Rice Flour (A.Q)	KG	2.81	2.97	5.7
Rice Basmati Broken	KG	5.15	5.45	5.8
Rice Irri-6	KG	3.83	3.94	2.9
Maur Pulses Washed	KG	10.89	10.80	- 0.8
Moong Pulses Washed	KG	13.02	14.05	7.9
Mash Pulses Washed	KG	11.76	14.22	20.9
Gram Pulses Washed	KG	8.74	11.94	22.6
Beef with Bone	KG	18.97	21.17	11.6
Mutton Goat (A.Q)	KG	39.88	44.19	10.8
Eggs-Hen (Farm)	Doz	9.78	13.20	34.9
Bread Plain M.S	Each	3.05	3.32	9.4
Sugar Open Market	KG	9.57	9.36	- 2.2
Gur (Sup. Qlty)	KG	5.58	5.78	3.6
Milk Fresh	Litre	6.20	6.49	4.7
Milk Powdered Nido	1.8 Kg	129.40	160.80	24.3
Curd	KG	7.87	8.16	3.7
Vegetable Ghee Tin	2.5 Kg	42.41	47.35	11.6
Vegetable Ghee Loose	KG	15.84	17.80	12.4
Mustard Oil Mill	KG	17.25	17.98	4.2
Cooking Oil Dalda	2.5 L	46.79	51.87	10.9
Potatoes (A.Q)	KG	5.56	3.70	-33.5
Onion Dry (A.Q)	KG	3.77	4.80	27.3
Tomatoes (A.Q)	KG	4.45	6.90	55.1
Banana (A.Q)	Doz	9.45	8.14	-13.9
Salt-Rock Powdered	KG	1.80	1.83	1.7
Red Chillies Small	KG	20.97	45.55	117.2
Garlic	KG	11.90	8.37	-29.7
TeaSup. Qlty Pkt.	250Gram	16.63	16.75	0.7
Tea(Prepared)	Cup	1.11	1.15	3.6
Cooked Beef Plate	EACH	6.25	6.79	8.6
Cooked Dal Plate	EACH	4.66	5.02	7.7
Cigarettes K-2	10's	2.00	3.00	50.0
Coarse Latha	MTR	9.09	9.34	2.8
Lawn Hussain/Adamji	MTR	26.55	25.27	- 4.8
Voi Printed	MTR	23.72	23.02	- 4.5
Shirting Hussain	MTR	24.10	24.23	0.5
Shoes Gents Bata	Pair	230.12	229.95	- 0.1
Shoes Ladies Bata	Pair	116.95	129.95	11.1
Chapal Spung Bata	Pair	27.60	29.95	8.5
Kerosene	1/2 L	1.80	1.83	1.7
FireWood	40 KG	37.90	40.91	7.9
Electric Bulb 60 Wats	EACH	8.72	9.95	14.1
Match Box	EACH	0.33	0.29	-12.1
Washing Soap	CAKE	1.98	2.16	9.1
Batl Soap Lifebuoy	CAKE	3.25	3.82	17.5

* Gujanwala, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sialkot and Sukkur.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Chapter 9

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

Expansion of transport and communications network is essential for servicing growing production and its distribution in a developing economy. In Pakistan these facilities have remained inadequate mainly on account of increasing demands and continued pressure on financial resources of the country. The share of Transport and Communication sector in the Public sector development programme declined from 23 percent in the Fifth Plan to 19 percent in the Sixth Plan, thus resulting in capacity constraints, deferred maintenance and lower quality of service. The country needs a massive effort to energise and expand the present network to attune it to the growing demands created by socio-economic development. The public sector development programme for 1988-89 (federal and provincial governments including corporations) has been increased by 24.7 percent to Rs 9,405 million over the revised estimates of Rs 7,540 million during 1987-88. The Sub-sector wise performance during the year under review is discussed below:-

TRANSPORT

During 1988-89 passenger traffic increased further by 4.9 percent to 136.162 billion passenger kilometres over 129.824 billion passenger kilometres during 1987-88. Freight traffic increased by 3.8 percent to 41.026 billion freight tonne kilometres over 39.523 billion tonne kilometres during 1987-88. Passenger traffic by road recorded an increase of 5.5 percent, and domestic air of 6.6 percent. Passenger traffic by rail, however, increased only slightly. The road/rail share of freight traffic is expected to be in the ratio of 30:20 during 1988-89.

Road and Road Transport

The classified road network (excluding city streets) has expanded in 1988-89 by 0.8 percent with total length of 112,137 kms. The asphalted roads, which account for 52.9 percent of total road network, also increased by 1.0 percent to 59277 kms. Special emphasis is being laid on the construction of farm to market roads, under the Peoples Programme launched by the present government.

The Grand Trunk (GT) Road which runs from Peshawar to Karachi and the Super Highway which runs from Karachi to Hyderabad have the highest traffic density. The average daily traffic at Attock and Jhelum bridges on the G.T. Road during the month of April 1989 was recorded at 6,328 and 11,965 vehicles per day respectively. During March 1989, average daily traffic on the Super Highway was 7007 vehicles. Moreover, truck traffic accounts for major share, 60 percent, of the total traffic on the G.T. Road.(National Highway N5).

Overloading, rapid growth of traffic and induction of heavy duty trucks have necessitated large expenditure on road maintenance. During 1988-89 non-development expenditure of Rs 185 million was incurred on road maintenance compared to Rs 180 million in 1987-88 and Rs 54 million in 1979-80.

Since road transport is mainly in the private sector adequate facilities are being provided to augment the existing fleet of trucks, buses and light commercial vehicles (LCVs). During 1987-88, 9472 trucks,2273 buses and 21886 LCVs were added to the transport fleet. The National Logistic Cell (NLC) supplements private truck service and the Pakistan Railways. NLC created in 1978 has at present 1277 dry cargo vehicles with a carrying capacity of 29,768 tonnes (capacity per vehicle ranges from 16 to 35 tonnes), 360 petroleum bowsers with a carrying capacity of 10.29 million litres and 6 LPG bowsers with capacity of 57 tonnes. Table 9.1 provides rail and road statistics for freight while table 9.2 below gives the passenger traffic.

Table 9.1

Freight Traffic

(Billion Tonne Kilometre)

Year	Rail	Road	Rail/Road Ratio(Percent)
1982-83	7.323	21.18	26:74
1983-84	7.385	22.314	25:75
1984-85	7.203	23.625	23:77
1985-86	8.270	26.367	24:76
1986-87	7.820	27.345	22:78
1987-88	8.033	31.464	20:80
1988-89 (Tentative)	8.160	32.835	20:80

Source: Planning and Development Division

Table 9.2

Passenger Traffic

(Billion Passenger Kilometres)

Year	Rail	Road	Total
1982-83	18.031	72.898	90.929
1983-84	18.287	75.682	93.969
1984-85	17.807	80.846	98.653
1985-86	16.850	85.952	102.802
1986-87	16.920	87.915	104.835
1987-88	18.540	109.196	127.736
1988-89 (Tentative)	18.710	115.226	133.936

Source: Planning and Development Division

Most of the urban and intercity passenger transport services in the private sector are being provided by small firms and individual owners. There are also four large provincial bus corporations which operate urban and inter-city services. Besides, to cater to the growing needs of big cities, the Karachi Transport Corporation (KTC) and the Punjab Urban Transport Corporation (PUTC) were established under the Federal Government in February 1977. These two corporations were however, handed over to the respective provincial governments in November 1982.

Railways

The Pakistan Railways comprise 8775 route kilometres, 907 stations, 78 train halts, 773 locomotives, 3178 passenger/coaching vehicles and 35,929 freight wagons. After a decline in 1984-85 and 1985-86, railway passenger traffic increased by 0.4 percent during 1986-87, and by 9.6 percent in 1987-88. During 1988-89 it is estimated to increase by 0.9 percent. Freight traffic which declined by 5.4 percent during 1986-87 recorded an increase of 2.7 percent in 1987-88 and of 1.6 percent in 1988-89. Passenger kilometrage which declined from 18.287 billion in 1983-84 to 16.850 billion in 1985-86 increased to 18.710 billion in 1988-89. Freight tonne kilometres declined from 8.56 billion in 1977-78 to 7.820 billion in 1986-87 but increased to 8.033 billion in 1987-88, and further to 8.160 billion in 1988-89.

The backlog of replacement is limiting the capacity of the system. Pakistan Railways are incurring a loss of around Rs 1,300 million annually for this reason, which could be considerably reduced through better management, plugging leakages and eradicating malpractices and pilferage. The government is currently negotiating World Bank financial support for major management and operational reforms in the Railways.

In the annual development programme for 1988-89 an allocation of Rs 700.462 million has been made for the development of Railways. The programme includes renewal of 93 kms of rails and 103 kms of sleepers, manufacture of 80 carriages, rehabilitation of 100 traction motors and continuing work on construction of locomotive factory at Risalpur.

PORTS AND SHIPPING

The country has two sea ports (i) Karachi and ii) Port Mohammad Bin Qasim. Their handling capacity and future development programmes are given in the following section.

Karachi Port

During the first nine months (July-March) of 1988-89, 13.3 million tonnes of cargo was handled at the Port. The port is presently handling 8 million tonnes of equivalent dry cargo, 300,000 TEUs and 10 million tons of liquid cargo. For further expansion and improvement in port facilities, the Karachi Port Modernization Project has been formulated. The execution of the project together with improvements in cargo and ship handling operations and various all round improvements in management system, within the Port, will enable the Karachi Port to efficiently and successfully meet the forecast shipping and cargo handling traffic needs till the end of the century.

Port Muhammad Bin Qasim

The first bulk industrial and multipurpose port situated 53 kilometres south east of the Karachi Port is being developed in phases. Phase I of the Port Qasim Project, work on which commenced in 1977, extends upto the end of 1988-89 at a total cost of Rs 4,700 million, with a foreign exchange component of Rs 1,913 million. The multi-purpose terminal and seven berths at Marginal wharf envisaged for construction in Phase I have been completed and are operational. The Pakistan Steel berth for handling iron ore and coal was completed in July 1979 and work of railway siding from Pipri station to Port Qasim has been substantially completed. Main access road linking National Highway and Port Qasim has also been completed.

An amount of Rs 17.7 million was allocated during 1988-89 for undertaking works relating to Port Qasim Authority Head Office and sewerage system in housing estate project. Port Qasim handled 3.7 million tonnes of cargo during 1987-88 and 3.1 million tonnes during July-February 1988-89.

Shipping

The present fleet strength of Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC) is 23 vessels with a dead weight tonnage of 370,766. The Corporation operated its services from Pakistan to USA-Canada/East Coast, UK/Continent, Far East, Mediterranean, Arabian-Gulf, Red Sea and Adriatic-Black Sea.

As in the past line services continued to be operated with owned vessels, while container services to UK continent and Asian region were operated with chartered vessels, as PNSC does not own container vessels. Similarly chartered vessels were operated for shipment of various bulk commodities like wheat, fertilizer, rock phosphate, etc. PNSC handled 3.2 million tonnes of cargo during 1987-88, which included 1.7 million tonnes of cargo carried by owned vessels. M.V. Shams carried Hajj pilgrims to Jeddah and back.

During 1988-89, a provision of Rs 321 million was made on self financing basis for acquisition of a bulk carrier and container vessels. However, the vessels could not be procured.

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIR-LINES (P.I.A.)

During 1988-89, PIA is expected to earn revenues of Rs 13,736 million and an operating surplus of Rs 1,494 million as against the revenues of Rs 12,487 million and operating surplus of Rs 823 million during 1987-88, showing an increase of 10 percent in revenues and of 82 percent in operating surplus. This improvement in financial performance is mainly due to better utilization of fleet, stabilising maintenance costs, reduction in insurance rates, lower interest burden because of quicker repayment of loans, reduced purchases of aircraft spare parts and reduction in domestic aviation fuel prices.

Aircraft Fleet

PIA's fleet of aircraft as on 31st March, 1989 consisted of the following:

Type of Aircraft	No of Aircraft
Boeing 747-200	8
Airbus A300-B4	8
Boeing 707	5
Boeing 737-300	6
Fokker F-27	11
Twin Otter	2
Total	40

For higher fleet utilization improvements have been brought in aircraft maintenance scledule, upgradation of ground facilities and continuous employees training.

Route Network

PIA is currently operating to 41 international and 32 domestic stations. Its network extended from Tokyo to New York and Toronto. PIA has seven weekly wide-body services to London/Europe and six to America via Europe/Middle East besides three exclusive services to Europe. Far East services cover Bangkok, Beijing, Colombo, Kualalumpur, Male, Manila and Tokyo.

Its network in Saudi Arabia covers Jeddah, Dhahran and Riyadh, having 18 weekly frequencies with Boeing - 747/Airbus A300-B4 aircraft and almost twice as many to Gulf anl Middle East which include Abu Dhabi, Amman, Bahrain, Baghdad, Damascus, Doha, Dubai, Kuwait, Muscat and Tehran. In Africa, PIA operates to Nairobi, Sanaa and Tripoli. Its regional services cover Bombay, Delhi, Dhaka and Kathmandu with a total of 12 weekly frequencies.

PIA started its operation to Toronto with Boeing 747 aircraft effective April 1988. Manchester has also been added to PIA network on once a week basis effective 28th March 1989. On the domestic network, Hyderabad has been provided direct airlink with Lahore anl Islamabad effective 27th March 1989.

The capital expenditure estimates for 1988-89 are placed at Rs 723 million as against the public sector development programme allocation of Rs 478 million. This will assist in supporting larger and expanding operations, revamping ground handling facilities, improving Customer Services activities, strengthening automation and taking care of Engineering requirements.

Post Office

During 1987-88, 110 new post offices were opened bringing the total number of post offices to 12,226. By end June 1989 the number of post offices are expected to be increased to 12,536 out of which 2,644 post offices will be in urban areas and 9,892 post offices in rural areas.

During 1988-89, an amount of Rs 71.2 million was allocated for the post office development works. The programme included purchase of 20 vehicles for transportation of mail, purchase of machines for mechanisation of mail sorting and construction/completion of 45 operational buildings and 200 residential quarters for low paid staff.

Table 9.3

Postal Revenue and Traffic

(Figures in Million)

Actuals	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	July-March*	
				1987-88	1988-89
Receipts (Rs)	630.1	819.7	866.5	546.8	581.5
Expenditure (Rs)	782.1	925.8	1109.7	747.2	835.4
Deficit (Rs)	152.0	106.1	243.2	200.4	253.9
Un-registered Articles (No.)	628.6	658.0	677.8	517.5	533.0
Registered Articles (No.)	30.8	29.7	29.9	19.6	21.0
Money Orders (No.)	4.5	4.7	4.2	2.9	2.8
Money Orders (Value - Rs)	1814.2	2043.4	2285.9	1526.4	1700.0

*Provisional.

Source: Communications Division

Special Mail Services

The airex service which was introduced with effect from 2-8-1986 between 9 principal cities of the country is now available in 21 cities. The Urgent Mail Service (UMS) started from 1-1-1987 initially connecting 31 important towns has subsequently been extended to 64 towns. Local Packet and Parcel Service was introduced from 22.4.1988 within the municipal limits of 14 large cities. Three new financial services viz Postal Draft Service, Post Office Saving Bank Mobile Account and Postal Giro were also introduced during 1987-88.

Tee-communications

In the annual development programme for 1988-89 an allocation of Rs 3,500 milion was made for Telegraph and Telephone Department. Upto March 1989, Rs 1,809.2 milion was utilized. Some of the targets and achievements are as under:-

	Target	Achievement
Installation of New Telephones	90,000	69,000
Small Exchange lines	15,000	1,110
Telex Connections	1,000	245
Open wire carrier systems	48	8
N.W.D. Exchange	42	30
Opening of Public Call Offices (on V.H.F.and open wire)	500	100

Pakistan is linked with 37 countries through satellite earth communication system. Total number of overseas channels via satellite as on end March 1989 are 1,522 out of which 1,473 are speech circuit. Three hundred and fifty three telephone circuits have been added to the satellite communications during the period July-March 1988-89. Another 80 telephone circuits are proposed to be opened during this year.

Total earnings during July-March 1988-89 amounted to Rs 5,065 million as against Rs6,620 million during the corresponding period of 1987-88.

Chapter 10

POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT

Human resources, if effectively employed, play a dynamic and pivotal role in socio-economic development of a country. Demographic and labour force characteristics of a country provide broad indicators to gauge, on the one hand how human resources are productively employed in various national development pursuits while on the other hand how the human beings are benefitting from the societal achievements in socio-economic fields. Concomitant with the growth of the economy of Pakistan, these characteristics have undergone some marked changes since Independence. These are reviewed in this Chapter.

Population Size and Growth

At global level Pakistan is the ninth largest populated country of the world. Among the 37 low income countries, Pakistan is the fourth populous country after China, India and Bangladesh. The population of Pakistan is growing at the rate of about 3.1 percent per annum adding more than 3 million people every year.

At the time of Independence the population of Pakistan was estimated at 32.5 million. Between 1947 and 1981, it has almost increased more than two and a half times from 32.5 million to 84.3 million. The population on 1st January 1989 is estimated at 107 million, based on the inter-censal (1972-81) population growth rate of 3.1 percent.

Since the turn of the 20th century, the population has increased more than six fold from 16.6 million in 1901 to 107 million in 1989. If the population growth continues at the present rate (3.1 percent) it will reach 150 million when the country enters the 21st century. This would mean a nine-fold increase over a period of hundred years and approximately 4.6 times increase in population since Independence.

After Independence the first population census was conducted in 1951 and the last one in 1981. Since pre-Independence census figures are also available for the regions com-

prising present Pakistan, the population trends and intercensal growth since 1901 are given in the following table:-

Table 10.1

Intercensal Population Growth Rates

Census year	Population (In Million)	Intercensal Growth Rate
1901	16.6	
1911	19.4	1.58
1921	21.1	0.86
1931	23.5	1.10
1941	28.3	1.85
1951	33.8	1.79
1961	43.0 (46.2)*	2.43 (3.21)**
1972	65.3	3.67 (3.02)**
1981	84.3	3.06

Source: Population Census Organization.

* According to the Planning Commission there was an under-enumeration in the 1961 Census to the extent of 7.5 per cent. The figures in brackets indicate the size and growth of population after making adjustment for the said under-enumeration.

** Based on the adjusted population figure for 1961 Census.

Table 10.1 shows that the rate of population growth has accelerated after independence. Better health practices through adoption of modern medical services and expansion of public health measures resulted in the elimination of many epidemic diseases. This led to reduction in the crude death rate from 31.2 per thousand population in 1941 to 10.5 in 1987 (in urban areas 7.8 and in rural areas 11.8 per thousand of population). It may, however, be pointed out that Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per thousand live births is still very high in the country. In 1987 it was reported as 103.9 per thousand live births in the country whereas in rural and urban areas it was 113.5 and 79.0 respectively.

Crude Birth Rate according to the Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS) 1987, is 43.3 per thousand population, (with urban crude birth rate of 37.3 and rural rate of 46.1 per thousand population). This rate has been almost stagnant in the post Independence period. Average Total Fertility Rate (TFR) during 1976-79 as reported by Population Growth Survey (PGS) was 6.7 per woman. Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS) 1987 reported this rate as 6.9 per woman. This places a great burden on the family and leads to the perpetuation of poverty among the large proportion of the population.

Natural Growth Rate

The natural growth rate as depicted by PDS-1987 and PDS-1986 is 3.3 percent per annum for both the surveys. The PDS-1984 and PGS 1976-79 data had yielded the growth rate of 3.1 percent . However , the Population Growth Estimation(PGE) 1962-65 and the Longitudinal Registration (LR) recorded a growth rate of 2.7 percent (Table 10.2). Increase in the natural growth rate during the last 20 years is the result of a steadily declining trend in mortality with almost stable fertility at high level. It may be noted that since Independence (1947-81), the population has increased at an average growth rate of 2.9 percent per annum. With the present high growth rate of 3.1 percent (1972-81), the population will double in about 22 years, which is a matter of national concern, and needs urgent and serious policy measures to reduce it.

Table 10.2

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Natural Rates of Population Increase

Survey	Birth Rate (per 1000 persons)	Death Rate (per 1000 persons)	Natural Rate of Increase (percent)
PDS – 1987	43.3	10.5	3.3
PDS – 1986	43.3	10.1	3.3
PDS – 1985	43.3	11.5	3.2
PDS – 1984	43.3	11.8	3.1
PGS 1976 – 79 (Average)	42.0	11.0	3.1
PGE 1962 – 65 (Average) LR	42.0	15.0	2.7

LR Longitudinal Registration. Source: Pakistan Demographic Survey, 1987.

Population Distribution and Density by Provinces

The population distribution among various provinces over the first four decades (1951-81) is shown in table 10.3 which indicates that the population is unevenly distributed in the country. The Punjab is the most populous province comprising more than half of the total population (56 percent) while Baluchistan has the lowest population (5 percent) with the largest i.e 44 percent of the total land area of the country.

Table 10.3

Enumerated Population of Pakistan by Province, Land Area and Percentage Distribution, 1951-1981

Province	Area Sq Km	Population (in thousands)			
		1951	1961	1972	1981
PAKISTAN	976,095 (100.0)	33,816 (100.0)	42,978 (100.0)	65,321 (100.0)	84,253 (100.0)

(Contd.)

Table 10.3

Enumerated Population of Pakistan by Province, Land Area and Percentage Distribution, 1951-1981

Province	Area Sq Km	Population (in thousands) 1951	1961	1972	1981
NWFP	74,521 (9.4)	4,587 (13.6)	5,752 (13.4)	8,392 (12.8)	11,061 (13.1)
FATA	27,220 (3.4)	1,337 (3.9)	1,847 (4.3)	2,991 (3.8)	2,199 (2.6)
Punjab	205,344 (25.8)	20,557 (60.8)	25,500 (59.3)	37,612 (57.6)	47,292 (56.1)
Sind	140,914 (17.7)	6,054 (17.9)	8,374 (19.5)	14,158 (21.7)	19,029 (22.6)
Baluchistan	347,190 (43.6)	1,187 (3.5)	1,385 (3.2)	2,433 (3.7)	4,332 (5.1)
Islamabad	906 (0.1)	94 (0.3)	120 (0.3)	235 (0.4)	340 (0.4)

Source: Population Census Organisation, Hand Book of Population Census Data, December 1985, Islamabad.
Note: Percentage distribution is given in parentheses.

The growing population has been accompanied by increased density of population. According to the 1981 census, the density of population in Pakistan was 106 persons per square kilometer which has risen to 134 persons by 1st January 1989. In the Punjab the density was 230 persons per square kilometer, in Sind it was 135 persons per square kilometer, in the NWFP it was 148 persons, while in Baluchistan which is sparsely populated the density was only 12 persons per square kilometer. In FATA the density of population was 80 persons and in Islamabad (Federal Capital) it was 376 persons per square kilometer as per 1981 census.

Population Distribution by Residence, Migration and Urbanisation

Since Independence of the country, considerable interdistrict and rural-urban migration has been taking place. According to the 1981 Census, a total of 5.16 million persons had migrated within the country. The pattern of internal migration shows a considerable flow from rural to urban areas, as 87.6 percent of the total migrants were found to have come from rural areas compared with only 12.4 percent from small towns to big cities. Of the 87.6 percent rural migrants, 49.2 percent settled again in other villages across their district of previous residence and 50.8 percent came to live in urban areas.

Natural growth and rural-urban migration combined exerted pressure on the urban population and consequently it recorded a higher growth rate of 4.4 percent during 1972-81 compared with that of 2.6 percent in rural population as shown in table 10.4.

Table 10.4

Rural-Urban Population

(Population in Million)

	1961	1972	1981
Population(Total)	46.20*	65.32	84.25
Rural	35.80	48.73	60.41
Urban	10.40	16.59	23.84
% Share in Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rural	77.49	74.60	71.70
Urban	22.51	25.40	28.30
Inter-Censal, Growth Rate (% p.a)			
Total		3.02	3.06
Rural		2.69	2.58
Urban		4.10	4.38

Source: Population Census Organization.

* Adjusted for under enumeration of population of the 1961 population Census as assumed by the Planning Commission.

Rural-urban distribution of population is unevenly distributed across the provinces and the proportion of urban population between 1951 and 1981 has also varied greatly in different provinces as is evident from table 10.5.

Table 10.5

Proportion of Urban Population in Pakistan
By Province, 1951 - 1981

(Percent)

Province	1951	1961	1972	1981
PAKISTAN	17.8	22.5	25.4	28.3
Sind	29.2	37.8	40.4	43.3
Punjab	17.5	21.5	24.4	27.6
NWFP	11.0	13.2	14.2	15.1
Baluchistan	12.2	16.9	16.4	15.6

Source: Population Census Organization, Hand Book of Population Census Data, December 1985, Islamabad.

Sind is the most urbanised province of Pakistan primarily due to the population of netropolitan Karachi (5.2 million) which comprised 63 percent of the urban population of Sind; similarly the increased urban population in the Punjab is basically explained by the ising population in the cities of Lahore (3.0 million) and Faisalabad (1.1 million).

Afghan Refugees

Afghans started crossing the border in 1980 and by December 1988, there were 3,637,000 Afghan refugees living in Pakistan. Those registered, numbered 3,274,000 and unregistered 363,000 on 31 March 1989. Registered Afghan Refugees have been lodged in 340 Refugees Tentage Villages (RTVs). More than 80 percent of the RTVs are located in the two provinces, NWFP and Baluchistan. Province-wise break-down of the refugee population is given below:-

Table 10.6

Province-wise Break-down of Afghan Refugees, March, 1989

Province	Number of Camps (RTVs)	Population Registered	Population un-registered	Total
NWFP	251	22,38,905	2,00,000	24,38,905
Baluchistan	72	8,35,650	1,00,000	9,35,650
Punjab	16	1,80,032	104	1,80,136
Sind	1	20,076	57,451	77,527
Islamabad Capital Territory	-	-	2,175	2,175
Azad Kashmir	-	-	3,265	3,265
Total	340	32,74,663	3,62,995	36,37,658

Source: States & Frontier Regions Division

Geneva Accord was signed by Pakistan after prolonged efforts under the mediation of the United Nations to find out a solution to the Afghan problem which had resulted from the invasion of foreign troops in December 1979. The Accord was signed on 14th April, 1988 by Pakistan and Afghanistan. Soviet Union and United States signed the Accord as guarantors. The Accord provided for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan in a period of 9 months. February 15, 1989 was fixed as the final date for total withdrawal from Afghanistan. The Soviets completed their pullout from Afghanistan on 15th February according to the Accord.

Although the UN has started making tentative arrangements for the repatriation of Afghan refugees following the Soviet pull out, these arrangements do not seem according to the indications at the time of the writing of the Survey, to be making any headway due to the intensification of internal fighting. Consequently, there has been a further influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan and the number of fresh arrivals has already reached 64,000. Should the conflict persist, it is apprehended that there will be many more refugees coming into Pakistan; thereby further narrowing the chances of repatriation in the near future.

POPULATION WELFARE PROGRAMME

In order to slow down the accelerated population growth in the country, the family planning programme was introduced in the public sector in 1960. Since then the programme underwent several changes in strategies, provincialisation to federalisation and again de-federalisation and from single purpose birth control approach to multisectoral and multi-dimensional thrust that sought to coordinate and interlink population with socio-economic

development process in the country. The population welfare programme recognises the existence of interlinkages between population, education, health, housing and status of women etc.

During 1987-88, out of total allocation of Rs 571 million for population welfare programme, Rs 440 million (77.1%) were utilized. During 1988-89, out of total allocation of Rs 445.3 million, Rs 292.9 million (65.8%) were utilized upto March 1989 as shown in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7

Year-wise Financial Allocation and Utilization
1983-1989

(Rupees Million)

Year	Allocations Total	Utilization	Utilization as % of Allocation
1983-84	273.1	202.2	74.0
1984-85	300.0	321.3	107.1
1985-86	456.3	388.4	85.1
1986-87	555.9	338.8	60.1
1987-88	571.0	440.0	77.1
1988-89 (July-March)	445.3	292.9	65.8

Source: Planning and Development Division

Physical targets and achievements of the population welfare programme during 1988-89 (July-March) are shown in table 10.8.

Table 10.8

Physical Targets and Achievements During 1988-89

(Figures in Million)

Year	Targets	Achievements (Absolute)	(July-March) %
Condoms (Units)	129.221	101.207	78.3
Oral Pills (Cycle)	1.749	1.163	66.5
IUD (Cases)	0.557	0.243	43.6
Injectables (Vials)	0.660	0.408	61.8
Contraceptive Surgery (Cases)	0.900	0.055	61.1
Birth Aversions (Net)	0.310	0.200	64.5

Source: Planning and Development Division

The Pakistan Contraceptive Prevalence Survey 1984, indicated a high potential demand (59 percent) for family planning in the country. The family planning service de-

livery was inadequate and the outreach of services and coverage was poor. Future Population Welfare Programmes to contain population have to be implemented by means of effective outreach and adequate coverage of the potential women in order to slow down the population growth, person to person motivation and follow up, adequate supervision and mobile service outlets with back-up of effective monitoring and evaluation and action oriented research. A country-wide information, education and communication campaign with effective service delivery will ultimately change the attitude and behaviour of couples in favour of small family norm. Keeping in view the social and cultural constraints prevalent in the society the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) has been established as an autonomous organisation to carry out action oriented policy research. This institute is expected to play a crucial role in carrying out evaluation of the various components of the programme, and other population and development related research and surveys which would help the planners, policy makers and administrators in effective implementation of programme strategies. A dedicated effort in this regard is essential in order to make a dent in the accelerated growth rate of population.

LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

The total labour force is estimated at 30.87 million (22.54 million rural and 8.33 million urban) in 1988-89. It was 29.93 million (21.86 million rural and 8.07 million Urban) in 1987-88. This implies that about 0.94 million new workers enter the labour force each year, 0.68 million in rural and 0.26 million in the urban labour force. Details of Labour Force and Employment etc. are given in table 10.9.

Table 10.9

Labour Force and Employment

(Million)

	1969-70	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (E)
Population*	59.70	100.70	103.82	107.03
Rural	44.97	72.20	73.10	75.35
Urban	14.73	28.50	30.72	31.68
Working Age Population	32.16	67.37	69.25	71.40
Rural	24.10	47.36	48.02	49.51
Urban	8.06	20.01	21.23	21.89
Labour Force	18.11	29.60	29.93	30.87
Rural	12.60	22.24	21.86	22.54
Urban	5.51	7.36	8.07	8.33
Employed Labour Force	17.75	28.70	28.99	29.90
Rural	12.37	21.69	21.29	21.95
Urban	5.38	7.01	7.70	7.95
Unemployed Labour Force	0.36	0.90	0.94	0.97
Rural	0.23	0.55	0.57	0.59
Urban	0.13	0.35	0.37	0.38

(Contd.)

Table 10.9

Labour Force and Employment

(Million)

	1969-70	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (E)
Unemployment Rate(%)	1.99	3.05	3.13	3.13
Rural	1.83	2.50	2.60	2.60
Urban	2.36	4.51	4.58	4.58
Labour Force Participation Rates(%)	30.34	29.40	28.83	28.83
Rural	31.40	30.81	29.90	29.90
Urban	27.27	26.26	26.28	26.28

E Estimated.
* Based on Census Figures.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Surveys.

According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 1987-88, the unemployment rate is 313 percent (2.60 percent rural and 4.58 percent urban). This shows an increase over the rate reported in the LFS for 1986-87 (3.05%). These rates give 0.97 million persons unenployed in 1988-89 and 0.94 million persons in 1987-88 (time series data on Labour Force, Employment and unemployed since 1963-64 is given in annex 10.1).

It may be pointed out that the rate of unemployment of 3.13 percent for 1987-88 nentioned above relates to open unemployment. In fact there is quite a significant number o employed persons who work for less than 35 hours and thus are not fully employed and suffer from disguised unemployment. According to the LFS 1987-88, 10.66 percent of enployed persons or 3.19 million persons were working less than 35 hours a week. If tlis proportion is also taken into account, the total unemployment rate including disguised uiemployment works out to be about 13.5 percent which is slightly (0.5 percent) higher tlan the level of 13 percent observed in 1986-87. Like many other developing countries, the enployment structure in Pakistan is largely based on self employment particularly in the rural areas. According to the LFS 1987-88, of the total employed labour, about 1.82 percent were employers, 25.50 percent were paid employees, 47.91 percent were self enployed and 24.77 percent were unpaid family helpers. The last two categories account for 72.68 percent of the employed labour.

Educational Status of the Employed/Unemployed

According to the LFS 1987-88, 64.67 percent of the total employed population is illterate while 23.17 percent employed are educated below Matriculation level, 9.34 percent enployed are Matriculates or below degree level and only 2.64 percent employed persons ar graduates/having higher degree.

About half of the total unemployed (50.95 percent) are illiterate, while 29.56 percent educated below Matric levels, 16.75 percent Matric but below degree levels and only 2.53 percent educated upto degree and post graduate level. Table 10.10 shows the distribution of employed/unemployed persons by level of education.

Table 10.10

Distribution of Employed/Unemployed Persons by Level of Education

(In thousand)

Level of Education	Employed		Unemployed	
	1987-88	1988-89*	1987-88	1988-89*
Total	28995 (100.00)	29894 (100.00)	937 (100.00)	966 (100.00)
Total Illiterate	18751 (64.67)	19332 (64.67)	477 (50.95)	492 (50.95)
Total Literate	10244 (35.33)	10562 (35.33)	460 (49.05)	474 (49.05)
Less than Primary	1021 (3.52)	1052 (3.52)	22 (2.30)	22 (2.30)
Primary but less than Matric	5698 (19.65)	5874 (19.65)	255 (27.26)	263 (27.26)
Matric but less than Degree	2708 (9.34)	2792 (9.34)	157 (16.75)	162 (16.75)
Degree and Post Graduate	765 (2.64)	789 (2.64)	25 (2.63)	26 (2.63)
Others	52 (10.18)	55 (10.18)	1 (0.11)	1 (0.11)

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

* Figures for 1988-89 have been estimated by applying various percentages and ratios of the Labour Force Survey 1987-88 to the labour force figures for 1988-89.

Note: Figures within brackets denote percentages.

Structural Change

The sectoral composition of the employed labour force underwent visible secular changes as indicated in the table given below:

Table 10.11

Sectoral Distribution of the Employed Labour Force

(Percentage)

	1963-64	1974-75	1984-85	1986-87	1987-88
Agriculture	60.47	54.80	52.77	49.24	51.15
Manufacturing	13.60	13.78	13.01	14.23	12.69
Construction	1.44	4.20	4.74	6.01	6.38
Transport	2.04	4.87	4.52	5.25	4.89
Trade	7.60	11.09	12.40	12.05	11.93
All Others	14.85	11.26	12.56	13.22	12.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Labour Force Surveys of respective years

As may be seen from the above table, of the total employment, agriculture in 1963-64 claimed 60.5 percent; however, its share declined to 49.2 percent in 1986-87 but again increased to 51.2 percent in 1987-88. The share of manufacturing sector remained more or less constant as it was 13.6 percent in 1963-64 but slightly declined to 12.7 percent in 1987-88. The decline in the share of the agriculture sector was made-up by considerable increase in construction, transport and trade sectors during this period as the share of construction which was 1.4 percent in 1963-64 increased to 6.4 percent in 1987-88. The share of transport which was 2 percent in 1963-64 rose to 4.9 percent in 1987-88. The share of trade sector also increased from 7.6 percent in 1963-64 to 11.9 percent in 1987-88.

Employment Generation

Unemployment has become an acute problem of the country. It is a cause of great concern to the Government. The Government attaches high priority to attend to it. Besides the new job opportunities which accompany general economic growth, the Government has launched many new programmes to create new job opportunities. Small scale industry is labour intensive and it is being encouraged. Banks have been instructed to give preference in advancing credit to the new development projects which have high employment potentials.

The credit allocation for Small Business Finance Corporation has been enhanced for providing increased capital to small industries and self-employment of doctors, engineers and other technicians. Youth Investment Promotion Society established in February 1987 has been made active and provided with adequate finances to encourage self-employment of the youth. This year a new programme, People's Programme with a big investment of Rs 2 billion, has been started. It would create large job opportunities besides promoting general social and economic welfare at the local level. The government is formulating a comprehensive employment generation programme to tackle permanently the unemployment problem. Job prospects in foreign countries are also being explored.

National Manpower Commission

The National Manpower Commission was set up in October 1987 with the objective of developing a comprehensive long-term strategy to counter the growing problems of unemployment. The Commission submitted its Interim Report in March 1988 which was discussed in the Economic Survey last year (1987-88). Now the Commission has submitted the advanced draft of its Report. The major guidelines for a well-defined broad strategy which have emerged from discussions and analysis by the Manpower Commission are given in the 12 point programme for employment generation and manpower development. These are summarised below:

- Primary emphasis on rural employment generation through development of physical and social infrastructure and rural industries to attack under employment and low incomes and drastically slow down rural-urban migration.

- Major effort at accelerating development, increasing productivity of small scale informal sector enterprises and to generate employment in less developed regions.

- Special schemes to increase employment opportunities in large metropolitan centres.

- A concerted effort at improving the quality of human resources, through education and training programmes.

- Development of well trained middle level and skilled manpower to help achieve significant gains in productivity and efficiency.

- Special measures to improve the participation of females in economic activity especially in the formal sector.

- A comprehensive programme to meet manpower needs in science and technology to take Pakistan into the 21st Century.

- Inculcate work ethics in the labour force so as to control the cost of production and ensure labour discipline.

- Full support to assist Pakistanis seeking employment opportunities abroad and assistance in re-absorption of returning migrants. New opportunities in reconstruction programmes in Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq require bold initiatives.

- Credit availability for self-employment of those with education, skills and enterprise needs to be increased. The difficulties being experienced by the Youth Investment Promotion Society (YIPS) should be removed. Concessionality of credits may be less, but procedures should be simplified and amounts should be increased.

- A well co-ordinated and integrated approach to human resources development to ensure harmony in policies for creation of employment generation and investment in human capital for the production of educated and skilled manpower so as to minimise mismatch and wastage of resources.

- Strengthening the institutional machinery for effective monitoring and implementation of policies for human resources development. A special committee of the Cabinet consisting of key ministries and headed by the Prime Minister shall oversee developments in this critical field.

The Commission has made a number of concrete recommendations in the area of creating rural employment, combating educated unemployment, organization of labour market institutions, notably employment exchange and strengthening the machinery for manpower planning in the country. This agenda for policy action is being processed for implementation by the Government. The Commission is, in the meantime, working towards finalization of its report for submission before October 1989.

Annex 10.1

Labour Force/Employment

(Million Nos)

Year	Total Labour Force	Employed Labour Force	Unemployed Labour Force	Unemployment Rate (% of L.F.)
1963-64	16.40	16.24	0.16	0.98
1964-65	16.65	16.47	0.18	1.08
1965-66	16.91	16.70	0.21	1.24
1966-67	17.17	16.93	0.24	1.40
1967-68	17.44	17.17	0.27	1.57
1968-69	17.71	17.40	0.31	1.75
1969-70	18.11	17.75	0.36	1.99
1970-71*	18.70	18.37	0.33	1.76
1971-72	18.94	18.55	0.39	2.05
1972-73*	19.61	19.24	0.37	1.89
1973-74*	20.12	19.76	0.36	1.79
1974-75	20.64	20.30	0.34	1.65
1975-76*	21.54	21.08	0.46	2.13
1976-77*	22.48	21.89	0.59	2.62
1977-78*	23.46	22.73	0.73	3.11
1978-79	24.49	23.62	0.87	3.55
1979-80*	25.07	24.15	0.92	3.67
1980-81*	25.65	24.70	0.95	3.70
1981-82*	26.27	25.27	1.00	3.81
1982-83	26.91	25.85	1.06	3.90
1983-84*	27.45	26.40	1.05	3.82
1984-85	28.00	26.96	1.04	3.72
1985-86	28.05	27.03	1.02	3.63
1986-87	29.60	28.70	0.90	3.05
1987-88	29.93	28.99	0.94	3.13
1988-89(Estimated)	30.87	29.90	0.97	3.13

Source: Labour Force Surveys of various years.

* For these years L.F.S. was not conducted and the numbers are based on interpolation.

Chapter 11

EDUCATION, HEALTH & OTHER SOCIAL SECTORS

Economic development efforts in Pakistan, much like elsewhere in countries of the Third World, have tended to be neglectful of progress in social sectors. At least in the earlier decades when growth alone was considered as the solution to economic back-wardness, planning for social upliftment remained peripheral. In the earlier seventies for the first time, general disenchantment with these elitist trends and social commitment at policy level led to a concerted shift in planning direction towards bringing a qualitative change in the life of the common man by paying increased attention to his basic needs of education, health, housing and environment. Still the total expenditure on these sectors as their share in national resources continues to trudge behind the desired levels. As a result, despite great numerical increases over the years in facilities, the overall situation in the social sectors of education, health and housing has remained depressing. With the advent of representative rule the quality of life and poverty alleviation are certain to figure prominently in national planning strategy.

EDUCATION

For 1988 literary rate is estimated at 30 percent. According to the 1981 census 26.2 percent of the population is literate (35.1 percent males and 16 percent females). This literacy rate is the lowest among the developing countries but has registered significant increase from 13.2 percent in 1951 to 16.7 percent in 1961 and 21.7 percent in 1972. Literacy ratio by sex and rural/urban areas is shown in table 11.1.

Table 11.1

Literacy Ratio by Sex and Rural/Urban Areas: 1961, 1972 and 1981

	1981			1972			1961		
Area	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All areas	26.2	35.1	16.0	21.7	30.2	11.6	16.7	25.1	6.7
Rural	17.3	26.2	7.3	14.3	22.6	4.7	10.6	18.0	2.2
Urban	47.1	55.3	37.3	41.5	49.9	30.9	34.8	44.9	21.3

Source: Population Census Organisation

Literacy rate varies widely across the provinces: Sind with 31.5 percent literacy rate is at the top, Punjab is the next with 27.4 percent literate population, while literacy rates in the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan are 16.7 percent and 10.3 percent respectively. Islamabad Capital is the only area where the majority of population is literate. Literacy ratio is alarmingly low in rural areas particularly for females due to very low participation rate and a high drop out ratio among girl students.

As a percentage of GNP, total expenditure on education increased from 1.54 percent in 1980-81 to 2.69 percent in 1988-89. Time series data on total expenditure on education since 1972-73 is given in Annex 11.1. While allocation to education sector per se has been inadequate, neglect of primary education resulted in persistently low literacy rate. The education system throws up a mass of illiterate population and then makes feeble and expensive efforts for adult literacy which cannot be replicated on national scale because of high costs. The new strategy is to provide infrastructure for 100 percent enrolment in Primary Schools of all target group children by the end of 7th Plan period.

In the 1988-89 development programme, an allocation of Rs 3874.832 million (Rs 1172.749 million under Federal and Rs 2702.083 million under Provincial programme) was made for the education sector. Of this, Rs 941.844 million was earmarked for Primary and Rs 1197.944 million for secondary education. In addition to the development programme allocation, the Provincial governments were to receive Rs. 1124.3 million as foreign aid from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank for aided projects. During 1988-89 4500 primary schools and 5000 mosque schools have been opened, while in 1987-88, 4577 primary and 5216 mosque schools were opened. Expansion and improvement of primary education has been given priority being the only route to literacy. Major physical achievements of primary and secondary education during 1988-89 are shown in table 11.2.

Table 11.2

Estimates of Major Physical Achievements for Primary and Secondary Education During 1988-89

Programme	Targets	Achievements	Percentage Achievements
Opening of Primary Schools	4655	4500	97
Opening of Mosque Schools	5096	5000	96
Construction of Primary School Buildings for shelterless Schools	1188	1100	93
Consolidation of Primary Schools	1077	1077	100
UPGRADATION OF:			
i) Primary Schools to middle level	767	767	100
ii) Middle Schools to high level	635	635	100
Establishment of new high Schools	18	15	83
Construction of buildings of middle and high schools	200	200	100
Consolidation of middle high schools	401	401	100
Addition of classes XI & XII in high schools	116	116	100

Source: Planning and Development Division

During 1988-89 additional 162 thousand children were enrolled in classes I to V. The enrolment in classes I to V rose from 7.606 million in 1987-88 to 7.768 million in 1988-89, yielding enrolment ratio at primary level of 68.4 percent, almost the same ratio (68.7%) which was observed in 1987-88. (Details are given in Annex 11.2).

Quality of Education

The quality of education requires a great deal of improvement. Dropout remains a disturbing problem particularly in rural areas. About 60 per cent of the children drop out before acquiring the competence to read and write. Many socio-economic constraints combined with a large number of shelterless schools and poor teacher attendance in rural areas are responsible for high dropout. These include poverty, costly reading material, forced private tuition system, poor or no motivational arrangements inducing parents to continue sending their children to school beyond primary level etc.

The new National Education Policy which is to take these factors into cognizance is near completion. A national programme of universal free compulsory education is on the anvil. Achieving universal literacy is going to be the top goal.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

During 1988-89 allocation of Rs.2802 million has been made for Health and Nutrition Sector development programme, which is 4.5 percent of the total Public sector development programme as against 6.5 percent in 1987-88. Provincial ADPs constitute 75 per cent of the total Health Sector allocation.

As a percentage of GNP, total expenditure on health increased from 0.58 percent in 1981-82 to 0.92 percent in 1988-89. Time series data on total expenditure on health since 1972-73 is given in Annex. 11.3.

The targets of health sector during 1988-89 include establishment of 39 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 450 Basic Health Units (BHUs) and 3690 Hospital beds. The manpower development targets covered the output of 3750 Doctors, 1625 Nurses, 5100 Paramedics and 4597 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs). Under preventive programme about 4-million children were to be immunized and 5.2 million packets of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) distributed during 1988-89.

The health programme during the year has realised 81 to 90 percent of its physical targets. As percentage of target the component wise achievement of the programme was 84.6 percent for RHCs, 84.9 percent for BHUs, 81.3 percent for hospital beds, and 90-99 percent for various categories of Health, Manpower and Preventive Programme. Physical targets and achievement in the health sector during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the table 11.3.

Table 11.3

Physical Targets/Achievements

Item	Unit	Targets 1987-88	Achievements 1987-88	Percentage achievements	Targets 1988-89	Achievements 1988-89 (E)	Percentage achievements
A. Rural Health Programme							
i) Rural Health Centres	Number	52	32	61.5	39	33	84.6
ii) Basic Health Units	-do-	510	300	58.8	450	382	84.9
B. Hospital Beds	-do-	4764	1884	39.5	3690	3000	81.3
C. Health Manpower							
i) Doctors	-do-	3800	4309	113.4	3750	3375	90.0
ii) Nurses	-do-	1100	937	85.2	1625	1462	90.0
iii) Para-medics	-do-	5000	2722	54.4	5100	4590	90.0
iv) TBAs	-do-	6500	8650	133.1	4597	4137	90.0
D. Preventive Programme							
i) Immunization	(Million Children)	4.50	5.739		3.905	3.90	99.9
ii) Oral Rehydration	(Million Packets)	9.00	7.288		5.200	5.00	96.2

Source: Planning and Development Division.

E: Estimated.

Medical facilities available in Pakistan have improved over time. According to the 1988 statistics, there is one doctor for 1880 persons (2888 persons in 1982-83), one dentist for 59,873 persons (87,123 persons in 1982-83), one nurse for 3.6 hospital beds (4.8 hospital beds in 1982-83) and one hospital bed for 1610 persons (1717 persons in 1982-83).

Both the public and private sectors are providing medical facilities in the country but the private sector has concentration in the urban areas. The Government has provided many fiscal and monetary incentives to the private sector to expand its role in the health sector. Tibb, Ayurvedic, Homeopathic systems have been recognized by the Government in view of their coverage.

Incidence of Diseases

Although there has been a steady improvement in the overall public health in the past few years, still much remains to be done. Pulmonary tuberculosis in adults continues to be a major public health problem. Cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and drug abuse have emerged as major public health problems while mental disorders are increasingly coming to the attention of health practitioners. A few cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have also been reported, but mainly among visiting foreigners.

It is estimated that 80 per cent of the children and 30 per cent of adults have dental carries. Gum diseases afflict about 90 per cent of the adult population, causing premature and massive loss of teeth by the age of 40-50 years.

Another recently emerging shocking health hazard is drug addiction especially among the youth. There are about 1.9 million drug users in Pakistan. According to the National Survey on Drug Abuse (NSDA) conducted by Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB), 650,000 persons falling in the age group of 20-35 years abuse heroin, 580,000 use charas (hashish), 300,000 use alcohol, 260,000 are addicted to opium and 110,000 use various synthetic addictive substances. Abuse of narcotic drugs has affected the socio-economic life of the nation. Thousands of productive youth have been rendered disfunctional by narcotics abuse. The average age of drug abusers is 35 years. At present, 48 percent of the abusers are below 30 years. The age bracket of 20 to 30 years contains some 80 percent of abusers.

Of all newcomers to drugs, 87 percent join the ranks before they reach the age of 30 years. The correlation of these facts clearly signifies that there is a sharply upward trend in prevalence of drug abuse. Twenty-six treatment & rehabilitation centres have been established in the country while 75,000 drug addicts have been cured, and over 1,500 private medical practitioners trained countrywide to treat drug addicts in their private clinics.

Cultivation of opium has been prohibited and poppy crop is being voluntarily destroyed by farmers in Gadoon-Amazai and Malakand Agency, while punitive action has been taken against drug traffickers. PNCB has been given the status of Narcotics Control Division for effectively controlling and preventing spread of narcotics use in the country. Four thousand social workers from non-government organisations have also been trained in community intervention against drug abuse.

It is considered a matter of high priority to educate the nation regarding the adverse effects of drug abuse. An awareness programme has been launched through the use of the national television network, radio and newspapers. Conferences, seminars, symposia, public meetings and group discussions have been organized all over the country to inform and alert the general public of the necessity for community awareness and action. Non-governmental organisations, private medical professionals, social workers, religious leaders and community elders are also actively participating in the drug abuse preventive measures through family intervention and community action programmes.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan while inaugurating the 4th SAARC Summit at Islamabad on 29th December, 1988 declared 1989 as the Year Against Narcotics. Pakistan shares with the rest of the world a deep concern over the increasing frequency of illicit manufacturing and smuggling of narcotics, and is extending every cooperation to the international community to eradicate this evil. In fact, the policy being pursued firmly by the Government of Pakistan, is based on the conviction that a concerned global effort must be made through unreserved and whole-hearted collaboration among all nations to eradicate the scourge of narcotics.

Nutrition

Dietary pattern varies widely from one region to another and tends to weigh largely

in favour of cereals, wheat, rice, maize and pulses. Consumption of meat (beef, mutton, poultry and fish) has also been rising. Calories and proteins availability has been consistently increasing over time. Compared to the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) of 2550 calories, it is now 2327 calories per capita per day in Pakistan which is 91.3 percent of the RDA. This shows substantial improvement over 2078 calories in 1949-50. The overall per capita availability of various food items is given in table 11.4.

Table 11.4

Food Availability

(Kg/Per Capita/Year)

	1949-50	1979-80	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 Estimated
Cereals	139.3	147.1	154.0	148.24	140.42	142.49
Pulses	13.9	6.3	6.1	6.20	6.69	6.13
Sugar	17.1	28.7	28.3	31.33	26.97	25.23
Milk	107.0	94.5	95.8	98.10	102.47	105.35
Meats	9.8	13.7	16.3	15.86	16.80	17.26
Eggs	0.17	1.22	2.4	2.55	2.00	2.10
Edible Oils	2.3	6.3	8.69	9.02	11.75	11.39
Caloric & Protein Availability						
Calories per day	2078	2301	2240	2387	2336	2327
Protein per day (Gram)	62.8	61.5	59.43	60.58	59.18	59.92

Source: Planning and Development Division

Government is emphasising to further improve the nutrition status. During 1988-89 Rs. 4.674 million was allocated for nutrition programmes, of which Rs.1.8 million (39%) was utilized by 31st December 1988 and the entire allocation is likely to be utilized by the end of the current financial year.

Safe Water Supply & Sanitation

In the beginning of the year under review, 53 percent population had access to clean water; 40 percent rural population and 80 percent urban population. Similarly 23 percent of total population had access to sewerage facilities while this proportion is only 10 percent in the rural areas as compared with 52 percent in the urban areas. High population growth is building constant pressure on the already inadequate level of these facilities. It was planned that during the current year water supply facilities will be expanded to 59 percent and overall sanitation facilities to 29 percent of the total population, as shown in table 11.5.

Table 11.5

Physical Targets and Achievements of Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities

(Percentage of Population)

	1988 (Beginning)	1988-89 (Target)
Safe Water Supply		
Total Population	53	59
Urban	80	88
Rural	40	46
Severage/Sanitation		
Total Population	23	29
Urban	52	58
Rural	10	13

Source: Planning and Development Division

The present Government has taken serious note of the worsening situation of the basic facilities particularly in the rural population and has thus initiated a People's Programme to ameliorate the existing conditions. Major schemes have been initiated in the diferent provinces to tackle the problem.

HOUSING

There is an acute shortage of houses in the country; this problem is most seriously fdt in the urban areas. There has been greater demand for houses than the expansion in the housing sector. As a result, a huge gap between demand and supply in the sector has emerged.

The Housing census of 1980 reveals deterioration in housing conditions during 1973-80 period. The number of persons per housing unit increased from 5.4 to 6.7 and number of rooms per house decreased from 2 to 1.9. This resulted in increasing the number of persons per room from 2.7 to 3.5. The housing problem in the urban areas has further been aggravated by huge migration from rural areas. According to the 1981 Census, urban population during 1980s increased at 4.8 percent per annum. At this rate, about 9 million persons would be added to urban population during the coming 5-year period, 1988-1993.

National Housing Policy

The Federal Government has already initiated action on various policy measures, plans and programmes for solving the Urban Development and Housing Problems. A National Housing Policy is nearing completion. It will cover all relevant aspects of housing including provision of land financing, construction technology, building materials, urban and rural low-income housing research, institutional framework and implementation mechanism. Besides, National Human Settlement Policy and Management of Cities Policy based on exensive research work are also nearing completion. These documents will provide a policy

frame work for planned development of cities and towns. To supplement this policy frame-work a National Referencing Manual on Planning and Infrastructure Standards as well as National Building Code of Pakistan have been prepared and circulated to all concerned for guidance and adoption.

Katchi Abadis

A Katchi Abadis Cell was created in Environment & Urban Affairs Division in 1986 for policy formulation and coordination with Provincial agencies including monitoring of activities of upgradation, regularization of Katchi Abadis and also for distribution of 7-Marla plots to rural shelterless poor. A performance report of this Cell during 1988 is given below.

There are about 2000 Katchi Abadis needing upgradation in the country. 93 of these Katchi Abadis were regularized and developed in the Punjab and 14 such Katchi Abadis in Sind during 1988. One slum area in the NWFP was improved to serve as a model. In Baluchistan one slum area, namely, Marriabad was further developed to serve as a model. Proprietary rights to 10,559 residents of Katchi Abadis were conferred in the Punjab and leases were issued to 2,508 and entitlement certificates were awarded to 992 residents in Sind during 1988.

Rural Housing

During the calendar year 1988, 7-marla plots totalling 537,436 were developed and distributed to rural shelterless poor (233,954 in Punjab 299,115 in Sind, 2,367 in NWFP & 2000 in Baluchistan). The target is to provide plots to 2.2 million families in the rural areas of the four provinces by 1990.

National Housing Authority

The National Housing Authority with the Prime Minister of Pakistan as the Chairperson of its Board of Governors was set up in August 1987 to coordinate the implementation of the Shelter Programme and to prepare short term and long term plans and programmes for development of housing for the low income groups in the country. A shelter programme envisaging construction/upgradation of 150,000 housing units is progressing under various sources of financing namely; Zakat Fund, Special Development Programme (SDP) Fund and House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC). Loaning is being implemented by the National Housing Authority. Under the Zakat Programme of Housing only 59,261 shelterless Mustahequeen have been selected instead of 75,000 Mustahequeen originally envisaged as the required number of shelterless Mustehqueen were not available in a number of local Zakat Committees.

As regards the SDP for housing, construction work on about 16,261 nucleus houses has so far been taken up as against 35,000 nucleus houses earlier envisaged. The construction of remaining houses and upgradation of houses could not be taken up for want of funds.

The progress made on the construction of houses for Mustehqueen under Zakat Fund is as shown in table 11.6.

Table 11.6

Construction of houses under Zakat Fund

	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluch-istan	ICT*	Total
a. No. of houses to be constructed (Revised Target)	34187	13455	6340	5156	123	59261
b. No. of sites acquired	29009	12302	1151	1883	117	44462
c. No. of houses on which construction work started/awarded	21675	12302	1151	1883	117	37128
d. No. of houses completed	7458	2959	143	26	-	10586

* Islamabad Capital Territory.

Source: National Housing Authority.

Special Development Programme

The present status of the Special Development Programme as ascertained by the National Housing Authority from the provinces is given in table 11.7.

Table 11.7

Special Development Programme

Province	No. of houses to be constructed			Construction work started/awarded			No. of houses completed
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Punjab	8489	11226	19715	1617	8210	9827	2894
Sind	3521	4395	7916	1169	4037	5206	1026
NWFP	1970	2626	4596	185	440	625	-
Bauchistan	771	1028	1799	32	431	463	-
FATA	-	523	523	-	-	-	-
ICT	60	80	140	60	80	140	-
Total:	14811	19878	34689	3063	13198	16261	3920

ICT: Islamabad Capital Territory.

Source: National Housing Authority.

Village Electrification By WAPDA

During 1987-88 the number of villages electrified including Federally Administrated Tribal Areas was 2440 against the target of 1000 villages. The target for electrification during 1988-89 was 2771 villages. Upto 31st March 1989 the number of electrified villages rose to 28,194 or 60 percent of the total villages (47000). The annual target and achievements of villages electrified are shown in table 11.8.

Table 11.8

Annual Target and Achievement of Villages Electrified
1975-76 to 1988-89

Year	Target	Realization	Progressive Total
1975-76	500	753	5157
1976-77	745	784	6001
1977-78	867	1431	7617
1978-79	1020	1095	8863
1979-80	800	1169	10169
1980-81	1000	1023	11350
1981-82	1400	1512	13051
1982-83	1400	1986	15239
1983-84	1900	2185	17564
1984-85	1647	1705	19269
1985-86	2580	2577	21846
1986-87	3690	3405	25251
1987-88	1000	2440	27691
1988-89 (Upto March 1989)	2771	503	28194

Source: WAPDA

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Rural Development is one of the most important objectives of Pakistan's development strategy because rural population forms about 72 per cent of total population of the country according to the 1981 census. Average rural per capita income is low compared to urban income; underemployment is common and the available social and physical infrastructure is grossly inadequate.

People's Programme

The present Government announced in the Budget presented in the National Assembly on 4th December 1988 to initiate a new programme named People's programme, designed to respond to the felt needs of the public and to mobilize local effort. It aims at promoting employment, developing badly needed social services and implementing the Prime Minister's pledge to decentralize Government functions. An amount of Rs 2 billion has been earmarked for this programme. It will give priority to supply of drinking water,

education and health and some other development areas. It is expected that the new programme would achieve the multiple objectives of social development, local participation and employment creation while avoiding the undesirable features of similar programmes undertaken in the past. The Prime Minister has launched the programme on 23rd April 1989 by inaugurating sinking of a tube-well at Darmangi (Peshawar) NWFP.

Details on the objectives, components and related aspects of the programme are given in the Annex 11.4.

Local Government

The last local bodies elections were held on adult franchise basis in 1987 to elect 71,157 councillors belonging to 4271 Union Councils, 95 Distt/Agency/Frontier Councils, 13 Metropolitan/Municipal Corporation, 129 Municipal Committees, 298 Town Committees and 40 Cantonment Boards. Province-wise break-up is given in statistical section of the *Economic Survey.*

Sructure of Local Institutions

In the rural areas, the Union Councils are the lowest tier in the system which represent a body of 8000 to 15000 at village level. It may have 8 to 15 members, each representing 1000-1500 of their village-fellows. These members then elect a chairman from among themselves. The highest tier in the rural areas is the Zila/District Council where the number of members is determined on the basis of population.

In the urban areas, there are four institutions.

Town Committee: A town committee represents a population of 5000-10000 with 5 to 10 members.

Municipal Committee: Membership of a Municipal Committee varies according to population of its areas.

Municipal Corporation: These are constituted in large cities. There are eleven Municipal Corporations in Pakistan.

Metropolitan Corporation: These have been constituted in the city of Karachi and Lahore.

Functions: The Union Council and the District Council are responsible for construction and maintenance of roads, management of common places, lighting, health and sanitation, water supply, drinking water, registration of births and deaths, holding cattle fairs and exhibitions, agricultural and industrial development, afforestation, promotion of sports, animal husbandry, first aid, prevention of diseases, promotion of primary and adult education, scholarship for needy students, health education, establishment of libraries, functions relating to social welfare, emergencies etc.

Urban Councils: The metropolitan/municipal corporations, municipal and town committees are responsible for the supply of water and drainage facilities, health and sanitation, street lighting, arboriculture, maintenance of statistics of births and deaths, slaughter houses, educational institutions, adult education centres, libraries, fire-fighting, civil defence, gardening, social welfare, prevention of diseases, traffic control, and cultural activities etc.

Finance: The finances of rural and urban local councils are derived from taxes, remunerative projects, block or specific grants and loans by the Federal and the Provincial Governments.

Rural Local Councils can levy taxes like health tax, property tax on transfer of immovable property, professional tax, toll tax, licence fee, market fee, building construction fee, tax on fair and exhibitions, surcharges on any tax, cinema tax, water rate, drainage rate and local rate.

Urban local councils can levy taxes like Octroi tax, property tax, toll tax, parking fee, school tax, fee on agricultural and industrial exhibitions, fee on the sale of cattle, advertisement tax, market fee, professional tax, water rate, vehicle tax, birth tax, fees for licences and permits. Details for Ineome and Expenditure in respect of local councils for 1981-82 to 1988-89 is given in statistical section of the *Economic Survey*.

Annex. 11.1

Total Expenditure on Education
(At Current Prices)

(Rs Million)

Year	Development Expenditure	Non-Development Expenditure	Total Expenditure	GNP(MP)*	Total Expenditure as % of GNP
1972-73	277.2	723.5	1000.7	67955	1.47
1973-74	340.6	928.7	1269.3	88719	1.43
1974-75	523.4	1221.1	1744.5	112330	1.55
1975-76	751.1	1731.1	2482.2	133356	1.86
1976-77	782.3	2020.3	2802.6	155228	1.81
1977-78	855.0	2445.7	3300.7	188473	1.75
1978-79	1067.0	2808.9	3875.9	209448	1.85
1979-80	1060.2	3093.3	4153.5	252463	1.65
1980-81	1240.5	3378.6	4619.1	300888	1.54
1981-82	1687.4	3914.6	5602.0	349508	1.60
1982-83	1941.5	4528.0	6469.5	403782	1.60
1983-84	1715.4	5826.9	7542.3	459397	1.64
1984-85	2466.1	7778.2	10224.3	510468	2.00
1985-86	3255.0	9389.8	12644.8	555891	2.27
1986-87	3712.0	11168.8	14880.8	608857	2.44
1987-88	4233.3	13278.9	17512.2	698937	2.51
1988-89(E)	5134.2	16290.9	21425.1	796929	2.69

E Estimated
* GNP calculated under new methodology by the FBS, since 1980-81.

Source: Finance Division
Central Bureau of Education

Annex. 11.2

Enrolment in Educational Institutions by Kind and Level

(000 Numbers)

	Primary Stage (I-V)	Middle Stage (VI - VIII)	High Stage	Secondary Vocational	Arts & Science Colleges	Professional Colleges	Universities	Total
1960-61	2060	449	160	15	71	12.921	5.084	2773.055
1964-65	3050	624	222	21	127	17.372	13.221	4074.593
1968-69	3830	846	296	24	159	30.081	13.087	5198.168
1972-73	4450	1041	390	59	186	37.596	18.678	6182.274
1976-77	5611	1298	509	29	223	56.932	37.711	7764.643
1980-81	5474	1412	509	40	270	55.897	42.688	7803.585
1984-85*	6828	1805	645	57	373	59.169	53.615	9820.784
1987-88 E	7606	2134	698	63	425	77.465	66.167	11069.632
1988-89 E	7768	2216	715	64	439	80.316	69.361	11351.677
Enrolment Ratio								
1988-89	68.4	19.5	6.3	0.6	3.9	0.7	0.6	
1987-88	68.7	19.3	6.3	0.6	3.8	0.7	0.6	

* Parially estimated.
E Estmated.

Source: Central Bureau of Education.

Annex. 11.3

Total Expenditure on Health
(At Current Prices)

(Rs Million)

	Development Expenditure	Non-Development Expenditure	Total Expenditure	GNP(MP)*	Total Expenditure as % of GNP
1972-73	95.55	171.90	267.45	67,955	0.39
1973-74	175.67	210.10	385.77	88,719	0.43
1974-75	363.00	278.00	641.00	112,330	0.57
1975-76	629.10	360.64	989.74	133,356	0.74
1976-77	540.00	439.20	979.20	155,228	0.63
1977-78	512.00	558.60	1070.60	188,473	0.57
1978-79	569.00	641.60	1210.60	209,448	0.58
1979-80	717.00	661.89	1378.89	252,463	0.55
1980-81	942.00	794.82	1736.82	300,888	0.58
1981-82	1037.00	993.10	2030.10	349,508	0.58
1982-83	1183.00	1207.00	2390.00	403,782	0.59
1983-84	1526.00	1564.90	3090.90	459,397	0.67
1984-85	1587.45	1785.12	3372.57	510,468	0.66
1985-86	1881.51	2393.81	4275.32	555,891	0.77
1986-87	2615.00	3270.00	5885.00	608,857	0.97
1987-88	3114.41	4064.00	7178.41	698,937	1.03
1988-89	2802.00	4519.00	7321.00	796,929	0.92

* GNP calculated under new methodology by the FBS, since 1980-81. Source: Planning and Development Division.

Annex. 11.4

PEOPLE'S PROGRAMME

The need to accelerate economic growth to ameliorate the lot of the farming and non-farming rural communities, eradicate inequalities and to contain unemployment has been the concern of policy makers of the earlier governments. Various programme were tried and tested in the past. Some of these were as follows:-

i. Village Agricultural and Industrial Development which was a version of the internationally known community development programme (1953-61);

ii. Basic Democracies - a system of mainly rural (but also urban) development through local government institutions (1959-70);

iii. Rural Works Programme (1963-71), a programme for the provision of physical infrastructure, renamed as People Works Programme in 1971; and

iv. Integrated Rural Development Programme (1972-80), based on joint action by the farmers, line departments and local organizations to make the markaz or a community complex a functional unit of local development of a multi-sectoral nature.

2. These programmes were successful in varying degrees. They made considerable progress, yet a great deal was left undone. The investment inputs were far too limited to produce any dramatic results.

3. The concept of involving the people at what has been called the grass roots in the planning and execution of development projects is not new to our planners. Considerable space in our past plans has been devoted to its exposition. The extent and quality of the projects and their execution on the ground have been conditioned by the overall political and socio-economic goals acutally pursued by previous regimes and the character and the methods of work of the administrative agencies. Class interests of the more dominant groups and some negative aspects of bureaucracy such as the absence of accountability to the people and delays resulting from red-tape have severely limited the impact of previous programmes. Amelioration of the lot of farming and non farming communities involves a complex process of changes in rural sub system and their interaction, leading to desired improvements in rural income, employment opportunities, income distribution, rural welfare and other aspects of rural life. It is in this context that the Peoples Programme has been launched.

4. In view of the above and in order to have well defined programme which would reflect the objectives of the PP manifesto and to guard against short comings and pitfalls of the past programmes, discussions were held at the policy makers level and approval of the Prime Minister was also obtained on the principles and guidelines of the Peoples Programme.

Objectives

5. This basic concept and approach of the Peoples Programme will be to let the community decide for itself about its most felt needs. The programme will aim at supplementing the existing development activities through a set of schemes which will have optimum inpact on the poorest segments of rural population and lead to amelioration of the lot of people of urban slums/impoverished rural areas and also to relate development activities more closely to the felt needs of the people. As such the objectives of the programme may be stated in the following specific terms:

i. Improvement and upgradation of physical and social infrastructure;

ii. To mobilize local resources and to motivate the people for productive effort so that the process of development is associated with a large segment of the population;

iii. To undertake, within the framework of th country's over all development plan, such productive projects as will build up the economy through the provision of basic amenities. The projects undertaken will be split into comparatively small units and will materialise quickly.

iv. Welfare of under-privileged sections of the population such as women, disabled and aged.

v. Improvement in employment opportunities for unemployed and under-employed.

Components

6. The programme will consist of the following components:-

i. The main programme will concentrate on the sectors such as, Education, Health and Sanitation, Water Supply and Rural Roads.

ii. A small percentage (10%) to cover sectors, found vital for certain communities, regions' socio-economic development but not included in the main programme.

iii. Pilot schemes (5% of total outlay) to test the experience of socio-economic development schemes being run in Northern Areas and Orangi; dissemination of Appropriate Technology in the rural areas and income/employment generating schemes.

Approach

7. The programme would be Federal in concept and frame-work but would operate through a decentralized organisation. As such, the proposed People's Programme would inthe first phase be administrated as a Federal Programme.

mplementation Mechanism

3. For implementation of the programme there would be following committees:-

Federal Implementation Committee

4. *Composition*

1.	Minister for Local Government and Rural Development.	Chairman
2.	Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.	Vice Chairman
3.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education.	Member
4.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health.	Member
5.	Joint Secretary, (RDLP), Planning and Development Division.	Member
6.	Provincial Chief Economists, Planning and Development Deptts.	Members
7.	Provincial Secretaries, Local Government and Rural Development Departments.	Members
8.	Four persons of eminence recognised for their contribution to public service (to be appointed by the PM on the recommendation of the Minister for Local Government and Rural Development)	Members
9.	Joint Secretary/D.G People's Programme Ministry of LG&RD.	Member/ Secretary

5. *Functions*

i. To ensure implementation of schemes in accordance with the rules.

ii. On receipt of schemes from the Administrator, People's Programme to examine whether the schemes are in accordance with the objectives of the Programmes.

iii. To consider any deviation from the guiding principle of the programme for policy decisions.

District Committees

9. There will be a District Committee in each District headed by a Federally appointed Administrator for Peoples Programme consisting of elected representatives or public spirited men known for integrity and public service to be approved by the Federal Government, District heads of nation building departments such as Health, Education, Communication and Works, Public Health, Local Government and Rural Development will be ex-officio members of the Committee. The Government may nominate other members of the Committee as considered appropriate. The Committee will meet at least once a month under the Administrator and will propose, approve and coordinate schemes for the District and ensure that all areas are covered and treated fairly. District Committees will forward the schemes for approval of the Federal Implementation Committee through the Provincial Additional Director General of the People's Programme.

10. The District Committees while considering the schemes will keep the following points in view:

i. Schemes meeting the most felt needs of the people are given priority.

ii. The schemes should not exceed the overall allocation to the District.

11. After completion of the schemes these will be taken over by the Provincial Departments/local Councils/Voluntary organizations/NGO's for maintenance and operations.

Outlay and Allocation

12. The programme is initially to be started with an allocation of Rs 2.00 billion. Distribution of allocation will be made to the districts proportionately on the basis of constituencies of each Districts.

Procedure for Release of Funds

13. Funds will be released by the Ministry of Finance in favour of Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development which will, in turn, make allocation to each Province (i.e. the Additional Director General of the Province). The Additional Director General will, on receipt of administrative approval, have the financial sanction issued for the specific project in favour of its designated executing agency. Pursuant to financial sanction, Accountant General will issue an advice for transfer of funds to the credit of PLA account of the executing agency. The executing agency will follow the works and accounts codes as are applicable to it in the matter of award of contracts and maintenance of accounts. Similarly, NGO's will follow the procedure of the department with which it is affiliated e.g. Red Crescent Society will follow the procedures of Health Department. The release of funds would be in accordance with the established practices of fund releases for contracts works i.e. in three instalments but the first instalment will not exceed 30 percent of the outlay and in any case lumpsum release of funds to an executing agency will not be permissible to obviate unnecessary blockage of funds and possibility of mis-utilization. The second and the third instalments will be released subject to utilization of money already released and on satisfactory physical progress.

Executing Agencies

14. It could be a department of the Federal Government or Provincial Government or a local Council, and those NGO's who are registered and fulfil the requirements of proper organisation and affiliation would also undertake the maintenance and operation of the schemes (after completion). A measure of further safeguard about the selection of NGO's and voluntary organisation, the decision of the District Committee would be subject to confirmation by the Additional Director General who would satisfy himself that it is a well-established and duty affiliated NGO.

Organization and Management

15. A development programme of this magnitude requires an organization for implementation and monitoring. It is thus proposed to set up an organizational structure from Tehsil to Federal level. The Peoples Programme will be headed by a Director General at Federal level. At Provincial level the programme will have Additional Director General in each province. At District level the Programme will be headed by an Administrator (with technical and secretariat staff) in every District to help local communities in identifying and formulating the schemes. Efforts would be made not to make the organization unduly large and unwieldy. Underlying criteria of the system would be to keep it cost-effective. Estimated expenditure on the organization would not exceed five percent of the total outlay.

Progress Reporting and Monitoring

16. For overall monitoring of the Programme, the District Committees and the respective executing agencies will send reports, on quarterly basis, to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The Ministry will then prepare quarterly report which would be reviewed by the Federal Implementation Committee.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

CONTENTS

POPULATION

		Page
1.1	Population	3
1.2 A	Population and its Growth by Sex and Rural/Urban Areas.	4
1.2 B	Population and its Growth by Sex (Male/Female)	4
1.3	Population by Sex and Rural/Urban Areas, 1972 and 1981 Census	5
1.4	Population by Age, Sex Urban/Rural Areas 1981 Census.	6
1.5	Literacy Ratios of Population by Sex, Region and Urban/Rural Areas, 1981 and 1972 Census	7
1.6	Population (10 years and above) by Activity, Sex, Age Group 1981 Census	8
1.7	District-Wise Population: 1981 Census.	11
1.8	Percentage Distribution of Population of 10 Years and Above and Civilian Labour Force by Age, Sex and Nature of Activity, 1986-87.	14
1.9	Population and Labour Force	15
1.10	Distribution of Employed Persons of 10 Years and Above by Major Industries Division.	16
1.11	Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons of 10 Years Age and Above by Major Industry Division : 1987-88	17
1.12	Age Specific Labour Force Participation Rate.	18
1.13	Daily Wages of Construction Workers in Different Cities	19

NATIONAL INCOME

2.1	Summary of National Income Accounts (At Constant Prices & Factor Cost of 1959-60)	23
2.2	Gross National Product (At Constant Factor Cost/Prices of 1959-60)	24
2.3	Gross National Product and Expenditure (At Market Prices of 1959-60	26
2.4	Gross National Product (At Constant Factor Cost of 1980-81).	27
2.5	Expenditure on Gross National Product (At Constant Prices of 1980-81)	28
2.6	Summary of National Income Accounts (At Current Factor Cost/Prices of 1959-60)	29
2.7	Gross National Product (At Current Factor Cost/Prices of 1959-60)	30
2.8	Gross National Product and Expenditure (At Current Factor Cost/Market Prices)	32
2.9	Gross National Product (At Current Factor Cost of 1980-81).	33
2.10	Expenditure on Gross National Product (At Current Prices of 1980-81).	34
2.11	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in Public, Private and General Government Sectors by Economic Activity (At Current Market Prices of 1980-81)	35

AGRICULTURE

3.1	Basic Data on Agriculture	41
3.2	Land Utilization	42
3.3	Area under Important Crops	43
3.4	Production of Important Crops	44
3.5	Production and Export of Fruits	45
3.6	Cropwise Value Added Percentage of Major Crops (At Constant Factor Cost—Base 1980-81)	46
3.7	Tenure Classification of Farms and Farm Area by Provinces	46
3.8	Summary Data on Number, Size, Area and Operational Status of Farms by Tenure Status based on Agricultural Census Data	47
3.9	Number and Area of Private Farms, Classified by Size	48
3.10	Fragmentation of Farms by Tenure and Size of Farm	48
3.11	Farms Reporting use of Casual Labour by Tenure and Size of Farm	49
3.12	Permanent Hired Agriculture Labour and Family Members 10 Years and Above Usually Engaged in Agricultural Work on their Holding by Type of Household	49
3.13	Credit Disbursed in Pakistan By Agencies	50
3.14	Fertilizer Off-take and Imports of Pesticides	51
3.15	Retail Sale Prices of Fertilizers	52
3.16	Fertilizer Consumption in Relation to Cultivated Area in Selected Countries	53
3.17	Area Irrigated by Different Sources	54
3.18	Consumption of Electricity and Petroleum Products in Agricultural Sector	55
3.19	Temperature at Selected City Centres	56
3.20	Rainfall at Selected City Centres	57
3.21	Procurement/Support Prices of Agricultural Commodities	58
3.22	Procurement, Releases and Stocks of Wheat & Rice	59
3.23	Historical Data of the West Punjab, 1906-47	60
3.24	Livestock Population in Pakistan	61
3.25	Livestock Products	62

MINING AND MANUFACTURING

4.1	Reserves and Extraction of Principal Minerals	65
4.2	Production Index of Mining and Manufacturing	67
4.3	Value of Production Statistics by Major Group of Industries	68
4.4	Cotton Textiles Statistics	77
4.5	Production of Fertilizers, Ghee, Sugar and Cement	78
4.6	Production of Selected Manufacturing Industries	79

ENERGY

5.1	Commercial Energy Demand	85
5.2	Commercial Energy Supplies	86
5.3	Electricity Tariffs 1980 to 88	88

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

6.1	Transport	93
6.2	Number of Motor Vehicles Registered	95
6.3	Motor Vehicles on Road in Pakistan	96
6.4	Pakistan International Airlines Corporation	97
6.5	Post and Telecommunications	98
6.6	Production, Import and Sale of Motor Vehicles	99

MONEY, CREDIT AND BANKING

'.1	Components of Monetary Assets	103
'.2	Causative Factors Associated with Monetary Assets	104
'.3	Scheduled Banks Position Based on Weekly Return: Liabilities and Assets	105
'.4	Classification of Scheduled Banks Advances by Borrowers	108
'.5	Classification of Scheduled Banks Advances (By Securities Pledged – All Banks)	109
'.6	Rate of Return	111
'.7	PLS Deposits/Profit Rates	112
'.8	Terms on Government Domestic Borrowing	113

PUBLIC FINANCE

).1	Summary of Public Finance	117
).2	Consolidated Federal and Provincial Government Revenues	118
).3	Consolidated Federal and Provincial Government Expenditures	119
).4	Fe deral and Provincial Government's Subsidies	120
).5	Debt Servicing (Federal)	121
).6	Internal Debt Outstanding	122

PRICES

).1	Prices	125
).2	Average Retail Prices of Essential Items	126
).3	Indices of Wholesale Prices of Selected Commodities	130
).4	Average Wholesale Prices of Selected Commodities	132

TRADE AND BALANCE DF PAYMENTS

0.1	Balance of Payments	139
0.2	Exports, Imports and Trade Balance	140
0.3	Unit Value Indices and Terms of Trade (T.O.T.)	141
0.4	Economic Classification of Exports and Imports	142
0.5	Major Exports by Value, Quantity and Unit Value	144
0.6	Quantity and Unit Value of Selected Imports	150
0.7	Major Imports	151
0.8	Direction of Trade	152
0.9	Destination of Exports and Drigin of Imports	158
0.10	Home Remittances	159
0.11	Gold and Cash Foreign Exchange Reserves held and controlled by State Bank of Pakistan (in Pak Rs)	160
0.12	Gold and Cash Foreign Exchange Reserves controlled by State Bank of Pakistan (in US $)	161
0.13	Exchange Rates	162

FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOWS

1.1	Total External Indebtedness of Pakistan	165
1.2	Commitment and Disbursement of Loans and Grants (By Type)	167
1.3	Annual Commitments, Disbursement, Service Payments and External Debt Outstanding	168
1.4	Debt Service Payments on Foreign Loans	169
1.5	Terms of Foreign Loans Credits Contracted by Pakistan	171
1.6	Grant Assistance Agreements Signed	181
1.7	Total Loans and Credits Contracted	184

EDUCATION & HEALTH

12.1	Number of Educational Instituions by Kind, Level and Sex	193
12.2	Enrolment in Educational Institutions by Kind, Level and Sex	194
12.3	Number of Teachers in Educational Institutions in Pakistan by Kind, Level and Sex	195
12.4	Government Expenditure on Education by Level	196
12.5	Health Facilities	197
12.6	Data on Expanded Programme of Immunization (1977-88)	198
12.7	Doctor Consulting Fee in Various Cities	198
12.8	Serious Crimes	199
12.9	Local Councils and Number of Seats (Including Minorities, Women Workers and Peasants) for 1987 Election	199
12.10	Income & Expenditure of Local Councils for the year 1981-80 to 1988-89	200

PLANNING

13.1	Public Sector Expenditure	203
13.2	Expenditure under Annual Development Plan Classified by Sectors 1975-76 to 1988-89	204
13.3	Public Sector Development Expenditure and its Financing	205

TABLE 1.1

POPULATION

Census Years	Popu-ation mln) (f)	Crude Activity Rate* (%)	Civilian Labour Force (mln)	Emp-loyed Total (mln)	Age 10 Years and Above: Employed: Agricul-ture (%)	Mining & Manufac-turing(%)	Labour Force Partici-pation Rate(%)	Crude Birth Rate (. . . per	Crude Death Rate 1000 persons . . .)	Infant Mortali-ty Rate	Life Expectancy At Birth (Years): Male (per 1000	Female persons)	Com-pound growth rate (%)
1901	16576 a	34.80	5.77	..	..	..	..	46.0	44.4	..	..	..	..
1911	19383 b	34.10	6.61	..	..	..	..	48.0	42.6	..	..	..	1.58
1921	21109	33.30	7.02	..	..	..	..	49.0	48.6	..	..	..	0.86
1931	23542	31.80	7.49	..	59.70	..	..	46.0	36.3	..	..	..	1.10
1941	28282	31.30	8.85	..	..	..	..	45.0	31.2	..	..	..	1.85
1951	33816 c	30.70	10.37	..	66.00	9.60	..	..	..	..	33.8	..	1.80
1961	42978 d	32.36	13.88	14.67	59.30	13.43	48.10	..	..	131	38.7	..	2.43 e
1972-73	65321	32.66	19.52	18.55	57.32	12.92	45.24	..	..	..	..	..	3.67 e
1981	84254	27.57	25.78	24.70	52.69	14.09	40.16	43.3	11.8	..	..	..	3.06
1989	107038 g	28.83	30.87	29.90	51.15	12.84	43.22	43.3	10.1	113	59.3	60.7	3.10

.. not available.

Sources: (1) Population: —(i) Population Census Organisation.
(2) Crude Activity Rate: —(i) Labour Force Surveys.
—(ii) Census of Pakistan 1951 and Population Census of Pakistan 1961.
(3) Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate: —(i) Kingsley Davis, The Population of India and Pakistan Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1951 pages 36, 69, for the years 1901-41.
—(ii) Pakistan Demographic Survey.
(4) Infant Mortality Rate/ Life expectancy at birth: —(i) Pakistan Demographic Survey, Federal Bureau of Statistics.

* Crude Activiy Rate is the proportion of labour force in the total population. This is commonly called labour force participation rate (LFPR) in oficial documents.

(a) Excluding poulation of Frontier regions.

(b) Based on population excluding 1,622 thousand persons of Frontier regions in 1911.

(c) Including 13thousand persons (estimated) of Gawadar, not part of Pakistan in 1951 and 24 thousand persons (estimated) in Frontier regions who vere not included in 1951 census data.

(d) The Planning Commission has estimated that there was under-enumeration in the 1961 census to the tune of 7.50 percent. As such the 1961 populaton figures used for various economic indicators is taken to be 46.200 million.

(e) The intercenal population growth rate between 1951 — 1961 and 1961 — 1972 is 3.21 percent and 3.02 percent respectively after adjustment for 7.5 percent under-enumeration in the 1961 census.

(f) Population cinsuses were held around the month of February upto 1951. 5ince 1961 the Census date is March 1 except 1972 Census (Oct. 1, 1972.

(g) Estimated as in Janury 1.

TABLE 1.2 A

POPULATION AND ITS GROWTH BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN AREAS

Census	Inter-censal Period(years)	Population (000)			Annual Average Growth Rate		
		All areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	All areas	Rural areas	Urban areas
1901		16,576	14,957	1,619			
					1.58	1.69	0.42
1911	10.000	19,382	17,693	1,689			
					0.86	0.74	2.00
1921	10.000	21,109	19,051	2,058			
					1.10	0.87	3.01
1931	10.000	23,542	20,773	2,769			
					1.85	1.57	3.79
1941	10.000	28,282	24,267	4,015			
					1.80	1.37	4.13
1951	10.000	33,816	27,797	6,019			
					2.43	1.83	4.85
1961	9.975	42,978	33,324	9,654			
					3.67	3.32	4.77
1972	11.622	65,321	48,727	16,594			
					3.06	2.58	4.38
1981	8.455	84,254	60,413	23,841			

. not applicable.

Source: Population Census Organization.

Note: All censuses were conducted in February, except 1961, 1972 and 1981, which were conducted in January, September and March respectively.

TABLE 1.2 B

POPULATION AND IT5 GROWTH BY SEX (MALE/FEMALE)

Census	Inter-censal Period(years)	Population (000)			Annual Average Growth Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1901		16,576	9,000	7,609			
					1.58	1.65	1.46
1911	10.000	19,382	10,600	8,800			
					0.86	0.99	0.66
1921	10.000	21,109	11,700	9,400			
					1.10	0.98	1.21
1931	10.000	23,542	12,900	10,600			
					1.85	1.79	1.98
1941	10.000	28,282	15,400	12,900			
					1.80	1.67	1.92
1951	10.000	33,816	18,171	15,609			
					2.43	2.37	2.48
1961	9.975	42,978	22,960	19,920			
					3.67	3.65	3.73
1972	11.622	65,321	34,833	30,476			
					3.06	2.87	3.27
1981	8.455	84,254	44,232	40,021			

. not applicable.

Source: Population Census Organization.

Note: All censuses were conducted in February, except 1961, 1972 and 1981, which were conducted in January, September and March respectively.

TABLE 1.3

POPULATION BY SEX, URBAN/RURAL AREAS, 1972 and 1981 CENSUS

(in thousands)

Region/ Province	Population*									Density (Per sq. km)
	Total			Urban			Rural			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
				1972 CENSUS						
PAKISTAN	65,309	34,833	30,476	16,594	9,027	7,567	48,716	25,806	22,909	82
Islanabad	235	130	105	78	46	31	158	84	74	259
Punab	37,610	20,210	17,400	9,183	4,977	4,206	28,427	15,234	13,194	183
Sinc	14,156	7,574	6,582	5,726	3,131	2,595	8,430	4,443	3,987	100
NWFP	8,389	4,363	4,026	1,196	647	549	7,193	3,716	3,477	113
Baluchistan	2,428	1,290	1,139	399	218	181	2,029	1,071	958	7
FATA	2,491	1,266	1,225	13	8	5	2,478	1,258	1,220	92
				1981 CENSUS						
PAKISTAN	84,253	44,232	40,021	23,841	12,767	11,074	60,412	31,465	28,947	106
Islanabad	340	185	155	204	113	91	136	72	64	376
Punab	47,292	24,860	22,432	13,052	6,952	6,100	34,241	17,909	16,332	230
Sinc	19,029	9,999	9,030	8,243	4,433	3,810	10,786	5,566	5,220	135
NWFP	11,061	5,761	5,300	1,665	898	767	9,396	4,863	4,533	148
Baluchistan	4,332	2,284	2,048	677	371	306	3,655	1,913	1,742	12
FATA	2,199	1,143	1,056	.	.	.	2,199	1,143	1,056	81

. notapplicable.

Source: Population Census Organisation.

* This population does not include the population of AJK and Northern Areas.

TABLE 1.4

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX URBAN/RURAL AREAS INCLUDING FATA, 1981 CENSUS

(In thousands)

Age (in years)	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All ages	84,253	44,232	40,021	23,841	12,767	11,074	60,412	31,465	28,947
0— 4	12,911	6,365	6,546	3,579	1,813	1,766	9,332	4,552	4,780
5— 9	13,494	6,992	6,502	3,552	1,839	1,713	9,942	5,153	4,789
10—14	11,092	6,012	5,080	3,119	1,653	1,466	7,973	4,359	3,614
15—19	7,971	4,304	3,667	2,540	1,365	1,175	5,491	2,939	2,492
20—24	6,395	3,356	3,039	2,108	1,159	950	4,287	2,198	2,089
25—29	5,626	2,968	2,658	1,719	943	776	3,907	2,025	1,882
30—34	4,741	2,451	2,290	1,391	757	634	3,350	1,694	1,656
35—39	4,309	2,177	2,132	1,276	668	608	3,033	1,509	1,524
40—44	3,969	1,989	1,980	1,132	606	526	2,837	1,383	1,454
45—49	3,158	1,653	1,505	882	490	392	2,276	1,163	1,113
50—54	3,045	1,681	1,364	796	459	337	2,249	1,222	1,027
55—59	1,654	882	772	424	242	182	1,230	640	590
60—64	2,276	1,334	942	549	327	222	1,727	1,007	720
65—69	1,013	570	443	232	135	97	781	435	346
70—74	1,193	696	497	261	152	109	932	544	388
75 and Above	1,406	802	604	281	160	121	1,125	642	483

Source: Population Census Organization.

TABLE 1.5

LITERACY RATIOS OF POPULATION BY SEX, REGION AND URBAN/RURAL AREAS, 1981 AND 1972 CENSUS

Sex	Total			Urban			Rural		
	1981		1972	1981		1972	1981		1972
	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	10 Years & Above
PAKISTAN									
Both Sexes	26.2	26.2	21.7	47.4	47.1	41.5	17.2	17.3	14.3
Male	36.0	35.0	30.2	56.9	55.3	49.9	26.6	26.2	22.6
Female	15.2	16.0	11.6	35.9	37.3	30.9	6.8	7.3	4.7
ISLAMABAD									
Both Sexes	51.9	51.7	40.1	63.0	63.3	67.3	34.5	33.8	26.5
Male	64.4	63.1	53.2	71.8	71.3	72.7	51.7	49.6	41.8
Female	36.0	37.5	22.7	50.8	52.7	58.2	14.8	15.9	8.3
PUNJAB									
Both Sexes	27.3	27.4	20.7	47.2	46.7	38.9	19.6	20.0	14.7
Male	37.5	36.8	29.1	57.2	55.2	47.8	29.7	29.6	22.9
Female	15.9	16.8	10.7	35.4	36.7	28.0	8.6	9.4	5.2
SIND									
Both Sexes	31.2	31.5	30.2	50.5	50.8	47.4	15.3	15.6	17.6
Male	40.4	39.7	39.1	58.6	57.8	54.5	24.7	24.5	27.5
Female	20.4	21.5	19.2	40.4	42.2	38.4	4.7	5.2	5.8
NWFP									
Both Sexes	17.3	16.7	14.5	37.1	35.8	33.7	13.6	13.2	11.0
Male	27.5	25.9	23.1	49.7	47.0	44.7	22.8	21.7	19.0
Female	6.3	6.5	4.7	21.3	21.9	19.9	7.7	3.8	2.2
BALUCHISTAN									
Both Sexes	10.9	10.3	10.1	33.4	32.2	32.3	6.4	6.2	5.6
Male	16.4	15.2	14.8	40.3	42.4	42.4	10.4	9.8	9.2
Female	4.2	4.3	4.2	17.9	18.5	19.2	2.0	1.7	1.5
FATA									
Both Sexes	..	6.4	4.9	..	.	..	..	6.4	..
Male	..	10.9	..	..	.	..	..	10.9	..
Female	..	0.8	..	..	.	..	..	0.8	..

FATA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas.
.. not available.
. not applicable.

Source: Population Census Organization.

TABLE 1.6

POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY ACTIVITY, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1981 CENSUS

(Pakistan Total) (In thousands)

Age Group and Sex	Total	Working	Looking for Work	House-keeping	Students	Others
Both Sexes	56,339	21,925	702	24,064	4,506	5,142
10—14 Years	10,803	2,010	184	3,931	2,724	1,955
15—19 Years	7,763	2,558	163	3,066	1,316	660
20—24 Years	6,228	2,508	102	2,764	332	522
25—29 Years	5,479	2,516	62	2,472	86	344
30—34 Years	4,617	2,158	38	2,146	39	237
35—39 Years	4,197	1,986	29	2,009	9	164
40—44 Years	3,365	1,833	25	1,867	—	140
45—49 Years	3,076	1,532	20	1,426	—	98
50—54 Years	2,966	1,528	20	1,286	—	132
55—59 Years	1,611	785	10	734	—	83
60 Years & Above	5,734	2,514	50	2,363	—	807
Male	30,078	21,152	639	—	3,149	5,138
10—14 Years	5,857	1,871	164	—	1,867	1,955
15—19 Years	4,193	2,445	153	—	934	660
20—24 Years	3,270	2,406	96	—	246	522
25—29 Years	2,891	2,425	58	—	66	343
30—34 Years	2,388	2,088	36	—	29	236
35—39 Years	2,121	1,924	27	—	6	164
40—44 Years	1,937	1,775	22	—	—	140
45—49 Years	1,610	1,494	18	—	—	98
50—54 Years	1,638	1,489	18	—	—	132
55—59 Years	860	769	8	—	—	82
60 Years & Above	3,314	2,466	41	—	—	806
Female	26,261	772	63	24,064	1,357	5
10—14 Years	4,946	139	20	3,931	856	—
15—19 Years	3,571	112	10	3,066	382	—
20—24 Years	2,958	101	7	2,764	86	1
25—29 Years	2,588	91	4	2,472	20	1
30—34 Years	2,229	70	2	2,146	11	1
35—39 Years	2,077	62	2	2,009	3	—
40—44 Years	1,928	57	3	1,867	—	—
45—49 Years	1,466	38	2	1,426	—	—
50—54 Years	1,328	39	2	1,286	—	—
55—59 Years	751	16	2	734	—	—
60 Years & Above	2,420	48	9	2,363	—	—

(Contd.)

— nil (or less than 500)

TABLE 1.6

POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY ACTIVITY, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1981 CENSUS

(.. Contd.) (Urban Areas) (In thousands)

Ae Group and Sex	Total	Working	Looking for Work	House-keeping	Students	Others
Bth Sexes	16,711	5,728	315	6,310	2,517	1,841
10—14 Years	3,119	239	76	843	1,402	559
15—19 Years	2,540	596	84	833	797	231
20—24 Years	2,108	773	55	834	231	215
25—29 Years	1,719	763	29	717	56	154
30—34 Years	1,391	651	17	595	24	105
35—39 Years	1,276	606	11	577	6	76
40—44 Years	1,132	560	10	502	—	60
45—49 Years	882	455	8	376	—	43
50—54 Years	796	409	7	322	—	58
55—59 Years	424	206	4	176	—	39
60 Years & Above	1,323	472	16	533	—	302
Mle	9,115	5,481	293	—	1,502	1,839
10—14 Years	1,653	224	70	—	800	559
15—19 Years	1,365	571	79	—	484	231
20—24 Years	1,159	733	51	—	159	215
25—29 Years	944	723	27	—	41	153
30—34 Years	757	621	16	—	16	104
35—39 Years	668	579	10	—	4	75
40—44 Years	606	537	9	—	—	60
45—49 Years	490	440	7	—	—	43
50—54 Years	459	396	6	—	—	57
55—59 Years	242	200	4	—	—	39
60 Years & Above	773	457	14	—	—	302
Fenale	7,596	247	22	6,310	1,014	3
10—14 Years	1,467	15	6	843	602	—
15—19 Years	1,175	24	4	833	314	—
20—24 Years	950	40	4	834	72	—
25—29 Years	776	40	2	717	16	1
30—34 Years	634	30	1	595	8	—
35—39 Years	608	27	1	577	2	—
40—44 Years	526	23	1	502	—	—
45—49 Years	392	15	1	376	—	—
50—54 Years	337	13	1	322	—	—
55—59 Years	182	6	—	176	—	—
60 Years & Above	550	14	2	533	—	—

— nl (or less than 500)

(Contd.)

TABLE 1.6

POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY ACTIVITY, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1981 CENSUS

(... Contd.)

(In thousands)

Age Group and Sex	(Rural Areas) Total	Working	Looking for Work	House-keeping	Students	Others
Both Sexes	39,628	16,197	386	17,754	1,990	3,301
10—14 Years	7,684	1,770	108	3,088	1,322	1,396
15—19 Years	5,223	1,962	79	2,233	519	429
20—24 Years	4,119	1,735	47	1,930	101	307
25—29 Years	3,760	1,753	33	1,754	30	190
30—34 Years	3,226	1,507	21	1,551	15	132
35—39 Years	2,922	1,380	18	1,432	3	88
40—44 Years	2,733	1,272	15	1,365	—	81
45—49 Years	2,194	1,077	12	1,050	—	55
50—54 Years	2,170	1,119	13	964	—	74
55—59 Years	1,187	579	6	558	—	44
60 Years & Above	4,410	2,042	35	1,830	—	504
Male	20,963	15,671	346	—	1,646	3,299
10—14 Years	4,204	1,647	93	—	1,068	1,396
15—19 Years	2,828	1,874	74	—	451	429
20—24 Years	2,111	1,673	44	—	87	307
25—29 Years	1,948	1,702	31	—	26	190
30—34 Years	1,631	1,467	20	—	12	132
35—39 Years	1,453	1,345	16	—	3	88
40—44 Years	1,332	1,238	13	—	—	80
45—49 Years	1,121	1,054	11	—	—	55
50—54 Years	1,179	1,093	11	—	—	74
55—59 Years	618	569	5	—	—	44
60 Years & Above	2,540	2,009	28	—	—	504
Female	18,665	525	41	17,754	343	2
10—14 Years	3,480	124	15	3,088	254	—
15—19 Years	2,395	88	5	2,233	68	—
20—24 Years	2,008	61	3	1,930	14	—
25—29 Years	1,812	51	2	1,754	4	—
30—34 Years	1,595	40	1	1,551	3	—
35—39 Years	1,469	35	1	1,432	1	—
40—44 Years	1,402	34	2	1,365	—	—
45—49 Years	1,074	23	1	1,050	—	—
50—54 Years	991	26	2	964	—	—
55—59 Years	569	10	1	558	—	—
60 Years & Above	1,870	3	7	1,830	—	—

Source: Population Census Organization.

— nil (or less than 500)

Note: From Table 1.2 to 1.6, total of each column may not tally with their sub-totals because of rounding errors.

TABLE 1.7

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION: 1981 CENSUS

(In numbers)

S. No.	Province/Division	District	Total	Urban	Rural
	PAKISTAN		84,253,644	23,841,471	60,412,173
	PUNJAB		47,292,441	13,051,646	34,240,795
	Rawalpindi		4,432,729	1,378,728	3,054,001
1.		Attock	880,497	131,401	749,096
2.		Rawalpindi	2,121,450	1,014,855	1,106,595
3.		Jhelum	659,012	167,917	491,095
4.		Chakwal	771,770	64,555	707,215
	Sargodha		3,930,628	885,438	3,045,190
5.		Sargodha	1,911,849	503,254	1,408,595
6.		Khushab	641,366	145,719	495,647
7.		Mianwali	711,529	139,451	572,078
8.		Bhakkar	665,884	97,014	568,870
	Faisalabad		6,667,425	1,875,474	4,791,951
9.		Jhang	1,972,439	443,578	1,528,861
10.		Faisalabad	3,561,909	1,246,261	2,315,648
11.		Tob Tek Singh	1,133,077	185,635	947,442
	Gujranwala		7,642,118	2,063,738	5,578,380
12.		Gujranwala	2,675,937	1,060,333	1,615,604
13.		Gujrat	2,254,699	437,610	1,817,089
14.		Sialkot	2,711,482	565,795	2,145,687
	Lahore		8,670,358	3,973,389	4,696,969
15.		Lahore	3,544,942	2,988,486	556,456
16.		Kasur	1,528,002	331,574	1,196,428
17.		Okara	1,486,986	272,684	1,214,302
18.		Sheikhupura	2,110,428	380,645	1,729,783
	Multan		7,533,710	1,597,139	5,936,571
19.		Vihari	1,328,808	181,326	1,147,482
20.		Sahiwal	2,125,149	314,669	1,810,480
21.		Multan	2,709,987	871,216	1,838,771
22.		Khanewal	1,369,766	229,928	1,139,838
	D. G. Khan		3,746,837	402,638	3,344,199
23.		D. G. Khan	943,663	121,941	821,722
24.		Rajanpur	638,921	61,902	577,019
25.		Laiah	666,517	62,772	603,745
26.		Muzaffargarh	1,497,736	156,023	1,341,713
	Bahawalpur		4,668,636	875,102	3,793,534
27.		Bahawalpur	1,453,875	330,104	1,123,771
28.		Bahawalnagar	1,373,310	244,933	1,128,377
29.		Rahimyar Khan	1,841,451	300,065	1,541,386

(Contd.)

TABLE 1.7

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION: 1981 CENSUS

(In numbers)

(... Contd.)

S. No.	Province/Division	District	Total	Urban	Rural
	BALUCHISTAN		4,332,376	676,772	3,655,604
	Quetta		880,618	341,527	539,091
1.		Quetta	381,566	285,719	95,847
2.		Pashin	378,597	44,508	334,089
3.		Chaghi	120,455	11,300	109,155
	Loralai		749,545	51,158	698,387
4.		Loralai	387,898	19,227	368,671
5.		Zobe	361,647	31,931	329,716
	Sibbi		305,768	28,046	277,722
6.		Kohlu	71,269	—	71,269
7.		Dera Bugti	103,821	—	103,821
8.		Sibbi	98,482	27,845	70,637
9.		Ziarat	32,196	201	31,995
	Nasirabad		699,669	50,739	648,930
10.		Jafarabad	265,342	18,746	246,596
11.		Tambo	129,112	9133	119,979
12.		Kachi	305,215	22,860	282,355
	Kalat		1,044,174	100,217	943,957
13.		Kalat	341,193	27,487	313,706
14.		Khuzdar	386,802	30,887	355,915
15.		Kharan	128,040	10,472	117,568
16.		Lasbela	188,139	31,371	156,768
	Makran		652,602	105,085	547,517
17.		Turbat	379,467	52,337	327,130
18.		Guwadar	112,385	43,253	69,132
19.		Panjgur	160,750	9,495	151,255
	SIND		19,028,666	8,243,036	10,785,630
	Sukkur		6,497,205	1,362,134	5,135,071
1.		Jacobabad	1,012,476	158,426	854,050
2.		Shikarpur	619,576	114,906	504,670
3.		Larkana	1,138,580	256,203	882,377
4.		Sukkur	1,098,240	319,260	778,980
5.		Khairpur	981,190	247,234	733,956
6.		Nawabshah	1,647,143	266,105	1,381,038
	Hyderabad		7,093,477	1,672,770	5,420,707
7.		Dadu	1,077,053	151,592	925,461
8.		Hyderabad	2,054,159	911,239	1,142,920
9.		Badin	776,614	82,189	694,425
10.		Sanghar	922,730	197,693	725,037
11.		Tharparkar	1,501,882	257,358	1,244,524
12.		Thatta	761,039	72,699	688,340
	Karachi		5,437,984	5,208,132	229,852
13.		Karachi East	1,916,980	1,728,988	187,992
14.		Karachi West	927,982	886,166	41,816
15.		Karachi Central	1,357,002	1,356,958	44
16.		Karachi South	1,236,020	1,236,020	—

(Contd.)

TABLE 1.7

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION: 1981 CENSUS

(... Contd.)

(In numbers)

S. No.	Province/Division	District	Total	Urban	Rural
	N. W. F. P.		11,061,328	1,665,653	9,395,675
	Malakand		2,466,767	88,078	2,378,689
1.		Chitral	208,560	—	208,560
2.		Dir	767,409	—	767,409
3.		Swat	1,233,001	88,078	1,144,923
4.		Malakand Protected Area	257,797	—	257,797
	Hazara		2,701,257	189,411	2,511,846
5.		Kohistan	465,237	—	465,237
6.		Mansehra	1,113,607	37,436	1,076,171
7.		Abbottabad	1,122,413	151,975	970,438
	Peshawar		2,281,752	849,073	1,432,679
8.		Peshawar	1,650,941	717,239	933,702
9.		Charsadah	630,811	131,834	498,977
	Mardan		1,506,500	224,603	1,281,897
10.		Mardan	881,465	166,302	715,163
11.		Swabi	625,035	58,301	566,734
	Kohat		758,772	135,925	622,847
12.		Kohat	509,091	122,246	386,845
13.		Karak	249,681	13,679	236,002
	Dera Ismail Khan		1,346,280	178,563	1,167,717
14.		Dera Ismail Khan	635,494	116,598	518,896
15.		Bannu	710,786	61,965	648,821
	F. A. T. A.		2,198,547	—	2,198,547
1.		Bajur Agency	289,206	—	289,206
2.		Muhmand Agency	163,933	—	163,933
3.		Khyber Agency	284,256	—	284,256
4.		Kurram Agency	294,362	—	294,362
5.		Orakzai Agency	358,751	—	358,751
6.		North Waziristan Agency	238,910	—	238,910
7.		South Waziristan Agency	309,454	—	309,454
8.		Tribal Area (Peshawar)	37,061	—	37,061
9.		Tribal Area (Kohat)	57,245	—	57,245
10.		Tribal Area (Bannu)	79,362	—	79,362
11.		Tribal Area (D. I. Khan)	86,007	—	86,007
	ISLAMABAD	Federal Capital	340,286	204,364	135,922

– nil.

Source: Population Census Organization.

TABLE 1.8

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF 10 YEARS AND ABOVE AND CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY AGE, SEX AND NATURE OF ACTIVITY: 1987-88

	Population			Civilian Labour Force									Not in Civilian Labour Force		
				Total			Employed			Un-employed					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PAKISTAN	100.0	51.9	48.1	43.22	38.30	4.92	41.87	36.99	4.88	1.35	1.31	0.04	56.78	13.60	43.18
Rural	100.0	51.63	48.37	45.51	39.45	6.06	44.33	38.30	6.03	1.18	1.15	0.03	54.49	12.18	42.30
Urban	100.0	52.5	47.5	38.04	35.69	2.35	36.30	34.02	2.28	1.74	1.67	0.07	61.96	16.82	45.15
BALU-CHISTAN	100.0	52.74	47.26	43.50	40.83	2.67	43.17	40.51	2.67	0.32	0.32	0.01	56.50	11.92	44.59
Rural	100.0	52.66	47.34	44.63	41.81	2.82	44.44	41.61	2.82	0.20	0.20	—	55.37	10.85	44.52
Urban	100.0	53.19	46.81	37.59	35.70	1.88	36.60	34.74	1.85	0.99	0.96	0.03	62.41	17.49	44.93
N.W.F.P.	100.0	50.87	49.13	40.66	36.53	4.13	38.81	34.69	4.12	1.85	1.84	0.01	59.34	14.34	44.99
Rural	100.0	50.48	49.52	41.21	36.60	4.60	39.32	34.72	4.60	1.88	1.88	—	58.79	13.88	44.91
Urban	100.0	52.75	47.25	38.05	36.17	1.88	36.35	34.56	1.79	1.70	1.62	0.08	61.95	16.57	45.38
PUNJAB	100.0	51.65	48.35	44.11	38.16	5.95	42.57	36.68	5.89	1.54	1.48	0.06	55.89	13.50	42.39
Rural	100.0	51.43	48.57	46.18	39.00	7.17	44.88	37.75	7.13	1.29	1.25	0.05	53.82	12.42	41.40
Urban	100.0	52.25	47.75	38.63	35.91	2.72	36.44	33.82	2.61	2.20	2.08	0.11	61.37	16.34	45.02
SIND	100.0	53.05	46.95	42.19	39.30	2.90	41.48	38.61	2.88	0.71	0.69	0.02	57.81	13.76	44.05
Rural	100.0	53.31	46.69	47.26	43.37	3.89	46.94	43.07	3.87	0.32	0.29	0.02	52.74	9.94	42.80
Urban	100.0	52.8	47.2	37.15	35.25	1.90	36.06	34.16	1.89	1.10	1.09	0.01	62.85	17.55	45.30

Source: Labour Force Survey 1987-88.
Federal Bureau of Statistics.

—nil.

TABLE 1.9

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

(million)

Year	Popula-tion	Crude Activity Rate(%)	Labour Force	Unemp-loyment	Employed Labour Force	Agricul-ture	Mining & Manu-facturing	Construc-tion	Electri-city & Gas Distri-bution	Trans-port	Trade	Others
1963-6	50.31	32.60	16.40	0.16	16.24	9.82	2.21	0.23	0.06	0.33	1.23	2.35
1964-6	51.76	32.18	16.65	0.18	16.47	9.80	2.30	0.29	0.06	0.40	1.33	2.29
1965-6	53.26	31.76	16.91	0.21	16.70	9.78	2.40	0.35	0.06	0.48	1.43	2.19
1966-6	54.79	31.35	17.17	0.24	16.93	9.75	2.51	0.43	0.06	0.58	1.55	2.05
1967-6	56.37	30.94	17.44	0.27	17.17	9.73	2.61	0.53	0.06	0.70	1.67	1.87
1968-6	58.00	30.53	17.71	0.31	17.40	9.71	2.72	0.64	0.06	0.84	1.80	1.62
1969-7	59.70	30.34	18.11	0.36	17.75	10.13	2.76	0.70	0.07	0.84	1.76	1.50
1970-7	61.49	30.41	18.70	0.33	18.37	10.58	2.80	0.66	0.05	0.90	2.00	1.39
1971-7	63.34	29.90	18.94	0.39	18.55	10.63	2.40	0.63	0.07	0.90	1.83	2.09
1972-7	65.89	29.77	19.61	0.37	19.24	10.86	2.54	0.70	0.08	0.93	1.98	2.14
1973-7	67.90	29.63	20.12	0.36	19.76	10.99	2.66	0.77	0.09	0.96	2.11	2.17
1974-7	69.98	29.50	20.64	0.34	20.30	11.12	2.80	0.85	0.10	0.99	2.25	2.19
1975-7	72.12	29.87	21.54	0.46	21.08	11.44	2.95	0.92	0.11	1.02	2.34	2.30
1976-7	74.33	30.25	22.48	0.59	21.89	11.76	3.11	1.00	0.13	1.05	2.43	2.42
1977-7	76.60	30.63	23.46	0.73	22.73	12.09	3.28	1.08	0.15	1.08	2.52	2.53
1978-7	78.94	31.02	24.49	0.87	23.62	12.43	3.46	1.16	0.17	1.12	2.62	2.65
1979-8	81.36	30.81	25.07	0.92	24.15	12.72	3.47	1.18	0.20	1.13	2.73	2.72
1980-81	83.84	30.60	25.65	0.95	24.70	13.01	3.48	1.20	0.23	1.15	2.84	2.79
1981-82	86.44	30.39	26.27	1.00	25.27	13.32	3.49	1.22	0.26	1.17	2.96	2.85
1982-83	89.12	30.19	26.91	1.06	25.85	13.63	3.50	1.24	0.29	1.19	3.09	2.91
1983-84	91.88	29.97	27.45	1.05	26.40	13.63	3.61	1.37	0.23	1.29	3.10	3.16
1984-85	94.73	29.56	28.00	1.04	26.96	13.63	3.73	1.51	0.19	1.40	3.11	3.39
1985-86	97.67	28.72	28.05	1.02	27.02	14.60	3.62	1.42	0.14	1.19	3.08	2.98
1986-87	100.70	29.40	29.60	0.90	28.70	14.13	4.08	1.72	0.21	1.51	3.46	3.59
1987-88	103.82	28.83	29.93	0.94	28.99	14.83	3.72	1.85	0.17	1.42	3.46	3.54
1988-89(E)	107.04	28.83	30.87	0.97	29.90	15.29	3.84	1.91	0.18	1.46	3.57	3.65

Note:- For non-survey years, figures are interpolated in the E.A. Wing.
E estimated.

Source: Economic Adviser's Wing.
For Population, Table 1.1, others have been computed on the basis of Labour Force Surveys of relevant years.

TABLE 1.10

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF 10 YEARS AGE AND ABOVE BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES DIVISION

(percentage)

Years	Agricul-ture	Mining & Manufac-turing	Construc-tion	Electricity & Gas Distribution	Trans-port	Trade	Other
1963-64	60.47	13.60	1.44	0.35	2.04	7.60	14.50
1964-65	59.50	13.99	1.74	0.35	2.42	8.08	13.91
1965-66	58.55	14.39	2.10	0.35	2.88	8.59	13.13
1966-67	57.61	14.80	2.54	0.36	3.43	9.14	12.13
1967-68	56.69	15.22	3.06	3.06	4.07	9.71	10.88
1968-69	55.79	15.66	3.70	0.36	4.84	10.33	9.32
1969-70	57.03	15.57	3.93	0.41	4.73	9.89	8.44
1970-71	57.58	15.25	3.60	0.25	4.88	10.88	7.56
1971-72	57.32	12.92	3.41	0.37	4.84	9.89	11.25
1972-73	56.47	13.20	3.66	0.41	4.85	10.27	11.15
1973-74	55.62	13.49	3.92	0.45	4.86	10.67	10.99
1974-75	54.80	13.78	4.20	0.49	4.87	11.09	10.77
1975-76	54.25	13.99	4.37	0.54	4.83	11.09	10.92
1976-77	53.71	14.21	4.55	0.60	4.80	11.09	11.04
1977-78	53.17	14.44	4.73	0.67	4.76	11.08	11.15
1978-79	52.65	14.66	4.92	0.74	4.73	11.08	11.22
1979-80	52.67	14.37	4.89	0.82	4.69	11.29	11.26
1980-81	52.69	14.09	4.86	0.91	4.66	11.50	11.28
1981-82	52.71	13.81	4.83	1.02	4.62	11.72	11.29
1982-83	52.73	13.54	4.80	1.13	4.59	11.94	11.27
1983-84	51.63	13.69	5.18	0.88	4.89	11.74	11.99
1984-85	50.56	13.84	5.60	0.69	5.20	11.54	12.57
1985-86	54.01	13.40	5.24	0.52	4.42	11.40	11.01
1986-87	49.24	14.23	6.01	0.73	5.25	12.05	12.50
1987-88	51.15	12.84	6.38	0.59	4.89	11.93	12.12
1988-89 (E)	51.15	12.84	6.38	0.59	4.89	11.93	12.12

Source: Labour Force Surveys for relevant years. For non-survey years, figures are iterpolated in the E.A. Wing.

E estimated.

TABLE 1.11

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF 10 YEARS AGE AND ABOVE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION- 1987-88

Major Industry Division	PAKISTAN			BALUCHISTAN			NWFP			PUNJAB			SIND		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, Forestry, Huning and Fishing	51.15	67.49	6.02	66.51	75.16	11.74	51.21	59.37	8.72	51.50	65.45	5.97	47.41	79.97	5.24
Mining and Quarrying	0.15	0.18	0.06	1.68	1.80	0.90	0.10	0.09	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.00
Manufacturiig	12.69	8.34	24.72	2.70	2.27	5.42	8.02	6.77	14.52	13.68	10.06	25.53	14.19	4.60	26.63
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.59	0.39	1.14	0.53	0.16	2.89	1.39	1.21	2.33	0.49	0.31	1.06	0.45	0.07	0.93
Constructior	6.38	6.08	7.20	4.30	3.86	7.14	10.11	10.24	9.43	6.47	6.21	7.33	4.42	2.78	6.55
Wholesale , Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels	11.93	6.85	25.94	9.36	6.36	28.36	11.37	8.72	25.10	11.29	6.80	25.95	14.50	5.66	25.95
Transport, Sorage and Communication	4.89	3.45	8.86	3.37	2.76	7.23	5.59	4.42	11.67	4.83	3.66	8.63	4.96	2.04	8.73
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0.71	0.20	2.13	0.28	0.04	1.81	0.38	0.30	0.81	0.56	0.21	1.67	1.40	0.07	3.12
Community,Social and Personal Services	11.39	6.91	23.77	11.01	7.60	32.61	11.44	8.43	27.14	11.00	7.10	23.74	12.55	4.76	22.64
Activities Nd Adequately Defined	0.12	0.10	0.16	0.26	0.00	1.90	0.39	0.44	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.22

Note: Provisonal Data.

Source: Labour Force Survey, 1987-88.
Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 1.12

AGE SPECIFIC LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Age Group	Labour Force Surveys												
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1974-75	1978-79	1982-83	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
10 years & over													
Both Sexes	53.63	51.34	44.71	45.45	45.87	45.24	43.78	46.11	44.41	44.22	43.37	44.00	43.22
Male	5.84	86.81	79.05	79.36	80.06	78.66	67.71	77.34	75.16	77.09	74.76	73.48	73.79
Female	—	10.53	6.64	7.40	8.21	8.14	6.37	11.81	10.27	8.68	9.12	11.90	10.24
10—14													
Male	53.63	57.23	31.32	29.65	32.48	31.80	32.51	36.54	33.08	34.80	30.72	27.66	26.53
Female	5.84	6.95	3.23	4.25	4.75	3.4	3.26	8.09	8.34	6.58	7.04	8.53	5.45
15—19													
Male	78.55	78.06	65.60	66.77	65.52	67.28	64.70	67.77	65.50	65.51	63.94	59.03	59.33
Female	8.09	10.15	5.53	7.02	6.94	6.70	5.30	12.10	10.82	8.50	9.36	10.81	10.59
20—24													
Male	93.68	93.60	88.64	90.50	90.00	89.10	88.35	88.13	89.97	89.20	87.80	85.91	86.86
Female	15.51	11.41	6.40	8.49	8.18	9.60	6.62	12.99	11.67	8.65	7.61	11.32	10.37
25—34													
Male	98.52	98.47	96.54	97.22	97.50	96.96	96.94	96.30	96.73	98.61	96.62	97.27	97.85
Female	13.27	11.46	7.71	8.70	10.00	10.57	7.90	14.86	12.72	10.37	10.22	13.49	10.98
35—44													
Male	98.26	98.26	97.42	97.54	98.30	98.35	98.07	97.45	97.27	99.00	97.16	97.67	98.40
Female	9.72	12.20	9.31	9.66	10.35	10.91	8.80	13.74	13.09	11.16	13.28	15.74	15.39
45—54													
Male	97.46	97.69	97.40	96.42	96.26	96.85	96.82	95.65	95.48	98.79	96.61	98.28	96.05
Female	9.28	11.35	8.60	7.37	9.94	10.05	7.80	12.31	11.31	10.27	10.12	15.49	12.53
55—59													
Male	94.80	94.40	90.36	90.20	93.41	92.22	91.93	91.67	91.00	94.80	90.79	92.21	91.37
Female	9.35	10.14	5.63	6.75	9.77	5.67	6.13	12.50	9.60	5.70	7.88	11.49	11.01
60 +													
Male	78.54	81.33	72.67	74.59	74.27	69.84	70.57	67.93	65.36	67.05	65.42	63.99	65.47
Female	7.95	8.96	4.69	4.73	4.67	4.59	5.53	6.12	5.81	4.01	4.63	7.12	5.44

Source: Labour Force Surveys.

—nil.

TABLE 1.13

DAILY WAGES OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN DIFFERENT CITIES*

(In rupees)

Catagory o workers and cities	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Carpenter														
Islamabd	32.50	39.00	40.00	47.50	55.00	60.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	75.00	80.00	75.00	79.37	93.12
Karachi	30.00	40.00	50.00	55.00	65.00	65.00	75.00	78.33	79.50	79.41	80.00	90.00	99.64	112.30
Lahore	27.50	32.50	36.67	40.83	50.00	55.83	62.50	56.67	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	78.03	87.14
Peshawr	22.75	29.38	37.50	42.50	47.50	52.50	72.50	72.50	80.00	76.25	77.50	75.00	84.37	90.00
Quetta	32.50	35.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	80.00	80.00	90.00	92.50	102.50
Mason (Raj														
Islamabd	32.50	39.00	40.00	47.50	55.00	60.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	75.00	80.00	75.00	79.37	87.50
Karachi	30.00	40.00	50.00	55.00	65.00	65.00	75.00	78.33	79.50	79.23	80.00	90.00	101.93	117.69
Lahore	27.50	32.50	48.83	43.33	50.00	55.83	62.50	60.83	66.67	70.00	75.00	75.00	78.21	85.71
Peshawr	22.75	30.62	37.50	42.50	47.50	60.00	67.50	73.13	80.00	75.00	77.50	75.00	78.12	78.75
Quetta	37.50	37.50	35.00	40.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	80.00	80.00	90.00	92.50	102.50
Labourer (Jnskilled)														
Islamabd	10.00	14.25	14.50	19.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	32.50	32.50	37.50	37.50	38.12	40.00
Karachi	15.00	18.00	25.00	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	29.72	29.50	30.59	39.50	40.00	49.73	53.80
Lahore	13.50	18.00	18.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	33.33	35.00	40.00	39.16	41.42	46.07
Peshawr	9.50	10.00	13.75	14.63	16.63	18.00	21.50	21.88	25.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	27.50	32.50
Quetta	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	27.50	27.50	32.50	35.00	35.00	33.75

* Data pertains to month of November each year.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics. (Monthly Statistical Bulletins).

NATIONAL INCOME

TABLE 2.1

SUMMARY NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS
AT CONSTANT PRICES & FACTOR COST OF 1959-60
(Based on Old Methodology Discontinued in 1988-89)

(Rs. million)

Year	Per Capita GNP (mp) (Rs)	GNP (mp)	Net Factor Income From Abroad	GDP (mp)	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP (fc)	Total Consumption	Total Investment	Export of G&NFS	Import of G&NFS
1949-50	..	..	— 18	..	..	12,398	..	..	..	..
1950-51	..	..	— 18	..	..	12,881	..	..	..	..
1951-52	..	..	— 11	..	..	12,647	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	— 13	..	..	12,865	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	— 27	..	..	14,180	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	— 4	..	..	14,468	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	— 20	..	..	14,978	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	— 17	..	..	15,424	..	..	..	..
1957-58	..	..	— 4	..	..	15,815	..	..	..	..
1958-59	..	..	— 10	..	..	16,680	..	..	..	..
1959-60	396.0	17,831	— 23	17,854	1,028	16,826	16,517	2,416	1,281	2,360
1960-61	407.8	18,839	— 25	18,864	1,215	17,649	17,588	2,761	1,172	2,657
1961-62	421.6	20,038	— 27	20,065	1,355	18,710	18,185	3,176	1,291	2,586
1962-63	440.4	21,538	— 48	21,586	1,530	20,056	18,767	4,046	1,726	2,953
1963-64	457.9	23,036	— 34	23,070	1,714	21,356	19,900	4,453	1,833	3,116
1964-65	485.2	25,115	— 61	25,176	1,816	23,360	21,912	5,422	1,835	3,993
1965-66	507.9	27,053	— 47	27,100	1,974	25,126	23,493	4,977	1,914	3,284
1966-67	514.2	28,175	— 48	28,223	2,322	25,901	24,992	4,958	2,252	3,979
1967-68	527.9	29,757	— 23	29,780	2,121	27,659	26,592	4,363	2,554	3,729
1968-69	552.3	32,034	— 29	32,063	2,609	29,454	29,028	4,163	2,559	3,687
1969-70	597.5	35,670	2	35,668	3,331	32,337	30,967	5,215	3,615	4,129
1970-71	587.9	36,148	— 72	36,220	3,484	32,736	31,776	5,104	3,697	4,356
1971-72	581.3	36,818	71	36,747	3,252	33,495	32,371	4,794	3,177	3,595
1972-73	597.0	39,336	181	39,155	3,382	35,773	33,830	4,834	4,067	3,576
1973-74	610.0	41,422	184	41,238	2,799	38,439	36,773	5,117	3,674	4,326
1974-75	612.0	42,828	258	42,570	2,640	39,930	38,991	5,397	3,121	4,938
1975-76	627.3	45,242	711	44,531	3,302	41,229	40,092	6,512	3325	5,398
1976-77	639.3	47,518	1,295	46,223	3,822	42,401	41,750	7,235	2,858	5,620
1977-78	687.0	52,597	2,675	49,942	4,243	45,679	45,796	7,189	3,222	6,285
1978-79	701.6	55,387	3,066	52,321	4,117	48,204	49,691	7,169	3,351	7,890
1979-80	737.7	60,025	3,152	56,893	5,137	51,736	53,565	7,335	4,247	8,274
1980-81	750.9	63,627	2,815	60,812	5,764	55,048	56,116	7,583	4,858	7,745
1981-82	780.9	67,508	2,839	64,669	5,657	59,012	58,724	9,087	4,567	7,709
1982-83	820.3	73,107	4,094	69,013	6,038	62,975	61,998	9,891	5,689	8,565
1983-84	836.1	76,826	3,924	72,902	6,934	65,968	66,266	10,341	5,479	9,184
1984-85	870.0	82,416	3,572	78,844	6,830	72,014	72,306	11,082	5,460	10,004
1985-86	910.2	88,908	3,880	85,028	8,005	77,023	77,934	11,708	5,330	9,944
1986-87	923.0	92,953	3,306	89,647	8,220	81,427	81,918	13,131	5,986	11,388
1987-88	935.6	97,138	2,721	94,417	8,251	86,166	86,572	12,952	5,842	10,949

.. not available.
mp: Marke Price.
fc : Factoi Cost.
G&NFS: Goods & Non-Factor Services.

TABLE 2.2

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST/PRICES OF 1959-60
(Based on Old Methodology Discontinued in 1988-89)

(Rs. million)

Year	Agriculture						Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing			Construction	Electricity & Gas Distribution Services	Transport Storage & Communication
	Total	Major Crops	Minor Crops	Livestock	Fishing	Forestry		Total	Large Scale	Small Scale			
1949-50	6,595	3,428	822	2,270	44	31	27	961	277	684	179	27	617
1950-51	6,768	3,524	844	2,326	44	30	37	1,042	342	700	187	29	654
1951-52	6,155	2,894	803	2,383	49	26	41	1,123	406	717	247	31	667
1952-53	6,166	2,807	846	2,440	39	34	42	1,235	502	733	262	30	721
1953-54	7,105	3,539	993	2,497	43	33	45	1,396	646	750	283	35	764
1954-55	6,948	3,461	859	2,553	43	32	45	1,569	802	767	289	37	823
1955-56	7,093	3,524	882	2,610	51	26	50	1,727	942	785	323	43	845
1956-57	7,254	3,650	852	2,667	51	34	55	1,821	1,018	803	337	57	878
1957-58	7,393	3,694	884	2,724	52	39	59	1,889	1,068	821	386	63	890
1958-59	7,689	3,931	891	2,780	56	31	64	1,968	1,128	840	459	66	1,064
1959-60	7,711	3,882	893	2,837	71	28	70	2,018	1,159	859	427	87	952
1960-61	7,695	3,840	869	2,887	67	32	81	2,278	1,394	884	612	99	1,059
1961-62	8,171	4,209	918	2,940	70	34	86	2,581	1,671	910	596	99	1,031
1962-63	8,597	4,595	891	2,996	77	38	96	2,870	1,934	936	700	122	1,142
1963-64	8,813	4,509	1,129	3,048	85	42	113	3,196	2,233	963	897	142	1,176
1964-65	9,276	4,888	1,130	3,121	91	46	122	3,514	2,523	991	1,029	172	1,588
1965-66	9,318	4,821	1,172	3,178	97	50	133	3,816	2,796	1,020	1,079	197	1,688
1966-67	9,829	5,137	1,284	3,242	114	52	133	4,032	2,982	1,050	1,039	207	1,761
1967-68	10,982	6,078	1,406	3,307	135	56	137	4,289	3,209	1,080	1,037	224	1,856
1968-69	11,478	6,408	1,516	3,373	121	60	141	4,659	3,548	1,111	1,317	251	1,965
1969-70	12,574	7,553	1,363	3.440	170	48	157	5,187	4,043	1,144	1,357	639	2,026
1970-71	12,188	7,045	1,418	3,509	155	61	156	5,521	4,293	1,228	1,390	741	1,981
1971-72	12,611	7,336	1,507	3,579	125	64	159	5,590	4,273	1,317	1,163	780	2,029
1972-73	12,821	7,473	1,478	3,651	128	91	161	6,078	4,665	1,413	1,346	903	2,359
1973-74	13,357	7,844	1,585	3,724	115	89	180	6,464	4,948	1,516	1,490	1,068	2,469
1974-75	13,074	7,455	1,679	3,799	82	59	181	6,498	4,871	1,627	1,754	949	2,578
1975-76	13,659	7,833	1,839	3,875	86	26	175	6,588	4,843	1,745	2,094	985	2,608
1976-77	14,004	7,944	1,920	3,997	98	45	206	6,707	4,834	1,873	2,076	1,143	2,653
1977-78	14,399	8,115	1,962	4,133	131	58	212	7,392	5,362	2,030	2,248	1,244	3,029
1978-79	14,845	8,315	2,023	4,274	139	94	221	7,984	5,783	2,201	2,371	1,366	3,275
1979-80	15,826	9,105	2,086	4,418	127	90	250	8,803	6,417	2,386	2,644	1,531	3,495
1980-81	16,405	9,463	2,125	4,574	153	90	283	9,739	7,153	2,586	2,749	1,698	3,776
1981-82	16,992	9,836	2,189	4,742	154	71	306	11,079	8,276	2,803	2,836	1,777	4,042
1982-83	17,637	10,213	2,251	4,941	168	64	319	11,858	8,820	3,038	3,175	1,916	4,356
1983-84	16,571	8,805	2,278	5,251	178	59	326	12,792	9,499	3,293	3,727	2,249	4,821
1984-85	18,600	10,388	2,353	5,584	187	88	401	13,828	10,258	3,570	3,838	2,345	5,156
1985-86	19,788	11,158	2,406	5,943	201	80	484	14,872	11,002	3,870	4,086	2,709	5,546
1986-87	20,224	10,989	2,612	6,301	207	115	510	15,991	11,796	4,195	4,512	2,859	5,960
1987-88	21,124	11,434	2,688	6,686	209	107	548	17,201	12,654	4,547	4,820	2,927	6,322

(Contd.)

TABLE 2.2

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST/PRICES OF 1959-60
(Based on Old Methodology Discontinued in 1988-89)

(... Contd.)

(Rs. million)

Year	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Banking & Insurance	Ownership of Dwellings	Public Administration & Defence	Services	GDP (fc)	Net Factor Income From Abroad	GNP (fc)	Population (In million)	Per Capita GNP (fc) (Rs)	Indirect Taxes	Subsidies	GDP (mp)
1949-50	1,477	55	632	873	955	12,398	— 18	12,380	35.31	350.6	..	..	..
1950-51	1,567	60	649	895	993	12,881	— 18	12,863	36.18	355.5	..	..	..
1951-52	1,575	66	670	1,039	1,033	12,647	— 11	12,636	37.07	340.9	..	..	..
1952-53	1,585	71	686	993	1,074	12,865	— 13	12,852	37.98	338.4	..	..	..
1953-54	1,685	77	704	969	1,117	14,180	— 27	14,153	38.91	363.7	..	..	..
1954-55	1,777	79	725	1,014	1,162	14,468	— 4	14,464	39.87	362.8	..	..	..
1955-56	1,818	96	745	1,030	1,208	14,978	— 20	14,958	40.86	366.1	..	..	..
1956-57	1,876	118	769	1,003	1,256	15,424	— 17	15,407	41.87	368.0	..	..	..
1957-58	1,939	116	792	981	1,307	15,815	— 4	15,811	42.90	368.6	..	..	..
1958-59	1,988	131	815	1,077	1,359	16,680	— 10	16,670	43.95	379.3	..	..	..
1959-60	2,105	160	837	1,048	1,411	16,826	— 23	16,803	45.03	373.2	1,039	11	17,854
1960-61	2,251	176	858	1,062	1,478	17,649	— 25	17,624	46.20	381.5	1,244	29	18,864
1961-62	2,427	191	888	1,103	1,537	18,710	— 27	18,683	47.53	393.1	1,406	51	20,065
1962-63	2,665	213	916	1,134	1,601	20,056	— 48	20,008	48.90	409.2	1,591	61	21,586
1963-64	2,935	232	943	1,244	1,665	21,356	— 34	21,322	50.31	423.8	1,759	45	23,070
1964-65	3,166	320	976	1,465	1,732	23,360	— 61	23,299	51.76	450.1	2,010	194	25,176
1965-66	3,440	355	1,006	2,293	1,801	25,126	— 47	25,079	53.26	470.9	2,186	212	27,100
1966-67	3,621	400	1,039	1,962	1,878	25,901	— 48	25,853	54.79	471.9	2,504	182	28,223
1967-68	3,754	447	1,067	1,912	1,954	27,659	— 23	27,636	56.37	490.3	2,289	168	29,780
1968-69	4,020	485	1,099	2,008	2,031	29,454	— 29	29,425	58.00	507.3	2,781	172	32,063
1969-70	4,457	579	1,112	2,080	2,169	32,337	2	32,339	59.70	542.0	3,507	176	35,668
1970-71	4,566	635	1,149	2,133	2,276	32,736	— 72	32,664	61.49	531.0	3,625	141	36,220
1971-72	4,666	640	1,188	2,278	2,391	33,495	71	33,566	63.34	530.0	3,404	152	36,747
1972-73	4,933	826	1,231	2,599	2,516	35,773	181	35,954	65.89	546.0	3,672	290	39,155
1973-74	5,621	879	1,275	2,983	2,653	38,439	184	38,623	67.90	569.0	4,141	1,342	41,238
1974-75	5,794	1,006	1,321	3,972	2,803	39,930	258	40,188	69.98	574.0	4,002	1,362	42,570
1975-76	5,894	1,039	1,369	3,854	2,964	41,229	711	41,940	72 12	582.0	4,239	937	44,531
1976-77	5,875	1,124	1,418	4,135	3,060	42,401	1,295	43,696	74.33	588.0	4,345	523	46,223
1977-78	6,454	1,256	1,469	4,657	3,319	45,679	2,675	48,354	76.60	631.0	5,043	800	49,922
1978-79	6,867	1,337	1,522	4,906	3,510	48,204	3,066	51,270	78.94	649.0	5,802	1,685	52,321
1979-80	7,378	1,312	1,577	5,209	3,711	51,736	3,152	54,888	81.36	675.0	6,513	1,376	56,873
1980-81	7,882	1,197	1,634	5,761	3,924	55,048	2,815	57,863	83.84	690.0	6,751	987	60,812
1981-82	8,723	1,436	1,794	5,844	4,183	59,012	2,839	61,851	86.44	716.0	6,617	960	64,669
1982-83	9,271	1,762	2,053	6,169	4,459	62,975	4,094	67,069	89.12	753.0	7,299	1,261	69,013
1983-84	9,611	2,105	2,355	6,658	4,753	65,968	3,924	69,892	91.88	761.0	8,170	1,236	72,902
1984-85	10,611	2,196	2,595	7,377	5,069	72,014	3,572	75,586	94.73	798.0	8,179	1,349	78,844
1985-86	11,373	2,325	2,732	7,707	5,401	77,023	3,880	80,903	97.67	828.0	9,390	1,385	85,028
1986-87	12,094	2,458	2,876	8,186	5,757	81,427	3,306	84,733	100.70	841.0	9,703	1,483	89,647
1987-88	12,836	2,508	3,028	8,715	6,137	86,166	2,721	88,887	103.82	856.0	978.0	1,529	94,417

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.3

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND EXPENDITURE
AT MARKET PRICES OF 1959-60
(Based on Old Methodology Discontinued in 1988-89)

(Rs. million)

	GNP(mp)	Imports G&NFS	Exports G&NFS	Total * Resources	Investment					Consumption		
					Total	Gross Fixed Capital Formation			Changes in Stocks	Total	Private	Public
						Total	Private	Public				
1959-60	17,831	2,360	1,281	18,933	2,416	1,880	800	1,080	536	16,517	14,584	1,933
1960-61	18,839	2,657	1,172	20,349	2,761	2,563	1,484	1,079	198	17,588	16,104	1,484
1961-62	20,038	2,586	1,291	21,360	3,176	2,966	1,385	1,580	210	18,185	16,160	2,025
1962-63	21,538	2,953	1,726	22,813	4,046	3,797	1,377	2,420	249	18,767	16,540	2,227
1963-64	23,036	3,116	1,833	24,353	4,453	4,311	2,448	1,863	142	19,900	17,311	2,589
1964-65	25,115	3,993	1,835	27,334	5,422	5,108	2,721	2,387	314	21,912	19,171	2,741
1965-66	27,053	3,284	1,914	28,470	4,977	4,638	2,541	2,097	339	23,493	19,517	3,976
1966-67	28,175	3,979	2,252	29,950	4,958	4,280	2,294	1,986	678	24,992	21,791	3,201
1967-68	29,757	3,729	2,554	30,955	4,363	4,108	2,235	1,873	255	26,592	23,450	3,142
1968-69	32,034	3,687	2,559	33,191	4,163	3,723	1,965	1,758	440	29,028	25,651	3,377
1969-70	35,670	4,129	3,615	36,182	5,215	4,681	2,392	2,289	534	30,967	27,301	3,666
1970-71	36,148	4,356	3,697	36,879	5,104	4,486	2,249	2,237	617	31,776	27,938	3,838
1971-72	36,818	3,595	3,177	37,165	4,794	4,229	2,201	2,028	565	32,371	28,234	4,137
1972-73	39,336	3,576	4,067	38,664	4,834	4,278	2,085	2,193	556	33,830	29,862	3,968
1973-74	41,422	4,326	3,674	41,890	5,117	4,680	1,693	2,987	437	36,773	33,037	3,736
1974-75	42,828	4,938	3,121	44,387	5,397	4,704	1,511	3,193	692	38,991	34,855	4,136
1975-76	45,242	5,398	3,325	46,604	6,512	6,512	2,104	4,408	—	40,092	34,694	5,398
1976-77	47,518	5,620	2,858	48,985	7,235	6,957	2,301	4,656	278	41,750	36,127	5,623
1977-78	52,597	6,285	3,222	53,010	7,189	6,932	2,330	4,602	257	45,796	39,894	5,902
1978-79	55,387	7,890	3,351	57,914	7,169	6,747	2,296	4,452	422	49,691	43,557	6,134
1979-80	60,025	8,274	4,247	60,988	7,335	6,906	2,493	4,413	429	53,565	47,157	6,408
1980-81	63,677	7,745	4,858	63,826	7,583	6,729	2,642	4,087	854	56,116	48,934	7,182
1981-82	67,508	7,709	4,567	67,851	9,087	7,698	2,805	4,893	1,389	58,724	51,028	7,696
1982-83	73,107	8,565	5,689	71,747	9,892	8,766	3,359	5,408	1,125	61,998	53,526	8,472
1983-84	76,826	9,184	5,479	76,245	10,341	9,199	3,719	5,480	1,142	66,266	57,182	9,084
1984-85	82,415	10,004	5,460	82,873	11,082	9,835	4,070	5,765	1,247	72,306	62,837	9,469
1985-86	88,908	9,944	5,330	88,831	11,708	10,460	4,310	6,150	1,248	77,934	67,544	10,390
1986-87	92,953	11,388	5,986	95,049	13,131	11,877	4,834	7,043	1,254	81,918	71,019	10,899
1987-88	97,138	10,949	5,842	99,524	12,952	11,687	4,920	6,767	1,265	86,572	74,856	11,716

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

.. not available.
* GDP (mp) + Imports — Exports.

TABLE 2.4

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST OF 1980-81
(Based on New Methodology adopted in 1988-89)

(Rs million)

Setors	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (R)	1988-89 (P)
1 Agriculture	67,399	80,008	83,532	79,502	88,187	93,433	96,473	99,059	105,138
Major Crops	39,626	41,496	42,837	36,710	43,390	46,212	46,965	48,326	52,099
Minor Crops	13,162	14,229	15,156	15,668	16,109	16,742	17,317	16,825	17,355
Livestock	20,139	20,770	21,664	22,956	24,356	25,865	27,351	28,906	30,614
Fishing	2,695	2,713	2,963	3,130	3,293	3,544	3,650	3,784	3,804
Forestry	777	800	912	1,038	1,039	1,070	1,190	1,218	1,266
2 Mining & Quarrying	1,053	1,167	1,164	1,181	1,340	1,657	1,782	2,029	2,175
3 Manufacturing	37,446	42,596	45,592	49,187	53,166	57,180	61,484	67,622	69,695
Large Scale	27,451	31,761	33,847	36,455	39,365	42,220	45,267	50,043	50,639
Small Scale	9,995	10,835	11,745	12,732	13,801	14,960	16,217	17,579	19,056
4 Construction	11,586	12,242	11,910	12,025	13,155	14,035	15,784	16,563	17,045
5 Electricity and Gas Distribution	5,928	6,023	6,425	7,295	7,486	8,362	9,207	9,753	10,776
6 Transport, Storage & Communication	23,927	25,910	27,971	30,283	32,688	34,305	36,785	39,293	41,006
7 Wholesale & Retail Trade	37,330	40,957	44,397	46,440	51,876	55,361	58,661	63,932	67,158
8 Banking and Insurance	5,549	6,491	7,498	8,767	8,752	9,057	9,111	9,452	9,889
9 Ownership of Dwellings	11,237	12,341	14,125	16,200	17,849	18,791	19,784	20,828	21,928
10 Public Admn. & Defence	19,257	19,534	21,490	23,192	23,916	25,183	26,556	27,666	29,276
11 Services	18,119	19,302	20,563	21,905	23,336	24,860	26,483	28,212	30,054
12 Gross Domestic Product (fc)	247,831	266,571	284,667	295,977	321,751	342,224	362,110	384,409	404,140
13 Indirect Taxes	35,562	34,873	38,447	43,038	43,103	42,501	44,800	50,818	56,288
14 Subsidies	5,197	5,061	6,641	6,512	7,107	7,296	5,128	5,278	6,568
15 Gross Domestic Product (mp)	278,196	296,383	316,473	332,503	357,747	377,429	401,782	429,949	453,860
16 Net Factor Income from abroad	22,692	22,882	33,000	31,630	28,814	31,282	26,575	17,100	13,771
17 Gross National Product (fc)	270,523	289,453	317,667	327,607	350,565	373,506	388,685	401,509	417,911
18 Gross National Product (mp)	300,888	319,265	349,473	364,133	386,561	408,711	428,357	447,049	467,631
19 Population (in million)	83.84	86.44	89.12	91.88	94.73	97.67	100.70	103.82	107.03
20 Per Capita Income (fc - Rs)	3,227	3,349	3,564	3,566	3,701	3,824	3,860	3,867	3,905
21 Per Capita Income (mp-Rs)	3,589	3,693	3,921	3,963	4,081	4,185	4,254	4,306	4,369

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.7

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CURRENT FACTOR COST/PRICES
(Based on Old Methodology Discontinued in 1988-89)

(Rs. million)

Year	Agriculture						Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing			Construction	Electricity & Gas Distribution Services	Transport Storage & Communication
	Total	Major Crops	Minor Crops	Livestock	Fishing	Forestry		Total	Large Scale	Small Scale			
1959-60	7,711	3,882	893	2,837	71	28	70	2,018	1,159	859	427	87	952
1960-61	8,184	4,111	900	3,064	79	30	83	2,278	1,383	895	607	102	1,098
1961-62	8,216	4,079	911	3,110	83	33	89	2,617	1,688	929	602	105	1,115
1962-63	8,565	4,361	864	3,203	98	39	102	3,025	2,043	982	739	127	1,200
1963-64	9,499	4,955	1,150	3,238	116	40	119	3,409	2,390	1,019	960	157	1,285
1964-65	10,438	5,720	1,346	3,199	127	46	140	3,766	2,704	1,062	1,103	200	1,850
1965-66	10,572	5,669	1,448	3,254	138	63	152	4,301	3,151	1,150	1,216	229	2,009
1966-67	12,460	6,604	1,943	3,688	151	74	158	4,719	3,490	1,229	1,216	269	2,325
1967-68	13,994	7,329	2,159	4,256	159	91	165	5,219	3,905	1,314	1,262	291	2,524
1968-69	14,038	7,466	1,709	4,615	148	100	181	6,046	4,604	1,442	1,709	309	2,705
1969-70	15,964	9,103	1,999	4,547	233	82	229	6,965	5,429	1,536	1,822	661	2,943
1970-71	16,236	8,832	2,244	4,794	261	105	243	7,723	6,005	1,718	1,979	782	3,017
1971-72	17,934	10,067	2,408	5,053	295	111	268	8,030	6,138	1,892	1,763	823	3,257
1972-73	21,907	12,346	2,833	6,169	379	180	386	9,963	7,647	2,316	2,298	955	4,268
1973-74	28,084	15,331	3,777	8,247	476	253	560	13,603	10,413	3,190	3,114	1,217	5,595
1974-75	33,533	18,268	5,003	9,629	383	250	793	15,891	11,912	3,979	4,996	1,264	7,414
1975-76	38,338	20,572	6,030	11,130	447	159	968	17,812	13,094	4,718	6,739	1,713	8,349
1976-77	43,968	22,440	7,205	13,356	675	292	1,281	20,389	14,695	5,694	7,513	1,916	9,268
1977-78	50,567	26,738	8,182	14,272	964	411	1,317	23,961	17,381	6,580	8,674	2,448	11,282
1978-79	54,147	29,157	8,658	14,822	1,065	445	1,464	27,344	19,806	7,538	9,667	3,397	13,181
1979-80	62,164	34,081	9,912	16,668	1,017	486	2,239	33,300	24,274	9,026	11,906	4,789	15,486
1980-81	71,699	40,354	11,203	18,090	1,523	529	3,149	40,561	29,791	10,770	11,449	5,928	19,370
1981-82	83,426	47,100	13,130	20,761	2,044	391	3,578	47,841	35,737	12,604	12,247	6,436	22,937
1982-83	90,715	50,364	13,660	23,846	2,493	352	4,199	54,403	40,465	13,938	14,567	7,274	25,704
1983-84	92,165	46,040	15,653	27,450	2,681	351	5,086	66,329	49,254	17,075	19,325	8,610	30,659
1984-85	108,873	55,527	17,290	32,134	3,544	378	7,116	73,572	54,578	18,994	26,464	8,738	34,793
1985-86	120,305	59,783	20,595	35,709	3,828	390	11,029	81,827	60,534	21,293	29,135	11,136	39,120
1986-87	128,159	58,873	24,057	40,604	3,914	711	12,136	94,066	69,389	24,677	34,396	12,032	43,674
1987-88	143,917	65,275	26,586	47,393	3,958	705	14,767	108,060	79,495	28,565	39,242	13,974	48,504

(Contd.)

TABLE 2.7

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CURRENT FACTOR COST/PRICES
(Based on Old Methodology Discontinued in 1988-89)

(Contd.) (Rs. million)

Year	Whole Sale & Retail Trade	Banking & Insu-rance	Owner-ship of Dwell-ings	Public Adminis-tration & Defence	Services	GDP (fc)	Net Factor Income from abroad	GNP (fc)	Popu-lation (In mi-llion)	Per Capita GNP (fc) (Rs)	Indirect Taxes	Subsi-dies	GDP (mp)
1959-60	2,105	160	837	1,048	1,411	16,826	— 23	16,803	45.03	373	1,039	11	17,854
1960-61	2,320	186	875	1,111	1,505	18,349	— 26	18,323	46.20	397	1,293	30	19,612
1961-62	2,505	206	924	1,160	1,600	19,139	— 27	19,112	47.53	402	1,438	52	20,525
1962-63	2,706	226	953	1,206	1,640	20,489	— 49	20,440	48.90	418	1,625	62	22,052
1963-64	3,159	257	1,000	1,344	1,756	22,945	— 35	22,910	50.31	456	1,890	49	24,786
1964-65	3,690	348	1,083	1,658	1,926	26,202	— 55	26,147	51.76	505	2,250	217	28,235
1965-66	4,100	398	1,187	2,687	2,118	28,969	— 50	28,919	53.26	543	2,520	245	31,244
1966-67	4,786	490	1,340	2,464	2,395	32,622	— 48	32,574	54.79	595	3,154	230	35,546
1967-68	5,116	557	1,403	2,483	2,528	35,542	— 23	35,519	56.37	630	2,971	217	38,656
1968-69	5,538	625	1,516	2,645	2,673	37,985	— 30	37,955	58.00	654	3,586	222	41,349
1969-70	6,475	771	1,614	2,769	3,134	43,347	3	43,350	59.70	726	4,636	232	47,751
1970-71	6,954	882	1,752	2,963	3,475	46,006	— 82	45,924	61.49	747	4,978	193	50,791
1971-72	7,489	968	1,913	3,445	3,894	49,784	99	49,883	63.34	788	5,117	228	54,673
1972-73	8,926	1,408	2,237	4,430	4,636	61,414	463	61,877	65.89	939	6,600	522	67,492
1973-74	12,735	1,601	2,868	5,750	6,363	81,690	617	82,307	67.90	1,212	9,486	3,074	88,102
1974-75	16,661	2,612	3,766	8,113	8,514	103,557	1,147	104,704	69.98	1,496	11,560	3,934	111,183
1975-76	18,865	3,021	4,356	9,490	10,085	119,736	2,992	122,728	72.12	1,702	13,642	3,014	130,364
1976-77	21,051	3,573	5,043	10,371	11,609	135,982	5,480	141,462	74.33	1,903	15,650	1,884	149,748
1977-78	24,960	4,273	5,631	13,155	13,572	159,840	12,139	171,979	76.60	2,245	19,604	3,110	176,334
1978-79	28,327	4,931	6,221	13,859	15,306	177,844	14,533	192,377	78.94	2,437	24,058	6,987	194,915
1979-80	33,663	5,356	7,137	16,263	17,950	210,253	18,284	228,537	81.36	2,809	30,333	6,407	234,179
1980-81	40,433	5,549	8,309	19,257	21,325	247,029	22,692	269,721	83.84	3,217	35,562	5,197	277,394
1981-82	49,500	7,311	10,073	21,466	24,973	289,788	25,349	315,137	86.44	3,646	37,440	5,434	321,794
1982-83	55,349	9,383	12,007	26,467	27,841	327,909	39,395	367,304	89.12	4,121	43,487	7,512	363,884
1983-84	61,594	12,079	14,830	33,133	31,982	375,792	39,595	415,387	91.88	4,521	53,557	8,104	421,245
1984-85	71,883	13,370	17,332	36,714	36,160	435,015	38,311	473,326	94.73	4,997	56,396	9,303	482,108
1985-86	80,376	14,855	19,077	42,053	40,463	489,376	41,359	530,735	97.67	5,434	67,742	9,992	547,126
1986-87	88,468	16,334	20,805	51,018	44,800	545,888	36,493	582,381	100.07	5,783	73,494	11,237	608,145
1987-88	98,611	17,476	22,997	58,565	51,923	618,036	31,096	649,132	103.82	6,252	80,404	12,573	685,867

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.8

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND EXPENDITURE
AT CURRENT FACTOR COST/MARKET PRICES
(Based on Old Methodology Discontinued in 1988-89)

(Rs. million)

Year	GNP (mp)	Imports G&NFS	Exports G&NFS	Total * Resources	Investment					Consumption		
					Total	Gross Fixed Capital Formation			Changes in Stocks	Total	Private	Public
						Total	Private	Public				
1959-60	17,831	2,360	1,281	18,933	2,416	1,880	800	1,080	536	16,517	14,684	1,833
1960-61	19,586	2,749	1,219	21,143	2,771	2,565	1,485	1,080	206	18,372	16,451	1,921
1961-62	20,498	2,954	1,375	22,104	3,188	2,965	1,385	1,580	223	18,915	16,844	2,072
1962-63	22,003	3,487	1,803	23,736	4,059	3,805	1,380	2,425	254	19,677	17,402	2,275
1963-64	24,751	3,818	1,914	26,690	5,208	5,055	2,871	2,185	153	21,482	18,700	2,782
1964-65	28,180	4,795	1,992	31,038	6,416	6,064	3,231	2,834	352	24,622	21,546	3,077
1965-66	31,194	3,837	2,158	32,923	5,897	5,507	3,017	2,490	391	27,020	22,442	4,585
1966-67	35,498	4,815	2,460	37,902	6,744	5,890	3,157	2,733	854	31,158	27,133	4,033
1967-68	38,633	4,442	2,862	40,236	6,151	5,819	3,166	2,653	332	34,085	30,048	4,038
1968-69	41,319	4,366	2,862	42,853	6,236	5,669	3,008	2,691	567	36,617	32,030	4,356
1969-70	47,754	4,942	3,637	49,056	7,541	6,835	3,493	3,342	706	41,515	36,669	4,846
1970-71	50,709	5,323	3,922	52,192	7,892	7,045	3,531	3,514	847	44,300	39,030	5,270
1971-72	54,772	4,727	3,923	55,477	7,663	6,813	3,546	3,267	850	47,814	41,336	6,478
1972-73	67,955	9,598	9,961	67,129	8,647	7,647	3,726	3,920	1,000	58,483	50,758	7,724
1973-74	88,719	15,202	11,960	91,344	11,614	10,614	3,840	6,774	1,000	79,730	71,191	8,539
1974-75	112,330	23,016	12,994	121,205	18,218	16,218	5,208	11,010	2,000	102,987	91,037	11,950
1975-76	133,356	23,854	13,881	140,337	24,057	24,057	7,771	16,287	—	116,280	101,115	15,165
1976-77	155,228	26,741	13,991	162,498	28,856	27,856	9,215	18,642	1,000	133,642	116,928	16,714
1977-78	188,473	32,600	16,629	192,390	31,505	30,505	10,254	20,251	1,000	160,800	141,684	19,116
1978-79	209,448	42,529	21,529	216,109	34,876	33,126	11,271	21,856	1,750	181,039	160,700	20,339
1979-80	252,463	54,578	29,485	259,621	43,345	41,315	14,925	26,420	2,000	215,927	192,392	23,535
1980-81	300,086	62,129	35,707	304,383	47,473	42,973	16,874	26,098	4,500	256,343	227,345	28,998
1981-82	347,143	68,501	33,033	357,308	57,032	49,174	17,916	31,258	7,858	300,230	265,893	34,337
1982-83	403,279	82,018	44,395	399,788	63,443	56,742	21,738	35,003	6,701	338,064	295,565	42,499
1983-84	460,840	92,222	47,835	462,588	70,928	63,439	25,645	37,794	7,489	394,704	343,155	51,549
1984-85	520,419	106,729	49,889	534,822	80,397	71,797	29,712	42,085	8,600	458,537	400,471	58,080
1985-86	588,485	103,475	63,268	579,744	89,983	80,983	33,307	47,586	9,000	497,350	430,580	66,038
1986-87	644,638	122,649	79,044	651,750	103,362	93,861	38,171	55,691	9,500	548,433	470,304	78,129
1987-88	716,963	138,556	87,162	737,261	112,205	101,805	42,826	58,979	10,400	625,056	534,297	90,759

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

mp: Market Price.
: : Factor Cost.
i&NFS: Goods & Non-Factor Services.
GDP (mp) + Imports — Exports.

TABLE 2.9

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CURRENT FACTOR COST OF 1980-81
(Based on New Methodology adopted in 1988-89)

(Rs million)

Sectors	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (R)	1988-89 (P)
1 Agriculture	76,399	92,216	99,380	104,550	121,293	128.801	135,308	156,859	183,685
Major Crops	39,626	46,249	50,147	44,903	53,797	58.102	59,199	65,370	75,990
Minor Crops	13,162	19,518	18,410	23,742	26,329	24,723	24,162	27,912	35,437
Livestock	20,139	22,810	26,740	31,396	36,391	40,858	46,450	57,438	65,687
Fishing	2,695	2,804	3,111	3,347	3,524	3,793	3,960	4,492	4,712
Forestry	777	835	972	1,162	1,252	1,325	1,537	1,647	1,859
2 Mining & Quarrying	1,053	1,215	1,342	1,599	2,064	3,281	3,681	4,811	5,179
3 Manufacturing	37,446	44,197	50,200	60,398	67,596	75,881	85,850	100,917	112,059
Large Scale	27,451	33,098	37,357	45,518	49,856	54,823	61,826	73,248	79,073
Small Scale	9,995	11,099	12,843	14,880	17,740	21,058	24,024	27,669	32,986
4 Construction	11,586	13,172	13,666	14,716	17,116	19,052	22,508	25,109	28,275
5 Electricity and Gas Distribution	5,928	6,436	7,284	8,270	8,740	10,639	11,789	14,914	18,759
6 Transport, Storage & Communication	23,927	27,425	31,092	35,199	38,219	41,196	44,624	49,079	55,318
7 Wholesale & Retail Trade	37,330	44,165	49,957	58,221	67,632	72,742	80,886	99,830	114,847
8 Banking and Insurance	5,549	7,311	9,383	12,079	13,370	14,855	16,334	18,496	21,314
9 Ownership of Dwellings	11,237	13,094	15,734	18,836	21,535	23,462	25,472	27,558	30,197
10 Public Admn. & Defence	19,257	21,466	26,467	33,133	36,714	42,053	51,018	57,309	66,136
11 Services	18,119	21,456	23,907	27,348	30,785	34,357	37,961	42,910	50,271
12 Gross Domestic Product (fc)	247,831	292,153	328,412	374,349	425,064	466,319	515,431	597,792	686,040
13 Indirect Taxes	35,562	37,440	43,487	53,557	56,396	58,205	64,422	80,400	97,700
14 Subsidies	5,197	5,434	7,512	8,104	9,303	9,992	7,374	8,350	11,400
15 Gross Domestic Product (mp)	278,196	324,159	364,387	419,802	472,157	514,532	572,479	669,842	772,340
16 Net Factor Income from abroad	22,692	25,349	39,395	39,595	38,311	41,359	36,378	29,095	24,589
17 Gross National Product (fc)	270,523	317,502	367,807	413,944	463,375	507,678	551,809	626,887	710,629
18 Gross National Product (mp)	300,888	349,508	403,782	459,397	510,468	555,891	608,857	698,937	796,929
19 Population (in million)	83.84	86.44	89.12	91.88	94.73	97.67	100.70	103.82	107.03
20 Per Capita Income (fc - Rs)	3,227	3,673	4,127	4,505	4,892	5,198	5,480	6,038	6,640
21 Per Capita Income (mp-Rs)	3,589	4,043	4,531	5,000	5,389	5,692	6,046	6,732	7,446

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.10

EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CURRENT PRICES OF 1980-81
(Based on New Methodology adopted in 1988-89)

(Rs million)

Flows	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (R)	1988-89 (P)
Private Consumption Expenditure	224,135	263,658	291,942	336,747	385,346	392,532	415,674	491,470	556,189
General Government Current Consumption Expenditure	28,276	33,522	41,606	50,741	57,126	65,662	77,482	93,133	116,789
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	47,707	54,589	61,761	69,212	77,925	87,545	100,040	111,266	122,985
Change in Stocks	4,500	7,858	6,701	7,489	8,600	9,000	9,500	10,400	11,800
Export of Goods and Non-Factor Services	35,707	33,033	44,395	47,835	49,889	63,268	79,056	93,601	101,951
Less Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	62,129	68,501	82,018	92,222	106,729	103,475	109,273	130,028	137,374
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	278,196	324,159	364,387	419,802	472,157	514,532	572,479	669,842	772,340
Plus Net Factor Income From Abroad	22,692	25,349	39,395	39,595	38,311	41,359	36,378	29,095	24,589
Expenditure on Gross National Product at Market Prices	300,888	349,508	403,782	459,397	510,468	555,891	608,857	698,937	796,929
Less Indirect Taxes	35,562	37,440	43,487	53,557	56,396	58,205	64,422	80,400	97,700
Plus Subsidies	5,197	5,434	7,512	8,104	9,303	9,992	7,374	8,350	11,400
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	270,523	317,502	367,807	413,944	463,375	507,678	551,809	626,887	710,629

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

R : Revised.
P : Provisional.
Note: Private Consumption Expenditure has been taken as residual.

TABLE 2.11

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES
(Based on New Methodology adopted in 1988-89)

(Rs million)

Sector	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (R)	1988-89 (P)	% Change 87-88	% Change 88-89
Total GFCF (A+B+C)	47706.6	54588.9	61761.1	69212.4	77925.3	87545.4	100040.1	111265.9	122985.1	11.22	10.53
A. Private Sector	21608.2	23330.9	26757.7	31418.7	35840.0	39959.4	44349.1	51768.7	61912.1	16.73	19.59
B. Public Sector	16528.9	18579.0	21863.6	23290.9	25836.5	29116.9	34373.8	34885.9	35718.8	1.49	2.39
C. General Govt.	9569.5	12679.0	13139.8	14502.8	16248.8	18469.1	21317.2	24611.3	25354.2	15.45	3.02
Private & Public (A+B)	38137.1	41909.9	48621.3	54709.6	61676.5	69076.3	78722.9	86654.6	97630.9	10.08	12.67
SECTOR-WISE:											
1. Agriculture	5169.5	5703.6	7292.3	8718.3	9590.2	9906.9	10873.2	12274.4	14620.4	12.89	19.11
2. Mining and Quarrying	383.7	419.7	291.0	902.2	1040.2	2151.9	2873.0	2089.8	2341.8	−27.26	12.06
3. Manufacturing	9388.4	10154.8	11948.9	14265.9	13881.8	16889.5	16762.2	19604.2	21976.7	16.95	12.10
Large Scale	8298.6	8935.4	10594.6	12758.9	12163.0	14887.2	14607.3	16965.8	18678.2	16.15	10.09
Small Scale	1089.8	1219.4	1354.3	1507.0	1718.8	2002.3	2154.9	2638.4	3298.5	22.44	25.02
4. Construction	2036.5	2425.2	3665.9	2693.1	3088.9	3097.4	3884.1	4591.7	4810.6	18.22	4.77
5. Electricity & Gas	3382.0	3910.2	6195.3	6136.3	7948.7	8355.6	11687.3	13225.5	12436.3	13.16	−5.97
6. Transport and Communication	6337.6	7152.0	6411.7	7758.4	10719.5	11288.8	13308.0	12461.2	14144.3	−6.36	13.51
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	429.0	418.7	444.7	499.5	589.3	655.8	713.2	935.0	1152.0	31.10	23.21
8. Financial Institutions	8258.9	8695.2	9244.5	10306.7	11219.3	12263.1	13304.4	15053.9	18247.5	13.15	21.21
9. Services	2751.5	3030.5	3127.0	3429.2	3598.6	4467.3	5317.5	6418.9	7901.3	20.71	23.09

(Contd.)

TABLE 2.11

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES
(Based on New Methodology adopted in 1988-89)

(Rs million)

(... Contd.)

Sector	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (R)	1988-89 (P)	% Change 87-88	% Change 88-89
PRIVATE SECTOR	21608.2	23330.9	26757.7	31418.7	35840.0	39959.4	44349.1	51768.7	61912.1	16.73	19.59
1. Agriculture	4661.6	4888.6	5972.0	7358.5	8157.0	8141.3	9052.3	10075.0	12256.9	11.30	21.66
2. Mining and Quarrying	53.3	60.7	68.8	77.9	87.1	102.0	112.6	136.7	172.6	21.40	26.26
3. Manufacturing	4552.8	5470.8	6805.5	8565.5	10010.8	12267.0	13572.5	16537.9	18926.3	21.85	14.44
Large Scale	3484.3	4286.1	5477.9	7073.4	8345.5	10321.8	11445.4	13936.0	15670.0	21.76	12.44
Small Scale	1068.5	1184.7	1327.6	1492.1	1665.3	1945.2	2127.1	2601.9	3256.3	22.32	25.15
4. Construction	144.8	227.8	485.0	322.2	492.6	476.8	494.1	506.5	550.6	2.51	8.71
5. Electricity	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Transport	1850.0	1775.9	1936.3	2390.4	3157.0	3675.8	4372.5	5197.0	6544.9	18.86	25.94
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	301.4	346.1	391.7	448.3	508.7	584.5	655.5	776.1	927.6	18.40	19.52
8. Financial Institutions	8014.3	8373.0	8830.4	9742.9	10693.8	11609.0	12642.6	14392.5	17627.2	13.94	22.47
(a) Ownership of Dwellings	7983.0	8263.0	8706.0	9643.0	10566.0	11446.0	12469.0	14198.0	17369.6	13.87	22.34
(b) Real Estate	7.8	8.6	9.2	10.2	11.3	12.4	13.5	15.4	17.1	14.07	11.04
(c) Banking & Insurance	23.5	101.4	115.2	89.7	116.5	149.6	160.1	179.1	240.5	11.87	34.28
9. Services	2025.0	2188.0	2268.0	2513.0	2733.0	3104.0	3447.0	4147.0	4906.0	20.31	18.30

(Contd.)

TABLE 2.11

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES
(Based on New Methodology adopted in 1988-89)

(...Contd.) (Rs million)

Sector	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (R)	1988-89 (P)	% Change 87-88	% Change 88-89
Public and General Government (A+B)	26098.4	31258.0	35003.4	37793.7	42085.3	47586.0	55691.0	59497.2	61073.0	6.83	2.65
A. Public Sector (Autonomous & Semi-Autonomous bodies)	16528.9	18579.0	21863.6	23290.9	25836.5	29116.9	34373.8	34885.9	35718.8	1.49	2.39
1. Agriculture	507.9	815.0	1320.3	1359.8	1433.2	1765.6	1820.9	2199.4	2363.5	20.79	7.46
2. Mining and Quarrying	330.4	359.0	222.2	824.3	953.1	2049.9	2760.4	1953.1	2169.2	—29.25	11.06
3. Manufacturing	4835.6	4684.0	5143.4	5700.4	3871.0	4622.5	3189.7	3066.3	3050.4	—3.87	—0.52
Large Scale	4814.3	4649.3	5116.7	5685.5	3817.5	4565.4	3161.9	3029.8	3008.2	—4.18	—0.71
Small Scale	21.3	34.7	26.7	14.9	53.5	57.1	27.8	36.5	42.2	31.29	15.62
4. Construction	1891.7	2197.4	3180.9	2370.9	2596.3	2620.6	3390.0	4085.2	4260.0	20.51	4.28
Indus Basin	889.0	876.2	986.5	568.6	244.4	280.4	336.4	250.0	147.5	—25.68	—41.00
Other Const.	1002.7	1321.2	2194.4	1802.3	2351.9	2340.2	3053.6	3835.2	4112.5	25.60	7.23
5. Electricity & Gas	3377.0	3910.2	6195.3	6136.3	7948.7	8355.6	11687.3	13225.5	12436.3	13.16	—5.97
6. Transport and Communication	4487.6	5376.1	4475.4	5368.0	7562.5	7613.0	8935.5	7264.2	7599.4	—18.70	4.61
Railway	1100.0	1396.4	1349.7	992.5	1357.5	1789.7	1734.1	1409.8	794.4	—18.70	—43.65
Post Office, T&T	472.3	985.0	1338.2	1684.0	1836.0	1937.7	3081.3	2551.4	3590.5	—17.20	40.73
Others	2915.3	2994.7	1787.5	2691.5	4369.0	3885.6	4120.1	3303.0	3214.5	—19.83	—2.68
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	127.6	72.6	53.0	51.2	80.6	71.3	57.7	158.9	224.4	175.39	41.22
8. Financial Institutions	244.6	322.2	414.1	563.8	525.5	655.1	661.8	661.4	620.3	—0.06	—6.21
9. Services	726.5	842.5	859.0	916.2	865.6	1363.3	1870.5	2271.9	2995.3	21.46	31.84
B. General Govt.	9569.5	12679.0	13139.8	14502.8	16248.8	18469.1	21317.2	24611.3	25354.2	15.45	3.02
Federal	3443.0	5397.3	4312.5	4696.4	5564.0	6245.4	7097.1	7751.5	7687.4	9.22	—0.83
Provincial	4210.9	5262.3	6625.7	7567.9	8340.9	9313.9	10888.6	12974.3	13335.9	19.15	2.79
Local Bodies	1915.6	2019.4	2201.6	2238.5	2343.9	2909.8	3331.5	3885.5	4330.9	16.63	11.46

R : Revised.
P : Provisional.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 3.1
BASIC DATA ON AGRICULTURE

Year	Index of Agricultural Production (a)				Cropped Area (million hectares)	Improved seed distribution (000 tonnes)	Water availability (MAF)	Fertilizer off-take (000 N/T)	Credit disbursed (Rs mln)	Tubewells installed (Nos)	Tractors imported (Nos) (b)	Production of meat (000/ tonnes)	Milk production (000 tonnes)	Fish production (000 tonnes)	Total forest production (000 cu. metres)
	All crops	Food crops	Fibre crops	Other crops											
1947-48	74	81	68	52	11.63	.	..	..	4.70	..	..	..	..	43.3	623
1948-49	86	99	59	61	12.34	.	..	..	15.70	..	..	..	..	45.6	759
1949-50	87	97	76	65	12.48	.	..	..	8.50	..	..	..	..	48.6	1,034
1950-51	90	100	86	57	12.88	.	..	..	7.20	..	..	..	..	51.5	835
1951-52	74	76	85	58	12.24	.	..	..	2.60	..	..	..	..	56.3	765
1952-53	72	68	109	61	12.09	.	..	1.00	4.28	..	..	..	..	60.0	985
1953-54	91	96	87	78	13.26	.	..	14.80	23.26	..	..	..	..	61.0	012
1954-55	88	86	97	91	13.28	.	..	14.10	4.90	..	..	..	..	62.0	866
1955-56	90	90	102	80	13.89	.	..	6.60	32.84	..	..	..	..	66..	793
1956-57	94	95	105	84	14.16	.	..	9.00	36.55	..	..	..	..	65.3	1,124
1957-58	96	92	104	102	13.93	.	..	16.30	46.61	..	..	..	..	67.3	950
1958-59	112	99	97	112	14.33	.	..	18.00	55.15	..	..	..	..	62.7	756
1959-60	110	100	100	100	14.89	.	..	19.10	87.58	..	..	..	..	72.5	631
1960-61	110	98	103	103	14.86	.	..	31.40	103.78	..	..	..	..	91.5	682
1961-62	109	105	111	122	15.25	.	..	37.50	147.81	..	..	..	..	85.3	501
1962-63	119	108	128	151	15.47	.	..	40.20	133.33	..	..	..	..	90.9	513
1963-64	118	108	144	124	15.13	.	..	68.70	129.04	..	..	..	..	99.0	580
1964-65	118	120	130	162	16.25	.	..	87.20	127.54	..	..	..	..	110.2	784
1965-66	117	107	142	181	15.54	.	63.87	70.49	132.42	..	..	..	..	120.3	688
1966-67	115	114	156	189	16.41	.	67.54	111.83	195.15	..	4,113	..	..	153.3	705
1967-68	117	150	171	170	16.94	.	68.54	190.43	178.66	..	2,162	..	..	151.8	101
1968-69	118	150	161	184	16.24	.	72.75	244.64	141.68	..	4,411	..	..	157.6	787
1969-70	116	177	185	214	16.77	.	75.50	307.70	155.35	7,727	5,696	..	..	178.6	814
1970-71	114	164	188	195	16.62	.	69.95	283.20	158.38	8,627	3,879	..	..	172.8	762
1971-72	113	170	245	169	16.60	22.54	71.10	379.20	128.00	10,344	4,224	568	7,800	155.3	878
1972-73	118	181	243	163	16.93	16.10	81.17	436.20	106.75	10,260	1,847	592	7,899	191.2	730
1973-74	116	190	228	138	18.28	27.77	80.06	402.90	913.30	8,477	5,216	623	8,044	214.2	493
1974-75	117	183	220	171	17.57	26.31	88.02	425.50	1,010.07	8,863	7,190	641	8,193	169.1	505
1975-76	119	207	176	193	18.02	43.16	85.95	550.60	1,457.79	8,847	10,809	684	8,348	174.1	493
1976-77	213	212	149	224	18.21	93.55	84.57	631.80	1,716.50	8,767	15,554	715	8,524	210.7	787
1977-78	219	208	197	223	18.49	48.42	89.44	715.60	2,048.28	8,820	11,902	749	8,704	267.9	589
1978-79	229	238	162	212	19.30	48.96	87.39	879.60	3,299.51	8,642	15,178	783	8,888	298.0	805
1979-80	229	245	250	210	19.22	60.89	91.14	1,044.30	3,015.79	8 783	18,313	819	9,075	308.4	662
1980-81	249	254	245	236	19.35	73.41	97.79	1,079.50	4,027.94	6,160	16,137	856	9,267	279.3	628
1981-82	238	257	257	261	19.78	79.48	96.45	1,080.00	5,102.14	6,200	19,293	894	9,462	317.8	693
1982-83	270	277	283	235	20.13	70.30	101.40	1,243.60	6,314.95	4,383	22,147	947	9,662	337.3	686
1983-84	277	253	170	248	19.99	75.60	103.69	1,202.66	8,679.56	4,240	27,279	1,010	10,242	343.0	603
1984-85	275	265	346	239	19.92	86.39	102.81	1,253.26	9,674.00	4.464	23.141	1,079	10,856	378.6	784
1985-86	298	290	418	212	20.28	75.22	104.73	1,511.70	13,147.45	4,278	24,815	1,165	11,500	402.4	698
1986-87	310	261	453	219	20.30	77.52	109.72	1,783.84	15,809.30	5,661	22.241	1,235	12,198	415.7	950
	(124)	(115)	(185)	(92)											
1987-88	312	279	519	226	20.80	98.65	112.22	1,720.00	15,893.04	5.000	24.000	1,319	12.900	427.8	706
	(127)	(109)	(206)	(100)											
1988-89(P)	..	..	..	..	20.80	117.82	114.66	1,752.00	14,893.00	5,500	24,000	1,408	13,706	429.0	719
	(134)	(121)	(200)	(104)											

.. not available.
. not applicable.
P: Provisional.
MAF: million acre feet.
N/T: nutrient tonnes.
(a) Base 1959-60=100.
(b) Also includes domestically manufactured tractors.
Note: Figure in brackets are on 1980-81 base with new methodology adopted in 1988-89.

Sources
1. Federal Bureau of Statistics.
2. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.
3. Planning & Development Division.

TABLE 3.2

LAND UTILIZATION

(million hectares)

Year	Total Area	Reported Area	Forest Area	Not Available for Cultivation	Cultivated Area				Area Sown more than once	Total Cropped Area: Cols. (8+10)
					Cultivable Waste	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Total Area Cultivated Cols:(8+7)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1947-48	79.61	46.07	1.38	20.82	9.01	4.01	10.68	14.69	0.95	11.63
1948-49	79.61	46.55	1.37	20.88	9.32	3.62	11.36	14.98	1.12	12.48
1950-51	79.61	46.45	1.39	20.75	9.16	3.54	11.61	15.15	1.27	12.88
1951-52	79.61	46.44	1.40	20.57	9.36	3.82	11.29	15.11	0.95	12.24
1952-53	79.61	46.58	1.28	20.76	9.25	4.03	11.25	15.28	0.84	12.09
1953-54	79.61	46.59	1.24	20.67	9.14	3.42	12.12	15.54	1.14	13.26
1954-55	79.61	46.66	1.26	20.71	9.37	3.46	11.86	15.32	1.42	13.28
1955-56	79.61	46.56	1.28	20.63	8.99	3.34	12.32	15.66	1.57	13.89
1956-57	79.61	46.65	1.30	20.61	8.73	3.38	12.63	16.01	1.53	14.16
1957-58	79.61	48.48	1.30	20.50	10.44	3.69	12.55	16.55	1.38	13.93
1958-59	79.61	48.46	1.29	20.38	10.50	3.28	12.92	16.20	1.41	14.33
1959-60	79.61	48.46	1.34	20.59	10.02	3.44	13.07	16.51	1.60	14.69
1960-61	79.61	50.99	1.68	18.73	12.46	4.85	13.27	18.12	1.59	14.86
1961-62	79.61	50.92	1.66	18.57	12.79	4.26	13.64	17.90	1.61	15.25
1962-63	79.61	50.83	1.67	18.43	12.70	4.25	13.78	18.03	1.69	15.47
1963-64	79.61	51.38	1.80	18.38	12.87	4.92	13.41	18.33	1.92	15.13
1964-65	79.61	52.83	1.97	18.78	13.36	4.56	14.16	18.72	2.09	16.25
1965-66	79.61	53.04	2.08	18.70	13.02	5.31	13.93	19.24	1.61	15.54
1966-67	79.61	52.93	2.08	18.54	13.05	5.03	14.23	19.26	2.18	16.41
1967-68	79.61	53.16	2.28	18.87	12.58	4.55	14.88	19.43	2.06	16.94
1968-69	79.61	52.95	1.88	20.53	11.25	5.04	14.25	19.29	1.99	16.24
1969-70	79.61	52.93	1.84	20.40	11.46	4.70	14.54	19.23	2.24	16.77
1970-71	79.61	53.55	2.83	20.40	11.11	4.77	14.44	19.21	2.18	16.62
1971-72	79.61	53.49	2.72	20.43	11.25	4.75	14.34	19.09	2.26	16.60
1972-73	79.61	53.75	2.81	20.73	11.09	5.05	15.07	19.12	2.86	16.93
1973-74	79.61	53.91	2.85	20.53	11.15	4.19	15.19	19.38	3.19	18.28
1974-75	79.61	53.92	2.80	20.32	11.25	4.78	14.77	19.55	2.60	17.37
1975-76	79.61	53.92	2.84	20.63	10.63	4.77	15.06	19.82	2.96	18.02
1976-77	79.61	54.97	2.86	21.47	10.88	4.69	15.07	19.76	3.14	18.21
1977-78	79.61	54.96	2.89	20.92	11.05	4.88	15.22	20.10	3.89	19.30
1978-79	79.61	53.59	2.77	19.77	11.07	4.57	15.41	19.98	3.89	19.30
1979-80	79.61	53.71	2.76	18.84	11.88	4.62	15.61	20.23	3.61	19.22
1980-81	79.61	53.92	2.85	19.90	10.86	4.89	15.41	20.30	3.92	19.33
1981-82	79.61	57.91	2.81	21.96	12.72	4.89	15.53	20.42	4.25	19.78
1982-83	79.61	57.76	2.07	22.79	10.73	4.62	15.69	20.31	4.37	20.06
1983-84	79.61	58.14	2.09	22.94	11.78	4.67	15.66	20.33	4.33	19.99
1984-85	79.61	58.13	3.16	23.26	11.10	5.00	15.61	20.61	4.31	19.92
1985-86	79.61	57.78	3.12	24.52	9.47	4.90	15.77	20.67	4.51	20.28
1986-87	79.61	57.77	3.06	24.51	9.51	4.70	15.99	20.69	4.81	20.80
1987-88 (P)	79.61	57.77	3.06	24.51	9.51	4.70	15.99	20.69	4.81	20.80

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.

Note: 1 ha = 2.47 acres.
P Provisional.

TABLE 3.3

AREA UNDER IMPORTANT CROPS

(000 hectares)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Total Food Grains	Gram	Other Pulses	Sugar-cane	Rapeseed and Mustard	Sesa-mum	Cotton	Tobacco
1947-48	3,954	790	808	426	364	168	6,510	882	212	189	429	26	1,237	12
1948-49	4,286	840	942	478	382	232	7,160	1,132	209	197	453	17	1,051	15
1949-50	4,183	933	959	551	401	201	7,227	970	204	219	367	20	1,110	17
1950-51	4,370	968	972	508	378	174	7,370	1,115	212	188	461	23	1,221	21
1951-52	4,107	884	816	453	393	174	6,827	854	187	190	552	25	1,343	22
1952-53	3,817	908	895	533	392	196	6,741	822	135	253	427	24	1,385	17
1953-54	4,215	1,016	1,044	612	430	210	7,527	1,036	202	292	436	27	1,161	25
1954-55	4,261	959	887	455	430	182	7,174	1,232	203	305	516	24	1,269	43
1955-56	4,521	969	891	537	429	183	7,530	1,314	195	286	576	23	1,407	32
1956-57	4,689	972	926	549	431	183	7,750	1,279	183	319	551	25	1,438	30
1957-58	4,888	1,073	747	386	431	196	7,721	1,213	203	397	545	26	1,453	37
1958-59	4,829	1,151	811	443	456	198	7,888	1,219	194	428	552	24	1,325	36
1959-60	4,878	1,204	805	456	482	217	8,042	1,142	194	397	561	31	1,343	38
1960-61	4,639	1,181	746	476	480	187	7,709	1,106	177	388	499	32	1,293	39
1961-62	4,923	1,214	832	513	473	187	8,142	1,194	202	444	451	44	1,396	45
1962-63	5,022	1,186	851	486	459	196	8,200	1,219	202	531	495	30	1,374	46
1963-64	5,019	1,286	741	467	500	177	8,190	1,113	175	478	475	27	1,471	44
1964-65	5,317	1,356	910	585	486	185	8,839	1,210	175	503	488	34	1,467	49
1965-66	5,155	1,393	840	594	542	155	8,679	1,070	187	597	442	28	1,561	58
1966-67	5,344	1,409	837	558	554	162	8,864	1,244	208	650	460	30	1,620	72
1967-68	5,983	1,420	914	584	608	174	9,683	1,121	177	504	542	32	1,785	70
1968-69	6,160	1,555	736	474	616	156	9,697	958	133	541	442	28	1,745	65
1969-70	6,229	1,622	631	491	648	157	9,778	928	158	620	479	23	1,756	60
1970-71	5,977	1,503	750	558	640	141	9,569	914	403	636	510	31	1,733	61
1971-72	5,797	1,456	759	507	633	157	9,309	964	454	552	562	42	1,957	51
1972-73	5,971	1,480	612	500	645	164	9,372	1,017	440	534	534	30	2,010	44
1973-74	6,113	1,512	733	589	633	205	9,785	1,108	519	646	536	33	1,845	47
1974-75	5,812	1,604	545	445	614	194	9,214	996	381	673	452	23	2,031	54
1975-76	6,111	1,710	624	476	620	186	9,727	1,068	409	700	470	28	1,852	45
1976-77	6,390	1,749	648	447	624	174	10,032	1,095	438	788	519	30	1,865	51
1977-78	6,360	1,899	641	520	656	167	10,243	1,099	446	822	412	32	1,843	53
1978-79	6,687	2,026	659	469	650	178	10,669	1,224	453	752	433	46	1,891	48
1979-80	6,924	2,035	561	423	701	159	10,803	1,129	422	718	409	46	2,081	50
1980-81	6,984	1,933	406	394	769	259	10,745	843	410	825	417	44	2,108	43
1981-82	7,223	1,976	559	392	739	222	11,111	902	419	947	391	43	2,214	43
1982-83	7,398	1,978	438	390	790	263	11,257	893	442	912	386	29	2,263	41
1983-84	7,343	1,999	553	391	798	200	11,284	920	387	897	313	22	2,221	46
1984-85	7,259	1,999	606	395	809	190	11,255	1,014	402	904	347	34	2,242	50
1985-86	7,403	1,863	561	372	804	189	11,192	1,033	418	780	351	37	2,364	46
1986-87	7,706	2,066	509	399	816	182	11,678	1,082	440	762	303	33	2,505	39
1987-88	7,308	1,963	293	320	854	145	10,883	821	383	842	269	18	2,568	42
1988-89 (P	7,666	1,940	511	405	863	154	11,539	1,068	386	821	. .	24	2,570	38

Note: 1 ha = 2.47 acres.
. . not available.
P : Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.
Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 5.4

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS

(000 tonnes)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Total Food Grains	Gram	Other Pulses	Sugar-cane	Rapeseed and Mustard	Sesa-mum	Cotton (000 Tonnes)	Cotton (000 Bales)	Tobacco
1947-48	3,354	693	301	205	359	113	5,025	472	95	5,529	175	9	197	1,106	14
1948-49	4,038	748	345	247	379	178	5,935	766	83	6,947	188	6	172	964	18
1949-50	3,924	805	376	271	407	148	5,931	509	105	7,849	144	8	220	1,231	26
1950-51	3,933	865	392	248	387	131	5,956	756	81	5,506	199	8	250	1,406	30
1951-52	3,010	730	269	208	383	101	4,701	429	74	5,399	200	7	249	1,397	36
1952-53	2,405	832	271	224	352	93	4,177	321	63	7,266	127	6	317	1,784	25
1953-54	3,645	921	468	232	408	129	5,803	571	83	8,956	166	6	254	1,425	38
1954-55	3,186	838	355	225	433	106	5,143	604	87	8,836	219	6	281	1,583	74
1955-56	3,370	841	346	253	457	128	5,395	569	79	8,200	221	6	299	1,678	49
1956-57	3,638	844	369	259	469	116	5,695	692	78	8,947	226	6	304	1,711	46
1957-58	3,564	876	278	186	447	127	5,428	563	71	11,294	233	6	304	1,708	56
1958-59	3,907	992	314	215	489	129	6,046	577	81	12,489	266	6	283	1,587	58
1959-60	3,909	995	329	233	495	139	6,100	608	82	10,662	239	8	292	1,691	61
1960-61	3,814	1,030	306	220	439	120	5,929	610	81	11,641	214	7	301	1,768	60
1961-62	4,027	1,227	370	248	488	116	6,476	623	74	14,357	205	11	324	1,906	70
1962-63	4,170	1,095	422	251	489	113	6,540	678	86	18,439	257	8	366	2,155	71
1963-64	4,162	1,192	362	238	526	111	6,591	610	92	16,140	211	8	419	2,461	75
1964-65	4,591	1,350	446	293	528	118	7,326	672	78	18,668	214	9	378	2,220	83
1965-66	5,916	1,317	370	274	540	83	6,500	540	65	22,309	182	7	414	2,437	110
1966-67	4,335	1,365	371	277	587	88	7,025	635	77	21,982	203	7	463	2,323	140
1967-68	6,418	1,499	414	291	792	108	9,522	481	84	18,660	274	9	518	3,045	130
1968-69	6,618	2,032	330	262	626	97	9,965	528	67	21,971	229	8	528	3,102	125
1969-70	7,294	2,401	302	284	668	104	11,053	506	64	26,370	255	8	536	3,149	116
1970-71	6,476	2,200	355	329	718	91	10,169	494	175	23,167	269	10	542	3,189	113
1971-72	6,890	2,262	360	312	705	103	10,632	510	202	19,963	301	14	707	4,159	87
1972-73	7,442	2,330	304	302	706	109	11,193	553	197	19,947	287	10	702	4,126	63
1973-74	7,629	2,455	351	378	767	140	11,720	610	226	23,911	292	12	659	3,872	66
1974-75	7,673	2,314	266	266	747	137	11,403	550	165	21,242	248	8	634	3,729	77
1975-76	8,691	2,618	308	281	803	130	12,831	601	183	25,547	267	11	514	3,021	58
1976-77	9,144	2,737	311	261	764	124	13,341	649	195	29,523	296	12	435	2,557	73
1977-78	8,367	2,950	318	284	821	121	12,861	614	198	30,077	236	13	575	3,380	74
1978-79	9,950	3,272	317	252	799	129	14,719	538	198	27,326	248	19	473	2,783	68
1979-80	10,587	3,126	277	249	875	118	15,592	313	199	27,498	247	19	728	4,282	78
1980-81	11,475	3,123	214	230	970	176	16,188	337	189	32,359	253	18	715	4,201	67
1981-82	11,304	3,430	272	225	930	158	16,319	294	194	36,580	239	17	748	4,398	69
1982-83	12,414	3,445	220	222	1,005	185	17,491	491	203	32,534	246	11	824	4,844	65
1983-84	10,882	3,340	256	222	1,014	140	15,854	522	188	34,287	217	9	495	2,908	80
1984-85	11,703	3,315	284	230	1,028	132	16,892	524	202	32,140	235	14	1,008	5,930	67
1985-86	13,923	2,919	258	219	1,009	134	18,462	586	211	27,856	250	15	1,208	7,155	78
1986-87	12,016	3,486	233	236	1,111	134	18,082	583	218	29,926	213	13	1,309	7,760	69
1987-88	12,675	3,241	135	181	1,127	112	17,471	372	176	33,029	204	07	1,468	8,633	70
1988-89 (E)	14,403	3,060	212	237	1,120	134	19,166	583	..	33,700	230	14	1,406	8,270	70

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.
Federal Bureau of Statistics

E : Estimated
.. not available

TABLE 3.5

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF FRUITS

Year	Production of Important Fruits (000 tonnes)								Export	
	Citrus	Mango	Apple	Banana	Apricot	Almonds	Grapes	Guava	Qty (000 tonnes)	Value (Mln. Rs.)
1960-61	312	239	3	3	6	..	2	38	..	..
1961-62	365	496	12	23	13	..	25	57	..	..
1962-63	270	228	8	10	6	..	13	117	..	..
1963-64	408	242	19	38	10	..	20	124	..	..
1964-65	487	348	13	42	11	..	17	82	..	..
1965-66	476	382	16	51	9	..	20	69	..	..
1966-67	485	635	21	46	12	..	21	88	..	..
1967-68	472	618	21	51	12	..	22	86	..	..
1968-69	493	628	24	52	14	..	23	77	..	..
1969-70	413	680	32	52	18	..	24	83	..	..
1970-71	445	519	33	89	19	..	24	88	..	..
1971-72	466	536	36	88	20	15	25	75	..	..
1972-73	495	552	34	104	10	4	22	118	..	..
1973-74	563	580	52	105	23	27	28	105	..	..
1974-75	666	605	56	117	25	22	28	112	..	..
1975-76	671	596	67	126	26	22	29	136	66	111
1976-77	711	579	75	117	28	24	29	100	93	120
1977-78	623	561	88	123	30	22	29	124	51	89
1978-79	737	538	94	131	31	23	29	124	80	129
1979-80	871	550	99	125	34	24	29	117	80	205
1980-81	926	546	107	131	36	21	26	124	46	117
1981-82	1,160	652	114	132	37	23	26	198	68	248
1982-83	1,245	683	129	134	44	27	26	253	102	427
1983-84	1,300	673	128	135	47	28	26	276	71	277
1984-85	1,373	692	143	137	52	29	27	288	66	243
1985-86	1,434	713	166	140	54	29	29	313	96	483
1986-87	1,467	737	196	202	62	29	30	319	104	543
1987-88	1,411	712	212	208	66	30	31	335	105	646

.. not available.

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

TABLE 3.6

CROPWISE VALUE ADDED SHARE PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS
(AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST – BASE 1980-81)

Crops	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (P)
All Major Crops	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Food Crops Total	58.72	57.46	59.17	62.71	55.12	55.22	54.09	50.38	53.20
Rice	17.16	17.84	17.00	18.62	15.61	13.67	15.36	14.12	13.22
Wheat	32.33	31.07	32.15	32.44	29.24	32.09	29.07	28.94	30.79
Barley	0.54	0.47	0.54	0.46	0.38	0.35	0.35	0.28	0.32
Jowar	0.80	0.75	0.71	0.81	0.73	0.64	0.66	0.50	0.62
Bajra	1.03	1.26	0.97	1.29	1.23	1.04	0.90	0.51	0.76
Maize	3.56	3.25	3.39	3.85	3.38	3.04	3.24	3.18	3.22
Gram	3.30	2.83	4.39	5.24	4.55	4.69	4.52	2.86	4.27
Fibre Crops	20.52	20.55	21.79	14.74	26.08	29.07	30.48	33.25	30.65
Cotton Unginned									
Cash Crops	17.54	18.98	16.24	19.30	15.68	12.57	13.06	14.14	13.85
Sugarcane									
All Other Crops Total	3.22	3.01	2.80	3.25	3.12	2.84	2.37	2.24	2.30
Rape & Mustard	1.61	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.35	1.34	1.10	1.03	1.10
Sesamum	0.20	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.11
Tobacco	1.41	1.39	1.25	1.73	1.64	1.36	1.17	1.14	1.09

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

P : Provisional.

TABLE 3.7

TENURE CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS AND FARM AREA BY PROVINCES

(area in million acres)
(no. of farms in million)

Unit	Number of Farms				Farm Area			
	Total	Owner	Owner-Cum Tenant	Tenant	Total	Owner	Owner-Cum Tenant	Tenant
			(1980 Census)					
Pakistan	4.070	2.227	0.789	1.054	47.094	24.533	12.396	10.165
N.W.F.P.	0.528	0.361	0.072	0.095	4.099	2.388	1.103	0.608
Punjab	2.545	1.385	0.618	0.542	28.898	14.883	9.334	5.681
Sind	0.795	0.323	0.085	0.387	9.206	4.350	1.528	3.328
Baluchistan	0.202	0.158	0.014	0.030	3.891	2.912	0.431	0.548
			(1972 Census)					
Pakistan	3.760	1.568	0.896	1.296	49.058	19.398	15.160	14.500
N.W.F.P.	0.466	0.256	0.103	0.107	4.251	1.615	1.713	0.923
Punjab	2.375	1.008	0.683	0.684	31.029	11.950	11.051	8.028
Sind	0.747	0.178	0.097	0.472	9.459	2.909	1.759	4.791
Baluchistan	0.172	0.126	0.013	0.033	4.319	2.924	0.637	0.758
			(1960 Census)					
Pakistan	4.859	1.998	0.835	2.026	48.926	18.721	11.011	19.194
N.W.F.P.	0.674	0.325	0.137	0.212	5.463	1.870	1.871	1.722
Punjab	3.326	1.422	0.623	1.281	29.212	11.168	7.180	10.864
Sind	0.694	0.150	0.061	0.483	10.190	3.229	1.474	5.487
Baluchistan	0.165	0.101	0.014	0.050	4.061	2.454	0.486	1.121

Source: Agricultural Censuses.

Note: 1 ha = 2.47 acres.

TABLE 3.8

SUMMARY DATA ON NUMBER, SIZE, AREA AND OPERATIONAL STATUS OF FARMS BY TENURE STATUS BASED ON AGRICULTURAL CENSUS DATA

(farms in million)
(area in million acres)

Private Farms	Pure Owner Farms	Owner-cum-Tenant Farms			Pure Tenant Farms	All Private Farms
		Owner	Tenant	Total		
Numbers						
1960	1.998	..	..	0.834	2.028	4.860
1972	1.569	..	..	0.897	1.296	3.762
1980	2.227	..	..	0.789	1.054	4.070
Average Farm Size						
1960	10.06	..	..	13.20	9.46	10.07
1972	13.04	..	..	16.90	11.19	13.04
1980	11.57	..	..	15.71	9.65	11.57
Farm Area						
1960	18.723	6.235	6.107	12.342	17.864	48.929
1972	19.399	6.988	8.172	15.160	14.500	49.059
1980	24.533	5.741	6.655	12.396	10.166	47.095
Area Operated by:						
Owner						
1960	18.723	6.235	.	6.235	.	24.958
1972	19.399	6.988	.	6.988	.	26.387
1980	24.533	5.741	.	5.741	.	30.274
Share-Cropper						
1960	.	.	4.776	4.776	16.495	21.271
1972	.	.	6.351	6.351	12.564	18.915
1980	.	.	5.078	5.078	8.511	13.589
Lease-Holder						
1960	.	.	0.979	0.979	0.962	1.941
1972	.	.	1.584	1.584	1.760	3.344
1980	.	.	1.421	1.421	1.479	2.900
Other						
1960	.	.	0.352	0.352	0.407	0.759
1972	.	.	0.237	0.237	0.176	0.413
1980	.	.	0.156	0.156	0.175	0.322

. not available.
. not applicable.

Source: Agricultural Censuses.

Note: (1) 1 ha = 2.47 acres.
(2) The 1960 Census based on an extractive survey of land revenue records, may not be comparable to the 1972 and 1980 Censuses, based on population surveys.

Table 3.9

NUMBER AND AREA OF PRIVATE FARMS, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE

(In acres)

Size of Farm (ares)	Farms		Farm area		Cultivated area	
	Number (million)	Percent	Total acre (million)	Percent	Total acre (million)	Percent
Under 0.5	0.82	8	0.25	—	0.22	—
0.5 to under 1.0	0.91	9	0.69	1	0.62	2
1.0 to under 2.0	1.70	17.	2.40	5	2.20	6
2.0 to under 3.0	1.68	17	4.03	9	3.73	9
3.0 to under 5.0	2.27	23	8.82	19	8.10	21
5.0 to under 10.0	1.75	17	11.61	25	10.18	26
10.0 to under 20.0	0.64	6	8.37	18	6.87	17
20.0 to under 60.0	0.25	3	6.92	15	5.01	13
60.0 to under above	0.02	*	4.00	8	2.27	6
Total Farms	10.05	100	47.08	100	39.20	100

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1980

— negligible

TABLE 3.10

FRAGMENTATION OF FARMS BY TENURE AND SIZE OF FARM

(no. of farms)

Size of Farms (Acres)	Number of Owner Farms			Number of Owner-cum-Tenant Farms			Number of Tenant Farms		
	Total	Not Fragmented	Fragmented	Total	Not Fragmented	Fragmented	Total	Not Fragmented	Fragmented
1980 Total Private Farms	2,226,787	950,744	1,276,043	789,162	91,002	698,140	1,053,506	648,509	404.997
1972 ,, ,,	1,494,049	607,788	886,261	888,403	75,032	813,371	1,281,638	694,041	587,597
1960 ,, ,,	1,997,736	884,804	1,112,932	834,257	65,162	769,095	2,027,990	965,194	1,062,796
1980 Upto 12.5 Acres	1,703,347	813,995	889,352	476158	66,865	409,293	810,887	535,043	275,844
1972 ,, ,,	1,081,228	501,946	597,282	503,307	51,061	452,246	897,533	528,179	369,354
1960 ,, ,,	1,202,610	681,187	521,423	276,259	33,929	242,330	925,063	618,288	306,775
1980 12.5 to 50.0 Acres	454,316	235,571	244,091	281,689	22,971	258,718	232,870	111,215	121,655
1972 ,, ,,	341,340	98,448	242,892	346,166	22,518	323,648	367,799	161,260	206,539
1960 ,, ,,	653,680	182,339	471,341	461,630	28,383	433,247	953,254	321,906	631,348
1980 Above 50 Acres	69,124	7,168	61,956	31,315	1,186	30,129	9,749	2,251	7,498
1972 ,, ,,	53,481	7,394	46,087	38,930	1,453	37,477	2,706	4,602	11,704
1960 ,, ,,	141,446	21,278	120,168	96,368	2,850	93,518	149,673	25,000	124,673

Source: Agricultural Censuses.

Note: 12.5 acres = 5.06 ha.
50.0 acres = 20.24 ha.

TABLE 3.11

FARMS REPORTING USE OF CASUAL LABOUR BY TENURE AND BY SIZE OF FARM

(no. of farms)

Size of Firms Acres	All Farms			Owner Farms			Owner-cum-Tenant Farms			Tenant Farms		
	Total	Using Casual Labour		Number	Using Casual Labour		Number	Using Casual Labour		Number	Using Casual Labour	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1980 Private Farms	3866989	1752875	45	2068230	928599	45	775481	395092	51	1023305	429199	42
Under 1.0 acres	178146	72139	40	154889	62003	40	3543	1712	48	19716	8427	43
1.0 — 2.5 acres	488340	215823	44	361857	155276	43	27476	14129	51	98999	46419	47
2.5 — 5.0 acres	661879	282648	43	408654	174537	43	92042	44664	49	161188	63450	39
5.0 — 7.5 acres	660112	281476	43	324016	141220	44	136358	63920	47	199745	76337	38
7.5 — 12.5 acres	873596	383759	44	346759	153673	44	211700	105529	50	315136	124552	40
12.5 — 25.0 acres	666984	328507	49	297649	146511	49	193578	100751	52	175765	81243	46
25.0 — 50.0 acres	243770	132014	54	117724	62004	53	81334	45961	57	44712	24051	54
50.0 — 150 acres	83002	49138	59	488744	28287	58	26563	16439	62	7607	4424	58
150 and above	11160	7371	66	7840	5088	65	2887	1987	69	437	296	68
1972 Private Farms	3664090	1101424	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. not available.

Source: Agricultural Censuses.

TABLE 3.12

PERMANENT HIRED AGRICULTURAL LABOUR AND FAMILY MEMBERS 10 YEARS AND ABOVE USUALLY ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL WORK ON THEIR HOLDING BY TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Type of Household	Permanent Hired Workers		Number of Family Workers Working on their Holdings						
	Households Reporting	No. of Workers	All Workers			Working Full Time		Working Part Time	
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Total	Male
All Agricultural Households	198423	386752	18465251	9447358	7017893	10789599	8077596	5675652	1369762
Livestock Holders	17643	28728	3086130	1247001	1839129	802395	545535	2283735	701466
Farm Households — Total	180780	358024	13379121	8200357	5178764	9987204	7532061	3391917	668296
Under 1.0 acre	448	584	379931	229319	150612	245657	189188	134274	40131
1.0 to under 2.5 acres	2577	3369	1254110	768261	485849	912814	679906	341296	88355
2.5 to under 5.0 acres	6191	7912	1920055	1171846	748209	1444040	1068251	476015	103595
5.0 to under 7.5 acres	11603	14040	2133065	1300681	832384	1626194	1200925	506871	99756
7.5 to under 12.5 acres	27157	33506	3164430	1932038	1232392	2416948	1797285	747482	134753
12.5 to under 25.0 acres	51991	71258	2806701	1716295	1090406	2076439	1595759	730262	120536
25.0 to under 50.0 acres	41810	75965	1205151	743504	46164	7881484	690711	323667	52793
50.0 to under 150.0 acres	31529	95948	447215	290534	156681	332420	267147	114795	23387
150.0 acns and above	7474	55442	68463	47879	20584	51208	42889	17255	4990

Source: Agriculture Census 1980.

TABLE 3.13

CREDIT DISBURSED IN PAKISTAN BY AGENCIES

(Rs million)

Year	ADBP	Taccavi	Coopera-tives	Commercial Banks	Total
1952-53	0.08	4.20	..	.	4.28
1953-54	0.06	7.70	15.50	.	23.26
1954-55	1.10	3.80	..	.	4.90
1955-56	1.00	6.40	25.44	.	32.84
1956-57	1.70	7.10	27.75	.	36.55
1957-58	3.60	12.80	29.21	.	45.61
1958-59	5.70	17.20	32.55	.	55.15
1959-60	24.80	17.90	44.88	.	87.58
1960-61	30.90	14.80	58.08	.	103.78
1961-62	42.70	12.20	92.91	.	147.81
1962-63	40.70	9.80	82.83	.	133.33
1963-64	46.70	12.00	70.34	.	129.04
1964-65	40.50	30.50	56.54	.	127.54
1965-66	68.00	12.70	51.72	.	132.42
1966-67	100.50	11.20	83.45	.	195.15
1967-68	106.20	13.00	59.46	.	178.66
1968-69	82.10	12.20	47.38	.	141.68
1969-70	91.30	10.60	53.45	.	155.35
1970-71	92.70	10.20	55.48	.	158.38
1971-72	80.00	8.92	39.08	.	128.80
1972-73	168.80	10.23	42.02	85.70	306.75
1973-74	415.18	67.50	144.22	286.40	913.30
1974-75	395.50	12.13	81.54	520.90	1,010.07
1975-76	532.19	25.67	91.83	808.10	1,457.79
1976-77	637.93	13.14	95.43	970.00	1,716.50
1977-78	429.83	9.00	318.55	1,290.90	2,048.28
1978-79	416.39	12.76	489.16	1,381.20	2,299.51
1979-80	711.55	8.20	708.64	1,587.40	3,015.79
1980-81	1066.62	8.30	1126.25	1,826.77	4,027.94
1981-82	1,557.38	10.34	1100.80	2,436.10	5,102.14
1982-83	2,310.44	2.69	1,320.93	2,680.89	6,314.95
1983-84	3,131.67	9.30	1,449.89	4,088.70	8,679.56
1984-85	4,168.00	..	1,567.60	3,909.00	9,674.00
1985-86	5,307.87	..	2,048.58	5,791.00	13,147.45
1986-87	6,031.15	..	2,464.75	7,313.40	15,809.30
1987-88	7,717.16	..	3,000.28	5,175.60	15,893.04
1988-89 (E)	6,490.00	..	3,673.00	4,730.00	14,893.00

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.
M/O Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.

.. not available
. not applicable
E Estimated.

TABLE 3.14

FERTILIZER OFF-TAKE AND IMPORTS OF PESTICIDES

Year	Fertilizer off-take (000 N/Tonnes)				Import of Pesticides	
	N	P	K	Total	Quantity (000 tonnes)	Value (Mln. Rs.)
1952-53	1.00	.	.	1.00	02.0	0.02
1953-54	14.80	.	.	14.80	64.0	0.24
1954-55	14.10	.	.	14.10	164.6	0.35
1955-56	6.60	.	.	6.60	157.5	0.38
1956-57	9.00	.	.	9.00	723.4	2.79
1957-58	16.40	.	.	16.40	727.4	2.93
1958-59	18.00	.	.	18.00	436.7	2.30
1959-60	19.30	0.10	.	19.40	1,349.2	7.17
1960-61	31.00	0.40	.	31.40	4,979.4	19.52
1961-62	37.00	0.50	.	37.50	1,980.3	8.39
1962-63	40.00	0.20	.	40.20	4,594.3	22.09
1963-64	68.00	0.70	.	68.70	1,670.3	6.64
1964-65	85.00	2.20	.	87.20	826.0	7.08
1965-66	69.24	1.25	.	70.49	882.9	11.26
1966-67	107.78	3.91	0.14	111.83	2,443.5	1.65
1967-68	177.44	12.78	0.21	190.43	5,153.1	18.44
1968-69	203.52	38.64	2.48	244.64	1,465.1	3.87
1969-70	272.56	33.80	1.34	307.70	1,998.0	10.49
1970-71	251.50	30.50	1.20	283.20	2,248.0	41.77
1971-72	341.20	37.30	0.70	379.20	2,438.0	39.65
1972-73	346.20	48.70	1.30	436.20	18,484.0	78.72
1973-74	341.90	57.80	3.20	402.90	6,473.6	171.36
1974-75	362.90	60.50	2.10	425.50	6,927.6	257.68
1975-76	445.30	102.50	2.80	550.60	13,758.3	310.42
1976-77	511.10	118.20	2.50	631.80	16,225.7	460.64
1977-78	550.90	156.80	5.90	713.60	12,754.4	254.46
1978-79	684.27	188.00	7.60	879.80	7,727.3	188.81
1979-80	806.20	228.50	9.60	1,044.30	4,419.1	167.66
1980-81	843.00	226.80	9.60	1,079.50	7,105.0	224.72
1981-82	832.60	225.60	21.80	1,080.00	5,481.0	230.62
1982-83	952.69	265.30	25.60	1,243.60	8,860.3	396.71
1983-84	914.32	259.81	28.50	1,202.63	10,662.5	685.84
1984-85	934.80	293.79	24.67	1,253.26	15,889.2	1,196.62
1985-86	1,128.39	350.07	33.33	1,511.79	17,498.9	1,416.81
1986-87	1,332.35	408.87	42.62	1,783.84	20,647.8	1,619.21
1987-88	1,282.08	392.89	45.03	1,720.00	7,129.0	..
1988-89 (Jul-Mar)	1,063.70	298.92	18.57	1,381.19	7,462.0	..

.. not available.
. not applicable.

Sources: 1. Statistics Division.
2. Fertilizer Import Department, Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

TABLE 3.15

RETAIL SALE PRICE OF FERTILIZERS

(Rs per bag of 50 kilos/110 lbs)

Date/Year	Urea 46% N	AN/CAN 26% N	ASN 26% N	AS 21% N	NP 23:23	SSP 18% N	DAP 18:46	SOP 50% K	NPK 10:20:20
08-06-66	25.0	11.0	14.0	11.0	..	10.0	..	..	..
29-08-68	26.0	11.5	14.0	11.5	..	9.5	28.0	19.0	..
27-03-69	26.0	13.0	14.5	13.0	..	9.5	28.0	20.0	..
29-06-70	28.5	17.0	18.0	17.0	..	9.5	28.0	20.0	..
25-09-72	35.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	..	9.5	35.0	20.0	..
30-01-73	35.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	..	9.5	35.0	20.0	..
30-03-73	42.0	20.0	23.0	20.0	40.0	11.0	44.0	25.0	..
11-08-73	55.0	32.0	31.0	25.0	55.0	15.0	57.0	32.0	..
20-04-74	75.0	43.0	43.0	34.0	65.0	22.0	75.0	32.0	..
29-01-75	75.0	43.0	43.0	34.0	55.0	22.0	75.0	32.0	..
09-05-75	75.0	43.0	43.0	34.0	55.0	22.0	75.0	32.0	..
16-04-76	68.0	39.0	43.0	31.0	50.0	18.0	72.0	32.0	..
20-04-78	68.0	39.0	43.0	31.0	50.0	18.0	72.0	29.0	..
17-10-78	63.0	36.5	..	29.0	46.5	17.0	67.0	27.0	..
01-01-79	63.0	36.5	..	29.0	46.5	..	67.0	27.0	42.5
25-02-80	93.0	50.0	..	42.0	78.0	25.0	100.0	30.0	42.5
13-04-80	93.0	50.0	..	42.0	78.0	25.0	100.0	..	63.0
27-10-81	93.0	50.0	..	42.0	78.0	25.0	100.0	30.0	63.0
16-03-82	103.0	55.0	..	47.0	84.0	25.0	105.0	30.0	65.0
06-10-82	118.0	58.0	..	54.0	97.0	29.0	121.0	35.0	75.0
10-06-83	128.0	60.0	..	59.0	110.0	40.0	133.0	40.0	82.0
1983-84	128.0	60.0	..	59.0	110.0	40.0	133.0	40.0	82.0
1984-85	128.0	60.0	..	59.0	110.0	40.0	133.0	40.0	82.0
1985-86	128.0	60.0	..	59.0	110.0	40.0	146.0	50.0	98.0
1986-87	128.0	60.0	..	59.0	110.0	40.0	146.0	50.0	98.0
1987-88	128.0	60.0	..	59.0	119.0	43.0	161.0	60.0	105.0
1988-89	.	.	.	.	137.0	49.0	185.0	72.0	115.0

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

.. not available

. not applicable after deregulation.

AN/CAN : ammonium nitrate/calcium ammonium nitrate.

ASN : ammonium super nitrate.

AS : ammonium sulphate.

NP : nitrophos.

SSP : single super phosphate.

DAP : diammonium phosphate.

SOP : suplhate of potash.

NPK : nitrogen phosphate.

TABLE 3.16

FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION IN RELATION TO CULTIVATED AREA IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(Kgs per hect.)

Year	Nether-lands	Germany	Japan	France	Egypt	Italy	USA	USSR	Pakistan	India
1970-71	749	400	384	241	122	90	87	40	15	13
1971-72	710	408	390	260	—	117	82	45	20	16
1972-73	720	400	390	285	147	125	86	78	23	17
1973-74	759	393	407	312	44	115	86	54	21	17
1974-75	757	402	375	245	55	103	76	58	22	16
1975-76	751	386	319	247	69	121	90	69	28	17
1976-77	758	423	431	269	210	105	107	73	32	20
1977-78	737	422	428	278	188	141	100	53	36	25
1978-79	743	429	450	297	205	180	106	79	44	27
1979-80	805	479	478	312	212	189	111	75	51	30
1980-81	789	471	372	301	232	170	112	81	53	31
1981-82	767	418	387	298	248	163	102	83	53	39
1982-83	738	435	412	299	335	161	87	87	61	35
1983-84	789	431	437	312	361	169	105	99	59	39
1984-85 (E)	841	445	452	326	387	178	126	..	63	..

.. not available.
E Estimated.

Source: 1. Fertilizer Manual, United Nation, New York.
2. FAO Production Year Book.

TABLE 3.17

AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES

(million hectares)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Tubewells	Others	Total
1950-51	7.53	0.06	1.08	—	0.58	9.25
1951-52	7.51	0.06	0.99	—	0.53	9.09
1952-53	7.52	0.06	1.83	—	0.52	9.13
1953-54	8.00	0.05	0.99	0.02	0.59	9.65
1954-55	8.28	0.06	0.95	0.04	0.66	9.99
1955-56	8.47	0.06	0.88	0.05	0.63	10.09
1956-57	8.61	0.06	0.86	0.06	0.71	10.30
1957-58	8.71	0.06	0.79	0.07	0.64	10.27
1958-59	8.67	0.06	0.78	0.12	0.62	10.25
1959-60	8.73	0.03	0.76	0.16	0.67	10.35
1960-61	8.59	0.01	0.86	0.25	0.70	10.41
1961-62	9.64	0.01	0.93	0.26	0.51	11.35
1962-63	9.09	0.01	0.89	0.44	0.58	11.01
1963-64	8.85	0.01	1.00	0.45	0.73	11.04
1964-65	9.00	0.01	1.02	0.54	0.87	11.44
1965-66	8.70	0.01	0.96	0.80	1.01	11.48
1966-67	8.81	0.01	1.01	0.76	1.50	12.09
1967-68	8.95	0.01	0.85	1.29	1.52	12.62
1968-69	8.87	0.01	0.93	1.15	1.60	12.56
1969-70	9.26	0.01	0.84	1.11	1.27	12.49
1970-71	6.69	0.01	1.29	2.25	0.35	10.59
1971-72	9.57	0.01	0.67	2.10	0.64	12.99
1972-73	9.80	0.01	0.51	2.21	0.53	13.06
1973-74	10.06	0.01	0.52	2.41	0.65	13.64
1974-75	10.09	0.01	0.44	2.38	0.43	13.34
1975-76	10.19	0.01	0.43	2.39	0.62	13.63
1976-77	10.10	0.01	0.45	2.69	0.59	13.83
1977-78	10.43	0.01	0.35	2.79	0.65	14.22
1978-79	10.01	0.01	0.26	3.49	0.71	14.47
1979-80	10.74	0.05	0.34	2.74	0.87	14.74
1980-81	11.46	0.07	0.32	2.81	0.61	14.90
1981-82	11.44	0.06	0.30	2.99	0.60	15.39
1982-83	11.20	0.06	0.26	3.09	0.63	15.87
1983-84	11.09	0.06	0.21	3.17	0.72	15.72
1984-85	11.89	0.06	0.26	3.29	0.58	15.76
1985-86	11.38	0.06	0.26	3.41	0.68	15.79
1986-87	11.42	0.06	0.26	3.77	0.72	16.23
1987-88	12.15	0.06	0.26	3.81	0.72	17.00

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

— nil.

TABLE 3.18

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY & PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Year	Electricity (million kwh)		Petroleum Products (000 tonnes)	
	Consumption	%age share	Consumption	%age share
1970-71	..	..	..	..
1971-72	997	19	287.1	14
1972-73	1,170	20	323.3	16
1973-74	1,131	18	236.0	12
1974-75	1,531	23	270.6	15
1975-76	1,395	20	249.7	15
1976-77	1,400	20	243.3	14
1977-78	1,760	21	264.2	11
1978-79	1,805	20	234.6	10
1979-80	2,067	20	252.7	10
1980-81	2,135	19	179.2	7
1981-82	2,369	19	124.2	4
1982-83	2,559	18	161.3	6
1983-84	2,673	17	173.3	6
1984-85	2,798	16	218.9	7
1985-86	2,928	16	246.7	7
1986-87	3,471	12	240.3	3
1987-88	4,414	18	322.9	4
1988-89 (E)	..	..	211.6	3

.. not available.
E estimated.

Source: Energy Research Cell, M/O Petroleum & Natural Resources.

TABLE 3.19

TEMPERATURE AT SELECTED CITY CENTRES

(In centigrades)

Year	Karachi	Lahore	Multan	Rawal-pindi	Pesha-war	Quetta	Jacob-abad	Karachi	Lahore	Multan	Rawal-pindi	Pesha-war	Quetta	Jacob-abad
Height in metres above Sea Level	22	214	123	511	359	1589	56	22	214	123	511	359	1589	56
	MEAN OF MINIMUM							MEAN OF MAXIMUM						
1947	22.6	17.8	19.7	15.6	16.7	6.3	19.4	28.9	33.1	34.3	30.2	30.3	23.9	35.8
1948	22.7	17.4	19.1	14.9	16.1	6.7	20.1	29.0	31.4	32.9	28.9	29.9	23.6	34.5
1949	22.6	17.1	..	14.4	15.7	6.3	19.3	29.5	31.9	..	29.2	29.1	22.9	34.4
1950	21.9	16.5	..	13.4	14.9	5.3	18.8	28.9	30.3	..	28.1	27.8	22.1	33.8
1951	22.4	17.3	19.0	14.5	15.6	6.3	19.7	29.2	31.8	33.2	29.4	29.4	23.3	35.0
1952	22.6	17.3	19.2	14.6	16.0	6.6	19.7	29.3	32.5	33.9	29.0	29.8	23.8	35.1
1953	23.3	18.1	..	15.2	16.8	7.8	20.7	29.9	32.5	33.7	30.4	30.4	24.0	35.3
1954	22.7	17.6	..	14.6	15.8	6.5	20.1	29.4	31.7	33.2	29.3	29.3	23.3	34.6
1955	..	17.3	..	13.6	16.1	7.2	20.2	..	30.9	32.7	30.0	30.0	23.8	34.4
1956	22.0	17.6	..	14.3	16.1	6.8	19.9	29.6	30.9	32.4	29.0	29.0	23.3	33.5
1957	21.9	16.9	..	13.7	15.2	6.5	19.5	29.3	29.9	31.9	27.9	27.9	22.2	33.5
1958	22.5	18.1	20.4	15.1	16.5	7.8	..	30.7	31.3	33.5	29.2	28.9	..	..
1959	22.2	18.0	20.0	15.5	16.3	8.3	20.8	29.8	30.7	32.9	28.2	28.2	23.0	34.4
1960	22.2	17.0	19.0	14.8	15.9	6.7	19.2	30.9	31.7	33.3	29.2	29.2	24.0	34.6
1961	20.0	17.4	17.8	14.8	15.9	8.9	19.8	31.1	30.2	32.2	27.8	27.8	23.9	33.7
1962	20.0	17.3	17.8	14.7	16.0	8.3	20.3	31.7	30.4	32.7	28.6	28.6	23.9	34.4
1963	21.1	17.6	35.0	15.2	16.3	11.7	20.7	31.7	30.4	33.3	29.1	29.1	23.8	35.1
1964	20.6	17.1	17.2	14.6	15.6	10.1	19.8	31.7	30.8	32.2	28.3	27.9	22.0	34.4
1965	20.5	17.5	17.3	14.5	15.3	11.1	19.8	30.9	31.0	32.2	27.9	29.1	22.2	34.4
1966	20.0	17.4	17.3	14.6	15.4	10.9	19.6	31.7	30.0	32.3	28.6	29.2	23.1	34.5
1967	20.0	17.6	17.6	14.9	15.7	10.8	20.3	30.9	30.3	30.3	28.1	28.3	22.8	35.6
1968	20.0	17.3	17.7	14.8	15.5	10.8	19.7	30.9	30.2	30.2	28.2	28.3	22.0	34.1
1969	20.0	18.3	..	..	16.1	..	20.0	32.2	31.1	31.1	..	29.4	..	35.6
1970	23.2	18.3	18.1	14.3	16.4	6.6	20.5	30.1	31.3	33.4	29.4	30.0	25.6	34.7
1971	20.2	17.9	18.0	12.1	16.2	6.4	19.9	31.8	30.1	33.1	26.6	29.6	26.6	34.7
1972	20.1	17.8	17.3	13.9	16.0	5.6	19.3	31.6	30.7	27.9	28.5	29.1	22.7	34.0
1973	20.3	18.4	18.1	15.4	16.9	7.1	19.9	31.6	30.6	32.3	28.1	30.4	24.7	34.6
1974	19.9	17.7	17.5	14.2	15.7	6.4	19.6	31.1	31.1	32.7	28.6	30.0	24.7	34.3
1975	21.3	19.5	19.1	14.0	17.3	10.7	21.4	31.1	31.3	32.0	28.3	30.5	25.1	34.9
1976	18.6	18.7	17.3	13.0	15.6	6.6	20.3	30.0	30.9	32.0	27.6	29.6	23.9	33.5
1977	20.8	18.3	18.2	14.9	16.5	7.8	21.0	32.3	31.0	33.1	28.7	30.3	25.0	34.3
1978	20.7	18.3	17.2	14.7	16.3	6.8	20.3	31.4	31.0	32.6	28.6	29.7	24.2	33.4
1979	20.6	17.8	18.2	14.3	14.8	6.4	18.7	31.8	30.9	32.8	28.7	29.8	24.1	30.9
1980	21.1	18.1	18.5	14.4	15.3	7.3	20.0	31.6	31.1	33.4	29.0	29.4	25.0	34.4
1981	20.7	17.7	18.3	13.6	15.6	7.3	20.1	31.9	30.8	33.2	29.0	29.9	24.6	34.3
1982	20.6	17.2	18.8	13.9	15.5	7.3	19.9	31.9	29.9	35.0	27.9	29.0	22.9	33.1
1983	20.2	17.0	17.3	13.5	15.1	7.1	20.0	31.6	29.7	31.8	27.9	28.5	24.0	32.6
1984	19.6	18.0	17.5	13.7	15.5	8.1	18.9	31.6	31.1	32.9	29.1	30.7	25.9	34.3
1985	20.0	16.3	17.8	14.5	16.3	7.6	19.5	32.1	31.3	33.3	29.8	30.5	25.3	34.4
1986	19.8	17.7	17.6	12.3	15.5	9.6	19.3	31.7	30.7	32.1	28.1	29.5	23.9	33.4
1987	20.1	17.2	17.7	11.2	16.4	9.9	20.1	32.2	31.2	32.8	28.7	28.7	23.7	33.5
1988	21.4	18.9	18.9	14.9	16.7	9.1	20.2	32.9	31.9	33.4	27.0	30.5	25.9	34.1

.. not available.

Sources: 1. Pakistan Meteorological Department.
2. Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 3.20

RAINFALL AT SELECTED CITY CENTRES

(millimetres)

Year	Karachi	Lahore	Multan	Rawalpindi	Peshawar	Quetta	Jacobabad
Height in metres above Sea Level	22	214	123	511	359	1589	56
1947	59	305	23	393	207	210	17
1948	142	738	148	1,495	305	160	154
1949	324	294	..	868	221	205	201
1950	86	733	..	1,143	356	273	51
1951	42	396	224	772	266	66	45
1952	192	277	76	968	174	244	34
1953	507	565	220	897	311	180	94
1954	153	708	55	878	300	165	56
1955	190	575	347	679	185	238	77
1956	363	660	288	969	536	158	407
1957	52	684	188	1,041	501	399	101
1958	146	871	101	892	231	122	17
1959	422	686	171	1,393	679	374	120
1960	65	300	174	738	338	176	44
1961	610	627	163	1,216	485	209	184
1962	279	576	96	988	267	138	80
1963	43	297	85	1,035	380	168	19
1964	127	801	174	709	346	207	53
1965	127	442	146	914	506	245	28
1966	76	536	175	1,171	364	128	22
1967	711	493	309	1,225	567	237	236
1968	25	458	126	1,251	363	201	19
1969	51	458	..	..	348	..	67
1970	274	344	172	1,020	299	179	114
1971	69	385	128	1,062	364	62	68
1972	44	302	110	755	365	254	17
1973	213	826	254	1,311	284	100	63
1974	7	414	140	1,043	190	222	43
1975	160	672	259	1,042	435	214	229
1976	406	1,149	427	1,667	625	322	188
1977	489	461	115	1,330	458	240	71
1978	387	710	309	1,430	498	317	338
1979	381	525	189	959	404	349	128
980	195	1,014	149	1,084	371	255	14
981	186	839	223	1,735	396	316	173
982	162	596	166	1,632	323	949	84
983	281	909	291	1,714	710	596	77
984	270	702	106	1,143	524	115	202
985	155	746	158	1,124	341	257	183
986	92	612	219	937	416	244	84
987	90	483	223	762	313	157	28
988	160	815	125	1,259	367	259	335

. not available.

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department.

TABLE 3.21

PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(Rs. per 40 kgs)

Year	Wheat	Rice		Paddy		Sugarcane		
		Basmati (F.A.Q.)	Irri - 6 (F.A.Q.)	Basmati	Irri - 6	NWFP	Punjab	Sind
1947-48	10.18	24.18	.	.	.	1.64	1.64	1.64
1948-49	10.45	22.50	.	.	.	1.64	1.64	1.64
1949-50	10.18	25.29	.	.	.			
1950-51	10.18	*	.	.	.	1.07	1.07	1.07
1951-52		*	.	.	.	1.93	1.93	1.93
1952-53	10.18	21.43	.	.	.	1.99	1.99	1.99
1953-54	13.40	21.43	.	.	.	1.78	1.78	1.78
1954-55	9.91	*	.	.	.	1.64	1.64	1.64
1955-56	9.38	*	.	.	.	1.61	1.61	1.61
1956-57	10.72	*	.	.	.	1.88	1.88	1.88
1957-58	12.52	.	.	.	.	1.88	1.88	1.88
1958-59	13.40	26.79	.	.	.	1.74	1.74	1.74
1959-60	13.40	24.65	.	.	.	1.61	1.61	1.61
1960-61	14.46	25.72	.	.	.	2.08	2.08	2.08
1961-62	14.46	26.79	.	.	.	1.81	2.70	2.70
1962-63	14.46	27.86	.	.	.	2.41	2.41	2.41
1963-64	14.46	30.00	.	.	.	2.14	2.14	2.14
1964-65	14.46	30.00	.	.	.	2.41	2.41	2.41
1965-66	14.46	30.00	.	.	.	2.41	2.41	2.41
1966-67	14.46	30.00	.	.	.	2.14	2.14	2.14
1967-68	16.21	33.22	.	.	.	2.41	2.59	2.74
1968-69	16.07	40.72	.	.	.	2.70	2.95	3.11
1969-70	18.22	37.50	.	.	.	2.95	2.95	3.11
1970-71	18.22	34.30	22.40	.	.	2.41	2.95	3.11
1971-72	18.22	40.72	22.40	.	.	2.41	2.70	2.84
1972-73	24.11	51.30	22.40	.	.	4.29	4.55	4.72
1973-74	27.33	66.45	28.94	.	.	4.29	4.55	4.72
1974-75	38.65	96.45	42.87	.	.	5.37	5.63	5.79
1975-76	38.65	96.45	42.87	47.80	26.79	5.89	6.16	6.32
1976-77	38.65	108.80	57.87	55.73	32.15	5.89	6.16	6.32
1977-78	38.65	108.80	49.30	56.48	32.15	5.89	6.16	6.32
1978-79	48.23	117.89	52.51	64.30	32.15	5.89	6.16	6.32
1979-80	58.00	117.89	52.57	64.30	32.15	7.23	7.50	7.66
1980-81	58.00	137.00	63.00	75.00	38.58	9.38	9.65	9.81
1981-82	58.00	150.00	72.50	85.00	45.00	9.38	9.65	9.81
1982-83	64.00	154.00	80.00	88.00	49.00	9.38	9.65	9.81
1983-84	64.00	157.00	83.00	90.00	51.00	9.38	9.65	9.81
1984-85	70.00	160.00	83.00	90.00	51.00	9.38	9.65	9.81
1985-86	80.00	175.00	86.50	93.00	53.00	9.38	9.65	9.81
1986-87	80.00	204.00	86.50	102.00	53.00	11.52	11.79	11.95
1987-88	82.50	250.00	89.00	130.00	55.00	11.52	11.79	11.95
1988-89	85.00	250.00	100.00	135.00	60.00	12.33	12.59	12.86

(Contd.)

TABLE 3.21

PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

... Contd.) (Rs. per 40 kgs)

Year	Cotton Lint				Seed Cotton (Phutti)					
	Desi	AC-134, NT	B-557, 149-F	Sarmast Gallan-dri Delta-pine MS-39 - 40	Desi	AC-134 NT	B-557, 149-F	Sarmas Gallan-dri Delta-pine MS-39 - 40	Potato	Onion
976-77	.	434.04	482.26	525.13	128.60	133.96	144.68	155.40	26.80	19.30
977-78	359.00	355.00	415.82	451.18	141.43	147.89	159.66	171.47	26.80	19.30
978-79	369.94	369.00	424.35	469.97	143.61	147.89	159.68	171.47	26.80	19.30
979-80	375.00	401.46	445.83	491.13	143.61	147.89	159.68	171.47	26.80	19.30
980-81	409.38	422.61	475.80	509.00	156.00	160.00	171.00	182.00	26.80	19.30
981-82	419.00	449.00	473.00	519.00	166.00	170.00	178.00	192.00	26.80	19.30
982-83	418.00	448.00	473.00	515.00	166.00	175.00	188.00	197.00	40.50	25.00
983-84	426.40	471.60	496.00	538.00	169.50	178.00	186.00	200.00	40.50	30.00
984-85	426.40	476.80	500.40	542.27	169.50	181.00	185.00	203.00	40.50	30.00
985-86	426.40	476.80	500.40	542.27	173.50	185.00	193.00	207.00	42.00	32.50
986-87	426.40	476.80	500.40	542.27	173.50	185.00	193.00	207.00	44.50	34.50
987-88	428.00	480.00	504.00	546.00	173.50	185.00	193.00	207.00	44.50	35.50
988-89	431.00	483.00	507.00	549.00	176.50	188.00	196.00	210.00	50.00	40.00

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.

. not applicable.
* no purchase.
F.A.Q. Fair average quality.

TABLE 3.22

PROCUREMENT, RELEASES AND STOCKS OF WHEAT & RICE

('000 tonnes)

Year	Wheat (May April)			Rice Procured		Stocks Balance (on 1st Jul)	
	Procure-ment	Releases	Stocks (on 1st May)	Basmati	Others	Basmati	Others
1970-71	1,016.9	..	..	73.3	322.6	..	..
1971-72	841.0	..	..	35.9	287.0	..	..
1972-73	208.2	..	..	133.3	67.7	..	..
1973-74	1,341.9	1,921	..	215.6	333.6	..	..
1974-75	1,293.4	1,974	..	287.0	382.2	199.6	337.3
1975-76	1,236.1	1,988	..	318.6	403.3	314.6	427.3
1976-77	2,338.8	2,762	511	201.4	446.5	311.4	438.1
1977-78	1,842.2	2,880	503	193.3	724.1	106.9	207.2
1978 79	1,036.0	2,977	*89	390.8	845.5	48.4	393.3
1979-80	2,376.0	2,746	379	382.4	761.1	265.0	400.0
1980-81	2,954.9	2,768	685	320.1	704.5	317.6	376.4
1981-82	3,888.8	3,214	830	388.2	706.3	228.3	253.0
1982-83	3,131.0	3,715	1,650	337.5	889.6	340.7	255.3
1983-84	3,621.0	3,251	1,620	264.6	883.2	454.3	471.1
1984-85	2,275.0	5,236	750	284.4	959.0	198.5	461.0
1985-86	2,533.3	3,338	1,245	226.5	986.8	234.8	810.4
1986-87	5,035.1	3,793	2,525	201.7	711.2	282.4	723.9
1987-88	3,375.0	4,750	1,200	220.3	614.1	270.2	744.1
1988-89 (E)	..	..	518*	453.0	469.3	452.5*	387.6

E Estimated
.. not available
* Stock on 1st April.

Sources: 1. Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.
2. Ministry of Commerce.

TABLE 3.23

HISTORICAL DATA OF THE WEST PUNJAB, 1906-47

Year	Harvest Prices (Rs. per 37.324 kg./Maund)						Yield per Hectare (In Kgs.)		Rain-Fall (In millimetres)		
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar	Gram	Cotton (Desi)	Cotton (American)	Rice	Wheat	Lahore	Multan	Rawalpindi
1906-07	1.94	2.25	3.94	2.00	5.18	.	800.96	681.09	637.54	106.43	1,446.16
1907-08	3.12	3.62	5.06	3.69	5.12	.	781.56	746.50	240.79	174.50	591.82
1908-09	2.81	3.62	4.56	2.50	5.44	.	1,451.36	893.58	783.84	253.24	1,291.08
1909-10	2.18	2.75	4.69	1.94	6.62	.	1,161.21	919.53	669.03	149.35	922.78
1910-11	2.06	2.56	4.18	1.81	8.69	.	1,256.95	913.36	534.92	143.51	1,297.93
1911-12	2.37	2.94	5.81	2.37	7.56	.	1,136.16	843.56	284.22	153.67	583.69
1912-13	2.44	3.12	4.37	2.44	7.69	.	1,294.32	800.73	400.30	119.38	563.62
1913-14	2.31	2.50	4.18	2.62	6.56	.	1,360.18	806.11	693.67	283.78	1,077.20
1914-15	2.69	2.25	4.37	2.87	4.31	.	1,211.03	848.80	687.83	258.32	964.94
1915-16	2.94	3.62	5.69	3.18	6.18	.	1,346.39	619.48	181.86	39.88	555.50
1916-17	2.37	3.94	4.87	3.12	8.50	.	774.85	681.10	744.73	178.05	939.29
1917-18	2.56	2.50	5.12	2.87	12.75	.	1,265.00	867.21	778.51	472.18	1,251.70
1918-19	3.87	5.00	9.62	5.37	14.75	.	1,399.58	839.00	453.64	168.15	822.45
1919-20	4.18	6.56	7.50	4.18	13.62	.	1,531.60	953.34	558.54	283.46	1,116.27
1920-21	4.62	5.69	9.31	6.31	8.94	.	1,239.61	669.95	165.35	68.07	374.39
1921-22	5.12	3.81	9.44	4.62	9.69	12.18	1,541.59	1,066.48	472.95	235.97	716.53
1922-23	3.31	3.94	5.62	2.18	11.98	15.12	1,235.34	825.27	475.74	99.06	1,161.02
1923-24	3.00	5.25	5.31	2.87	15.81	22.00	1,367.07	882.80	535.68	179.07	943.61
1924-25	3.12	..	7.44	3.18	13.56	16.31	1,564.51	659.01	384.30	242.06	817.62
1925-26	3.50	6.18	7.31	4.00	9.50	12.69	1,393.42	742.60	548.38	159.26	1,112.77
1926-27	3.50	4.25	6.00	3.94	7.74	9.37	1,327.46	751.93	431.29	79.76	1,289.30
1927-28	3.44	4.37	5.87	4.06	10.94	13.75	1,345.90	549.38	352.50	129.79	615.44
1928-29	3.94	4.25	5.87	4.56	10.44	13.06	1,421.18	841.91	436.88	84.84	663.70
1929-30	3.18	3.06	5.94	3.56	6.94	8.94	1,404.67	921.80	914.14	374.65	1,135.88
1930-31	1.18	1.56	4.44	1.81	4.50	5.56	1,367.63	829.07	677.42	135.05	985.26
1931-32	1.75	2.00	3.87	1.81	5.37	6.62	1,439.38	789.48	876.30	136.40	875.34
1932-33	1.50	2.75	3.00	2.25	5.25	6.87	1,373.18	790.85	345.44	146.30	760.98
1933-34	1.62	2.00	3.37	1.81	4.37	5.44	1,344.76	745.63	574.55	185.17	694.69
1934-35	1.69	2.18	4.50	1.87	5.25	8.18	1,269.20	851.30	622.04	219.71	1,097.28
1935-36	2.12	2.37	4.18	2.00	5.62	6.94	1,365.22	834.89	329.44	89.15	1,088.39
1936-37	2.00	3.00	4.00	2.06	6.00	7.25	1,397.70	877.72	570.74	329.69	1,024.89
1937-38	2.18	2.18	3.87	2.50	4.62	5.69	1,338.50	790.10	358.90	73.66	640.59
1938-39	1.94	2.25	6.50	3.18	4.62	5.69	1,240.11	839.96	328.93	145.03	1,218.69
1939-40	2.37	2.56	5.12	3.18	6.75	7.87	1,315.92	978.65	345.69	119.63	592.58
1940-41	2.50	3.12	3.18	3.69	5.44	7.12	1,304.68	827.98	259.59	132.84	737.87
1941-42	4.37	4.56	5.25	4.69	5.00	9.12	1,385.67	983.01	425.96	444.94	916.43
1942-43	7.00	9.31	11.62	9.06	10.18	13.62	1,470.90	1,008.14	400.30	253.75	897.89
1943-44	8.62	9.75	9.87	7.06	12.44	17.12	1,401.54	850.59	285.24	106.17	834.12
1944-45	7.81	9.18	10.50	7.31	11.37	15.25	1,507.72	967.14	427.73	330.43	845.56
1945-46	8.69	10.12	15.18	8.12	14.81	19.25	1,393.30	788.14	449.32	49.53	791.71
1946-47	8.62	10.31	19.31	8.25	15.94	20.87	1,494.70	809.85	354.07	35.80	886.96

Source: Punjab Board of Economic Enquiry.

not applicable.

TABLE 3.24

LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN PAKISTAN

(million numbers)

Year	Buffaloes	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Camels	Donkeys	Horses	Mules
1954-55	6.3	10.2	7.6	8.0	..	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.05
1955-56	6.7	11.2	8.0	8.7	..	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.05
1956-57	7.1	12.4	8.3	9.5	..	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.05
1957-58	7.6	13.7	9.0	10.4	..	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.04
1958-59	8.1	15.1	9.5	11.3	..	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.04
1959-60	8.1	16.6	10.0	12.3	..	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.04
1960-61	8.2	16.4	10.4	12.4	..	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.04
1961-62	8.4	16.2	10.8	12.5	..	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.04
1962-63	8.5	16.1	11.2	12.6	..	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.04
1963-64	8.6	15.9	11.6	12.8	..	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.04
1964-65	8.8	15.7	12.0	12.9	..	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.04
1965-66	8.9	15.6	12.5	13.0	..	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.04
1966-67	9.1	15.4	13.0	13.1	..	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.05
1967-68	9.2	15.2	13.5	13.2	..	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.05
1968-69	9.3	15.1	14.0	13.3	..	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.05
1969-70	9.5	14.9	14.5	13.4	..	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.05
1970-71	9.7	14.8	15.0	13.6	..	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.05
1971-72	9.8	14.6	15.6	13.7	24.3	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.05
1972-73	10.0	14.7	16.9	14.8	28.3	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.05
1973-74	10.2	14.7	18.4	16.1	33.0	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.05
1974-75	10.4	14.8	20.0	17.4	38.5	0.8	2.0	0.4	0.06
1975-76	11.6	14.9	21.7	18.9	44.9	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.06
1976-77	10.9	15.0	22.4	19.5	48.6	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.06
1977-78	11.1	15.2	23.2	20.1	52.7	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.06
1978-79	11.3	15.4	24.0	20.7	57.4	0.8	2.3	0.4	0.06
1979-80	11.6	15.6	24.9	21.4	62.6	0.8	2.4	0.4	0.06
1980-81	11.9	15.8	25.8	22.1	67.4	0.9	2.4	0.4	0.06
1981-82	12.1	15.9	26.7	22.8	73.5	0.9	2.5	0.4	0.06
1982-83	12.4	16.1	27.7	23.5	89.5	0.9	2.6	0.4	0.06
1983-84	12.7	16.3	28.7	24.2	100.6	0.9	2.7	0.4	0.06
1984-85	13.1	16.5	29.7	25.0	113.7	0.9	2.8	0.5	0.06
1985-86	13.4	16.7	30.8	25.8	109.5	0.9	2.9	0.5	0.07
1986-87	13.7	16.9	31.9	26.6	129.7	0.9	2.9	0.5	0.07
1987-88	14.0	17.1	33.0	27.4	144.5	1.0	3.0	0.5	0.07
1988-89 (E)	14.3	17.2	34.2	28.3	164.6	1.0	3.1	0.5	0.07

.. not available
E estimated

Source: Livestock Division.

TABLE 3.2a

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(000 tonnes)

Year	Milk	Beef	Mutton	Poultry Meat	Eggs (Mln. Nos)	Hides (Mln. Nos)	Skins (Mln. Nos)	Wool	Hair	Bones	Fat	Blood
1971-72	7,600	346	208	14	503	4.3	16.4	22.1	2.9	152	45.6	14.2
1972-73	7,899	349	224	19	695	4.3	17.5	24.3	3.1	157	47.2	15.0
1973-74	8,044	354	245	24	811	4.4	19.4	26.1	3.4	161	49.9	16.0
1974-75	8,193	357	265	27	907	4.5	21.0	28.3	3.7	166	52.2	16.0
1975-76	8,348	362	288	34	1,155	4.5	22.8	30.7	4.1	173	54.7	17.1
1976-77	8,524	375	305	37	1,443	4.6	23.6	32.2	4.3	177	57.2	17.9
1977-78	8,700	392	319	41	1,587	4.7	24.4	33.7	4.5	181	59.8	18.8
1978-79	8,888	404	335	44	1,805	4.8	25.2	35.4	4.8	185	62.5	19.6
1979-80	9,075	418	352	49	2,094	4.9	26.1	37.1	5.0	189	65.3	20.5
1980-81	9,267	434	370	52	2,319	4.9	26.9	38.9	5.3	194	68.3	21.5
1981-82	9,462	448	389	57	2,664	5.0	27.9	40.7	5.5	199	71.4	22.5
1982-83	9,662	464	408	75	3,200	5.2	28.8	42.7	5.8	203	74.7	23.9
1983-84	10,242	488	436	86	3,619	5.3	29.8	45.1	6.2	208	78.3	25.5
1984-85	10,856	513	467	99	4,093	5.4	30.8	47.7	6.6	213	84.1	27.2
1985-86	11,500	539	500	126	3,460	5.5	31.8	50.3	7.0	218	88.0	29.0
1986-87	12,198	567	534	134	3,800	5.5	32.91	52.2	7.4	223	94.7	31.0
1987-88	12,900	595	570	154	4,140	5.7	34.02	55.0	7.8	229	101.0	33.0
1988-89 (P)	13,706	626	610	172	4,320	5.8	35.18	57.2	8.3	234	109.0	36.0

Source: 1. Livestock Division.

P Provisional.

TABLE 4.1

RESERVES AND EXTRACTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS

Year	Antimony (tonnes)	Argonite/ Marble (000 tonnes)	China Clay (000 tonnes)	Celestite (tonnes)	Chromite (000 tonnes)	Coal (000 tonnes)	Dolomite (tonnes)	Fire Clay (000 tonnes)	Fullers Earth (000 tonnes)	Gypsum Anhydrite (000 tonnes)	Lime Stone (000 tonnes)
Reserves		Very large deposits	4.9 million tons	..	Fairly large deposits	579.6 million tons	Very large deposits	Over 100 million tons	Fairly large deposits	350 million tons	Very large deposits
Extraction											
1947-48	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	4	—	15	344
1948-49	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	6	—	15	313
1949-50	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	4	—	15	291
1950-51	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	3	—	20	324
1951-52	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	5	—	26	451
1952-53	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	6	—	28	780
1953-54	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	3	—	32	861
1954-55	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	9	—	27	815
1955-56	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	8	—	31	808
1956-57	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	8	—	64	821
1957-58	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	11	—	52	948
1958-59	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	13	—	90	1,097
1959-60	—	3	—	1,292	15	—	—	16	—	90	927
1960-61	—	6	1	555	23	—	—	15	—	94	1,073
1961-62	—	3	1	356	22	—	—	15	—	103	1,197
1962-63	—	3	—	347	22	—	—	13	—	237	1,154
1963-64	—	10	1	203	8	—	—	33	—	171	1,651
1964-65	269	9	1	470	16	1,231	492	17	9	186	2,026
1965-66	62	11	2	239	20	1,291	85	19	10	115	1,890
1966-67	729	10	3	524	39	1,280	556	20	18	122	2,432
1967-68	770	10	3	480	23	1,239	8,700	19	14	60	1,695
1968-69	150	17	3	580	26	1,428	5,139	19	7	234	2,232
1969-70	176	18	4	507	25	1,269	—	28	3	204	1,817
1970-71	184	23	8	486	27	1,324	1,449	28	14	167	2,897
1971-72	323	16	7	258	34	1,255	302	22	13	22	2,628
1972-73	77	31	—	115	18	1,204	28	19	16	132	2,846
1973-74	33	22	1	196	13	1,129	377	17	18	282	3,258
1974-75	199	36	1	513	10	1,314	667	25	15	599	3,008
1975-76	360	65	—	957	12	1,138	356	41	23	324	2,968
1976-77	93	46	4	300	10	1,147	2,505	47	14	282	3,888
1977-78	103	71	13	213	10	1,279	7,798	62	18	356	4,029
1978-79	69	119	16	548	5	1,261	15,356	52	34	234	3,298
1979-80	—	92	15	357	4	1,504	15,760	57	27	368	2,798
1980-81	39	114	40	295	1	1,597	24,244	60	21	554	3,464
1981-82	51	95	41	272	3	1,765	93,488	68	15	303	3,682
1982-83	—	121	24	406	5	1,855	100,300	69	21	341	4,232
1983-84	—	101	21	302	4	1,926	812,406	84	19	339	4,696
1984-85	6	53	1	680	3	2,168	120,812	77	13	400	4,634
1985-86	24	122	21	873	10	2,115	127,492	73	10	381	6,313
1986-87	45	203	33	956	7	2,157	151,304	100	19	412	6885
1987-88	—	216	43	1,052	9	2,727	133,697	134	17	404	7,610
Jul-Mar											
1987-88	—	171	30	982	7	2,088	97,298	107	13	294	5,851
1988-89	—	161	30	711	3	2,057	82,242	88	13	312	5,014

— nil or insignificant.

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.1

RESERVES AND EXTRACTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS

(... Contd.)

Year	Magnesite (tonnes)	Rock Salt (000 tonnes)	Silica Sand (000 tonnes)	Ochre (tonnes)	Sulphur (tonnes)	Soap Stone (000 tonnes)	Baryte (000 tonnes)	Bauxite/ Laterite	Iron Ore	Copper	Crude Oil (m. barrels	Natural Gas (000 m. cu. metre)
Reserves		Over 100 million tons	Very large deposits	..	0.8 million tons	0.6 million tons	5 million tons	Over 74 million tons	Over 430 million tons	412 million tons	139.260 million US barrels	441.13 billion cu. metre
Extraction												
1947-48	—	163	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948-49	—	206	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949-50	—	169	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950-51	—	139	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951-52	—	134	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952-53	—	136	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953-54	—	149	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954-55	—	140	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955-56	—	156	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956-57	—	159	12	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957-58	—	166	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958-59	—	161	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	169	28	331	—	2	—	540	—	—	—	—
1960-61	—	210	18	607	—	1	—	911	—	—	—	—
1961-62	—	191	15	246	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—
1962-63	—	220	19	578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963-64	—	212	25	595	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964-65	632	251	28	196	—	3	11	—	—	—	3.22	1.5
1965-66	666	294	25	533	—	2	9	—	—	—	3.31	1.8
1966-67	786	231	78	635	—	3	6	—	—	—	3.14	2.0
1967-68	1,251	273	86	777	—	2	9	477	—	—	3.22	2.1
1968-69	1,325	365	148	449	—	3	11	2.410	—	—	3.49	2.5
1969-70	522	305	43	390	—	3	1	949	—	—	3.50	2.9
1970-71	648	350	35	2,750	—	4	3	337	—	—	3.32	3.1
1971-72	103	358	44	5,332	2,347	4	2	140	—	—	3.00	3.5
1972-73	2,504	354	27	3,780	2,885	6	2	516	—	—	3.06	4.1
1973-74	3,217	375	67	9,694	1,657	7	2	294	—	—	2.85	4.6
1974-75	2,087	427	32	12,511	1,661	5	6	20	—	—	2.44	5.0
1975-76	8,118	427	43	11,835	1,552	26	11	125	—	—	2.51	5.1
1976-77	1,575	336	51	12,910	1,167	12	17	90	—	—	3.74	5.6
1977-78	2,344	435	93	7,554	1,075	27	19	880	—	—	3.58	5.8
1978-79	3,042	486	84	790	1,068	33	32	1,726	—	—	3.75	6.3
1979-80	1,635	495	104	267	294	31	19	2,044	—	—	3.65	7.5
1980-81	397	514	84	445	403	28	21	1,754	—	—	3.58	3.6
1981-82	1,668	534	99	1,460	650	23	30	2,755	—	—	3.96	9.3
1982-83	1,687	548	141	558	824	19	20	2,772	—	—	4.74	9.8
1983-84	3,338	581	99	1,086	570	16	36	4,173	—	—	4.88	9.8
1984-85	3,137	573	111	697	884	17	21	2,035	—	—	9.53	10.3
1985-86	3,266	619	193	563	1337	21	42	21,749	4,860	—	14.37	10.8
1986-87	2,692	503	127	1,237	1,176	25	20	15,645	5,406	—	15.00	11.2
1987-88	3,092	502	164	3,430	600	33	13	31,440	5,845	—	16.31	12.4
Jul-Mar												
1987-88	2,495	380	130	1,170	540	22	7	16,805	4,770	—	12.26	9.2
1988-89	2,734	387	118	900	565	25	22	15,301	6,148	—	12.30	9.1

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

— nil.

Note: 7.45 barrels of crude oil = 1 tonne.

TABLE 4.2

PRODUCTION INDEX OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING

Year	Mining				Manufacturing			
	1964-65 = 100	1969-70 = 100	1975-76 = 100	1980-81 = 100	1964-65 = 100	1969-70 = 100	1975-76 = 100	1980-81 = 100
1964-65	100.0	..	76.6	..	100.0	..	52.1	35.3
1965-66	100.5	..	77.0	..	110.8	..	57.8	39.1
1966-67	106.0	..	81.2	..	118.2	..	61.6	41.7
1967-68	101.6	..	77.8	..	127.2	..	66.3	44.9
1968-69	117.5	..	90.0	..	140.6	..	73.3	49.6
1969-70	118.7	100.0	90.9	..	160.2	100.0	83.5	56.5
1970-71	119.8	100.4	91.3	..	162.1	106.2	88.6	60.0
1971-72	114.1	97.3	88.4	..	151.1	105.7	88.2	59.7
1972-73	120.7	101.4	92.2	..	169.0	115.4	96.3	65.2
1973-74	119.6	106.7	97.0	..	..	122.4	102.2	69.2
1974-75	112.0	112.0	101.8	..	..	120.5	100.6	68.1
1975-76	110.6	110.0	100.0	..	..	119.8	100.0	67.7
1976-77	130.3	130.3	115.8	..	..	117.1	99.8	67.6
1977-78	138.7	138.7	124.5	..	..	128.8	110.7	74.9
1978-79	147.6	147.6	129.0	..	..	133.7	119.4	80.8
1979-80	161.8	161.8	140.5	..	..	148.9	132.5	89.7
1980-81	176.8	176.8	153.0	100.0	..	165.3	147.7	100.0
1981-82	191.2	191.2	165.3	109.6	..	188.0	169.4	115.7
1982-83	206.4	206.4	180.1	118.0	..	203.9	185.4	123.3
1983-84	211.8	211.8	184.4	122.2	..	..	200.4	132.8
1984-85	259.5	259.5	226.4	147.3	..	..	216.8	143.4
1985-86	311.3	317.4	274.4	182.6	..	..	..	153.8
1986-87	..	327.1	287.7	186.6	..	..	..	164.9
1987-88	..	366.5	323.1	211.7	..	..	..	182.3
1988-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184.5 (E)

.. not available
E Estimated.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 4.3

VALUE OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIES*

(Rs. million)

Group of Industries	1969-70	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
ALL INDUSTRIES	11801	30674	39074	48277	55135	70725	84288	103856	119634	140271	161388
Food Manufacturing	2420	6829	9587	11321	11668	13644	17532	23537	25575	28685	31183
Beverage Industries	55	327	419	562	634	841	994	1382	1524	1608	1986
Tobacco Industries	652	1312	2207	2893	2942	3817	4850	4988	6013	7143	7498
Manufacture of Textile	2964	7541	9065	9532	11020	13230	14639	17865	22098	25669	26157
Manufacture of wearing apparel (except footwear)	—	92	182	227	224	269	608	705	858	883	1553
Manufacture of leather & leather products(except footwear & wearing)	300	538	805	854	1572	1360	1195	1338	1828	2533	2971
Manufacture of footwear (except rubber or plastic footwear)	123	49	78	72	141	178	558	142	194	233	245
Ginning, pressing & bailing of fibre	—	490	797	3277	3498	4646	5678	5553	6379	6136	9732
Manufacture of wood & cork products (except furniture)	26	59	61	42	77	120	200	208	225	355	354
Manufacture of furniture & fixture (except primarily metal)	18	33	23	32	35	64	85	79	148	130	238
Manufacture of Paper & paper products	172	486	461	501	518	605	1109	1048	1238	1292	1658
Printing, pressing & allied industries	123	269	332	403	487	477	555	799	1077	1214	1416
Manufacture of drugs & pharmaceutical products	—	842	1001	1470	1620	2199	2655	3162	3368	4287	4944
Manufacture of Industrial Chemicals	—	1287	1614	1749	2028	2877	3290	4056	5474	8278	8888
Manufacture of other chemical products	937	744	904	970	1150	1493	1995	2022	2501	3324	3924
Petroleum refining	—	—	—	—	5425	8874	12505	15681	15634	16653	19169
Manufacture of Misc. products of petroleum & coal	654	498	862	1197	271	270	481	778	1056	1091	1138
Manufacture of Rubber Products	75	493	608	622	892	795	789	1264	1537	2260	2024
Manufacture of Plastic products n.e.c.	—	48	109	135	243	361	225	503	615	692	995
Manufacture of pottery china & earthenware	—	28	53	77	80	92	102	127	209	231	272
Manufacture of Glass & Glass products	—	59	104	141	158	208	196	403	451	403	590
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	401	944	1000	1586	1611	2657	2738	3458	4589	5350	5795
Iron & Steel basic Industries	385	1402	1719	1649	2434	3038	3309	5569	6197	6287	10814
Non-ferrous metal basic Industries	—	21	23	62	46	99	55	13	24	26	28
Manufacture of fabricated metal products (except machinery & equipment)	252	498	637	608	880	1604	924	993	1081	1321	1318
Manufacture of Machinery (except electrical)	172	873	672	773	1014	1219	1424	2047	2298	4111	5343
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery	339	908	1105	1546	1679	2012	2656	3117	3316	4532	4668
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	247	1631	1383	1659	2444	3196	2419	2623	3586	4831	5505
Manufacture of scientific precision instrumets & equipments	—	98	91	97	120	154	164	171	191	282	399
Manufacture of photographic & optical goods	—	8	4	26	—	11	57	24	34	40	44
Manufacture of sports & athletic goods	—	38	40	50	65	88	89	75	155	176	252
Other Manufacturing Industries	1486	109	85	124	153	227	212	126	161	215	287
All other Industries	—	2120	3043	4020	6	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.3

CENSUS VALUE ADDED STATISTICS BY MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

(...Contd.)

(Rs. million)

Group of Industries	1969-70	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
ALL INDUSTRIES	4811	10972	14002	17008	18614	24661	28692	34554	37451	45021	51571
Food Manuacturing	711	2430	3234	3479	3548	4265	5772	7082	7723	7858	9236
Beverage Industries	29	167	217	280	319	447	524	761	893	962	1176
Tobacco Industries	383	909	1688	2235	2241	2971	3805	3914	4941	5741	5920
Manufactun of Textile	1554	2670	3102	3374	3312	4337	4571	5499	6040	6398	8202
Manufactun of wearing apparel (except footwear)	—	32	53	75	66	71	255	278	200	273	283
Manufactun of leather & leather products(except footwear & wearing)	95	116	160	215	444	403	305	424	600	686	554
Manufactun of footwear (except rubber or plastic footwear)	68	14	20	26	28	43	228	35	42	53	48
Ginning, presing & bailing of ibre	—	98	106	262	513	449	764	489	471	592	747
Manufacture of wood & cork products (except furniture)	4	18	24	18	28	39	79	83	88	108	144
Manufacture of furniture & fixture (except primarily metal)	7	14	10	15	15	27	44	30	66	51	89
Manufacture of Paper & paper products	63	180	197	223	246	289	425	408	488	459	526
Printing, presing & allied industries	71	124	149	180	204	241	216	327	440	461	573
Manufacture of drugs & pharmaceutical products	—	339	426	670	722	1014	1236	1428	1474	1769	2055
Manufacture of Industrial Chemicals	—	538	798	860	981	1256	1589	1870	2736	4393	4469
Manufacture of other chemical poducts	429	211	336	371	422	527	707	853	976	1399	1611
Petroleum reining	—	—	—	—	916	1566	1972	2187	326	1495	719
Manufacture of Misc. products of peroleum & coal	384	405	674	934	85	88	146	167	243	218	268
Manufacture of Rubber Products	41	137	250	251	359	275	278	498	608	726	648
Manufacture of Plastic products n.e.c.	—	22	43	51	81	119	86	165	208	253	327
Manufacture of pottery china & earthenware	—	17	33	43	44	49	55	62	91	101	120
Manufacture of Glass & Glass products	—	26	42	78	74	107	95	208	233	162	272
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	208	392	313	793	873	1692	1697	2095	3036	2958	3167
Iron & Steel lasic Industries	116	363	543	487	895	981	1143	2714	1916	2299	5441
Non-ferrous metal basic Industries	—	7	7	16	12	14	13	4	12	10	11
Manufacture of fabricated metal products (except machinery & equipment)	86	175	281	221	284	727	303	355	440	576	523
Manufacture of Machinery (except elecrical)	58	318	309	315	398	429	491	631	891	1471	1269
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery	160	346	445	611	635	770	995	1119	1181	1777	1558
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	67	704	331	524	738	1289	708	741	943	1554	1324
Manufacture of scientific precision instrumets & equipments	—	50	41	42	52	62	69	59	56	85	113
Manufacture of photographic & optial goods	—	5	2	8	—	1	16	5	6	12	8
Manufacture of sports & athletic goos	—	17	22	24	25	28	27	18	24	34	57
Other Manufaturing Industries	277	44	35	56	52	86	78	45	59	87	113
All other Industries	—	84	112	272	2	—-	—	—	—	—	—

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.3

CENSUS VALUE ADDED AS PERCENTAGE OF VALUE PRODUCTION BY MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

(Rs. million)

(...Contd.)

Group of Industries	1969-70	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
ALL INDUSTRIES	40.8	35.8	35.8	35.2	33.8	34.9	34.0	33.3	31.3	32.4	32.0
Food Manufacturing	29.4	35.6	33.7	30.7	30.4	31.3	32.9	30.0	34.2	27.4	29.6
Beverage Industries	52.7	51.1	51.8	49.8	50.3	53.2	52.7	55.1	58.6	59.8	59.2
Tobacco Industries	58.7	69.3	76.5	77.3	76.2	77.8	78.5	78.5	82.1	80.4	79.0
Manufacture of Textile	52.4	35.4	34.2	35.4	30.1	32.8	31.2	30.8	27.3	24.9	31.4
Manufacture of wearing apparel (except footwear)	—	34.9	29.1	32.8	29.5	26.4	41.9	39.4	23.3	30.9	18.3
Manufacture of leather & leather products(except footwear & wearing)	31.7	21.5	19.9	25.2	28.2	29.6	25.5	31.7	32.8	27.1	18.6
Manufacture of footwear (except rubber or plastic footwear)	55.3	29.1	25.9	36.1	20.0	24.3	40.9	24.9	21.6	22.7	19.7
Ginning, pressing & bailing of fibre	—	19.9	13.3	8.0	14.7	9.7	13.5	8.8	7.4	9.6	7.7
Manufacture of wood & cork products (except furniture)	15.4	30.6	39.4	42.5	37.0	33.0	39.5	40.1	39.1	30.4	40.6
Manufacture of furniture & fixture (except primarily metal)	38.9	42.4	42.0	46.0	43.7	42.2	50.0	38.5	44.6	39.2	37.6
Manufacture of Paper & paper products	36.6	37.2	42.7	44.5	47.5	47.8	38.3	38.9	39.4	35.5	31.7
Printing, pressing & allied industries	57.7	46.3	44.7	44.7	41.8	50.5	38.9	40.9	40.9	38.0	40.4
Manufacture of drugs & pharmaceutical products	—	40.3	42.6	45.5	44.6	46.1	46.6	45.2	43.8	41.3	41.6
Manufacture of Industrial Chemicals	—	41.8	49.4	49.2	48.4	43.7	48.3	46.1	50.0	53.1	50.3
Manufacture of other chemical products	45.8	28.4	37.2	38.3	36.7	35.3	35.4	42.2	39.0	42.1	41.1
Petroleum refining	—	—	—	—	16.9	17.6	15.8	13.9	2.1	9.0	3.7
Manufacture of Misc. products of petroleum & coal	58.7	81.3	78.2	78.0	31.3	32.6	30.4	21.5	23.0	20.0	23.5
Manufacture of Rubber Products	55.5	27.8	41.1	40.4	40.2	34.6	35.2	39.4	39.6	32.1	32.0
Manufacture of Plastic products n.e.c.	—	44.9	39.7	38.0	33.3	32.9	38.2	32.7	33.8	33.7	32.8
Manufacture of pottery china & earthware	—	61.8	62.8	56.1	55.0	53.5	54.2	48.7	43.5	43.7	44.1
Manufacture of Glass & Glass products	—	43.4	40.2	55.6	46.5	51.6	48.7	51.7	51.7	40.2	46.2
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	51.9	41.6	31.3	50.0	54.2	63.7	62.0	60.6	66.2	55.3	54.6
Iron & Steel basic Industries	30.1	25.9	31.6	29.5	36.8	32.4	34.5	48.7	30.9	36.6	50.3
Non-ferrous metal basic Industries	—	34.6	28.5	25.3	26.3	13.6	24.6	30.6	51.8	38.5	40.9
Manufacture of fabricated metal products (except machinery & equipment)	34.1	35.2	44.3	36.3	32.3	45.3	32.8	35.8	40.7	43.6	39.7
Manufacture of Machinery (except electrical)	33.7	36.5	46.0	40.7	39.3	35.2	34.5	30.8	38.8	35.8	23.7
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery	47.2	38.1	40.3	39.5	37.8	38.3	37.5	35.9	35.6	39.2	33.4
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	27.1	43.1	23.9	31.6	30.2	40.3	29.3	28.2	26.3	32.2	24.0
Manufacture of scientific precision instrumets & equipments	—	51.6	45.1	42.8	43.1	40.5	42.1	34.6	29.5	30.1	28.3
Manufacture of photographic & optical goods	—	56.6	36.0	30.7	—	14.1	27.3	19.2	18.9	30.0	19.0
Manufacture of sports & athletic goods	—	45.0	53.6	46.6	38.5	31.8	30.6	52.5	15.5	19.3	22.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	18.6	40.2	40.6	45.7	33.8	37.9	36.8	24.6	36.6	40.5	39.2
All other Industries	—	3.9	2.9	6.8	30.9	—	—	52.5	—	—	—

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.3

INDUSTRIAL COST STATISTICS BY MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

(...Contd.) (Rs. million)

Group of Industries	1969-70	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
ALL INDUTRIES	6991	19702	25073	31269	36521	46064	55596	69302	82182	95250	109816
Food Manuacturing	1710	4399	6353	7843	8120	9379	11760	16456	17851	20828	21947
Beverage Iniustries	26	160	202	281	315	394	470	620	631	646	811
Tobacco Iniustries	269	403	519	658	701	846	1045	1074	1072	1402	1578
Manufactur of Textile	1410	4871	5963	6158	7708	8893	10068	12365	16058	19272	17955
Manufactur of wearing apparel (except footwear)	—	60	129	152	158	198	353	427	658	611	1269
Manufactur of leather & leather prducts(except footwear & wearing)	205	422	645	639	1128	957	890	914	1228	1846	2468
Manufactur of footwear (except rubber or plastic footwear)	56	34	58	46	113	135	330	106	152	180	197
Ginning, pressing & bailing of ibre	—	393	691	3015	2985	4197	4914	5064	5907	5543	8984
Manufactur of wood & cork prodicts (except furniture)	22	41	37	24	49	81	121	125	137	247	210
Manufactur of furniture & fixture except primarily metal)	11	19	13	17	20	37	41	48	81	78	148
Manufacturof Paper & paper products	109	304	264	278	272	316	684	640	751	832	1133
Printing, pressing & allied indutries	52	144	184	223	283	236	339	472	637	753	843
Manufacturof drugs & pharmaceutical products	—	503	575	801	898	1185	1419	1734	1893	2519	2889
Manufacturof Industrial Chemicals	—	750	816	888	1047	1621	1701	2186	2739	3885	4418
Manufacturof other chemical poducts	508	533	568	599	728	966	1288	1169	1525	1925	2312
Petroleum refining	—	—	—	—	4509	7308	10533	13495	15308	15158	18449
Manufacturof Misc. products of petroleum & coal	270	93	188	263	186	182	335	610	813	873	870
Manufacturof Rubber Products	34	356	358	371	533	520	511	766	928	1534	1376
Manufacturof Plastic products ne.c.	—	26	66	84	162	242	139	339	408	439	669
Manufacturof pottery china & eathware	—	11	20	34	36	43	47	65	118	131	152
Manufacturof Glass & Glass prodicts	—	34	62	63	84	101	101	195	219	241	317
Manufacturof non-metallic mineral prducts	193	552	687	793	738	965	1041	1363	1553	2392	2628
Iron & Steel basic Industries	269	1039	1176	1162	1539	2057	2166	2855	4282	3989	5373
Non-ferrous metal basic Industries	—	14	16	47	34	85	42	9	12	16	17
Manufacturof fabricated metal prodicts (except machinery & equipment)	165	323	355	387	596	877	621	637	640	745	795
Manufacturof Machinery (except eletrical)	115	555	362	458	616	790	933	1417	1407	2640	4074
Manufacturof Electrical Machinery	179	563	660	935	1044	1243	1661	1999	2136	2754	3110
Manufacturof Transport Equipment	180	927	1052	1135	1706	1907	1711	1882	2643	3276	4181
Manufacturof scientific precision instrumets & equipments	—	47	50	55	68	92	95	112	135	197	286
Manufacturof photographic & optial goods	—	4	2	18	—	10	41	20	27	28	36
Manufacturof sports & athletic gocls	—	21	19	26	40	60	62	56	131	142	196
Other Manufacturing Industries	1208	65	51	68	101	141	134	82	102	128	175
All other Indistries	—	2036	2932	3748	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.3

OTHER COSTS STATISTICS BY MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

(Rs. million)

(...Contd.)

Group of Industries	1969-70	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
ALL INDUSTRIES	561	7551	3403	3863	4209	4659	5591	7996	9306	10738	12860
Food Manufacturing	70	722	600	658	562	554	703	1119	1234	1293	1510
Beverage Industries	4	53	56	77	99	98	105	164	168	184	250
Tobacco Industries	12	44	36	72	70	89	165	143	133	145	248
Manufacture of Textile	161	3190	864	880	963	1052	1063	1714	2210	2408	2833
Manufacture of wearing apparel (except footwear)	—	11	16	13	22	31	58	403	70	82	122
Manufacture of leather & leather products(except footwear & wearing)	9	43	37	72	91	99	87	107	105	116	169
Manufacture of footwear (except rubber or plastic footwear)	7	3	6	4	11	15	53	17	14	16	19
Ginning, pressing & bailing of fibre	—	12	2	43	77	74	100	99	120	205	167
Manufacture of wood & cork products (except furniture)	1	4	5	7	11	10	16	36	37	63	54
Manufacture of furniture & fixture (except primarily metal)	1	5	2	4	4	5	12	6	30	7	42
Manufacture of Paper & paper products	7	54	32	17	42	40	90	119	123	107	113
Printing, pressing & allied industries	14	827	50	89	51	58	64	100	144	128	250
Manufacture of drugs & pharmaceutical products	—	184	191	279	299	413	511	642	639	910	869
Manufacture of Industrial Chemicals	..	234	256	285	290	367	570	714	1125	1764	1817
Manufacture of other chemical products	97	96	114	116	174	169	196	249	300	389	348
Petroleum refining	—	—	—	—	98	363	446	201	216	176	207
Manufacture of Misc. products of petroleum & coal	24	—	2	8	14	17	31	21	18	16	17
Manufacture of Rubber Products	6	900	76	75	76	62	58	148	170	232	186
Manufacture of Plastic products n.e.c.	—	15	17	19	48	44	33	66	71	56	89
Manufacture of pottery china & earthenware	—	4	4	8	20	6	12	27	46	47	54
Manufacture of Glass & Glass products	—	6	11	10	21	21	20	67	85	58	113
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	30	65	64	110	97	113	138	270	278	378	357
Iron & Steel basic Industries	21	136	139	106	143	216	224	513	698	667	1492
Non-ferrous metal basic Industries	—	2	..	4	2	2	3	1	2	2	2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products (except machinery & equipment)	16	82	104	63	75	88	89	82	85	108	122
Manufacture of Machinery (except electrical)	9	364	132	91	148	103	145	211	367	389	403
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery	28	92	105	145	224	235	263	344	398	322	441
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	12	262	257	288	424	255	268	359	347	374	447
Manufacture of scientific precision instrumets & equipments	—	16	14	12	17	22	27	28	29	41	54
Manufacture of photographic & optical goods	..	1	..	2	—	1	11	2	3	4	3
Manufacture of sports & athletic goods	..	7	17	14	10	15	14	8	23	27	35
Other Manufacturing Industries	32	19	11	69	24	22	16	16	18	24	27
All other Industries	..	97	182	224	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Contd.)

.. Less than one.

TABLE 4.3

INDIRECT TAXES STATISTICS BY MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

(...Contd.)

(Rs. million)

Group of Industries	1969-70	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
ALL INDUTRIES	989	3868	4477	5374	5037	8246	10009	10120	13048	15120	15749
Food Manuacturing	210	1641	1520	1541	1507	1957	1900	2616	2818	3199	3676
Beverage Iniustries	22	60	107	118	135	258	301	437	511	S88	764
Tobacco Inustries	186	624	1094	1641	902	2515	3247	3476	4057	4982	5325
Manufactun of Textile	281	276	262	197	123	255	324	314	367	430	453
Manufactun of wearing apparel (except footwear)	—	1	1	1	1	—	11	—	—	1	2
Manufactun of leather & leather products(except footwear « wearing)	3	12	28	28	8	28	7	2	19	20	8
Manufactun of footwear (except ruber or plastic footwear)	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	3	2	1
Ginning, prssing & bailing of ibre	—	4	1	24	26	46	55	51	61	39	89
Manufactun of wood & cork prodicts (except furniture)	9	4	1	1	4	4	6	2	4	6	8
Manufactun of furniture & fixture except primarily metal	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	2
Manufactun of Paper & paper prolucts	15	26	32	33	43	30	65	60	78	85	99
Printing, prssing & allied indstries	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	14	12
Manufactun of drugs & pharmacertical products	—	21	17	19	25	21	24	46	49	98	77
Manufactun of Industrial Chemicals	—	93	166	92	159	100	251	1S0	520	616	722
Manufactun of other chemical jroducts	50	126	129	155	168	192	250	261	262	371	428
Petroleum efining	—	—	—	—	839	1130	1731	712	1631	1518	2030
Manufactun of Misc. products of petroleum & coal	45	—	3	41	21	52	48	90	101	155	151
Manufactun of Rubber Products	9	13	44	17	46	10	55	52	70	86	91
Manufactun of Plastic products t.e.c.	—	6	13	5	7	17	21	12	11	17	20
Manufactun of pottery china & earthenware	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	3	2	2	8
Manufactun of Glass & Glass prouicts	—	8	21	26	32	38	39	50	58	69	91
Manufactun of non-metallic mineral poducts	74	110	159	352	650	1218	1250	1324	2083	2403	1248
Iron & Stee basic Industries	10	41	27	36	21	59	53	111	23	33	65
Non-ferrou metal basic Industries	—	—	2	2	5	4	2	—	3	4	4
Manufactun of fabricated metal proiucts (except machinery & equipment)	9	25	40	37	64	51	44	152	38	61	63
Manufactun of Machinery (except electrical)	2	419	4	11	20	7	8	5	8	26	27
Manufactun of Electrical Machinery	48	91	88	99	140	157	175	181	240	248	237
Manufactun of Transport Equipment	2	75	83	37	80	74	114	4	15	36	36
Manufactun of scientific precision nstrumets & equipments	—	2	1	—	—	2	4	2	5	8	8
Manufactun of photographic & opical goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactun of sports & athletic gods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufacturing Industries	10	12	2	4	8	17	14	1	2	3	4
All other Industries	—	177	631	854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.3

AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

(000 Nos.)

(... Contd)

Group of Industries	1969-70	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
ALL INDUSTRIES	418	507	457	459	451	452	452	474	465	476	493
Food Manufacturing	34	45	48	51	49	51	52	59	61	61	64
Beverage Industries	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5
Tobacco industries	11	8	8	9	9	10	13	10	10	10	10
Manufacture of Textile	198	227	220	213	204	205	187	190	177	179	175
Manufacture of wearing apparel (except footwear)	—	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	7
Manufacture of leather & leather products(except footwear & wearing)	5	13	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5
Manufacture of footwear (except rubber or plastic footwear)	7	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	1	1	1
Ginning, pressing & bailing of fibre	—	4	4	9	10	12	13	13	13	10	14
Manufacture of wood & cork products (except furniture)	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Manufacture of furniture & fixture (except primarily metal)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Manufacture of Paper & paper products	6	9	8	7	6	5	8	7	7	8	8
Printing, pressing & allied industries	9	6	9	9	9	6	8	10	10	10	9
Manufacture of drugs & pharmaceutical products	—	18	7	10	10	11	11	12	12	14	15
Manufacture of Industrial Chemicals	—	11	13	13	14	14	13	14	14	16	17
Manufacture of other chemicals products	22	23	7	7	7	7	9	7	7	7	8
Petroleum refining	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Manufacture of Misc. products of petroleum & coal	2	2	2	2	1	—	1	1	2	1	1
Manufacture of Rubber Products	3	10	10	9	10	9	6	9	10	9	10
Manufacture of Plastic products n.e.c.	—	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	4
Manufacture of pottery china & earthenware	—	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Manufacture of Glass & Glass products	—	2	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	17	27	14	13	12	12	12	13	12	16	16
Iron & Steel basic Industries	14	19	17	16	17	17	18	34	34	37	40
Non-ferrous metal basic Industries	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacture of fabricated metal products (except machinery & equipment)	18	12	11	12	10	12	10	10	9	9	9
Manufacture of Machinery (except electrical)	13	15	15	14	17	12	14	15	16	16	18
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery	16	16	17	18	16	16	17	18	17	17	18
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	17	22	20	20	20	21	23	19	17	19	19
Manufacture of scientific precision instrumets & equipments	—	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
Manufacturing of photographic & optical goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacture of sports & athletics goods	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Manufacture Industries	21	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2
All other Industries	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.3

EMPLOYMENT COST STATISTICS BY MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

(... Contd) (Rs. million)

Group of Industies	1969-70	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
ALL INDUSTRES	987	2860	3335	3855	4359	5020	5624	6747	7933	9161	10391
Food Manufacturing	91	318	422	519	536	650	726	1014	1172	1258	1505
Beverage Industies	4	18	25	36	40	53	55	80	81	88	115
Tobacco Industries	26	56	81	87	100	115	136	156	166	193	197
Manufacture of Textile	396	1148	1219	1314	1399	1726	1754	1974	2093	2264	2480
Manufacture of wearing apparel (excep footwear)	—	9	16	19	27	35	60	67	72	96	135
Manufacture of eather & leather produc(except footwear & wering)	11	17	22	27	30	35	41	49	63	79	90
Manufacture of ootwear (except rubber or plastic footwear)	20	8	10	9	13	17	67	17	15	14	15
Ginning Pressing & bailing of fiore	—	12	17	48	54	81	105	104	109	89	162
Manufacture of vood & cork products (except furniture)	2	7	9	7	10	13	19	25	29	36	38
Manufacture of urniture & fixture (excep primarily metal)	5	6	4	6	8	10	12	12	20	18	29
Manufacture of aper & paper product	19	59	71	74	62	71	129	121	138	157	170
Printing pressing & allied Industries	25	42	64	82	95	64	85	155	189	206	201
Manufacture of Irugs & pharmaceutica products	—	98	104	151	181	213	229	305	321	440	510
Manufacture of ndustrial chemicals	—	120	161	194	212	300	305	410	452	574	667
Manufacture of ther chemical prodicts	82	53	69	68	100	105	142	150	161	154	220
Petroleum refining	—	—	—	—	58	60	64	75	97	111	102
Manufacture of Misc. products of petroeum & coal	16	23	22	27	5	8	13	15	19	21	22
Manufacture of ubber products	7	63	69	74	101	83	68	148	166	186	214
Manufacture of lastic products n.e.c.	—	7	11	13	29	39	29	53	68	55	97
Manufacture of ottery China & earthenware	—	8	11	16	16	17	21	22	29	31	40
Manufacture of lass & glass products	—	13	18	22	28	28	34	47	59	62	75
Manufacture of ion-metallic mineral produts	40	103	133	162	192	215	205	328	366	507	554
Iron & Steel basc Industries	34	132	159	159	185	206	258	280	845	1051	1087
Non-ferrous metl basic Industries	—	3	2	6	7	5	7	1	5	6	8
Manufacture of abricated metal product (except machinery & equipment)	38	77	80	110	102	137	128	128	124	149	152
Manufacture of Machinery (except electrial)	24	103	108	101	164	134	201	248	279	358	434
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery	48	130	149	187	203	211	255	292	293	363	420
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	46	186	225	269	361	339	413	413	436	503	538
Manufacture of cientific precision instrimets & equipments	—	18	16	16	19	22	27	28	32	45	56
Manufacture of hotographic & optical goods	—	1	1	5	—	1	3	2	2	2	3
Manufacture of ports & athletic goods	—	5	7	6	7	9	10	8	9	12	20
Other Manufacturing Industries	53	12	12	13	13	18	23	20	23	33	35
All other Industies	—	4	17	28	2	—	1	—	—	—	—

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.3

EMPLOYMENT COST PER EMPLOYMENT PER ANNUM STATISTICS BY MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

(value in Rs.)

(...Contd)

Group of Industries	1969-70	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
ALL INDUSTRIES	2359	5645	7301	8391	9658	11107	12450	14224	17074	19248	21079
Food Manufacturing	2681	7022	8755	10178	10894	12677	13843	17028	19142	20425	23418
Beverage Industries	2253	6068	7777	10504	11544	13247	14460	18362	18421	18372	20933
Tobacco Industries	2472	7404	9662	9697	10806	11917	10411	15678	16075	19313	19920
Manufacture of Textile	2000	5069	5547	6178	6846	8410	9367	10408	11809	12645	14146
Manufacture of wearing apparel (except footwear)	—	9518	9574	7231	9634	12723	14253	14919	18727	22150	19566
Manufature of leather & leather products(except footwear & wearing)	2037	1265	5998	7250	8166	10337	8941	12794	13738	16940	19730
Manufacture of footwear (except rubber or plastic footwear)	2690	5820	7027	8145	8600	10928	13105	10113	13157	15010	17016
Ginning, pressing & bailing of fibre	—	3146	4519	5246	5380	6661	8145	8190	8626	9279	11745
Manufacture of wood & cork products (except furniture)	1807	4979	5973	6609	7893	10248	10675	13434	14178	13781	17995
Manufacture of furniture & fixture (except primarily metal)	2991	6136	6652	7331	7635	10312	13501	12716	13139	15427	16080
Manufacture of Paper & paper products	2993	6697	8943	10533	10746	13557	15561	17237	18540	20229	21311
Printing, pressing & allied industries	2804	4524	7368	9202	10432	10478	10134	15680	18768	20614	21211
Manufacture of drugs & pharmaceutical products	—	5382	14900	15161	17402	19876	20386	24542	26880	32180	34936
Manufacture of Industrial Chemicals	—	10558	12749	15706	15439	21114	23958	29361	31260	35904	38884
Manufacture of other chemicals products	3689	2341	9445	9876	13951	15178	15606	20452	22009	22973	28579
Petroleum refining	—	—	—	—	19474	20339	22761	27708	35319	45004	35174
Manufacture of Misc. products of petroleum & coal	6915	12512	10958	11547	17400	24360	15727	24437	11259	29583	20478
Manufacture of Rubber Products	2511	6413	7167	8128	10595	9213	12041	15927	17098	19841	20926
Manufacture of Plastic products n.e.c.	—	5922	7658	9356	12456	13950	14816	20809	18137	18803	23784
Manufacture of pottery china & earthenware	—	5774	6055	7082	8044	9006	10864	10901	10944	10969	14814
Manufacture of Glass & Glass products	—	5141	5307	6320	7626	8650	10538	12654	15031	16524	18772
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	2353	3802	9340	12495	15978	17265	17440	24977	26679	31267	35043
Iron & Steel basic Industries	2479	7015	9413	10041	10813	11941	14170	8206	24790	27990	27326
Non-ferrous metal basic Industries	—	7046	6206	7830	8574	9578	13112	9133	17000	16960	17436
Manufacture of fabricated metal products (except machinery & equipment)	2108	6335	6952	8979	9964	11610	12534	12930	14133	17198	17719
Manufacture of Machinery (except electrical)	1891	6798	7150	7117	9896	11044	14683	16283	17852	21810	23506
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery	2983	8091	8765	10451	12844	13325	15243	16536	17640	21975	23747
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	2656	8647	11044	13110	17912	16251	18156	22200	24978	26890	27776
Manufacture of scientific precision instrumets & equipments	—	5061	6040	6135	8030	9207	10591	11676	14977	17790	20528
Manufacture of photographic & optical goods	—	5881	5812	15719	—	7917	13680	15272	15460	20304	29364
Manufacture of sports & athletics goods	—	4071	3712	5745	6437	7227	9334	10033	11308	8131	21420
Other Manufacture Industries	—	5837	7002	8049	8929	10344	12522	11945	13143	13128	15942
All other Industries	2495	6224	21882	31327	11685	6429	—	8015	—	—	—

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

— nil or less than 0.5

.. not available.

Note: Figures for 1970-71 are available in previous Surveys.

TABLE 4.4

COTTON TEXTILES STATISTICS

Year	No. of Reporting Mills	Installed Capacity		Working at the end of the period		Spindle Hours Worked (Million)	Loom Hours Worked (Million)	Consumption of Cotton (000 kg)	Total Yarn Produced (000 kg)	Surplus Yarn (000 kg)	Total Production of Cloth (000 sq m)
		No. of Spindles (000)	No. of Looms (000)	No. of Spindles (000)	No. of Looms (000)						
1948 Jan-Dec	..	78	3	78	3	330	6.8	6,876	6,252	1,974	29,581
1949 "	..	137	3	137	3	495	7.3	8,731	8,374	2,951	37,480
1950 "	..	182	3	182	3	725	10.1	13,664	12,142	5,516	46,331
1951 "	..	225	3	225	3	1,008	12.5	21,871	16,543	8,069	58,573
1952 "	..	499	6	302	4	1,386	18.8	27,119	22,404	2,921	87,981
1953 "	..	649	9	603	7	2,930	34.4	49,421	46,141	22,858	160,904
1954 "	..	1,113	15	940	13	4,191	57.4	99,018	77,901	43,761	236,000
1955 "	..	1,449	23	1,355	19	6,513	92.0	146,299	114,278	67,173	325,618
1956 "	..	1,518	24	1,422	22	7,091	109.6	158,436	123,638	70,611	366,549
1957 "	..	1,568	25	1,447	22	8,079	119.3	164,503	128,121	70,297	393,306
1958 "	..	1,569	26	1,459	24	9,332	128.8	169,756	138,357	72,930	427,268
1958-59	70	1,581	26	1,488	24	9,599	136.9	181,440	148,841	81,262	451,022
1959-60	72	1,582	27	1,491	26	..	..	201,184	160,352	90,449	455,034
1960-61	..	1,586	27	1,531	26	..	..	204,984	163,398	85,734	513,078
1961-62	71	1,644	28	1,524	26	11,969	161.5	205,330	166,690	83,850	534,382
1962-63	76	1,645	29	1,810	26	12,419	160.3	213,224	174,444	90,170	561,648
1963-64	81	1,913	30	1,792	28	13,171	175.3	233,540	198,620	112,135	579,571
1964-65	83	1,967	31	1,852	28	13,534	175.0	237,402	206,010	111,373	597,622
1965-66	89	2,056	31	1,871	27	13,318	152.2	230,699	193,994	105,026	544,617
1966-67	94	2,043	30	1,888	28	13,298	172.7	243,593	206,991	114,578	571,590
1967-68	95	2,048	30	1,916	28	14,208	173.5	271,896	224,579	126,442	597,683
1968-69	100	2,175	30	2,090	27	15,247	188.0	296,125	238,826	146,718	593,860
1969-70	107	2,397	31	2,327	27	16,964	197.1	334,693	273,236	175,396	606,545
1970-71	113	2,605	30	2,491	27	18,505	202.8	360,006	303,791	205,431	658,295
1971-72	131	2,848	30	2,650	26	19,629	188.5	407,147	335,702	236,917	628,189
1972-73	150	3,226	29	3,057	27	22,606	190.6	463,118	376,122	286,242	588,606
1973-74	155	3,308	29	3,034	26	23,617	192.7	475,348	379,460	283,404	592,172
1974-75	143	3,392	29	2,823	25	20,438	179.2	420,608	351,200	263,097	555,855
1975-76	127	3,478	29	2,579	23	20,095	167.4	419,735	349,653	265,710	520,338
1976-77	135	3,544	29	2,650	19	18,118	138.6	343,194	282,640	217,188	408,287
1977-78	140	3,560	26	2,680	15	19,776	110.5	355,986	297,894	242,730	391,347
1978-79	152	3,704	27	2,772	14	20,456	95.0	387,581	327,798	276,581	339,442
1979-80	149	3,731	26	2,841	16	21,468	99.1	428,554	362,862	324,952	342,335
1980-81	158	3,983	25	3,176	13	22,217	90.5	444,611	374,947	331,670	307,882
1981-82	155	4,180	25	2,944	13	22,924	85.1	501,009	430,154	387,530	325,021
1982-83	158	4,265	24	3,062	14	23,011	78.6	516,699	448,430	397,867	335,537
1983-84	162	4,224	24	3,020	12	23,683	91.6	506,458	431,581	396,610	296,596
1984-85	158	4,396	23	3,022	10	33,274	69.8	558,714	431,731	375,223	271,831
1985-86	160	4,422	19	3,158	9	24,620	64.7	553,599	482,186	436,331	253,480
1986-87	187	4,293	17	3,499	9	26,836	57.8	697,719	586,371	549,960	237,879
1987-88	197	4,330	16	3,690	9	29,823	66.2	779,738	685,031	643,465	281,620
Jul-Dec											
1987-88	197	4,293	17	3,721	9	14,842	32.9	384,838	337,589	316,218	135,483
1988-89(P)	206	4,489	15	3,838	8	15,447	37.0	424,008	368,244	349,468	123,481

.. not available.
P Provisional.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 4.5

PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZERS, GHEE, SUGAR AND CEMENT

(000 tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers					Vegetable Ghee		Sugar		Cement	
	Urea	Super Phosphate	Ammonium Nitrate	Ammonium Sulphate	Nitro Phosphate	No. of Factories	Production V. ghee	No. of Factories	Production	No. of Factories	Production
1948-49	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	13	..	383
1949-50	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	17	..	395
1950-51	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	22	..	478
1951-52	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	3	31	..	501
1952-53	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	3	49	..	547
1953-54	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	4	48	..	632
1954-55	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	5	48	..	637
1955-56	—	—	—	—	—	7	17	6	61	..	732
1956-57	—	—	—	—	—	11	18	6	82	..	1,037
1957-58	—	1.4	—	—	—	11	21	6	128	..	1,032
1958-59	—	2.0	—	36.1	—	11	22	6	124	..	1,036
1959-60	—	0.9	—	42.8	—	11	29	6	84	6	982
1960-61	—	9.0	—	47.2	—	13	37	8	56	6	1,073
1961-62	0.7	8.0	9.5	52.6	—	19	51	8	124	6	1,238
1962-63	28.5	6.2	65.3	52.5	—	19	68	8	203	6	1,370
1963-64	40.3	6.7	61.3	49.9	—	18	85	9	157	6	1,408
1964-65	44.7	8.1	76.1	35.4	—	20	92	10	159	8	1,655
1965-66	41.7	8.0	74.8	39.0	—	20	102	14	377	8	1,633
1966-67	47.6	4.0	79.5	42.9	—	20	87	16	322	8	1,965
1967-68	43.7	16.1	76.9	46.8	—	19	94	16	252	8	2,163
1968-69	106.5	14.4	73.3	42.6	—	19	99	20	408	9	2,551
1969-70	206.3	23.3	83.7	58.3	—	24	126	20	610	9	2,656
1970-71	204.8	25.4	85.0	59.6	—	24	136	20	519	9	2,702
1971-72	394.7	27.5	76.0	66.8	—	25	162	23	375	9	2,606
1972-73	533.1	45.7	65.6	58.2	—	27	187	22	429	9	2,878
1973-74	575.5	22.6	63.5	90.4	—	28	225	24	608	9	3,145
1974-75	599.5	31.7	58.8	95.1	—	27	272	25	502	9	3,320
1975-76	605.3	58.6	70.8	89.3	—	28	277	25	630	9	3,196
1976-77	593.6	66.1	64.5	100.0	—	29	326	27	736	9	3,071
1977-78	594.9	75.0	47.1	95.6	—	29	360	28	861	9	3,224
1978-79	620.5	98.5	81.1	97.9	40.4	28	422	30	607	9	3,023
1979-80	640.5	101.2	199.0	98.9	137.2	30	452	31	586	9	3,343
1980-81	962.9	101.8	272.7	96.6	171.2	31	505	31	851	9	3,538
1981-82	1,223.5	102.7	321.4	94.0	210.5	28	531	35	1,301	9	3,657
1982-83	1,831.8	104.3	339.4	61.2	238.4	32	513	36	1,127	11	3,938
1983-84	1,797.6	105.7	383.0	73.0	316.5	37	595	39	1,147	13	4,503
1984-85	1,814.7	105.8	406.4	79.0	308.3	44	640	39	1,306	14	4,732
1985-86	1,820.2	105.8	394.3	92.3	321.4	41	612	40	1,116	17	5,773
1986-87	1,992.6	107.6	413.3	91.6	323.4	41	609	41	1,286	18	6,508
1987-88	1,985.1	107.8	332.7	98.3	333.7	42	697	42	1,771	19	7,041
Jul-Mar 1987-88	1,508.0*	81.0*	261.0*	71.0*	247.0*	42*	514*	42*	1,541*	19*	5,239*
1988-89 (P)	1,512.0*	107.0*	266.0*	74.0*	245.0*	48*	457*	45*	1,554*	20*	5,159*

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

.. not available.
— nil.
P Provisional.
* Source: Ministry of Industries.

TABLE 4.6

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(... Cond.)

Year	Chemicals							Transport, Machinery & Electrical Appliances			
	Soda Ash (000 tonnes)	Sulphuric Acid (000 tonnes)	Caustic Soda (000 tonnes)	Chlorine Gas (000 tonnes)	Paints & varnishes (tonnes)	Polishes and creams for Footwear (Million grams)	Safety Matches (40-60 sticks) Million Boxes@	Bicycles (000 Nos.)	Sewing Machines (000 Nos.)	Total Fans (000 Nos.)	Pedestal Fans (000 Nos.)
1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.8	..	..	..	..
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.5	..	..	..	..
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.2	..	..	..	..
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	..	..	..	..
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	75.5	..	..	..	..
1954	27.2	—	—	—	—	—	609.6	..	..	..	..
1955	28.9	—	—	—	—	—	428.4	..	..	..	..
1956	25.3	1.0	0.9	—	—	—	575.3	..	..	..	..
1957	25.8	3.9	3.1	1.0	—	—	299.2	..	..	..	..
1958	26.9	6.2	3.9	1.4	—	—	299.2	..	..	..	..
1958-59	27.3	9.6	3.7	1.2	—	—	129.0	..	..	..	..
1959-60	27.0	12.2	4.4	1.3	—	—	78.3	..	..	..	..
1960-61	26.4	15.6	4.2	1.2	3,894	..	70.0	..	..	..	..
1961-62	25.8	16.4	3.7	1.1	4,423	..	63.8	..	..	..	..
1962-63	32.6	15.5	3.5	1.1	4,293	..	96.7	..	..	..	..
1963-64	29.4	18.5	5.4	1.6	5,035	..	147.0	..	..	..	..
1964-65	34.3	19.3	8.9	1.4	4,740	369.5	168.5	97.7	..	..	..
1965-66	32.0	22.1	8.1	1.7	3,883	410.2	205.5	102.6	..	186.4	15.6
1966-67	31.9	20.3	14.4	1.4	4,432	500.5	125.4	137.6	39.2	208.9	16.7
1967-68	58.2	25.2	19.6	1.5	3,520	516.9	164.6	155.4	57.2	210.2	19.8
1968-69	62.8	24.0	22.0	1.8	4,071	571.5	351.4	169.8	80.5	166.3	19.2
1969-70	67.8	31.5	28.4	2.3	3,515	541.2	176.0	161.3	88.3	161.9	19.1
1970-71	78.0	33.6	31.2	4.6	3,817	498.1	170.2	159.7	84.6	215.7	28.4
1971-72	76.8	35.0	34.3	5.5	4,140	526.5	241.1	122.8	58.2	201.1	28.2
1972-73	74.2	42.5	35.4	6.3	4,572	498.1	338.6	221.7	66.4	223.0	34.1
1973-74	81.2	34.0	37.5	6.4	3,709	462.2	372.2	178.5	75.5	191.0	32.4
1974-75	77.1	37.0	36.8	4.9	4,468	530.6	466.4	210.4	55.5	193.2	37.6
1975-76	78.6	46.2	38.3	5.5	4,017	507.2	592.6	217.8	64.0	143.2	30.9
1976-77	55.3	45.2	24.9	4.9	4,370	604.1	780.8	211.5	58.4	175.8	30.7
1977-78	68.8	56.5	35.0	5.7	5,946	641.4	1,139.4	244.7	61.8	207.2	38.0
1978-79	71.4	64.6	36.0	7.9	5,554	730.6	1,275.1	280.1	62.3	207.4	38.6
1979-80	79.4	66.6	39.9	8.6	6,646	904.0	1,444.3	279.4	67.3	288.5	66.7
1980-81	96.4	57.0	38.5	8.3	9,652	1,219.4	1,672.6	327.3	65.1	245.3	40.9
1981-82	107.2	71.8	40.5	7.9	12,013	866.9	1,337.2	399.1	67.2	215.6	30.1
1982-83	94.4	71.1	41.1	8.1	10,051	871.2	1,402.6	448.8	64.0	132.2	10.9
1983-84	106.6	80.7	39.7	8.5	8,513	1,089.8	1,689.9	448.2	64.9	200.8	29.5
1984-85	122.1	77.9	46.0	8.4	11,152	974.3	1,765.1	462.6	67.2	178.8	21.2
1985-86	128.4	80.4	54.8	7.9	11,951	1,029.3	1,899.1	447.8	78.6	190.1	24.3
1986-87	130.3	77.6	54.9	7.0	12,970	1,078.7	2,129.6	593.1	85.0	208.2	32.0
1987-88	134.1	78.7	61.3	8.0	12,326	1,410.9	2,490.8	654.7	86.0	146.1	11.4
Jul-Mar											
1987-88	105.8*	57.7*	44.3*	5.9	7,326(a)	941.3(b)	1,497.4(a)	495.6*	64.4	75.5(a)	4.8(a)
1988-89 (P)	116.9*	51.9*	48.8*	6.7	7,070(a)	642.6(b)	..	422.3*	62.2	..	..

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.6

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Year	Food and Tobacco			Textiles		Rubber			
	Sea Salt (000 tonnes)	Beverages (000 dozen bottles)	Cigarettes (Million Nos.)	Art Silk and Rayon Cloth (Million Mts)	Jute Textiles(000 tonnes)	Motor Tyres (000 Nos)	Motor Tubes (000 Nos)	Cycle Tyres (000 Nos)	Cycle Tubes) (000 Nos)
1948	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	144	—	241	—	—	—	—	—	13
1950	184	—	1,488	—	—	—	—	—	112
1951	221	—	2,761	—	—	—	—	—	620
1952	172	—	3,170	—	—	—	—	—	784
1953	184	—	3,996	—	—	—	—	—	1,357
1954	238	—	4,372	—	—	—	—	—	1,862
1955	274	—	4,434	—	—	—	—	—	2,009
1956	262	—	4,907	11.8	—	—	—	—	2,186
1957	255	—	5,861	13.0	—	—	—	—	2,617
1958	179	—	6,694	11.0	—	—	—	—	2,636
1958-59	161	—	6,638	9.2	—	—	—	—	2,531
1959-60	209	—	8,172	13.0	—	—	—	—	3,079
1960-61	227	..	9,505	13.7	—	—	—	—	—
1961-62	233	..	10,501	13.6	—	—	—	—	—
1962-63	200	..	10,833	16.9	—	—	—	1,624	3,300
1963-64	196	9,706	12,785	32.2	—	—	—	1,795	3,363
1964-65	222	11,616	14,303	29.4	1.7	59	67	2,335	4,559
1965-66	196	12,295	16,869	32.2	3.5	60	65	1,939	2,990
1966-67	213	11,405	18,968	40.7	3.3	59	68	2,808	4,241
1967-68	214	11,181	20,024	65.0	6.6	84	96	2,574	3,300
1968-69	324	11,585	20,636	80.0	9.6	12	28	2,920	3,704
1969-70	252	13,237	22,369	71.9	33.1	109	115	3,171	3,556
1970-71	219	12,473	24,166	61.5	37.6	115	126	2,745	3,798
1971-72	240	16,097	21,772	9.2	30.2	100	85	2,037	2,453
1972-73	161	13,167	27,623	5.3	34.5	168	162	2,542	3,283
1973-74	111	15,039	27,477	8.7	36.5	149	177	3,252	3,862
1974-75	139	21,421	26,804	8.1	45.4	239	214	3,033	4,161
1975-76	151	26,361	27,454	9.9	42.0	166	143	3,180	4,219
1976-77	138	28,878	28,379	17.5	33.9	148	137	3,461	4,131
1977-78	224	41,893	31.304	15.6	33.4	182	159	3,675	5,020
1978-79	164	53,356	32,536	..	37.0	183	197	3,731	4,154
1979-80	197	48,033	34,647	..	41.8	204	201	3,937	5,147
1980-81	180	60,787	35,891	..	50.2	227	189	4,072	5,425
1981-82	224	69,444	38,132	..	56.0	193	136	4,304	5,449
1982-83	163	60,841	38,199	..	66.4	217	134	3,984	5,226
1983-84	209	80,100	40,096	..	84.0	238	122	3,735	6,173
1984-85	209	76,178	38,921	..	78.2	307	87	4,074	7,040
1985-86	267	85,821	39,593	..	100.0	412	171	4,147	6,121
1986-87	251	77,256	39,929	..	113.6	382	117	4,221	6,307
1987-88	266	89,381	40,697	..	111.5	679	384	4,476	5,748
Jui-Mar 1987-88	178(a)	59,941(a)	32,700*	..	84.8*	399(a)	224(a)	2,587(a)	3,297(a)
1988-89 (P)	..	62,159(a)	25,800*	..	76.3*	515(a)	295(a)	2,415(a)	3,508(a)

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.6

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(... Cond.)

Year	Machinery & Electrical Appliances				Iron, Steel and Paper Board						
	Ceiling Fans (000 Nos)	All other Fans (000 Nos)	Electric Bulbs (Mil. Nos)	Electric Tubes (000 metres)	M.S. Products (000 tonnes)	Paper Board (000 tonnes)	Chip Board (000 tonnes)	Straw Board (000 tonnes)	Printing Paper (000 tonnes)	Writing Paper (000 tonnes)	Packing and Other Paper
1957	..	..	..	..	—	4.0	—	2.8	—	—	—
1958	..	..	..	..	—	6.1	—	3.7	—	—	—
1958-59	..	..	..	..	—	7.3	0.5	4.6	—	—	—
1959-60	..	..	..	..	—	7.9	1.5	4.5	—	—	—
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	2.1	3.6	..	..	..
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	10.7	2.1	5.8	..	..	..
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	2.3	5.0	..	..	..
1963-64	..	..	..	168	..	13.1	2.3	5.1	..	..	..
1964-65	..	..	6.8	82	..	15.9	3.2	5.7	..	..	..
1965-66	135.8	35.0	6.9	184	186.7	14.7	4.6	4.9	..	..	..
1966-67	149.7	42.5	7.8	321	196.7	16.9	4.6	5.0	..	..	..
1967-68	143.3	47.1	9.6	213	178.9	17.1	3.7	4.2	..	..	..
1968-69	112.4	34.7	9.0	250	227.7	22.9	7.3	4.6	..	..	..
1969-70	109.9	32.9	10.7	267	180.0	25.6	10.8	1.5	..	..	..
1970-71	146.2	41.1	10.5	396	196.1	25.1	14.9	..	5.8	7.7	2.7
1971-72	137.3	35.6	7.9	490	165.5	20.2	14.1	..	9.0	10.3	5.7
1972-73	152.7	36.2	10.7	565	183.9	20.2	17.7	..	6.3	16.9	4.0
1973-74	144.8	13.8	10.9	642	218.1	21.5	14.4	..	4.8	16.6	3.7
1974-75	140.7	14.9	15.0	604	224.0	13.9	13.2	..	4.0	15.4	3.7
1975-76	102.2	10.1	17.4	564	230.7	9.7	11.4	0.1	2.4	16.1	2.7
1976-77	127.8	17.3	14.9	413	269.6	9.9	11.6	0.1	3.2	15.7	4.1
1977-78	147.0	22.2	17.5	464	315.3	12.2	10.2	..	2.8	17.8	1.6
1978-79	150.9	18.0	20.6	1,238	362.4	23.8	25.9	..	2.9	22.5	10.1
1979-80	201.0	20.8	20.3	1,145	420.9	25.3	26.0	..	3.7	20.4	9.9
1980-81	186.6	17.8	34.2	1,285	494.7	27.3	31.9	..	3.6	24.7	12.1
1981-82	160.3	25.2	41.4	1,881	550.8	28.6	31.1	..	4.5	28.6	11.9
1982-83	111.1	10.2	23.5	2,489	636.7	28.7	30.1	..	3.8	29.2	14.6
1983-84	154.7	16.6	36.8	3,143	654.2	29.8	32.0	..	4.1	26.1	13.4
1984-85	142.8	14.8	44.9	3,222	718.5	32.6	36.4	..	3.6	30.2	16.3
1985-86	149.8	16.0	46.4	3,314	731.7	33.1	30.2	..	3.9	21.4	17.5
1986-87	162.6	13.6	46.4	4,702	782.3	34.6	34.3	..	3.6	6.6	19.0
1987-88	125.0	9.7	46.4	6,404	869.7	33.8	36.2	..	2.4	10.1	19.2
Jul-Mar											
1987-88	66.9	3.8	27.3(a)	3,931(a)	503.2(a)	25.9	27.4	..	2.0	9.1	14.2
1988-89 (P	..	..	28.5(a)	3,702(a)	..	24.0	25.1	..	0.9	10.9	16.6

.. not available
P Provisional.
— nil.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

* Source: Ministry of Industries.
@ Safety Mtches containing all sorts of boxes since 1972-73.
(a) Data relates to seven months (July-January).
(b) Data relates to eight months (July-February).
Note: 1. Daa upto 1957 relate to calendar years. Figures coming under 1948-49 are for 1949 calendar year and so on.
2. Th data series pertain to Federal Bureau of Statistics except otherwise specifically marked.

TABLE 5.1

COMMERCIAL ENERGY DEMAND

Year	Oil/Petroleum (tonnes)						Gas (mm cft.)**					
	House-hold	Indus-try	Agricul-ture *	Trans-port	Power	Other Govt.	House-hold	Commer-cial	Cement	Ferti-lizer	Power	Indus-try
1971-72	380,991	267,942	287,157	1,116,175	99,597	630,586	2,261	1,945	16,399	22,286	40,793	27,830
1972-73	396,319	247,424	323,282	1,182,974	77,088	638,772	2,983	2,305	20,888	27,685	43,330	30,121
1973-74	451,728	220,087	236,959	1,258,694	202,974	588,117	3,917	2,988	23,054	20,030	48,549	35,961
1974-75	538,028	225,834	270,653	1,416,749	308,419	653,931	5,065	3,520	24,668	31,203	51,801	40,489
1975-76	495,871	194,569	249,719	1,536,446	156,851	608,667	6,206	4,214	23,848	31,625	49,515	41,507
1976-77	577,842	238,679	243,258	1,617,039	162,450	547,669	7,498	4,684	22,535	31,805	60,837	41,666
1977-78	629,141	224,027	264,172	1,907,840	34,936	540,389	9,813	5,303	24,236	31,873	60,328	47,914
1978-79	680,974	202,752	234,563	2,223,596	15,521	533,333	12,110	6,063	24,256	43,749	60,758	49,632
1979-80	625,861	227,606	252,712	2,291,922	50,490	702,774	14,283	6,543	25,738	46,315	80,431	54,671
1980-81	516,958	261,028	173,317	2,487,451	182,972	679,172	17,738	7,540	26,085	65,920	84,743	62,748
1981-82	543,720	303,886	124,235	2,745,302	442,063	688,047	24,037	8,337	26,319	77,273	82,087	67,471
1982-83	593,887	391,652	161,324	2,890,159	754,177	723,219	28,357	8,905	21,222	97,308	74,205	70,522
1983-84	678,897	689,038	173,254	3,066,952	766,274	725,780	32,246	9,122	10,305	98,335	77,927	73,159
1984-85	748,426	814,713	218,887	3,240,202	944,468	649,047	37,372	9,838	8,300	100,083	88,906	74,629
1985-86	800,449	945,977	242,599	3,410.276	1003,928	653,553	42,512	9,923	7,283	99,788	103,262	74,852
1986-87	860,498	1228,063	240,328	3,922,526	1180,874	295,902	45,761	9,878	5,496	103,131	118,098	75,305
1987-88	859,415	1224,939	330,407	4,185,965	1598,749	329,103	47,443	10,282	5,262	102,853	142,750	78.741
Jul-Mar												
1987-88	635,245	938,523	246,802	3,033,800	1163,694	249,900	36,386	8,014	3,834	78,219	102,963	58,635
1988-89(E)	707,757	911,418	211,591	3,096,155	1316,583	235,630	37,276	7,930	4,031	78,421	95,499	60,875

* HSD onsumption in agricultural sector is not available seperately and is included under transport sector. Agricultural sector represents LDO only.

** Excluring LPG.

Year	Electricity (Gwh)								Coal (000 metric tonne)*			
	Trac-tion	House-hold	Commer-cial	Industrial	Agricul-tural	Street Light	Other Govt.	Total	House-hold	Power	Brick Kilns	Other Govt.
1971-72		635	378	2,855	997	31	436	5,332	33.0	56.8	1,170.7	49.6
1972-73		740	416	3,017	1,170	37	624	6,004	33.0	56.8	1,170.7	41.3
1973-74		852	459	3,121	1,131	36	657	6,256	33.0	56.8	1,064.4	36.1
1974-75		943	503	3,094	1,631	40	610	6,721	55.9	45.7	1,120.3	25.8
1975-76		1,128	563	3,113	1,395	51	683	6,933	40.6	40.1	974.1	9.9
1976-77		1,296	636	3,091	1,399	63	582	7,067	40.9	51.5	1,107.8	23.1
1977-78		1,706	733	3,402	1,761	83	687	8,372	38.9	25.4	1,186.0	14.6
1978-79		2,091	675	3,573	1,805	102	731	8,977	29.4	28.4	1,316.7	12.3
1979-80		2,357	883	4,108	2,066	108	825	10,347	26.4	18.9	1,511.5	12.1
1980-81	44	2,696	954	4,526	2,135	137	893	11,384	7.8	30.6	1,517.4	21.1
1981-82	42	3,223	1,047	5,002	2,369	105	910	12,698	22.7	1.8	1,715.4	10.4
1982-83	44	3,752	1,049	5,572	2,559	109	1,065	14,150	22.2	32.7	1,546.1	7.6
1983-84	38	4,535	1,287	5,884	2,673	101	1,212	15,730	21.6	23.5	1,810.7	13.0
1984-85	37	5,076	1,413	6,249	2,798	105	1,906	17,584	16.0	32.1	2,174.4	15.2
1985-86	36	5,845	1,526	7,288	2,900	131	1,939	19,665	14.4	25.6	2,148.2	13.5
1986-87	38	6,806	1,713	8,012	3,471	146	1,511	21,697	5.6	19.0	2,220.8	15.2
1987-88	40	7,900	1,868	8,973	4,415	167	1,712	25,075	20.2	21.3	2,704.8	3.6
Jul-Mar												
1987-88	30	5,659	1,351	6,121	3,283	121	1,283	18,348	18.9	16.3	2,087.6	3.6
1988-89	205	6,619	1,449	6,943	3,256	136	1,372	19,980	15.6	21.7	1,675.4	0.9

* Calenderyear figures upto 1974.

E Estimatel.

.. not availible.

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources, Directorate General of New & Renewable Energy Resources.

TABLE 5.2

COMMERCIAL ENERGY SUPPLIES

Year	Oil (000 U.S. barrels)												Petroleum Products (000 tonnes)	
	Crude Oil Imports	Local Crude Extraction	By Fields: Meyal	Balkassar	Dhulian	Joya-Mair	Toot	Adhi	Khaur	Khaskheli	Laghari	Dhurnal	Imports	Production
1971-72	22,781	3,007	902	503	1,257	164	179	—	2	—	—	—	419	3,135
1972-73	22,683	3,061	924	540	1,125	167	302	—	3	—	—	—	507	3,156
1973-74	24,240	2,854	906	722	803	164	257	—	2	—	—	—	756	3,113
1974-75	21,177	2,443	901	561	619	173	187	—	2	—	—	—	1,095	2,842
1975-76	21,548	2,512	1,285	469	382	127	201	—	3	—	—	—	896	2,774
1976-77	21,733	3,643	2,415	420	264	196	446	—	2	—	—	—	1,059	2,879
1977-78	25,790	3,538	2,389	324	172	143	508	—	2	—	—	—	1,091	3,654
1978-79	26,587	3,710	2,518	321	142	89	638	—	2	—	—	—	1,404	3,594
1979-80	28,707	3,567	2,404	280	123	181	515	57	7	—	—	—	1,583	4,043
1980-81	30,109	3,554	2,271	234	104	180	639	122	4	—	—	—	1,563	3,994
1981-82	32,755	3,956	2,573	220	82	160	551	114	3	262	—	—	1,584	4,460
1982-83	31,193	4,738	2,118	202	38	110	792	144	2	1,331	—	—	1,866	4,264
1983-84	31,996	4,883	1,849	192	9	85	823	172	3	1,366	350	32	2,155	4,352
1984-85	29,937	9,522	1,395	184	9	87	925	399	3	1,161	2,188	2,166	2,290	4,668
1985-86	28,291	14,348	1,264	163	14	97	762	409	4	1,472	3,224	4,901	2,450	4,838
1986-87	27,666	14,999	1,230	144	11	112	587	—	4	996	2,960	5,668	3,169	4,956
1987-88	28,332	16,310	1,245	160	10	163	519	—	3	380	2,393	6,247	3,759	5,209
Jul-Mar 1987-88	21,826	12,264	922	122	7	118	404	—	3	311	1,924	4,610	2,672	3,923
1988-89 (E)	21,811	12,353	889	121	7	100	316	—	2	178	1,266	4,828	2,782	1,541

Year	Oil (000 U.S. barrels) By Fields: Lashari Centre	Tando-alam	Dhabi	Fim-kassar	Golar-chi	Injra	Gho-tana	Mazari	South Mazari	Sono	Thora	Chak-naurang
1971-72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972-73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1973-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974-75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1975-76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976-77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1977-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1978-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1979-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1981-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982-83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983-84	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984-85	—	995	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985-86	—	1,603	426	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986-87	—	1,376	744	8	—	—	77	1,081	—	—	—	—
1987-88	—	1,114	427	4	—	—	68	2,358	235	56	718	204
Jul-Mar 1987-88	—	860	344	3	—	—	55	1,817	113	—	522	129
1988-89	193	628	1,869	1	4	..	19	263	6	526	694	139

(Contd.)

TABLE 5.2

COMMERCIAL ENERGY SUPPLIES

(... Contd)

Year	Gas (million cubic feet)												Coal(000 tonnes)	
	Total	Toot	Sui	Mari	Dhulian	Meyal	Sari/ Hundi	Pirkoh	Goiar-chi	Kand-kot	Turk	Dhur-nal	Imports	Produc-tion
1971-72	124,786	—	104,661	9,710	10,369	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	1,214
1972-73	143,094	—	121,902	10,738	10,349	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	1,192
1973-74	163,161	—	143,287	10,962	8,856	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1,212
1974-75	175,955	—	154,869	11,280	8,762	1,044	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1,295
1975-76	176,214	—	150,135	11,560	7,756	3,415	3,348	—	—	—	—	—	18	1,055
1976-77	190,869	—	158,478	11,875	6,597	9,482	4,437	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,200
1977-78	199,920	—	168,814	11,857	5,183	10,732	3,334	—	—	—	—	—	16	1,251
1978-79	221,341	—	184,392	12,756	5,677	14,583	3,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,287
1979-80	259,716	—	224,652	16,146	2,884	12,642	3,392	—	—	—	—	—	98	1,569
1980-81	299,803	—	247,652	34,971	2,321	11,680	3,179	—	—	—	—	—	312	1,577
1981-82	323,333	632	260,064	45,633	2,000	12,506	2,501	—	—	—	—	—	540	1,750
1982-83	347,111	2,456	262,248	63,896	2,400	14,255	1,856	—	—	—	—	—	520	1,609
1983-84	346,678	2,809	263,104	65,297	242	12,519	701	2,006	—	—	—	—	491	1,869
1984-85	361,850	3,619	263,479	66,576	—	9,507	—	14,567	—	—	—	4,102	716	2,238
1985-86	380,162	3,013	255,666	77,410	—	8,996	—	22,278	—	—	—	12,799	852	2,202
1986-87	402,561	2,339	248,465	94,211	—	9,389	—	30,991	—	4,048	—	13,118	919	2,261
1987-88	437,311	2,208	253,519	102,140	—	10,232	135	40,568	—	13,556	—	14,953	853	2,749
Jul-Mar														
1987-88	325,955	1,561	189,722	77,419	—	7,443	88	29,103	—	9,513	—	11,106	574	2,126
1988-89	334,191	1,663	191,816	77,534	—	8,203	—	34,115	1,141	9,709	224	11,151	..	1,713

Year	Electricity					
	Hydroelectric (Hydel)		Thermal		Nuclear	
	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (Gwh)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (Gwh)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (Gwh)
1971-72	667	3,679	1,058	3,789	137	104
1972-73	767	4,335	1,068	3,738	137	304
1973-74	867	4,141	1,068	4,464	137	459
1974-75	867	4,359	1,426	4,977	137	605
1975-76	867	5,435	1,524	4,274	137	610
1976-77	1,568	5,185	1,629	5,271	137	421
1977-78	1,567	7,442	1,713	4,702	137	231
1978-79	1,567	8,232	1,763	5,836	137	106
1979-80	1,567	8,714	1,814	6,258	137	2
1980-81	1,847	9,043	2,121	6,869	137	150
1981-82	1,947	9,522	2,121	7,983	137	183
1982-83	2,547	11,365	2,114	8,104	137	228
1983-84	2,548	12,826	2,325	8,723	137	324
1984-85	2,898	12,241	2,580	10,416	137	346
1985-86	2,898	13,804	3,263	11,355	137	430
1986-87	2,901	15,250	3,615	12,951	137	502
1987-88	2,898	16,690	3,776	16,147	137	254
Jul-Mar						
1987-88	2,901	13,022	3,615	11,238	137	230
1988-89 (E)	2,901	15,049	4,176	11,318	137	29

— nil.
E Estimated.
.. not avalable.

Source: 1. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, Directorate General of New & Renewable Energy Resources.
2. KANUPP.

TABLE 5.3

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 1980 to 88

Category	Effective from Nov. 1, 1980	Effective from Nov. 1, 1981	Effective from July 1, 1985	Effective from July 1, 1987	Effective from July 31, 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. DOMESTIC AND GENERAL					
i. First 50 units	34 paisa/kwh	No change	37 paisa/kwh	39 paisa/kwh	49 paisa/kwh
ii. 51—250 units	40 paisa/kwh	"	44 paisa/kwh	46 paisa/kwh	51-151 units = 56 paisa/kwh 151 - 300 units = 59 paisa/kwh 301 - 600 units = 74 paisa/kwh
iii. 251—600 units	50 paisa/kwh	"	55 paisa/kwh	58 paisa/kwh, (251 to 300 units) 64 paisa/kwh 301 to 600 units)	
iv. Above 600 units	70 paisa/kwh	"	77 paisa/kwh	89 paisa/kwh	99 paisa kwh
v. Minimum charges/month	Rs 5 00	"	Rs 6 00	Rs 6 30	Rs 7.90
2. OFFICE AND COMMERCIAL					
i. First 100 units	90 00 paisa/kwh	100 paisa/kwh	110 paisa/kwh	128 paisa/kwh	157 paisa/kwh
ii. For the balance	100 paisa/kwh	111 paisa/kwh	122 paisa/kwh	142 paisa/kwh	175 paisa/kwh
iii Minimum charges/month/ point of supply	Rs 15 00	Rs 17 00	Rs 19 00	Rs 22.00	Rs 27 00
3. INDUSTRIAL SINGLE PHASE 230 VOLTS AC/THREE PHASE 400 VOLTS AC					
Connected load upto and including 70 kw	57 paisa/kwh	63 paisa/kwh	69 paisa/kwh	80 paisa/kwh	89 paisa/Kwh
Minimum charges					
i. Connected load upto and including 20 kw	Rs 20 00/kw/ month	Rs 22 00/kw/ month	Rs 24 00/kw/ month	Rs 28 00/kw month	Rs 31 0/kwh/ month
ii. Connected load exceeding 20 kw to 70 kw	Rs 25 00/kw/ month	Rs 28 00/kw/ month	Rs 31 00/kw/ month	Rs 36 00/kw/ month	Rs 40 0/kw/ month
4 THREE PHASE 400 VOLTS AC INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY					
Connected laod above 70 kw to 150 KW	Rs 62 00/kw/ month of declared load + 36 0 paisa/kwh	Rs 80.00/kw/ month of declared load + 30 0 paisa/kwh	Rs 88.00/kw/ month of declared load + 40 0 paisa/kwh	Rs 102.00/kw/ month of declared load + 46.0 paisa/kwh	Rs 113 0/kw month of declared laod + 51.0 paisa/kwh
5. FOR INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY AT 11 KV & 33 KV					
i. Above 500 Kw & upto & including 5000 Kw	Above 70 kw & including upto 500 kw Rs 57 0/kw/month + 35 0 paisa/kwh for sanctioned load above 500 to 5000 kw for industrial supply at 11 and 132 KV	Above 70 kw & including upto 500 kw Rs 77.0 kw/month + 35 0 paisa/kwh for sanctioned laod above 500 to 5000 kw for industrial supply at 11 and 132 KV	Above 70 kw & including upto 500 kw Rs 85.0/kw month + 39.0 paisa/kwh for sanctioned load above 500 to 5000 kw	Rs 99 0/kw/month + 45 0 paisa/kwh for sanctioned laod above 500 to 5000 kw	Rs 110 0/kw/month + 50.0 paisa/kwh for sanctioned load above 500 and upto a including 5000 kw
ii. Minimum monthly fixed charges	—	—	—	—	Rs 110 0/kw/month
6. FOR INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY AT 66 KV & 132 KV					
All loads in excess of 5000 kw	Rs 54.00/kw/ month + Rs 32 00 paisa/kwh	Rs 75.00/kw month + 32.00 paisa/kwh	Rs 83.00/kw/ month + 35 00 paisa/kwh	Rs 96.00/kw month + 41 00 paisa/kwh	Rs 107.0/kw/ month + 46 00 paisa/kwh
Minimum monthly fixed charges	—	—	—	—	Rs 107.0/kw/month
7. FOR BULK SUPPLY AT 400 VOLTS AC					
i. For licencees and non-licencees	40 00 paisa/kwh	44.00 paisa/kwh	48 00 paisa/kwh	—	62 0 paisa/kwh
ii. Railways, MES, PtA, Cantonment and Semi Government	Other consumers Rs 45.0/kw/month	Other consumers Rs 58 0/kw/month + 35 0 paisa/kwh	Rs 64 0/kw month + 39.0 paisa/kwh	Rs 74 0/kw/ month + 45 paisa/kwh	Rs 82.0/kw/ month + 50.0 paisa/kwh
8 FOR BULK SUPPLY AT 11 & 33 KV					
i. For licencees and non-licencees	32 00 paisa/kwh	36 00 paisa/kwh	40.00 paisa/kwh	46.00 paisa/kwh	51.0 paisa/kwh
ii POF Wah	44 paisa/kwh	49 00 paisa/kwh	54 00 paisa/kwh	63 00 paisa/kwh	70 0 paisa/kwh
iii. Other consumers like Railways, M.E.S. and P.A.F. etc	Rs 41 00/kw/ month	Rs 56.00/kw/ month	Rs 62.00/kw/ month	Rs 72.00/kw/month + 43 0 paisa/kwh	Rs 80 0/kw/month +43 0 paisa/kwh

(Contd.)

TABLE 5.3

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 1980 to 88

(... Cond.)

Category	Effective from Nov. 1, 1980	Effective from Nov. 1, 1981	Effective from July 1, 1985	Effective from July 1, 1987	Effective from July 31, 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
9. FOR BULK SUPPLY AT 66 KV AND 132 KV					
i. Railway, MES, PAF, Cantt: Boards, Other Govt Semi Govt. and approved Institutions having their own distribution facilities (for all loads)	Rs 40.00/kw/month + 33.00 paisa/kwh	Rs 55.00/kw/month + 33.00 paisa/kwh	Rs 61.00/kw/month + 36.00 paisa/kwh	Rs 71.00/kw/month + 42.00 paisa/kwh	70.0 paisa/kwh Rs 80.0 kw/month + 48.0 paisa/kwh
ii. For all loads	Rs 40.0/kw/month + 33.0 paisa/kwh	Rs 55.0/Kw/month - 33.0 paisa/kwh	Rs 61.0/kw/month + 36.0 paisa/kwh	Rs 71.0/kw/month + 42.0 paisa/kwh	Rs 79.0/kw/month + 47.0 paisa/kwh
10 AGRICULTURAL TUBEWELLS AND LIFT IRRIGATION PUMPS					
i. SCARP	36.00 pasia/kwh	40.00 paisa/kwh	44.00 paisa/kwh	51.00 paisa/kwh	a. 61.0 paisa/kwh
ii. For all Tubewells/Lift irrigation Pumps in Punjab & Sind	Rs 14.00/kw/month + 22.30 paisa/kwh	Rs 19.00/kw/month + 23.00 paisa/kwh	a. Rs 21.00/kw/month + 25.00 paisa/kwh b. Option Rs 60.0/H.P (July 1, 1986)	a. Rs 24.00/kw/month + 29.00 paisa/kwh b. Rs 70.0/H.P	Rs 29.0/kw/month + 35.0 paisa/kwh b. Rs 84.00/H.P
iii. Tubewells/Lift irrigation Pumps in NWFP and Bauchistan	Rs 12.00/kw/month	Rs 17.00/kw/month	a. Rs 19.00/kw/month + 18.00 paisa/kwh b. Option Rs 50.0 HP(July 1, 1986)	a. Rs 22.00/kw/month + 21.00 paisa/kwh b. Rs 58.0/H.P.	a. Rs 26.00/kw/month + 25.00 paisa/kwh b. Rs 70.0/H.P.
11. TEMPORARY GENERAL SUPLY (AC)					
i. Domestic supply	84.00 paisa/kwh	84.00 paisa/kwh	93.00 paisa/kwh	Rs 1.08/Kw	Rs 1.31/Kw
ii. Commercial supply	Rs 1.32/kwh	Rs 1.47/kwh	Rs 1.62/kwh	Rs 1.88/kwh	Rs 2.31 /kw
iii. Minimum Bill	Rs 13.00/day but not less than Rs 51.00 for the period of temporary supply	Rs 14.00/day but not less than Rs 57.00 for the period of temporary supply	Rs 15.00/day but not less than Rs 63.00 for the period of temporary supply	Rs 17.00/day but not less than Rs 73.00 for the period of temporary supply	Rs 21.00/day but not less than Rs 90.0 for the period of temporary supply
12 TEMPORARY INDUSTRIAL AND BULK SUPPLY					
i. Tenporary industrial supply	83.00 paisa/kwh	92.00 paisa/kwh	101.00 paisa/kwh	117.00 paisa/kwh	130.00 paisa/kwh
ii. Licencees and Non-licencees:					
(a) at 400 volts	64.00 paisa/kwh	71.00paisa/kwh	78.00 paisa/kwh	90.00 paisa/kwh	100 paisa/kwh
(b at 11 KV	58.00 paisa/kwh	64.00 paisa/kwh	71.00 paisa/kwh	82.00 paisa/kwh	91 paisa/kwh
iii. Buk supply to others like Railways, MES & PAF etc.	68.00 paisa/kwh	75.00 paisa/kwh	83.00 paisa/kwh	96.00 paisa/kwh	107 paisa/kwh
13 SEASONAL INDUSTRIAL SUPLY	No change	No Change	125% of the charge for regular industry	125% of the charge for regular industry	No change (Existing Tariff shall apply)
14. BULK LIGHTING TARIFF(AC)					
(a) Supply Charges for energy consumed	70.0 paisa/kwh	78.0 paisa/kwh	86.0 paisa/kwh	100.0 paisa/kwh	110.0 paisa/kwh
(b) Fixed charges/month/mile					
. Where the entire capital cost is borne by Wapda	Rs 118.0	Rs 131.0	Rs 144.36	Rs 167.50	Rs 184.30/mile
i. Where the entire capital cost is borne by Wapda	Rs 10.50	Rs 11.70	Rs 12.89	Rs 15.00	Rs 16.50/mile
ii. Where the capital cost in laying street lighting supply line over the existing distribution system is borne by Wapda	Rs 73.80	Rs 81.92	Rs 90.28	Rs 104.70	Rs 115.20/mile
ii. Where the capital cost is borne by the Local body	Rs 15.10 for street light through underground cable rates to be negotiated	Rs 16.80 for street light through underground cable rates to be negotiated	Rs 18.51 for street light through underground cable rates to be negotiated	Rs 21.50 for street light through underground cable rates to be negotiated	Rs 23.70 /mile for street light through underground cable rates to be negotiated

(Contd.)

TABLE 5.3

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 1980 to 88

(.. Contd.)

Category	Effective from Nov. 1, 1980	Effective from Nov. 1, 1981	Effective from July 1, 1985	Effective from July 1, 1987	Effective from July 31, 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
15 FIXED LAMPS AND FIXTURE CHARGES/MONTH/LAMP					
i. Ordinary Lamps provided and installed by the Authority					
(a) Upto 60 Watts	Rs 2.45	Rs 2.72	Rs 3.00	Rs 3 50	Rs 3.90
(b) Above 60 to 100 Watts	Rs 3 00	Rs 3 33	Rs 3 67	Rs 4.30	Rs 4.70
(c) Above 100 to 200 Watts	Rs 6.50	Rs 7.22	Rs 7 96	Rs 9.20	Rs 10 10
(d) Above 200 to 300 Watts	Rs 8.10	Rs 9 00	Rs 9 92	Rs 11 50	Rs 12 70
(e) Above 300 Watts	Rates on application	Rate on application	Rate on application	Rate on application	Rate on application
	Rs 1 0/replacement	Rs 1 22/replacement	Rs 1.34/replacement	Rs 1 55/replacement	Rs 1.70/replacement
iii. Flourescent tubes provided by Localy Body but installed by the WAPDA					
For all wattages	Rs 5.40	Rs 6.00	Rs 6 61/ repalcement	Rs 7.70/ replacement	Rs 8.50/ replacement
iv Special mercury vapour lamps provided by Local Body but installed by the WAPDA					
For all Wattages	Rs 8.10	Rs 9.00	Rs 9 92/ replacement	Rs 11.50/ replacement	Rs 12 70/ replacement
16 ONE POINT SUPPLY TO RESIDENTIAL ATTACHED TO THE PREMISES OF INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CONSUMERS HAVING THEIR OWN DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES AT THEIR COLONIES (A.C. Supply)					
i. Consumers who provide their own trasformers for receiving and controlling the supply	52.00 paisa/kwh	52.00 paisa/kwh	57 00 paisa/kwh	66 00 paisa/kwh	77.00 paisa/kwh
ii. Consumers who do notprovide the above at item (i)	53.00 paisa/kwh	53.00 paisa/kwh	58.00 paisa/kwh	67 00 paisa/kwh	78 00 paisa/kwh
17. TARIFF FOR ELECTRIC TRACTION (LAHORE-KAHNEWAL SECTION)	30 00 paisa/kwh	33.00 paisa/kwh	36 00 pasia/kwh	42.00 paisa/kwh	46 00 paisa/kwh

Source: WAPDA

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 6.1

TRANSPORT

Year	Railways				Roads			Cargo Handled at Karachi Port (000 tonnes)			Air	
	Route Kilo-metres	Number of Passen-gers carri-ed (Mil-lion)	Freight carried (Million tonnes)	Freight Tonne Kilo-metres	Total Road Kilo-metres	High type	Low type	Total	Import	Export	Revenue Passengers carried (000)	Revenue Tonne Kilo-metres (000)
1947-48	8,553.55	81	3	2,265	22,238	8,130	14,108	3,551.94	2,215.90	1,336.04	—	—
1948-49	8,553.55	72	6	2,738	24,894	8,741	16,153	3,471.67	2,225.04	1,246.63	—	—
1949-50	8,553.55	68	7	2,907	25,303	9,049	16,254	3,408.68	2,238.25	1,170.43	—	—
1950-51	8,553.55	70	8	3,577	26,268	9,895	16,373	3,529.53	2,338.83	1,190.75	—	—
1951-52	8,553.55	70	9	4,054	27,597	10,706	16,891	3,824.22	2,731.00	1,093.22	—	—
1952-53	8,553.55	79	9	4,803	29,411	11,265	18,146	3,376.62	3,065.27	911.35	—	—
1953-54	8,553.55	82	10	4,721	29,959	11,977	17,982	3,615.96	2,706.62	909.32	—	—
1954-55	8,560.51	86	10	4,594	30,735	12,840	17,895	3,687.62	2,181.35	906.27	—	—
1955-56	8,584.61	88	10	4,653	31,253	12,933	18,320	3,684.02	2,570.48	1,113.54	—	13,000
1956-57	8,583.43	98	11	5,281	31,253	13,255	17,998	4,356.61	3,323.34	1,033.27	164	19,000
1957-58	8,583.43	104	12	5,535	31,253	12,535	17,718	4,305.80	3,448.30	857.50	208	26,000
1958-59	8,579.99	109	14	5,787	31,280	13,982	17,298	3,665.73	2,683.26	982.47	209	31,000
1959-60	8,571.80	121	12	6,137	30,854	14,114	16,740	4,574.03	478.78	1,095.25	240	43,425
1960-61	8,570.01	125	13	6,643	32,993	14,203	18,590	5,058.67	3,973.58	1,085.09	325	60,000
1961-62	8,570.01	120	14	6,402	33,773	14,484	19,289	4,679.69	3,544.82	1,134.87	489	81,000
1962-63	8,570.01	123	14	6,759	33,800	15,007	18,793	5,649.98	4,080.26	1,569.72	583	94,855
1963-64	8,570.21	132	14	7,730	34,428	15,197	19,231	5,947.66	4,595.37	1,352.29	712	107,000
1964-65	8,583.74	132	15	7,963	35,008	16,043	18,965	7,930.90	6,373.37	1,557.53	825	129,000
1965-66	8,585.53	123	16	7,631	35,456	16,306	19,150	7,166.00	5,267.00	1,899.00	682	130,984
1966-67	8,585.53	128	15	8,251	30,465	16,824	13,641	9,216.00	6,894.00	2,321.00	955	161,000
1967-68	8,585.53	133	15	8,563	31,662	17,223	14,439	8,803.00	6,508.00	2,295.00	1,097	187,000
1968-69	8,663.61	136	15	7,785	30,576	17,580	12,996	8,437.00	5,604.00	2,833.00	1,223	203,000
1969-70	8,564.38	132	13	7,644	31,673	17,483	14,190	9,450.00	6,024.00	3,426.00	1,378	228,997
1970-71	8,566.36	126	13	7,458	32,508	18,167	14,341	9,588.00	6,380.00	3,208.00	1,230	253,201
1971-72	8,794.96	124	13	7,756	34,741	19,311	15,430	9,455.00	6,397.00	4,058.00	880	226,540
1972-73	8,811.21	136	13	8,359	35,750	19,895	15,855	10,512.00	7,303.00	3,207.00	689	184,030
1973-74	8,811.21	141	12	7,344	38,983	22,629	16,354	10,653.00	7,559.00	3,094.00	925	315,389
1974-75	8,811.45	143	14	8,403	38,632	22,294	16,338	10,159.00	7,856.00	2,303.00	1,251	319,357
1975-76	8,811.45	147	15	8,977	49,773	27,111	22,662	10,083.00	7,690.00	2,393.00	1,634	398,553
1976-77	8,815.03	143	14		51,123	31,004	20,119	9,589.00	7,215.00	2,374.00	2,129	492,781
1977-78	8,815.03	149	13	8,557	93,415	31,249	62,166	11,758.00	8,918.00	2,840.00	2,558	585,503
1978-79	8,815.03	146	12	9,375	95,222	33,176	62,046	15,025.00	11,987.00	3,038.00	2,639	657,843
1979-80	8,817.33	144	12	8,598	95,660	33,611	62,049	14,657.00	11,259.00	3,398.00	2,853	706,517
1980-81	8,817.33	123	11	7,918	96,436	34,487	61,949	14,654.00	11,037.00	3,617.00	3,136	804,851
1981-82	8,774.87	120	11	7,067	98,582	36,824	61,758	15,137.00	11,598.00	3,548.00	3,202	816,108
1982-83	8,774.87	123	12	7,323	99,332	37,501	61,831	14,789.00	11,709.00	3,080.00	3,408	848,950
1983-84	8,774.87	107	11	7,385	100,300	39,081	61,219	14,757.00	12,412.00	2,345.00	3,554	876,863
1984-85	8,774.87	95	11	7,203	103,428	43,464	59,964	14,898.00	12,401.00	2,497.00	3,707	930,677
1985-86	8,774.87	83	12	8,270	106,850	45,686	61,164	15,819.00	12,510.00	3,309.00	3,988	959,000
1986-87	8,774.87	78	12	7,820	109,148	56,140	53,008	16,305.00	13,180.00	3,125.00	4,264	991,000
1987-88	8,774.87	80	12	8,113	111,237	58,677	52,560	17,718.00	14,333.00	3,385.00	4,717	1126,000
Jul-Mar												
1987-88	8,774.87	60	9	6,158	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,531	833,000
1988-89	8,774.87	60	8	6,124	112,137	59,277	52,860	..	..	..	3,819	938,000

(Contd.)

TABLE 6.1

TRANSPORT

(... Contd.)

Year	Vehicles			Shipping		PIA Fleet	Gross Earnings (Million Rs.)				
	Locomotives (Nos.)	Freight Wagons (Nos.)	Road Vehicles all type (000)	No. of Vessels	Dead Weight Ton	No. of Aeroplane	Pakistan Railways	Pakistan National Shipping Corporation	Punjab Urban Transport Corporation	Karachi Transport Corporation	NWFP Road Transport Board
1948-49	821	23,815	24	7	59,414	..	245.1	..	..	..	..
1949-50	822	23,733	27	10	87,780	..	255.4	..	..	..	..
1950-51	845	23,716	32	14	117,470	..	266.3	..	..	..	..
1951-52	858	23,769	36	22	161,700	..	295.5	..	..	..	..
1952-53	875	24,270	43	25	190,363	..	321.3	..	..	..	..
1953-54	832	23,391	50	25	203,656	..	339.6	..	..	..	..
1954-55	849	25,110	68	24	195,256	..	353.6	..	..	..	..
1955-56	825	24,935	75	23	185,242	15	361.8	..	..	..	..
1956-57	819	24,306	78	23	185,242	18	389.2	..	..	..	..
1957-58	829	24,538	86	21	168,932	18	418.9	..	..	..	..
1958-59	851	25,793	93	29	244,922	21	469.3	..	..	..	..
1959-60	878	29,854	102	35	293,256	21	482.7	..	..	..	..
1960-61	903	29,710	117	41	353,945	19	484.2	..	..	..	..
1961-62	940	30,172	137	43	390,212	19	475.8	..	..	..	..
1962-63	939	31,743	154	43	390,212	19	493.4	..	..	..	..
1963-64	1,011	33,127	177	43	384,449	23	543.3	..	..	..	..
1964-65	1,012	33,644	201	50	458,304	22	582.5	..	..	..	..
1965-66	1,026	35,048	236	53	516,137	23	592.1	..	..	..	..
1966-67	1,045	36,428	233	59	593,826	28	615.6	..	..	..	..
1967-68	1,047	36,970	248	61	618,758	25	624.0	..	..	..	..
1968-69	1,045	37,252	282	65	682,913	26	665.2	..	..	..	..
1969-70	1,076	37,530	302	66	679,692	23	731.2	..	..	..	..
1970-71	1,141	37,337	364	71	749,046	28	716.3	..	45.4	..	12.1
1971-72	1,015	37,624	403	57	635,149	19	785.4	..	36.8	..	11.3
1972-73	993	37,436	426	55	620,669	18	943.4	..	33.2	..	10.6
1973-74	992	37,339	458	53	620,734	21	1,026.1	..	52.4	..	13.6
1974-75	992	37,239	511	52	609,574	25	1,345.0	..	134.9	..	21.2
1975-76	1,024	36,938	585	53	602,043	25	1,632.8	..	249.8	..	38.6
1976-77	978	36,720	675	49	584,196	28	1,748.0	..	237.4	49.2	47.0
1977-78	978	36,406	743	49	590,992	31	2,213.0	..	224.0	17.4	48.4
1978-79	979	36,276	876	48	580,225	32	2,274.0	..	233.9	19.7	52.1
1979-80	1,003	36,235	1,016	50	645,450	32	2,709.4	1,141.7	274.9	37.1	56.7
1980-81	960	36,248	1,110	55	738,894	31	2,492.4	1,507.5	266.6	75.2	81.2
1981-82	963	36,213	1,190	50	766,601	29	3,044.2	1,688.4	281.4	89.3	164.5
1982-83	979	35,990	1,339	47	731.545	31	3,395.0	1,639.2	301.8	92.0	180.9
1983-84	943	35,782	1,484	36	602,744	33	3,679.9	1,625.3	326.2	94.3	194.8
1984-85	916	35,341	1,659	35	596,972	41	3,681.0	2,418.6	319.0	80.9	199.1
1985-86	879	35,237	1,841	34	595,209	43	4,368.0	2,657.6	238.9	85.8	197.6
1986-87	837	34,867	2,019	30	519,260	44	4,884.0	2,209.7	276.6	87.1	216.3
1987-88	806	35,929	2,221	23	370,766	44	5,279.0	2,643.3	195.3	100.6	254.5
Jul-Mar 1987-88	806	34,868	..	23	370,766	44	3,326.0	1,345.7*	153.6	..	166.5
1988-89	773	35,929	..	23	370,766	40	3,415.0	1,799.5*	108.1	..	163.0

.. not available.
— nil.
* July-December.

Sources:
1. Communication Division.
2. Ministry of Railways.
3. Pakistan International Airlines Corporation.
4. Punjab Urban Transport Corporation.
5. Karachi Transport Corporation.
6. NWFP Road Transport Board.

TABLE 6.2

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

Year	Motor Cars Jeeps & Station Wagons	Motor Cabs/ Taxis	Buses	Trucks	Motor Cycle 2 Wheels	Motor Cycle 3 Wheels	Others	Total
1947	10,140	115	4,519	832	2,953	871	1,779	21,209
1948	11,940	120	4,786	1,259	3,312	912	1,863	24,192
1949	13,490	126	5,070	1,991	3,802	933	1,906	27,318
1950	15,849	137	5,470	3,020	4,366	1,000	1,950	31,792
1951	18,199	157	5,754	4,266	5,070	1,050	2,042	36,538
1952	21,382	195	6,166	6,026	5,875	1,047	2,138	42,829
1953	25,073	250	6,589	8,054	6,730	1,223	2,240	50,159
1954	35,310	2,087	6,316	12,694	9,947	1,253	651	68,258
1955	38,723	2,282	6,711	14,004	10,836	1,597	744	74,897
1956	39,945	2,229	7,091	14,505	11,648	1,615	573	77,606
1957	43,561	2,391	7,743	16,329	13,159	1,697	800	85,680
1958	47,847	2,627	7,764	17,129	14,208	2,165	1,134	92,874
1959	51,530	3,356	8,107	18,352	16,208	2,352	1,542	101,874
1960	57,587	4,490	9,268	20,472	18,859	3,986	2,299	116,961
1961	64,736	5,374	10,524	23,618	23,840	5,785	2,857	136,734
1962	69,508	5,816	11,478	25,476	30,287	7,277	3,874	153,626
1963	76,632	6,333	11,986	26,096	40,129	10,195	5,609	176,980
1964	87,578	7,076	12,778	27,954	46,032	12,474	7,267	201,159
1965	99,478	7,938	14,025	31,203	59,896	14,569	8,665	235,774
1966	89,213	7,922	14,393	30,683	66,113	15,153	10,007	233,484
1967	96,089	8,354	14,852	30,468	71,471	15,808	10,842	247,884
1968	108,401	9,366	17,498	34,943	80,762	17,519	13,566	282,055
1969	112,542	10,707	18,712	35,834	89,845	17,406	16,846	301,892
1970	141,746	12,819	21,600	42,003	106,033	19,405	20,133	363,739
1971	153,498	13,505	23,860	44,078	126,564	20,705	21,089	403,299
1972	156,571	14,043	26,583	45,842	138,335	21,452	23,357	426,183
1973	162,022	15,324	29,718	49,345	152,500	22,555	26,352	457,816
1974	173,483	16,368	33,584	53,709	175,368	25,129	33,243	510,884
1975	190,868	17,380	36,588	57,638	209,394	27,232	45,949	585,049
1976	208,442	18,454	39,356	62,118	254,716	29,424	62,004	674,514
1977	216,224	18,817	42,404	57,802	294,679	32,161	81,315	743,402
1978	252,063	21,267	44,501	61,903	358,265	35,787	102,318	876,104
1979	280,472	23,156	47,618	66,494	428,546	40,464	128,787	1,015,537
1980	262,636	18,951	50,001	58,654	508,335	45,906	165,273	1,109,756
1981	282,572	19,571	51,245	59,553	548,242	45,329	183,080	1,189,592
1982	304,449	20,715	51,710	63,021	636,196	45,525	217,341	1,338,957
1983	339,543	22,889	53,749	66,966	709,213	46,281	246,511	1,485,152
1984	382,729	23,176	58,596	70,338	790,004	46,841	287,988	1,659,672
1985	428,257	24,720	62,074	75,655	879,108	47,101	323,838	1,840,753
1986	474,744	25,419	73,518	81,019	946,861	47,669	369,905	2,019,135
1987	514,837	25,998	76,368	82,527	1059,379	47,912	414,442	2,221,463

Soruce: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 6.3

MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN PAKISTAN

Year	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Motor Car	Jeep	Station Wagon	Tractor	Bus	Motor Cab Taxi	Motor Cab Rickshaw	Delivery Van	Truck	Other	Total
1967	41,777	42,264	6,359	4,318	1,872	7,974	5,690	10,707	1,070	19,616	1,046	142,716
1968	44,373	44,373	6,677	4,531	1,749	9,195	5,713	10,943	1,124	20,616	980	148,635
1969	53,186	52,760	7,940	5,390	3,809	8,893	5,935	11,126	1,049	19,246	2,135	171,469
1970	64,065	57,234	8,613	5,846	3,844	9,592	6,264	11,747	1,163	21,331	2,152	191,851
1971	73,946	59,200	8,908	6,047	5,495	10,312	6,871	12,891	1,240	22,741	3,079	210,730
1972	82,131	63,857	9,609	6,524	7,619	11,594	7,744	14,535	1,297	23,773	4,265	232,948
1973	95,359	66,975	10,078	6,844	9,020	13,482	8,544	16,045	1,163	21,323	5,049	253,882
1974	99,070	55,934	8,257	5,612	9,324	14,377	7,777	14,557	1,054	18,920	4,072	238,954
1975	112,975	62,172	9,978	5,964	12,638	15,372	8,564	16,195	1,433	21,087	4,227	270,605
1976	135,105	70,061	11,608	6,777	21,589	18,080	10,995	18,619	1,769	23,794	5,466	323,863
1977	166,765	81,565	13,427	7,764	29,955	18,900	11,696	19,968	2,635	25,745	6,738	385,158
1978	206,431	95,632	15,669	9,034	38,204	20,151	12,587	22,857	3,701	28,486	8,261	461,013
1979	241,944	109,382	17,834	11,171	45,558	21,822	14,115	26,403	5,299	31,220	9,845	534,593
1980	287,622	149,334	16,875	15,413	68,187	25,275	16,854	31,950	8,503	34,193	28,853	683,062
1981	326,420	154,241	16,680	15,839	79,407	26,881	17,720	33,707	9,956	36,842	38,005	755,698
1982	368,169	170,523	16,922	17,586	90,897	26,706	19,266	34,390	11,898	40,311	46,147	842,815
1983	416,336	189,051	16,525	19,904	108,193	128,998	20,385	36,216	13,032	42,527	51,111	942,278
1984	476,855	200,984	16,826	18,531	146,578	29,955	21,226	38,013	16,827	47,015	47,143	1,059,953
1985	518,432	227,406	18,638	25,475	164,409	33,693	24,049	36,611	18,484	55,455	52,414	1,175,066
1986	536,792	238,524	19,966	25,217	171,249	34,757	24,186	36,469	18,941	62,273	51,771	1,220,145
1987 (E)	555,802	250,185	21,389	25,529	178,374	35,855	24,324	36,328	19,409	69,929	51,136	1,268,260
1988 (E)	635,888	278,506	22,649	29,525	232,584	39,219	27,106	36,639	34,303	80,301	52,216	1,449,549

Source: NTRC, Planning & Development Division.

E estimated.

TABLE 6.4

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES CORPORATION

Year	Route Kilometres	Revenue Kilometres Flown (000)	Revenue Hours Flown	Revenue Passengers Carried (000)	Revenue Passangers Kilometres(Mil)	Available Seat Kilometres(Mil)	Passenger Load Factor %	Revenue Tonne Kilometres(Mil)	Available Tonne Kilometres(Mil)	Revenue Load Factor %	Operating Revenues (Million Rupees)	Operating Expenses (Million Rupees)
1955-56	..	..	..	..	119	217	55.0	13	25	53.2	22	32
1956-57	..	6,183	20,661	164	174	256	68.0	19	33	59.0	31	44
1957-58	..	8,322	26,946	208	234	356	65.7	26	45	58.0	50	54
1958-59	..	9,799	28,743	209	242	425	56.9	31	59	52.6	58	65
1959-60	..	9,645	29,681	240	307	454	67.6	44	72	60.8	81	75
1960-61	..	12,122	33,704	325	428	679	63.1	60	102	59.0	114	105
1961-62	..	15,685	42,713	489	618	1,003	61.1	81	133	61.0	159	150
1962-63	33,227	17,030	43,796	583	678	1,100	61.7	95	153	62.2	180	170
1963-64	..	17,568	44,284	712	795	1,159	68.6	107	165	64.9	213	181
1964-65	..	20,593	52,045	825	985	1,432	66.7	129	203	63.4	256	211
1965-66	46,745	18,758	46,571	682	962	1,370	70.2	131	195	67.6	264	224
1966-67	68,984	22,759	48,962	955	1,271	1,994	63.7	161	270	59.5	388	288
1967-68	72,114	26,772	56,658	1,097	1,406	2,331	60.3	187	324	57.5	387	350
1968-69	72,753	28,145	58,991	1,223	1,551	2,602	59.6	203	336	57.2	425	384
1969-70	87,669	29,409	61,723	1,378	1,754	2,797	62.7	229	374	61.3	490	446
1970-71	90,555	30,460	59,488	1,230	2,053	3,473	59.1	253	486	52.1	539	512
1971-72	99,155	25,670	60,016	880	1,593	2,825	56.4	227	420	53.1	512	512
1972-73	111,886	22,321	41,394	689	1,361	2,395	56.8	184	363	50.6	885	881
1973-74	113,570	23,784	44,581	925	1,594	2,926	54.5	315	429	50.2	913	913
1974-75	147,095	28,629	52,542	1,251	2,231	4,028	55.4	319	667	47.9	1,596	1,375
1975-76	148,569	33,931	63,472	1,634	2,936	5,264	55.8	399	803	49.6	2,045	1,491
1076-77	164,315	36,070	68,190	2,129	3,759	6,439	58.4	493	987	49.9	2,667	2,515
1977-78	185,369	42,909	79,453	2,558	4,414	7,319	60.3	585	1,151	50.7	3,318	3,047
1978-79	208,895	48,108	86,801	2,639	4,806	7,969	60.3	658	1,306	50.4	4,085	3,784
1979-80	218,828	50,298	91,618	2,853	5,180	8,981	57.7	706	1,416	49.9	5,254	5,182
1980-81	205,996	48,962	90,126	3,136	6,040	10,152	59.5	805	1,549	52.0	6,521	6,450
1981-82	192,216	45,337	83,879	3,202	6,246	9,785	63.8	816	1,465	55.7	7,178	6,955
1982-83	204,854	45,232	87,030	3,408	6,659	9,914	67.2	849	1,473	57.6	8,569	8,128
1983-84	203,516	46,753	90,898	3,554	6,759	10,457	64.6	877	1,546	56.7	9,298	8,587
1984-85	202,841	48,047	93,077	3,707	6,895	10,500	65.7	931	1,594	58.4	10,192	9,324
1985-86	194,080	51,217	99,124	3,988	7,063	10,749	65.7	959	1,654	58.0	10,621	10,038
1986-87	220,521	52,041	102,008	4,264	7,336	11,508	63.8	991	1,796	55.2	11,162	10,382
1987-88	209,953	56,937	110,415	4,717	8,380	12,922	64.9	1,126	1,984	56.8	12,487	11,663
Jul-Mar												
1987-88	229,085	42,089	81,712	3,531	6,297	9,622	65.4	833	1,466	56.8	9,185	8,502
1988-89	224,152 p	45,279	87,712	3,819	6,919	10,157	68.1	938	1,556	60.3	10.116	9,064

.. not available
P Provisional.

Source: Pakistan International Airlines Corporation.

TABLE 6.5

POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Year	Number of Post Offices			Number of Telegraph Offices			Number of Telephones	Number of Public Call Offices	Number of T.V. Sets	Number of Radio Sets	Number of VCR Sets
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total					
1947-48	..	..	3,036	7	..	..	12,436	—	—	45,426	—
1948-49	..	..	3,008	7	..	..	13,302	—	—	50,338	—
1949-50	..	..	3,104	7	..	..	14,276	—	—	56.231	—
1950-51	..	..	3,678	7	..	..	15,706	—	—	64,344	—
1951-52	..	..	4,056	7	..	..	17,981	—	—	70,513	—
1952-53	..	..	4,409	7	..	..	20,643	—	—	94,961	—
1953-54	..	..	4,771	7	..	..	24,624	—	—	94,798	—
1954-55	..	..	5,089	10	..	..	31,287	—	—	145.845	—
1955-56	..	..	5,473	10	..	..	37,402	—	—	133,603	—
1956-57	..	..	5,942	10	..	..	43,704	—	—	142,504	—
1957-58	..	..	6,047	10	..	..	50,501	—	—	224,596	—
1958-59	..	..	6,151	15	..	..	54,321	—	—	284,977	—
1959-60	..	..	..	16	..	..	60,116	355	—	293,607	—
1960-61	..	..	6,313	20	..	..	68,042	361	—	314,405	—
1961-62	..	..	6,492	22	22	44	73,403	370	—	420,249	—
1962-63	..	..	6,631	40	46	86	81,246	554	—	447,089	—
1963-64	..	..	6,785	52	94	146	92,061	571	—	479,837	—
1964-65	..	..	6,996	55	119	174	101,961	573	—	562.099	—
1965-66	..	..	7,139	57	128	185	110,427	577	—	815,417	—
1966-67	..	..	7,317	58	132	190	117,249	581	—	724,955	—
1967-68	..	..	7,582	62	138	200	129,160	645	—	701,182	—
1968-69	..	..	7,821	64	139	203	140,975	649	74,344	1,139,140	—
1969-70	..	..	8,151	65	139	204	148,962	683	92,398	1,100,319	—
1970-71	1,271	6,635	7,906	67	139	206	160,103	750	116.301	976.721	—
1971-72	1,252	6,635	7,860	68	139	207	167,200	815	120.019	1,029.365	—
1972-73	1,289	6,615	7,904	68	141	209	184,103	728	136.187	1,572,185	—
1973-74	1,314	6,835	8,149	69	141	210	201,354	734	195,391	1,492,848	—
1974-75	1,761	6,938	8,749	70	145	215	227,604	742	267,503	1,387,981	—
1975-76	2,017	7,026	9,043	72	147	219	249,300	1,213	353.992	1,521,077	—
1976-77	2,181	7,405	9,586	72	149	221	274,647	1,459	458.692	1,228.711	—
1977-78	2,220	7,668	9,888	72	151	223	288,161	1,559	520,137	1,604,137	—
1978-79	2,295	8,193	10,488	80	151	231	314,000	1,587	547,223	1,489.589	—
1979-80	2,395	8,693	11,088	85	152	237	336,275	1,634	615,187	1,799,914	—
1980-81	2,445	8,793	11,238	89	163	252	358,815	1,689	582,815	1,528,827	—
1981-82	2,495	8,893	11,388	101	177	278	388,360	1,696	706,256	1,336,310	—
1982-83	2,535	8,993	11,528	108	186	294	445,000	1,888	676,033	1,400,000	—
1983-84	2,566	9,132	11,698	111	199	310	461,000	1,960	850,354	1,010,551	—
1984-85	2,591	9,307	11,898	121	220	341	573,000	2,194	1,055,089	1,207,000	133,709
1985-86	2,626	9,380	12,006	142	245	387	630,500	2,428	1,264,326	1,140,000	165.198
1986-87	2,636	9,480	12,116	152	268	420	679,372	2,807	1,420,961	1,259,003	179,307
1987-88	2,619	9,607	12,226	165	281	446	743,872	2,917	1,596,370	1,506,705	192,630
Jul-Mar 1987-88	2,619	9,607	12,226	156	272	428	739,370	2,890	1,508,657@	948,992*	186,272@
1988-89	2,644	9,892	12,536	171	287	458	812,872	3,017	1,612,150@	1,058,198*	198,991@

— nil.
.. not available.
* July-February.
@ July-December.

Sources: 1. Communication Division.
2. Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation.
3. Pakistan Television Corporation.

Note:— (1) Separate figures for urban and rural areas were not maintained before 1970-71 in case of Post Offices and 1961-62 for Telegraph Offices. Number of telegraph offices shown above are in addition to those located in the Post Offices.
(2) Number of T. V., Radio and V.C.R. sets are based on the number of licences issued.

TABLE 6.6

PRODUCTION, IMPORT AND SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Type of Vehicls	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
PRODUCTION											
Trucks	3,273	4,171	5,089	2,892	3,076	3,563	2,883	2,797	2,285	1,404	2,148
Buses	520	1,176	1,930	513	285	737	624	619	616	414	699
L.C.Vs	1,395	8,347	5,763	8,818	11,170	11,532	11,718	12,458	11,566	10,831	10,816
4x4 Vehicles	1,620	1,220	1,691	1,687	1,526	2,101	2,160	1,715	2,321	2,156	2,731
Tractors	8,238	5,260	11,719	10,464	13,381	13,894	3,456	13,949	11,331	13,043	17,546
Motor Cycle/cooters/ Rickshaw	37,408	51,798	65,953	53,174	24,903	34,452	54,017	52,905	60,404	41,870	1,875
Cars Suzuki 810CC	—	—	—	—	—	4,120	9,267	13,146	15,878	13,690	19,032
Total	52,454	71,972	92,073	77,548	54,341	70,399	94,125	97,589	104,401	83,408	54,847
IMPORTS:											
Cars	11,760	23,071	11,995	14,254	18,977	15,491	27,117	27,424	34,824	25,376	..
Jeep	1,148	970	1,422	1,951	1,476	2,133	2,704	2,564	3,078	2,930	..
Motor Rickshw	3,230	3,962	570	916	1,870	505	301	—	700	—	..
Station Wagor	223	339	256	127	..	93	699	471	1,348	831	..
Buses Including Trolly Buses	67	39	35	20	136	144	644	400	236	793	..
Lorries/Truck Including Ambulance	4,627	10,385	14,633	15,844	2,008	1,833	1,910	3,860	3,304	2,952	..
Special Lorrie, Trucks & Vans	2,187	803	2,291	846	—	252	427	244	361	209	..
Motor Cycle	30,496	43,989	58,941	62,883	74,954	65,946	69,116	29,415	13,818	4,342	..
Scooter	11,862	13,770	12,657	11,139	3,693	5,977	3,808	1,299	515	455	..
Motorised Cyles	..	..	..	..	500	237	1	602	12,501	—	..
Passengers M.Cars	556	13	5	850	784	960	2,512	83,225	315	146	..
Road Tractor for Trailers	102	5	402	126	679	50	43	24	14	137	..
Tractor Agricultural	15,095	18,056	25,597	15,796	—	22,907	24,594	14,341	1,853	663	..
Tractor Caterpiller	32	32	52	7	—	5	12	62	29	120	..
Tractor Heavy Duty for Const.	294	50	25	86	—	296	12	59	29	1	..
Tractor Roads	4	1	9	—	—	3	9	—	2	2	..
Tractor (NES)	26	10	2	23	—	1,997	3,949	528	647	313	..
Car's Chassis with Engine	88	3	100	1	87	552	857	949	—	—	..
Bus etc. Chasss	1,401	1,506	3,995	1,910	2,889	389	623	526	118	63	..
Spl. Truck etc Chassis	436	796	1,667	1,593	794	916	1,002	1,398	187	152	..
Rickshaw, Chssis with Engine	2,430	2,403	3,312	1,981	—	—	—	1	32	—	..
Pick Up	—	—	—	—	16,890	15,733	18,372	20,116	11,714	11,207	..
Delivery Van	—	—	—	—	3,897	17,743	2,450	4,097	3,498	4,978	..
Chassis Un-Mounted Motor Vehicles No	—	—	—	—	773	1,575	6,874	1,306	998	1,519	..
Bicycle	—	—	—	—	4	106	477	140	76	136	..
Motor Vehicle for Goods	—	—	—	—	151	594	589	10,965	438	16	..
Passenger Vehcles Public No	—	—	—	—	5	244	2,113	1,045	970	233	..
Tractor Chassi with Engine	—	—	—	—	—	795	1,498	714	—	—	..
Total	86,064	120,203	137,966	130,353	130,567	157,476	177,715	205,775	91,605	57,574	—
SALE:											
Trucks	3,277	4,301	4,696	2,688	3,719	3,256	3,149	2,734	2,245	2,371	2,195
Buses	805	1,320	1,138	777	627	593	701	658	590	517	777
L.C.Vs	7,733	5,914	9,564	8,216	7,744	7,281	7,337	10,084	12,384	11,306	13,449
4x4 Vehicles	1,681	1,095	1,555	1,513	1,868	2,193	2,233	1,925	2,243	2,164	2,884
Tractors	15,156	12,671	12,046	16,537	16,774	20,597	13,215	14,072	9,626	10,780	17,358
Motor Cycle, Scooters	5,768	5,198	7,990	12,876	10,806	10,074	7,476	9,822	7,092	4,798	2,378
Cars (Suzuki800)	3,372	707	261	..	..	3,984	9,239	12,874	15,975	13,783	19,029
Total	37,792	31,206	37,250	42,607	41,538	47,978	43,350	52,169	50,155	45,719	58,070

* Production of Cars started from September 1982.
.. not available.
— nil.

Sources: 1. Federal Bureau of Statistics.
2. Pakistan Automobile Corporation.

MONEY, CREDIT & BANKING

TABLE 7.1

COMPONENTS OF MONETARY ASSETS

(Rs. million)

Stocks at end June (a)	1977	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988(R)	End March 1988	1989(P)
1. Curency Issued	17,555	37,646	40,689	48,907	55,440	60,799	67,804	79,991	93,434	91,463	103,464
2. Curency held by SBP	353	381	374	120	397	265	427	665	517	409	520
3. Curency in tills of Scheduled Banks	1,679	2,515	2,665	3,020	3,004	4,087	4,101	4,623	5,135	3,841	4,003
4. Curency in circulation (1-2-3)	15,523	34,750	37,650	45,767	52,039	56,447	63,276	74,703	87,785	87,213	98,940
5. Scheduled Banks Demand deposits (b)	19,506	38,239	42,672	50,228	50,707	61,779	70,677	83,821	95,967	89,071	96,318
6. Other Deposits with SBP (c)	225	571	604	547	699	742	878	1,101	1,218	990	921
7. M1 4+5+6)	35,254	73,560	80,926	96,542	103,445	118,968	134,831	159,625	184,970	177,274	196,179
8. Scheduled Banks Time Deposits (b)	16,519	31,061	35,584	49,483	59,822	64,937	76,280	80,398	84,374	85,063	80,786
9. Total Monetary Assets (M2) (7+8)	51,773	104,621	116,510	146,025	163,267	183,905	211,111	240,023	269,344	262,337	276,965
10. Growth Rate (%)	24.30	13.20	11.36	25.33	11.81	12.64	14.79	13.70	12.22	9.30	2.83
Memorandum Items:											
1. Curency/Money Ratio	29.98	33.22	32.31	31.34	31.87	30.69	29.97	31.12	32.59	33.24	35.72
2. Demand Deposits/Money Ratio	37.68	36.55	36.63	34.40	31.06	33.59	33.48	34.92	35.63	33.95	34.78
3. Time Deposits/Money Ratio	31.91	29.68	30.54	33.89	36.64	35.31	36.13	33.50	31.33	32.43	29.17
4. Other Deposits/Money Ratio	0.43	0.55	0.52	0.37	0.43	0.40	0.42	0.46	0.45	0.38	0.33
5. Income Velocity of Money (d)	2.93	2.73	2.88	2.73	2.65	2.75	2.71	2.58	2.52	2.29	2.37

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

P : Provsional
R: Revied
(a) LastThursday for June 1977 and last working day with effect from June 1978.
(b) Excluding inter-bank deposits and deposits of federal and provincial governments and foreign constituents.
(c) Excluding counter-part funds, deposits of foreign central banks, foreign governments and international organisations.
(d) Income velocity of money is defined by State Bank as: GNP at current factor cost/quarterly average of Monetary Assets (M2).

TABLE 7.2

CAUSATIVE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MONETARY ASSETS

(Rs. million)

	1977	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988(R)	End March 1988	End March 1989(P)
						A. Stocks at end June (a)					
1. Claims on Private Sectors	23,028	42,857	51,843	62,766	78,301	92,220	122,570*	143,822	154,626	151,583	168,550
2. Claims on Public Enterprises	7,115	17,134	20,160	24,135	27,425	31,302	34,893	35,658	36,120	35,446	36,445
3. Government Sector (Net) (4+5+6)	29,453	55,413	62,169	71,368	78,881	97,154	94,782	105,394	134,623	125,835	131,368
4. Budgetary Support (b)	24,285	44,491	50,467	56,693	65,992	85,398	91,164	102,530	127,212	121,957	124,762
5. Zakat Fund	.	—379	—658	—1,251	—1,780	—2,202	—3,042	—3,570	—4,044	—3,138	—3,853
6. Commodity Dperations	5,168	11,301	12,360	15,926	14,669	13,958	6,660	6,434	11,455	7,016	10,459
7. Counterpart Funds	—2,170	—2,329	—2,298	—2,353	—2,102	—2,012	—1,643	—1,390	— 717	— 836	— 419
8. Other Items (Net)	—5,086	—10,318	—11,872	—16,409	—22,881	—20,930	—23,543	—26,129	—36,225	—31,293	—37,570
9. Domestic Credit (1+2+3+7+8)	52,340	102,757	120,002	139,507	159,624	197,734	227,059	257,355	289,875	280,735	299,370
10. Foreign Assets (Net)	—567	+1,864	—3,492	+6,518	+3,643	—13,829	—15,948	—17,332	—20,531	—18,398	—22,405
11. Monetary Assets	51,773	104,621	116,510	146,025	163,267	183,905	211,111	240,023	269,344	262,337	276,965
						B. Change over the year (July-June)					
12. Private Sector	5,273	6,635	8,986	10,923	15,176	13,919	19,355*	21,252	21,799@	18,756@	13,924
13. Public Enterprises	1,764	2,896	3,026	3,975	3,649	3,877	3,591	765	462	—212	325
14. Govt. Sector (Net) (15+16+17)	6,710	5,568	6,756	9,199	7,513	18,273	8,623*	10,612	18,234@	9,446@	—3,255
15. Budgetary Support (b)	6,324	1,310	5,976	6,226	9,299	19,406	5,766	11,366	13,687@	8,432@	—2,450
16. Zakat Fund	.	+111	—279	—593	—529	—422	—840	—528	— 474	432	191
17. Commodity Dperations	386	4,147	1,059	3,566	—1,257	—711	3,697*	—226	5,021	· 582	—996
18. Counterpart Funds	—71	—3	31	—55	251	90	369	253	673	554	298
19. Other Items (Net)	—754	—1,620	—1,554	—4,537	—6,472	1,951	—2,613	—2,586	—10,096	—5,164	—1,345
20. Domestic Credit (12+13+14+18+19)	12,922	13,476	17,245	19,505	20,117	38,110	29,325	30,296	32,520	23,380	9,495
21. Foreign Assets (Net)	—2,800	—1,279	—5,356	10,010	—2,875	—17,472	—2,119	—1,384	—3,199	—1,066	—1,874
22. Change in Monetary Assets (20+21)	10,122	12,197	11,889	29,515	17,242	20,638	27,206	28,912	29,321	22,314	7,620

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

P : Provisional
R: Revised
. not applicable
(a) Last Thursday for June 1977 and last working day with effect from June 1978.
(b) Including effects of Government Deposits with scheduled banks.
* Adjusted for Rs 10,995 million advanced by commercial banks to the private sector against SNF Bonds. These funds were utilised to retire Government borrowings for commodity operations.
@ Adjusted for Rs 10,995 million on account of impact of retiremen of S.N.F. Bonds.

TABLE 7.3

SCHEDULED BANKS POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS: LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(Rs. million)

Outstandng Amount at end June (a)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
LIABILITIES							
1. Captal (paid-up) and Reserves(b)	—	—	—	—	—	2,335.4	2,757.5
DEMAND LIABILITIES IN PAKISTAN							
2. Inte-banks Demand Liabilities	8,07.4	1,096.8	1,220.9	1,413.4	1,906.8	1,507.4	1,837.7
2.1 Borrowing	(127.6)	(405.1)	(237.7)	(226.9)	(382.5)	(10.9)	(7.5)
2.2 Deposits	(679.8)	(691.7)	(983.2)	(1,186.5)	(1,524.3)	(1,496.5)	(1,830.2)
3. Deposits (General)	12,268.4	15,234.7	19,824.7	24,174.0	29,344.4	34,187.3	39,902.5
4. Othir Liabilities	1,135.2	1,218.1	1,485.6	1,531.9	1,975.0	2,462.2	2,027.3
5. Tota Demand Liabilities (2+3+4)	14,211.0	17,549.6	22,531.2	27,119.2	33,226.2	38,156.9	43,767.6
TIME LIABILITIES IN PAKISTAN							
6. Inte-banks Time Liabilities	209.0	179.6	392.8	151.0	163.3	220.1	808.6
6.1 Borrowing	(0.6)	(63.0)	(41.9)	(31.5)	(6.9)	(6.3)	(645.1)
6.2 Deposits	(208.4)	(116.6)	(350.9)	(119.5)	(156.4)	(213.8)	(163.5)
7. Deposits (General)	11,249.4	14,979.7	17,851.6	22,873.3	27,093.6	31,618.3	33,313.7
8. Othe Liabilities	64.9	74.2	149.6	180.5	195.6	345.3	368.0
9. Tota Time Liabilities (6+7+8)	11,523.3	15,233.5	18,394.0	23,204.8	27,452.5	32,183.8	34,490.4
10. Tota Demand and Time Liabilities (5+9	25,734.3	32,783.1	40,925.2	50,324.0	60,678.7	70,340.7	78,257.9
11. Borrowing from SBP	5,707.1	4,884.0	6,823.0	5,419.2	8,683.0	9,719.6	14,142.4
12. Borrowing from Banks Abroad(b)	—	—	—	—	—	963.6	950.4
13. Money at Call and Short Notice in Pakistan (b)	—	—	—	—	—	659.5	964.5
14. Othe Liabilities(b)	—	—	—	—	—	48,153.8	52,947.1
15. Tota Liabilities(b)	—	—	—	—	—	132,172.7	150,019.9
ASSETS							
16. Tota Statutory Reserves(c)	1,286.7	1,639.2	2,046.3	2,516.2	3,033.9	3,550.0	3,961.1
16.1 On Demand Liabilities	710.5	877.5	1,126.6	1,356.0	1,661.3	1,940.8	2,236.6
16.2 On Time Liabilities	576.2	761.7	919.7	1,160.2	1,372.6	1,609.2	1,724.5
17. Cash in Pakistan	833.0	1,012.3	1,679.2	1,654.4	2,059.5	2,187.1	2,514.9
18. Balances with SBP	1,663.3	2,174.4	2,739.1	2,990.7	4,415.1	5,093.8	5,232.4
19. Othe Balances	155.3	271.4	282.4	488.7	652.5	610.9	625.4
20. Money at Call and Short Notice in Pakistan	230.9	503.6	358.8	290.0	418.6	761.3	1,195.5
21. 17+18+19+20 as % of 10	11.2	12.1	12.4	10.8	12.4	12.3	12.2
FOREIGN CURRENCY							
22. Foreign Currency held in Pakistan	—	—	—	—	—	38.5	50.7
23. Balances with Banks Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	1,242.2	845.8
24. TotalForeign Currency	—	—	—	—	—	1,280.6	896.5
BANK CREDIT ADVANCES							
25. To Banks	261.9	312.6	272.5	381.5	906.4	816.4	1,347.3
26. To Others	19,646.4	23,601.6	28,481.9	31,236.3	37,416.2	44,463.1	54,104.1
27. TotalAdvances	19,908.3	23,914.2	28,754.4	31,617.8	38,322.6	45,279.5	55,451.4
28. Bill Purchased and Discounted	2,557.5	1,944.9	2,650.3	3,087.2	4,299.4	3,164.6	3,669.3
29. TotalBank Credit	22,465.7	25,859.1	31,404.8	34,705.0	42,622.0	48,444.1	59,120.7
30. 29 as % of 10	87.3	78.9	76.7	69.0	70.2	68.9	75.6
INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES AND SHARES							
31. Central Government Securities (d)	4,552.0	5,594.5	7,868.3	11,060.0	12,117.4	6,951.6	15,144.2
32. Provincial Government Securities	952.5	986.1	1,010.6	1,079.2	1,347.7	1,297.8	1,338.6
33. Treasury Bills(b)	—	—	—	—	—	9,033.2	1,494.5
34. OtherInvestment in Security	1,727.1	2,300.7	3,680.5	5,413.8	6,280.8	7,577.8	9,725.3
35. Total nvestment in Securities and shares	7,231.6	8,881.3	12,559.4	17,553.0	19,746.0	24,860.5	27,702.7
36. 35 as % of 10	28.1	27.1	30.7	34.9	32.5	35.3	35.4
37. OtherAssets(b)	—	—	—	—	—	48,934.3	52,731.9
38. Total Assets(b)	—	—	—	—	—	132,172.7	150,019.9
39. Excess Reserves (18—16)	376.6	535.2	692.8	474.5	1,381.2	1,543.8	1,271.3

(Contd.)

TABLE 7.3

SCHEDULED BANKS POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS: LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(Rs. million)

(... Contd.)

Outstanding Amount at end June (a)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988(P)
LIABILITIES							
1. Capital (paid-up) and Reserves(b)	4,868.8	5,518.9	6,845.4	8,779.9	10,662.5	16,264.6	18,272.4
DEMAND LIABILITIES IN PAKISTAN							
2. Inter-banks Demand Liabilities	1780.5	1,732.8	2,121.5	2,777.8	5,112.1	4,459.0	5,640.8
2.1 Borrowing	(33.0)	(25.5)	(466.8)	(318.6)	(1,130.1)	(817.5)	(823.0)
2.2 Deposits	(1,747.5)	(1,707.3)	(1,654.7)	(2,459.2)	(3,982.0)	(3,641.5)	(4,817.7)
3. Deposits (General)	42,853.4	50,703.8	51,183.8	63,717.0	72,337.9	84,332.0	95,395.2
4. Other Liabilities	2,975.2	2,528.3	1,774.4	2,450.4	2,804.1	3,943.8	4,409.1
5. Total Demand Liabilities (2+3+4)	47,609.1	54,964.9	55,079.6	68,945.2	80,249.9	92,734.8	105,445.1
TIME LIABILITIES IN PAKISTAN							
6. Inter-banks Time Liabilities	1,124.6	1,409.5	1,464.4	1,995.9	1,823.1	2,838.1	4,068.4
6.1 Borrowing	(845.6)	(1,008.5)	(931.8)	(1,559.1)	(1,088.5)	(1,465.3)	(2,230.5)
6.2 Deposits	(279.0)	(401.0)	(532.6)	(436.8)	(734.6)	(1,372.8)	(1,837.9)
7. Deposits (General)	38,895.2	53,184.0	64,402.7	71,120.7	91,764.7	103,496.2	110,142.2
8. Other Liabilities	584.2	707.0	558.4	716.4	846.4	1,078.4	974.2
9. Total Time Liabilities (6+7+8)	40,604.0	55,300.5	66,425.4	73,833.0	94,434.2	107,412.7	115,184.8
10. Total Demand and Time Liabilities (5+9)	88,213.2	110,265.4	121,505.0	142,778.2	174,688.0	200,147.5	220,629.9
11. Borrowing from SBP	15,989.6	16,429.5	16,853.5	18,065.3	23,159.4	27,811.2	33,340.1
12. Borrowing from Banks Abroad(b)	1,330.3	1,433.4	2,069.1	2,524.6	3,331.7	4,626.2	6,673.2
13. Money at Call and Short Notice Pakistan (b)	1,069.5	1,486.0	2,617.0	4,540.0	5,138.5	1,713.5	4,295.0
14. Other Liabilities (b)	58,234.5	77,241.4	91,694.8	106,479.9	129,038.4	163,442.6	198,246.2
15. Total Liabilities (b)	169,705.8	212,374.7	241,584.8	283,166.9	346,018.7	414,005.6	481,456.7
ASSETS							
16. Total Statutory Reserves (c)	4,464.1	5,587.5	6,206.1	7,366.0	8,991.3	10,093.0	11,246.2
16.1 On Demand Liabilities	(2,433.9)	(2,822.5)	(2,884.8)	(3,674.3)	(4,269.4)	(4,722.4)	(5,487.0)
16.2 On Time Liabilities	(2,030.2)	(2,765.0)	(3,321.3)	(3,691.7)	(4,721.7)	(5,370.6)	(5,759.2)
17. Cash in Pakistan	2,665.0	3,019.8	3,004.3	4,087.1	4,147.9	4,623.2	5,134.8
18. Balances with SBP	5,878.7	6,635.4	8,266.3	9,544.8	11,802.7	22,077.2	16,371.1
19. Other Balances	598.5	690.9	525.9	1,215.0	2,332.5	2,066.4	2,813.2
20. Money at Call and Short Notice in Pakistan	1,237.8	2,336.6	4,047.9	6,139.6	6,649.0	3,563.8	6,436.4
21. 17+18+19+20 as % of 10	11.8	11.5	13.0	14.7	14.3	16.2	13.9
FOREIGN CURRENCY							
22. Foreign Currency held in Pakistan	82.6	54.9	57.7	69.3	112.2	88.6	87.7
23. Balances with Banks Abroad	1,571.1	2,803.1	3,783.1	3,718.8	4,727.9	4,765.2	5,433.7
24. Total Foreign Currency	1,653.7	2,858.0	3,840.8	3,788.1	4,840.1	4,853.8	5,521.4
BANK CREDIT ADVANCES							
25. To Banks	1,440.2	1,657.8	2,372.0	2,878.9	4,238.7	4,335.8	4,879.6
26. To Others	61,757.7	74,955.5	88,394.8	98,565.9	122,702.7	138,500.9	147,685.5
27. Total Advances	63,197.9	76,613.3	90,766.8	101,444.7	126,941.4	142,836.7	152,565.0
28. Bill Purchased and Discounted	5,852.5	6,817.0	6,405.2	8,908.5	10,746.3	14,556.4	16,482.0
29. Total Bank Credit	69,050.4	83,430.3	97,172.0	110,353.3	138,052.2	157,393.1	169,047.0
30. 29 as % of 10	78.3	75.7	80.0	77.3	79.1	78.6	76.6
INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES AND SHARE							
31. Central Government Securities (d)	15,702.6	18,849.4	18,749.5	16,214.5	16,223.8	15,448.7	19,854.3
32. Provincial Government Securities	1,393.6	1,612.1	2,462.2	2,575.5	2,579.2	4,014.4	3,913.6
33. Treasury Bill (b)	1,509.0	3,100.9	2,651.9	7,099.0	19,427.8	27,710.2	44,650.8
34. Other Investment in Security	12,600.5	17,041.0	19,689.8	23,982.8	22,459.9	24,979.7	30,300.2
35. Total Investment in Securities and share	31,205.7	40,603.4	43,553.4	49,871.7	60,690.7	72,153.0	98,718.9
36. 35 as % of 10	35.4	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.8	36.0	44.7
37. Other Assets (b)	57,415.9	72,800.3	81,174.1	98,167.4	117,878.1	147,275.1	177,413.8
38. Total Assets (b)	169,705.8	212,374.7	241,584.8	283,166.9	346,018.7	414,005.6	481,456.7
39. Excess Reserves (18-16)	1,414.5	1,047.9	2,060.2	2,178.8	2,811.4	11,984.2	5,124.9

(Contd.)

TABLE 7.3

SCHEDULED BANKS POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS:
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(... Contd.) (Rs. million)

Outstanding Amount at end June (a)	End March 1988 (P)	End March 1989 (P)
LIABILITIES		
1. Capital (paid-up) and Reserves(b)	17,968.2	19,862.6
DEMAND LIABILITIES IN PAKISTAN		
2. Inter-banks Demand Liabilities	5,410.2	5,654.5
2.1 Borowing	(1,695.4)	(2,153.2)
2.2 Deposits	(3,714.8)	(3,501.3)
3. Deposits (General)	89,556.0	97,147.9
4. Other Liabilities	3,774.3	3,984.2
5. Total Demand Liabilities (2+3+4)	98,740.5	106,786.6
TIME LIABILITIES IN PAKISTAN		
6. Inter-banks Time Liabilities	2,952.0	3,089.8
6.1 Borowing	(1,540.4)	(1,759.2)
6.2 Deposits	(1,411.0)	(1,330.6)
7. Deposits (General)	109,117.7	108,243.2
8. Other Liabilities	1,151.1	1,151.8
9. Total Time Liabilities (6+7+8)	113,220.8	112,484.8
10. Total Demand and Time Liabilities (5+9)	211,961.3	219,271.4
11. Borowing from SBP	31,684.1	36,060.3
12. Borowing from Banks Abroad(b)	5,792.2	7,919.9
13. Money at Call and Short Notice Pakistan (b)	3,292.0	4,144.4
14. Other Liabilities (b)	181,519.9	206,207.9
15. Total Liabilities (b)	452,217.6	493,466.4
ASSETS		
16. Total Statutory Reserves (c)	10,762.6	11,170.8
16.1 On Demand Liabilities	(5,101.6)	(5,546.6)
16.2 On Time Liabilities	(5,661.0)	(5,624.2)
17. Cash in Pakistan	3,840.7	4,003.1
18. Balances with SBP	17,328.0	17,768.8
19. Other Balances	1,335.4	1,003.1
20. Money at Call and Short Notice in Pakistan	5,173.1	6,298.4
21. 17+18+19+20 as % of 10	13.1	13.3
FOREIGN CURRENCY		
22. Foreign Currency held inPakistan	72.6	117.5
23. Balances with Banks Abroad	5,018.0	6,108.8
24. Total Foreign Currency	5,090.6	6,226.3
BANK CREDIT ADVANCES		
25. To Banks	4,569.3	6,770.6
26. To Others	142,395.5	159,025.3
27. Total Advances	146,964.8	165,795.9
28. Bill Purchased and Discounted	15,966.7	17,570.5
29. Total Bank Credit	162,931.5	183,366.4
30. 29 as % of 10	76.9	83.6
INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES AND SHARE		
31. Central Government Securities (d)	19,773.4	19,580.5
32. Provincial Government Securities	3,813.0	3,994.3
33. Treasury Bill (b)	40,387.5	35,191.0
34. Other Investment in Security	27,839.2	30,778.1
35. Total Investment in Securities and share	91,813.1	89,543.9
36. 35 as % of 10	43.3	40.8
37. Other Assets (b)	164,705.1	185,256.4
38. Total Assets (b)	452,217.6	493,466.4
39. Excess Reserves (18-16)	6,565.4	6,598.0

P Provisional. Source: State Bank of Pakistan.
— nil.
(a) Outstnding amounts as on last Friday upto June 1976 and last Thursday for June 1977 and last working day thereafter.
(c) The satutory Reserves requirements continued as 5% for demand and time liabilities.
(b) Introuced in this table with effect from 5th July 1979.
(d) Includes government treasury bills upto June 1979.
N.B. Theassets and liabilities of scheduled banks pertaining to their branches in former East Pakistan were excluded as from 5th July, 1974, andnet position added to the 'Other Assets' or 'Other Liabilities'. The data after June 1974 are therefore not comparable with the data for he earlier period.

TABLE 7.4

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS' ADVANCES BY BORROWERS
(COMMERCIAL & SPECIALIZED)

(Rs. million)

Outstanding as on June 30:	End June					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1. Foreign Constituents	479.3	247.0	244.2	136.1	161.3	101.6
I. Official	1.2	0.3	..	—	—	—
II. Business	475.6	245.2	242.6	134.6	158.2	100.7
III. Personal	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	3.1	0.9
2. Domestic Constituents:	80,666.5	97,119.4	111,655.3	133,540.0	148,996.7	162,949.4
I. Governments	16,175.8	13,630.5	14,050.8	6,675.4	6,445.5	11,455.3
(a) Federal Government:	7,351.7	7,052.4	7,967.6	3,928.3	3,175.9	6,671.8
(i) Commodity Operations	7,340.4	7,048.0	7,963.3	3,928.3	3,175.9	6,671.8
(ii) Others	11.3	4.4	4.3	—	—	—
(b) Provincial Governments:	8,589.6	6,449.3	5,982.5	2,712.7	3,229.3	4,783.5
(i) Commodity Operations	8,589.6	6,437.6	5,979.7	2,712.7	3,229.3	4,783.5
(ii) Others	—	11.7	2.8	—	—	—
(c) Local Bodies	234.6	128.7	100.7	34.4	40.2	—
II. Public Sector Enterprises:	15,394.3	16,087.5	18,058.8	22,187.9	18,308.1	18,200.0
(a) Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	286.0	370.5	322.8	196.4	161.2	450.9
(b) Mining and Quarrying	546.2	646.2	333.7	585.5	570.2	747.8
(c) Manufacturing	8,440.6	9,552.4	10,419.6	12,399.2	8,477.9	8,479.2
(d) Construction	450.4	656.6	699.4	1,172.7	2,000.2	2,047.9
(e) Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	1,633.3	1,809.7	1,568.0	2,077.5	2,438.9	2,445.9
(f) Commerce	1,914.9	922.6	2,584.9	3,261.4	3,345.5	2,574.0
(g) Transport, Storage and Communication	876.3	945.6	877.1	1,376.4	250.6	357.0
(h) Services	19.2	12.8	94.2	44.5	27.2	31.8
(i) Other Public Sector Enterprises	1,227.4	1,171.3	1,159.1	1,074.3	1,036.5	1,065.5
III. Private Sector (Business)	40,856.4	56,882.7	69,637.3	93,005.1	110,412.5	118,126.1
(a) Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	6,695.7	9,513.0	14,029.1	19,920.2	27,922.7	31,392.6
(b) Mining and Quarrying	393.8	504.5	464.9	784.8	511.0	823.2
(c) Manufacturing	20,051.0	27,514.2	33,765.2	36,039.4	42,777.7	50,571.5
(d) Construction	779.9	1,518.1	2,155.1	3,804.2	2,417.6	2,569.2
(e) Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	43.6	68.5	115.5	275.2	207.1	154.3
(f) Commerce	9,661.7	13,163.4	14,896.6	21,567.1	24,371.4	23,903.4
(g) Transport, Storage and Communication	497.4	517.0	648.3	928.7	1,449.0	1,484.3
(h) Services	539.7	919.8	709.9	1,335.3	1,722.0	1,415.7
(i) Other Private Business	2,193.7	3,164.2	2,852.6	8,350.2	9,034.0	5,811.8
IV. Trust funds and non-profit organisations	54.5	151.5	100.4	81.1	143.0	160.5
V. Personal	5,560.4	7,661.6	8,806.2	11,458.5	13,478.6	14,860.6
VI. Other activities not adequately described	2,625.1	2,705.5	1,001.8	132.0	208.9	146.9
Total:	81,145.8	97,366.4	111,899.5	133,676.1	149,157.9	163,051.0

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

— nil.

Note:-Data from 1972 to 1981 on old pattern may be seen in Table 5, Money and Banking, of Pakistan Economic Survey, 1982-83.

TABLE 7.5

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS' ADVANCES
(By Securities Pledged—All Banks)

(Rs. million)

Stock of Securities	End June					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
. Gold, Bullion, Gold and Silver Ornaments and Precious Metals	533.4	738.5	829.7	815.3	763.8	841.5
I. Securities, Shares and other Financial Instruments:	1,789.2	2,153.7	2,198.4	13,952.9	14,525.0	5,499.3
A. Quoted on the Stock Exchange	1,416.8	1,538.0	1,533.7	2,950.0	3,408.0	3,161.3
1. To Stock Brokers and Dealers	423.9	490.9	710.8	1,067.3	852.7	1,009.4
(a) Govt. and other Trustee Securities	36.7	99.9	77.3	214.9	130.1	82.5
(b) Shares and Debentures	292.6	253.5	392.3	538.8	580.9	666.9
(c) Participation Term Certificates	—	—	4.4	—	—	—
(d) Others	94.6	137.5	236.8	313.6	141.7	260.0
2. To Others	993.0	1,047.1	822.9	1,882.7	2,555.3	2,151.9
(a) Govt. and other Trustee Securities	126.1	252.7	272.8	948.3	1,471.0	1,159.2
(b) Shares and Debentures	530.0	642.9	314.8	445.3	510.2	544.3
(c) Participation Term Certificates	0.1	—	3.8	0.1	9.5	—
(d) Others	336.8	151.5	231.6	489.0	564.5	448.5
B. Unquoted on the Stock Exchange	372.4	615.7	664.7	11,002.9	11,117.0	2,338.0
1. To Stock Brokers and Dealers	57.5	196.0	183.2	595.3	451.4	237.6
(a) Govt. and other Trustee Securities	1.9	9.2	14.6	328.5	213.0	137.3
(b) Shares and Debentures	44.5	81.0	95.9	145.5	121.6	94.9
(c) Participation Term Certificates	—	—	2.0	0.4	1.2	—
(d) Others	11.2	105.8	70.7	120.9	115.6	5.4
2. To Others:	314.9	419.7	481.5	10,407.7	10,665.5	2,100.4
(a) Govt. and Other Trustee Securities	131.1	130.9	229.2	9,329.3	9,703.9	1,245.2
(b) Shares and Debentures	114.5	143.0	95.2	257.7	246.7	267.5
(c) Participation Term Certificate	—	..	0.1	1.5	63.9	129.3
(d) Others	69.3	145.8	157.1	819.2	652.7	458.4
II. Merchandise:	41,445.8	47,724.0	52,252.1	50,859.1	49,588.6	62,120.6
A. Food Items:	16,474.7	15,456.3	16,728.5	8,169.0	8,884.2	14,079.8
1. Wheat	5,963.9	6,417.9	5,663.4	2,590.1	3,823.2	6,623.2
2. Rice and Paddy	3,727.9	3,037.5	5,306.9	1,644.7	1,015.6	2,896.9
3. Other Grain and Pulses:	359.6	416.0	259.9	283.9	121.5	114.7
(a) Indigenous	340.0	359.6	204.9	209.9	81.1	64.5
(b) Imported	19.7	56.4	54.9	74.2	40.4	50.2
4. Edible Oils:	416.8	1,063.1	1,773.6	1,672.5	1,063.4	1,098.5
(a) Indigenous	204.6	416.2	681.4	510.3	421.4	492.7
(b) Imported	212.2	646.8	1,092.2	1,162.3	642.0	605.8
5. Sugar:	5,197.3	3,373.9	2,706.8	969.2	1,677.4	1,630.2
(a) Indigenous	5,157.0	3,344.2	2,579.0	527.4	1,325.5	1,035.4
(b) Imported	40.4	29.7	127.8	441.8	351.9	594.7
6. Kariana and Spices	138.6	106.7	97.9	79.1	166.2	327.0
7. Fish and Fish Preparations	237.0	290.4	304.3	334.2	377.6	508.7
8. Other Food Items	433.6	750.9	615.8	595.2	639.3	880.6
(a) Indigenous	224.2	299.1	204.6	282.1	373.2	509.6
(b) Imported	209.3	451.8	411.2	313.1	266.2	371.0
B. Raw Materials:	11,277.0	13,679.4	16,369.9	19,389.8	17,708.6	18,087.8
1. Cotton Raw:	2,212.8	3,482.2	5,159.8	5,776.9	5,436.4	6,041.3
(a) Indigenous	1,965.7	2,293.4	4,250.5	3,888.8	3,542.7	4,114.0
(b) Imported	247.0	1,188.8	909.3	1,888.1	1,893.7	1,927.3
2. Synthetic Fibres	282.2	443.2	288.9	416.8	383.8	515.0
(a) Indigenous	149.7	268.3	120.4	135.1	105.3	213.8
(b) Imported	132.5	174.9	168.6	281.7	278.5	301.2
3. Fertilizers:	963.6	859.7	1,056.3	1,548.6	803.5	615.6
(a) Indigenous	846.4	709.8	711.2	1,321.4	767.0	485.6
(b) Imported	117.2	149.9	345.1	227.1	36.5	130.0
4. Petroleum Crude:	1,313.4	696.9	1,030.3	962.3	934.8	1,277.6
(a) Indigenous	367.5	83.2	213.3	47.1	124.7	227.4
(b) Imported	945.9	613.7	817.1	915.1	810.1	1,050.2

(Contd.)

TABLE 7.5

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS' ADVANCES
(By Securities Pledged—All Banks)

(Rs. million)

(... Contd.)

Stock of Securities	End June					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
5. Iron and Steel	3,569.0	4,070.0	3,887.7	5,522.4	5,075.4	3,570.8
(a) Indigenous	1,080.2	1,485.0	1,899.4	1,861.3	1,171.7	1,137.4
(b) Imported	2,488.9	2,585.0	1,988.3	3,661.1	3,903.7	2,433.4
6. Wool and Goat Hair	202.6	376.1	435.9	436.9	380.5	411.6
7. Hides and Skins	402.6	674.8	630.4	896.5	1,050.3	1,175.9
8. Oil Seeds	58.8	101.0	90.6	46.4	173.5	172.7
9. Pesticides and Insecticides:	32.0	41.2	139.6	123.6	92.0	208.2
(a) Indigenous	29.2	18.9	32.3	51.7	7.0	41.3
(b) Imported	2.8	22.4	107.3	71.9	85.0	166.9
10. Other Raw Materials:	2,240.0	2,934.4	3,650.3	3,659.6	3,378.5	4,099.2
(a) Indigenous	390.3	827.2	666.6	706.6	916.0	1,416.9
(b) Imported	1,849.7	2,107.0	2,983.7	2,952.5	2,462.5	2,682.4
C. Finished/Manufactured Goods:	13,694.1	18,588.2	19,153.7	23,300.4	22,995.7	29,953.0
1. Cotton Textiles	2,399.8	3,283.8	2,562.2	2,956.1	3,240.6	4,236.9
(a) Indigenous	2,237.9	2,946.7	2,199.0	2,382.3	2,632.0	2,800.3
(b) Imported	161.9	337.1	363.2	573.8	608.6	1,436.6
2. Cotton Yarn	1,587.5	2,316.8	2,214.1	2,268.9	2,304.9	2,510.4
(a) Indigenous	1,356.2	1,956.3	1,735.8	1,704.3	1,830.5	1,907.8
(b) Imported	231.3	360.6	478.3	564.6	474.3	602.6
3. Other Textiles	1,419.0	1,864.8	2,115.7	2,106.7	1,419.2	1,372.4
(a) Indigenous	1,167.1	1,728.2	1,915.2	2,006.1	1,274.5	1,189.2
(b) Imported	251.9	136.6	200.5	100.6	144.7	183.3
4. Machinery:	1,321.5	2,319.1	1,865.6	2,812.3	3,051.9	3,884.7
(a) Locally Manufactured	457.7	831.8	1,002.2	1,158.8	1,215.6	1,704.1
(b) Imported	863.8	1,487.2	863.3	1,653.5	1,836.3	2,180.6
5. Handloom products	185.1	177.0	85.5	201.4	90.6	99.9
6. Carpets and Rugs	823.1	821.2	702.4	716.3	826.0	2,019.9
7. Ready made Garments	359.8	641.5	540.5	709.6	1,091.3	958.7
8. Cement and Cement products:	270.4	312.3	333.2	719.8	212.2	287.6
(a) Indigenous	250.8	194.1	260.8	660.0	175.0	245.5
(b) Imported	19.6	118.1	72.3	59.8	36.2	42.0
9. Sports Goods	64.8	129.1	110.1	121.5	154.4	246.4
10. Surgical Instruments	126.8	132.3	162.3	229.9	995.3	567.9
11. Chemicals and Dyes	1,018.5	1,286.2	1,460.3	2,170.3	1,997.6	2,614.0
12. Other finished goods:	4,117.9	5,304.1	7,002.1	8,287.7	8,312.7	11,154.4
(a) Indigenous	1,813.6	2,235.5	3,286.4	3,587.4	3,067.0	4,050.6
(b) Imported	2,304.4	3,068.6	3,715.7	4,700.3	5,245.8	7,103.7
IV. Fixed Assets including Machinery	5,179.4	7,912.1	9,967.4	11,511.3	14,197.9	16,793.2
V. Real Estate	13,367.5	15,858.0	18,689.9	26,667.9	32,892.5	37,571.2
(a) Land	8,176.9	9,689.1	10,264.1	15,807.1	20,862.0	25,306.5
(b) Building	5,190.6	6,168.9	8,425.8	10,860.7	12,030.5	12,264.7
1. Residential	3,362.2	4,317.0	5,480.0	7,759.7	8,010.5	8,806.6
2. Non-Residential	1,828.4	1,851.9	2,945.8	3,101.0	4,019.9	3,458.0
VI. Fixed Deposits and Insurance Policies	1,235.8	2,026.6	1,994.7	3,982.3	4,406.7	3,928.8
(a) Bank Deposits	1,124.5	1,959.4	1,878.7	3,880.7	4,237.0	3,837.2
(b) Insurance Policies	111.2	67.2	116.0	101.6	169.6	91.6
VII. Others	17,594.8	20,953.7	25,967.4	25,887.3	32,783.6	36,296.5
(a) Other Secured Advances	8,337.5	9,690.1	13,843.3	13,671.5	14,981.2	18,352.9
(b) Advances Secured by Guarantee(s)	6,719.2	8,127.4	8,282.2	8,113.4	12,445.5	13,677.8
(c) Unsecured Advances	2,538.1	3,136.3	3,841.8	4,102.3	5,356.9	4,265.9
Total:	81,145.8	97,366.4	111,899.5	133,676.1	149,157.9	163,051.0

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

— nil.

Note:-Data from 1978 to 1981 on old pattern may be seen in Table 6 Money and Banking of Pakistan Economic Survey, 1982-83.

TABLE 7.6

RATE OF RETURN

(Percent)

Ason 30th June	Bank Rate	Scheduled Bank Advance Rates (Weighted Average @)							
		Precious Metals	Stock Exchange Securities	Merchandise	Fixed Assets Including Machinery	Real Estate	Financial obligations	Others	Total Advances
1971	5%	8.97	8.35	8.09	8.22	8.04	7.48	8.25	8.12
1972	6% (12-5-72)	9.70	9.35	8.82	8.45	8.27	8.03	8.50	8.65
1973	6%	9.89	9.06	8.68	8.15	10.39	8.27	8.50	8.54
1974	8% (16-8-1973)	10.73	10.20	9.80	8.99	8.92	8.56	8.96	9.48
1975	9% (3-9-74)	12.60	11.32	11.35	10.12	9.53	11.18	9.86	10.81
1976	9%	13.07	12.03	11.51	9.86	8.34	11.40	9.77	10.92
1977	10% (7-6-77)	13.14	12.72	12.36	10.65	10.72	12.23	10.53	11.68
1978	10%	11.01	12.13	12.93	11.45	11.15	12.85	11.43	11.80
1979	10%	8.58	12.61	12.12	11.53	10.79	12.06	11.00	11.62
1980	10%	7.91	11.90	11.48	11.50	10.60	12.11	10.54	11.09
1981	10%	6.73	12.73	11.41	12.02	10.73	12.13	11.13	11.20
1982 Overall	10%	13.15 (13.34)*	12.66 (12.75)	10.84 (11.31)	11.82 (12.05)	10.38 (11.35)	7.85 (11.90)	10.38 (10.47)	10.72 (11.27)
1983 Overall	10%	13.26 (13.36)	11.85 (11.32)	10.94 (10.97)	11.88 (12.08)	10.16 (11.44)	7.98 (11.50)	9.77 (10.14)	10.55 (11.03)
1984 Overall	10%	13.52 (13.56)	10.59 (9.35)	11.61 (11.72)	12.22 (12.28)	10.13 (11.29)	7.76 (7.80)	9.69 (9.42)	10.83 (11.05)
1985 Overall		13.11 (13.19)	11.22 (11.39)	10.89 (11.68)	12.16 (12.36)	10.44 (11.31)	9.67 (10.26)	9.29 (9.84)	10.49 (11.13)
1986 Overall		12.92 (13.18)	10.76 (10.04)	11.76 (12.16)	12.80 (12.95)	10.90 (11.59)	9.04 (9.07)	9.30 (9.24)	10.91 (11.21)
1987 Overall		11.40 (12.16)	10.80 (10.11)	11.19 (10.95)	12.63 (12.71)	11.00 (11.73)	11.02 (11.13)	9.70 (9.52)	11.00 (11.20)
1988 Overall		11.03 (11.19)	11.50 (11.39)	10.79 (10.71)	13.00 (13.40)	10.52 (11.55)	8.76 (8.80)	9.15 (8.73)	10.70 (10.98)

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

@Weighted Averages pertain to Interest Based Advances with effect from March, 1981 quarter.

* Figures in brackets indicate rates for Private Sector.

TABLE 7.7

PLS DEPOSITS/PROFIT RATES *

(percent)

	Counrtry Banks						Foreign Banks		
	ABL	HBL	MCBL	NBP	UBL	IDBP	Aver-age	Mini-mum	Maxi-mum
PLS Call Deposits									
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985	7.00	—	—	—	6.00	—	9.23	5.20	16.80
1986	7.10	—	—	—	5.80	—	8.55	6.20	13.50
1987	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.39	6.20	10.20
1988**	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.64	6.40	12.30
Saving Accounts									
1983	7.00	8.50	7.25	7.25	8.50	—	14.50	14.50	14.50
1984	8.55	7.25	8.15	9.00	7.10	—	9.23	8.75	9.70
1985	7.00	7.80	7.70	7.80	7.00	8.20	9.08	7.00	12.00
1986	7.10	7.30	7.10	7.30	6.50	7.40	8.35	7.00	10.20
1987	6.70	6.80	6.70	6.80	6.00	7.40	8.16	6.60	10.00
1988**	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.00	7.50	8.22	6.80	10.40
Term Deposits									
(Six months)									
1983	9.00	11.00	9.50	9.00	11.00	—	18.00	18.00	18.00
1984	10.85	9.15	10.30	11.40	9.00	—	11.78	11.25	12.30
1985	9.10	10.20	10.00	10.20	9.10	10.70	11.84	9.20	15.60
1986	9.20	9.50	9.20	9.50	8.50	9.60	10.80	9.10	13.20
1987	8.70	8.80	8.70	8.80	7.80	9.60	10.75	8.50	13.00
1988**	8.00	8.80	7.60	8.80	7.90	9.80	10.36	6.70	13.40
(One year)									
1983	9.75	12.00	10.50	9.50	12.00	—	20.00	20.00	20.00
1984	12.00	10.10	11.40	12.60	9.90	—	12.92	12.00	13.65
1985	9.50	10.60	10.50	10.60	9.50	11.20	12.49	9.6	16.30
1986	9.70	10.00	9.60	10.00	8.90	10.00	11.40	9.50	13.80
1987	9.10	9.20	9.10	9.20	8.10	10.00	11.24	8.90	13.60
1988**	8.30	9.20	7.90	9.20	8.20	10.20	10.92	7.00	14.20
(Two years)									
1983	10.25	12.75	11.00	10.50	12.75	—	20.75	20.75	20.75
1984	12.60	10.60	11.95	13.20	10.40	—	13.00	12.50	13.50
1985	10.40	11.60	11.40	11.60	10.30	12.20	12.33	10.40	14.10
1986	10.50	10.90	10.50	10.80	9.70	10.80	12.86	10.30	15.00
1987	9.90	10.00	9.90	10.10	8.90	10.90	11.87	9.70	14.40
1988**	9.10	10.00	8.60	10.00	9.00	11.10	12.28	10.40	14.40
(Three years)									
1983	11.00	13.50	11.75	11.25	13.75	—	22.25	22.25	22.25
1984	13.45	11.30	12.75	14.10	11.10	—	14.25	14.25	14.25
1985	11.20	12.50	12.30	12.50	11.20	13.20	17.65	16.00	19.30
1986	11.40	11.70	11.40	11.70	11.20	11.80	15.50	14.80	16.20
1987	10.70	10.90	10.70	10.90	9.60	11.80	15.35	15.10	15.60
1988**	9.80	10.80	9.30	10.80	9.70	12.00	15.60	—	15.60
(Four years)									
1983	11.50	14.25	12.25	11.75	14.25	—	23.75	23.75	23.75
1984	14.00	11.80	13.30	14.70	11.60	—	—	—	—
1985	12.00	13.40	13.30	13.40	12.00	14.10	—	—	—
1986	12.20	12.60	12.10	12.60	11.20	12.70	—	—	—
1987	11.50	11.70	11.50	11.70	10.30	12.70	—	—	—
1988**	11.50	11.60	10.10	11.60	10.40	12.90	—	—	—
(Five years)									
1983	12.00	14.75	12.75	12.00	14.75	—	24.25	24.25	24.25
1984	14.60	12.30	13.80	15.30	12.05	—	15.75	15.75	15.75
1985	12.90	14.40	14.20	14.40	12.80	15.10	18.36	15.40	21.40
1986	13.10	13.50	13.00	13.50	12.00	13.00	18.45	18.20	18.70
1987	12.30	12.50	12.30	12.50	11.00	13.60	17.90	—	17.90
1988**	11.30	12.40	10.80	12.40	11.10	13.80	17.90	—	17.90

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

— nil.

* For the six month ending December.

** For the six month ending June.

TABLE 7.8

TERMS ON GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC BORROWING

	Interest Rate	Maturity Period	Tax Status
I. Permanent Debt			
Prize Bonds	10% p.a.	2 months (a)	Non-taxable
Special National Fund Bonds	11.11% p.a.	2 years	"
Bearer National Fund Bonds	(12.35% p.a.)	1 year	"
	(13.30% p.a.)	2 years	"
	(14.97% p.a.)	3 years	"
Foreign Exchange Bearer Certificates	14.5% to 17.33% p.a.	1 to 3 years	"
Market Loans	Different rates upto 11.75% p.a.	10 to 20 years	Taxable
Income Tax Bonds	5% p.a.	10 years	"
Government Bonds	11% p.a. (b)	15 years	"
Government Bonds for State Life Insurance Corporation	14% p.a.	15 years	Non-taxable
Land Reforms Act, 1977	11% p.a. (b)	10 years	Taxable
II. Floating Debt			
Adhoc Treasury Bills for Ways & Means	0.5% p.a.	90 days	Non-taxable
Treasury Bill on Tap	6% p.a.	90 days	"
Government Treasury Deposit Receipts	(9.5% p.a. special)	90 days	"
	(10% p.a. special)	6 months	"
	(10.5% p.a. special)	1 year	"
	(8.25% p.a. normal)	90 days	"
	(9% p.a. normal)	6 months	"
Adhoc Treasury Bills for Capital Investment in Pakistan Railways	5.25% p.a.	10 years	"
III. Unfunded Debt			
Defence Saving Certificates	15.60% (c)	1 to 10 years	"
National Deposits Certificates/Accounts	14.63% (d)	1 to 7 years	"
Khas Deposit Certificates/Accounts	13.44% (e)	3 years	"
Mahana Amdani Accounts	14.87% (f)	1 to 5 years	"
Postal Life Insurance	13.20% p.a.	Different periods	"

(a) (Retention Period). Source: Finance Division and Central Directorate of National Savings.
(b) One percentage point above the Bank rate.
(c) Rates begin at 12% p.a. for a one-year maturity and increase with maturity. Rate cited is compound rate payable at maturity after 10 years.
(d) Rates begin at 12% p.a. for a one-year maturity and increase with maturity. Rate cited is compound rate payable at maturity after seven years.
(e) Compound rate payable at maturity after three years.
(f) Rates begin at 12.10% for one year and increases to 20% for fifth year. Rate cited is compound rate for five years.

TABLE 8.1

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FINANCE
(CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS)

(Rs. million)

	1979-80	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B. E.)
Tota Revenues	38,502	51,930	59,181	72,290	77,403	89,877	103,873	118,291	141,783
Federal	36,134	48,537	55,857	68,445	73,105	84,879	98,037	112,200	136,462
Provincial	2,368	3,393	3,324	3,845	4,298	4,998	5,836	6,091	5,321
Tax Revenues	32,507	43,003	49,029	53,646	55,963	63,083	82,927	92,998	113,734
Federal	30,698	40,368	46,475	50,645	52,666	59,567	78,949	89,019	109,510
Provincial	1,809	2,635	2,554	3,001	3,297	3,516	3,978	3,979	4,224
NonTax Revenues	5,995	8,927	10,152	18,644	21,440	26,794	20,946	25,293	28,049
Federal	5,436	8,169	9,382	17,800	20,439	25,312	19,088	23,181	26,952
Provincial	559	758	770	844	1,001	1,482	1,858	2,112	1,097
Surpus of Autonomous Bolies	1,464	1,909	2,286	2,565	2,639	2,942	1,819	2,679	5,540
Disinvestment of Shares of Puilic Corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	294	150
Expenditures	54,629	71,013	87,121	100,002	116,819	134,463	152,402	178,982	196,090
Federal		54,917	67,617	75,902	90,074	100,043	111,856	132,684	149,569
Provincial		16,096	19,504	24,100	26,745	34,420	40,546	46,298	46,521
Curent	32,824	44,544	57,738	71,945	83,769	94,686	116,242	129,511	145,666
Federal		34,245	45,009	55,009	64,585	72,383	88,577	97,990	114,185
Povincial		10,299	12,729	16,936	19,184	22,303	27,665	31,521	31,481
Deelopment	21,805	26,469	29,383	28,057	33,050	39,777	36,160	49,471	50,424
Federal		20,672	22,608	20,893	25,489	27,660	23,279	34,694	35,384
Povincial		5,797	6,775	7,164	7,561	12,117	12,881	14,777	15,040
Overll Deficit	14,663	17,174	25,654	25,147	36,777	41,644	46,710	57,718	48,617
Feceral		4,471	9,474	4,892	14,330	12,222	12,000	17,511	7,417
Provincial		12,703	16,180	20,255	22,447	29,422	34,710	40,207	41,200
Finaicing (Net)	14,663	17,174	25,654	25,147	36,777	41,644	46,710	57,718	48,617
Extrnal (Net)	6,951	5,345	5,162	5,001	5,169	8,584	8,424	11,307	13,689
Donestic (Non-bank)	1,407	6,313	14,368	12,280	12,873	26,962	27,371	32,470	31,182
Banking System*	6,305	5,516	6,124	7,866	18,735	6,098	10,915	13,941	3,746
WAPDA Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memrandum Items:									
Domstic Bank Financing	7,359	6,576	9,690	6,608	18,024	—1,199	3,618	18,963	5,736
Bugetary Support*	6,305	5,516	6,124	7,866	18,735	6,098	10,915	13,941	3,746
Conmodity Operations**	1,054	1,060	3,566	—1,258	—711	—7,297	—7,297	5,022	1,990
				(As percent of GDP at Market Prices)					
Tax Revenue	13.9	13.4	13.5	12.8	12.7	11.5	13.6	11.9	12.5
TotalRevenue	16.4	16.1	16.3	17.3	16.2	16.4	17.1	17.6	18.4
Autoiomous Bodies	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7
Expeidiiture	23.3	22.1	24.1	23.9	24.4	24.6	25.1	26.7	25.4
Overal Deficit	6.3	5.3	7.1	6.0	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.6	6.3
Domstic Bank Financing	3.1	2.0	2.7	1.6	3.8	—0.2	0.6	2.8	0.7
(Govt Budgetary Support)	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	3.9	1.1	1.8	2.1	0.5

R.E. Revised Estimates
B.E. Budget Estimates.
— Nil.

Source: Finance Division

*Difers from monetary statistics due to coverage and timing.
**Fals outside the definition of Government's deficit financing from the banking system.

TABLE 8.2

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS REVENUES

(Rs million)

	1979-80	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.)
Total Revenues (I + II)	38,502	51,930	59,181	72,290	77,403	89,877	103,873	118,291	141,783
Federal @	36,134	48,537	55,857	68,445	73,105	84,879	98,037	112,200	136,462
Provincial @	2,368	3,393	3,324	3,845	4,298	4,998	5,836	6,091	5,321
I. Tax Revenues (A+B)	32,507	43,003	49,029	53,646	55,963	63,083	82,927	92,998	113,734
Federal	30,698	40,368	46,475	50,645	52,666	59,567	78,949	89,019	109,510
Provincial	1,809	2,635	2,554	3,001	3,297	3,516	3,978	3,979	4,224
A. Direct Taxes (1+2)	5,504	8,882	9,261	9,197	9,730	10,267	11,105	12,775	15,050
1. Income & Corporation Tax*	5,177	8,309	8,765	8,621	9,071	9,591	10,354	11,500	13,624
2. Taxes on property	327	573	496	576	659	676	751	1,275	1,426
Federal		177	184	216	242	190	214	595	700
Provincial		396	312	360	417	486	537	680	726
B. Indirect Taxes (3+4+5+6+7)	27,003	34,121	39,768	44,449	46,233	52,816	71,822	80,223	98,684
3. Excise Duty	10,478	13,614	15,599	15,749	15,439	15,616	15,503	17,513	22,059
Federal		13,557	15,527	15,652	15,308	15,515	15,361	17,382	21,920
Provincial		57	72	97	131	101	142	131	139
4. Sales Tax*	2,410	3,251	3,489	4,624	4,674	4,928	6,409	8,204	12,806
4.1 On Imports*	2,014	2,614	2,791	3,699	3,739	3,568	5,127	6,56	10,245
4.2 On Domestic Products*	396	637	698	925	935	1,360	1,282	1,641	2,561
5. Taxes on International Trade	12,572	15,074	18,510	21,532	23,371	29,343	33,364	38,260	43,175
5.1 Import Duties*	12,126	14,681	18,110	21,074	22,882	24,334	28,519	30,420	35,675
5.2 Iqra Surcharges*						4,019	4,570	4,600	5,000
5.3 Export Duties*	446	393	400	458	489	990	275	3,240	2,500
6. Surcharges*	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,247	13,078	17,285
6.1 Gas*	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,975	3,361	3,364
6.2 Petroleum*	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,272	9,717	13,921
7. Other Taxes**	1,543	2,182	2,170	2,544	2,749	2,929	3,299	3,168	3,359
7.1 Stamp Duties**	450	754	759	857	919	1,017	1,352	1,393	1,493
7.2 Motor Vehicle Taxes**	325	545	548	585	665	701	814	885	943
7.3 Others**	768	883	863	1,102	1,165	1,211	1,133	890	923
II. Non-Tax Revenues (8+9+10+11+12)	5,995	8,927	10,152	18,644	21,440	26,794	20,946	25,293	28,049
Federal	5,436	8,169	9,382	17,800	20,439	25,312	19,088	23,181	26,952
Provincial	559	758	770	844	1,001	1,482	1,858	2,112	1,097
8. Interest & Dividend †	2,444	3,183	3,874	4,150	4,987	5,273	7,458	8,625	9,333
Federal		3,091	3,719	4,042	4,807	5,106	6,880	7,837	9,023
Provincial		92	155	108	180	167	578	788	310
9. Trading Profits*	540	730	208	448	299	203	55	18	1,093
10. Post Office & T&T*	729	1,163	1,698	2,051	2,357	2,769	3,560	4,120	5,106
11. Receipt form Civil Admn.*		1,123	1,694	1,748	3,973	4,568	4,575	4,431	4,579
12. Others	1,348	2,157	2,624	8,022	9,229	14,741	5,298	8,099	7,938
Federal		1,491	2,009	7,286	8,408	13,426	4,018	6,775	7,151
Provincial		666	615	736	821	1,315	1,280	1,324	787

Source: Finance Division.

R.E. Revised Estimates.
B. E. Budget Estimates.
@ Since consolidated revenues are invariant to "Transfers to Provinces", adjustment for such transfers has not been made in the Federal and Provincial figures.
* Revenues under these heads are exclusively Federal.
** Revenues under these heads are exclusively provincial.
† Excludes inter governmental interest receipts.

TABLE 8.3

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS EXPENDITURES

(Rs. million)

	1979-80	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (R. E.)	1988-89 (B. E.)
Current Expenditure*	32,824	44,544	57,738	71,945	83,769	94,686	116,242	129,511	145,666
Federal		34,245	45,009	55,009	64,585	72,383	88,577	97,990	114,185
Provincial		10,299	12,729	16,936	19,184	22,303	27,665	31,521	31,481
Defence**	12,655	18,631	23,224	26,798	31,866	35,606	41,335	46,587	48,903
Interes	5,070	7,661	11,139	14,128	16,529	19,734	23,955	30,460	35,220
Fedeal	4,870	7,260	10,650	13,591	16,036	19,019	22,982	29,343	34,201
Provincial	200	401	489	537	493	715	973	1,117	1,019
Curren Subsidies	3,821	2,507	2,799	4,668	5,360	5,706	5,809	6,906	9,552
Fedeal		1,392	1,758	3,444	3,791	3,676	3,104	4,034	6,920
Provincial		1,115	1,041	1,224	1,569	2,030	2,705	2,872	2,632
Genera Administration	3,011	3,438	4,162	5,955	6,560	7,379	10,393	9,058	12,394
Fedeal		2,062	2,528	3,976	4,122	4,634	7,133	5,211	8,547
Provincial		1,376	1,634	1,979	2,438	2,745	3,260	3,847	3,847
Social ervices	3,979	5,360	7,377	9,815	10,485	12,375	15,452	18,282	19,698
Fedeal	1,119	1,496	1,916	2,300	2,506	2,983	4,122	4,538	5,643
(Eduation)			(774)	(1,112)	(1,155)	(1,340)			
(Health)			(193)	(301)	(302)	(402)			
Provincial	2,860	3,864	5,461	7,515	7,952	9,392	11,330	13,744	14,055
(Eduation)			(3,835)	(5,234)	(5,128)	(7,440)			
(Health)			(1,057)	(1,324)	(1,483)	(1,952)			
All Otlers	4,288	6,948	9,037	10,581	12,969	13,886	19,298	18,218	19,899
Fedeal		3,405	4,961	4,904	6,531	6,469	9,901	8,277	9,971
Provincial		3,543	4,076	5,677	6,438	7,417	9,397	9,941	9,928
Development Expenditure	21,805	26,469	29,383	28,057	33,050	39,777	36,160	49,471	50,424
Fedeal		20,672	22,608	20,893	25,489	27,660	23,279	34,694	35,384
Provincial		5,797	6,775	7,164	7,561	12,117	12,881	14,777	15,040
Total Expenditure	54,629	71,013	87,121	100,002	116,819	134,463	152,402	178,982	196,090
Federa		54,917	67,617	75,902	90,074	100,043	111,856	132,684	149,569
Provinial		16,096	19,504	24,100	26,745	34,420	40,546	46,298	46,521
Memorandum Items:				(Percent growth over preceding period)					
Current Expenditure		17.7	29.6	24.6	16.4	13.0	22.8	11.4	12.5
Defence		21.8	24.7	15.4	18.9	11.7	16.1	12.7	5.0
Interest		29.6	45.4	26.8	17.0	19.4	21.4	27.2	15.5
Current ubsidies		2.3	11.7	66.8	14.8	6.4	1.8	18.9	38.2
General dministration		19.7	21.1	43.1	10.2	12.5	40.8	—12.8	36.8
Social Services		5.7	37.6	33.0	6.8	18.0	24.9	18.3	7.8
(Education)				(37.7)	(—1.0)	(39.7)			
(Health)				(30.0)	(9.8)	(34.1)			
Others		11.4	30.1	17.1	22.6	7.1	39.0	—5.6	9.3
Development Expenditure		2.6	11.0	—4.5	17.8	20.4	—9.1	36.8	1.9
Total Expenditure		11.6	22.7	14.8	16.8	15.1	13.3	17.4	9.6
				(As percent of total expenditure)					
Current Expediture	60.1	62.7	66.3	72.0	71.7	70.4	76.3	72.4	74.3
Defence	23.2	26.2	26.7	26.8	27.3	26.5	27.1	26.0	24.9
Interest	9.3	10.8	12.8	14.1	14.1	14.7	15.7	17.0	18.0
Current ubsidies	7.0	3.5	3.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.9
General dministration	5.5	4.8	4.8	6.0	5.6	5.5	6.8	5.2	6.3
Social Services	7.3	7.6	8.5	9.8	9.0	9.2	10.1	10.2	10.0
Others	7.8	9.8	10.3	10.6	11.1	10.3	12.8	10.2	10.2
Development Expenditure	39.9	37.3	33.7	28.0	28.3	29.6	23.7	27.6	25.7
Total Expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

R.E. Revied Estimates.
B.E. Budget Estimates.

Source: Finance Division.

* Current Subsidies are included in Current Expenditure and Development Subsidies in Development Expenditure.

** Expenlitures under these heads are exclusively Federal.

TABLE 8.4

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS SUBSIDIES

(Rs. million)

	1979-80	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (R.E.)	1988-89 (B.E.)
A. Current Subsidies	3,821	2,507	2,799	4,668	5,360	5,706	5,809	6,906	9,552
Federal		1,392	1,758	3,444	3,791	3,676	3,104	4,034	6,920
Provincial		1,115	1,041	1,224	1,569	2,030	2,705	2,872	2,632
Wheat and Sugar	2,373	1,303	1,159	1,282	2,888	3,822	2,785	3,340	6,238
Federal		190	141	110	1,371	1,792	160	558	3,690
Provincial		1,113	1,018	1,172	1,517	2,030	2,625	2,782	2,548
Edible Oil*	884	1	—	1,485	2,250	—	—	190	1,829
Losses of Cotton Export Corporation*	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,536	1,944	—
Export Rebates*	550	1,153	1,380	1,694	—	1,834	—	—	—
Pakistan Steel Mill*	—	—	—	—	—	50	1,408	1,216	1,216
Others	14	50	260	207	222	—	80	216	269
Federal		48	237	155	170	—	—	126	185
Provincial		2	23	52	52	—	80	90	84
B. Development Subsidies	2,723	1,826	1,980	1,466	1,501	2,424	1,124	2,174	1,418
Federal		1,810	1,964	1,466	1,501	2,416	1,124	2,166	1,410
Provincial		16	16	—	—	8	—	8	8
Fertilizer*	2,454	1,794	1,948	1,466	1,501	2,408	1,124	2,158	1,402
Tubewells	22	24	24	—	—	16	—	16	16
Federal	11	12	12	—	—	8	—	8	8
Provincial	11	12	12	—	—	8	—	8	8
Others	247	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal		4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial		4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Total Subsidies (A+B)	6,544	4,333	4,779	6,134	6,861	8,130	6,933	9,080	10,970
Federal	5,368	3,202	3,722	4,910	5,292	6,092	4,228	6,200	8,330
Provincial	1,176	1,131	1,057	1,224	1,569	2,038	2,705	2,880	2,640
Memorandum Items:									
As Percent of Total Subsidies									
Current Subsidies	58.4	58.0	58.6	76.1	78.1	70.2	83.8	76.1	87.1
Development Subsidies	41.6	42.0	41.4	23.9	21.9	29.8	16.2	23.9	12.9
Current Subsidies as % of Current Expenditure	11.6	5.6	4.8	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.0	5.3	6.6
Development Subsidies as % of Development Expenditure	12.6	6.9	6.7	5.2	4.5	6.1	3.1	4.3	2.8
Total Subsidies as % of Total Expenditure	12.0	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	4.5	5.0	5.6
Total Subsidies as % of GDP at market price	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4

Source: Finance Division.

— nil.
R. E. Revised Estimates.
B. E. Budget Estimates.
* Subsidies under these heads are exclusively Federal.

TABLE 8.5

DEBT SERVICING (FEDERAL)

(Rs. million)

	1979-80	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (R. E.)	1988-89 (B. E.)
A. Interest on both Domestic and Foreign Debt	4,870	7,260	10,650	13,591	16,036	19,019	23,190	29,343	34,201
Interest on Domestic Debt	2,495	4,490	6,276	8,443	10,173	12,642	15,817	21,098	25,719
Interest on Foreign Debt	2,375	2,770	4,374	5,148	5,863	6,377	7,373	8,245	8,482
Foreign Loans	1,788	1,336	2,196	2,817	3,114	3,910	5,283	6,232	6,840
IMF Drawings	294	562	1,295	1,520	1,774	1,729	1,386	1,096	753
Food Credit/Short Term Borrowings	293	872	883	811	975	738	704	917	889
B. Repayments/Amortization	5,604	5,918	8,734	8,618	9,031	10,762	11,787	14,661	15,245
Foreign Loans	2,660	2,432	3,194	4,359	5,237	7,070	9,202	10,046	10,416
Food Credits	2,944	3,486	5,540	4,259	3,794	3,692	2,585	4,615	4,759
Partition Debt									70
C. Total Debt Servicing (A+B)	10,474	13,178	19,384	22,209	25,067	29,781	34,977	44,004	49,446
Memorandum Items:									
As percent of GDP (mp)									
Interest on Domestic Debt	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.3
Interest on Foreign Debt	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Repayment of Foreign Debt	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
As percent of Exports (goods + services)									
Interest on Foreign Debt	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.3	5.9
Repayment of Foreign Debt	11.5	10.0	10.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	9.7	11.2	10.6
Total Debt Servicing on Foreign Debt	16.4	14.7	15.6	15.2	15.9	15.7	15.7	17.5	16.4

R. E. Revised Estimates.
B. E. Budget Estimates.

Source: Finance Division

TABLE 8.6

INTERNAL DEBT OUTSTANDING
(AT END OF PERIOD)

(Rs. million)

Type of Debt	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	End March 1988	End March 1989
Permanent Debt	13,758	58,229	68,609	63,791	64,121	76,345
Floating Debt	31,688	87,265	104,886	127,574	115,994	121,541
Un-funded Debt	12,641	57,625	74,982	98,781	92,369	112,584
Total	58,087	203,119	248,477	290,146	272,484	310,470
Memorandum Items:						
% Share in Total Debt						
Permanent Debt	23.7	28.7	27.6	22.0	23.5	24.6
Floating Debt	54.5	42.9	42.2	44.0	42.6	39.1
Un-funded Debt	21.8	28.4	30.2	34.0	33.9	36.3
As % of GDP (mp)						
Total Debt	20.9	37.1	40.9	42.3	40.7	40.2

Source: Finance Division.

TABLE 9.1

PRICES
(Jul-Jun Averages)

Year	GDP Deflator (Market Prices) 1959-60 = 100	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX* (1975-76=100)					WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (1975-76=100)						Sensitive Price Indicator (1975-76 =100)
		General	Food Beverages & Tobacco	Apparel Textiles & Footwears	Housing & Household Operations	Miscellaneous	General	Food	Raw Materials	Fuel Lighting & Lubricants	Manufactures	Building Materials	
1956-57	..	29.84	24.75	30.41	40.14	38.76	29.69	25.78	35.38	28.73	36.90	..	..
1957-58	..	32.18	27.40	36.20	40.40	39.18	30.45	27.63	39.35	29.62	36.90	..	..
1958-59	..	31.14	27.05	31.97	38.81	38.47	30.60	27.47	35.66	30.00	35.80	..	..
1959-60	100.00	32.68	29.04	34.31	39.41	38.35	32.98	30.90	35.80	29.45	36.99	..	..
1960-61	103.97	33.67	30.87	35.05	40.01	41.93	34.55	32.85	36.59	29.16	36.70	..	..
1961-62	102.29	33.83	31.11	34.96	40.12	37.78	33.80	32.36	39.67	28.95	37.37	..	..
1962-63	102.16	33.63	30.88	34.06	40.19	37.72	33.64	30.87	39.61	29.00	39.07	..	..
1963-64	107.44	35.04	32.48	34.43	40.52	39.46	35.07	32.31	40.11	30.62	39.60	..	..
1964-65	112.15	36.72	34.72	35.24	41.89	39.89	37.44	34.95	47.44	31.01	39.65	..	..
1965-66	115.29	37.65	35.40	36.25	43.03	41.95	36.94	33.45	44.96	32.15	41.69	..	..
1966-67	125.95	40.88	39.14	38.10	45.88	44.00	41.01	39.21	45.19	35.63	43.28	..	..
1967-68	129.80	42.34	40.79	39.16	47.86	44.53	41.44	41.18	37.94	36.40	45.00	..	..
1968-69	128.96	43.01	40.60	40.76	48.35	46.10	42.73	41.42	40.52	37.51	47.99	..	..
1969-70	133.88	44.78	43.17	41.66	48.93	47.73	43.59	41.39	43.86	38.93	49.66	..	..
1970-71	140.23	47.34	45.75	43.75	50.92	50.81	46.27	44.22	47.82	40.49	51.73	..	..
1971-72	148.78	49.57	47.30	45.53	53.93	55.68	48.45	46.57	48.45	47.19	53.13	..	..
1972-73	172.37	54.37	52.31	50.69	56.58	60.00	56.09	53.79	61.07	48.94	60.63	..	..
1973-74	213.64	70.67	70.51	73.31	69.54	69.94	74.48	73.02	77.97	67.50	77.84	..	..
1974-75	261.18	89.55	90.11	91.42	87.35	88.82	92.10	93.95	87.24	91.98	90.45	..	..
1975-76	292.75	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1976-77	323.97	111.77	112.15	117.84	109.94	109.49	111.92	113.76	108.17	105.05	112.44	114.94	114.31
1977-78	353.08	120.48	120.92	126.82	117.75	118.95	120.81	124.41	118.44	106.77	119.89	126.25	122.88
1978-79	372.54	128.47	128.28	133.50	125.68	129.64	128.85	126.33	139.02	124.38	126.67	151.66	130.38
1979-80	411.61	142.23	139.19	145.79	139.42	153.00	144.73	137.15	142.57	176.25	139.91	197.52	143.06
1980-81	456.15	159.81	157.40	156.65	156.54	172.57	163.69	155.02	152.47	231.98	154.04	204.73	165.23
1981-82	497.60	175.79	178.74	168.39	165.95	182.21	176.16	175.55	157.66	243.64	159.11	201.41	187.03
1982-83	527.27	183.67	182.27	189.45	172.19	198.34	182.27	178.66	158.99	262.23	169.08	200.48	194.00
1983-84	577.82	199.03	197.96	212.73	179.59	217.88	201.38	191.22	199.66	278.40	190.80	216.50	213.14
1984-85	611.47	213.87	212.18	239.47	189.70	233.75	208.92	205.23	181.88	298.13	194.16	228.98	228.20
1985-86	643.47	224.21	217.33	256.44	198.64	258.31	217.38	214.07	181.15	329.72	197.98	240.08	232.11
1986-87	678.38	232.88	226.13	266.72	202.94	270.83	228.53	224.26	203.95	322.96	212.00	247.91	239.85
1986-87**	142.48	142.52	145.20	156.59	..	..	143.80	146.69	129.38	155.81	141.24	123.41	146.42
1987-88	155.80	151.49	156.84	169.37	..	..	158.21	160.17	155.55	170.82	151.78	143.69	157.37
Jul-Mar													
1987-88	155.80	150.06	155.06	167.16	..	..	157.12	158.96	152.95	171.03	151.01	142.48	155.99
1988-89	170.17	166.14	178.03	181.43	..	..	172.00	174.71	164.73	180.32	167.03	161.82	177.81

.. not available.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Notes: A. The seies of CPI and WPI for years before 1975-76 which were based on a year other than 1975-76 have been converted into a series with a uniform base of 1975-76 through splicing method.

B. Indices for the period 1986-87 and 1987-88 are those computed on the basis of up dated base year of 1980-81, The basic methodology of computation remains un-charged whereas coverage was increased. Now, CPI contains 9 commodity groups.

The series of consumer price index for the following years represents the average consumer price index of certain groups as mentioned below:

i. The figures for 1948-49 to 1955-56 represent average Consumer Price Index for industrial workers in Karachi, Lahore and Sialkot.

ii. The figures for 1956-57 to 1960-61 represent Consumer Price Index for governmental/commercial employees in Karachi.

iii. The figures for 1961-62 to 1969-70 represent average Consumer Price Index for clerical wage earners for Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar and industrial workers for Karachi, Lahore and Sialkot.

** New base 198031.

TABLE 9.2

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS

(Rs./unit)

Year	Wheat (Av. Qlty) Kg	Wheat Flour (Av. Qlty) Kg	Basmati* Rice (Broken) Kg	Pulses Moong (Washed) Kg	Pulses Gram (Av. Qlty) Kg	Beef (Cow/ (Buffalo (with bone) Kg	Mutton (Goat) (Av. Qlty) Kg	Eggs Hen (Farm) Doz.	Potato (Av. Qlty) Kg	Dry Onion (Av. Qlty) Kg	Tomato (Av. Qlty) Kg
1949-50	..	0.33	0.46	0.51	0.32	0.73	1.85	..	0.45	0.45	..
1950-51	..	0.27	0.41	0.56	0.35	0.74	1.79	..	0.37	0.16	..
1951-52	..	0.34	0.45	0.76	0.35	0.74	1.89	..	0.41	0.30	..
1952-53	..	0.47	0.57	1.00	0.61	0.77	1.99	..	0.37	0.30	..
1953-54	..	0.38	0.63	0.76	0.56	0.77	2.05	..	0.40	0.41	..
1954-55	..	0.30	0.45	0.56	0.34	0.77	2.12	..	0.39	0.33	..
1955-56	..	0.33	0.45	0.71	0.36	0.85	2.16	..	0.32	0.31	..
1956-57	..	0.38	0.54	1.09	0.42	0.93	2.25	..	0.42	0.37	..
1957-58	..	0.40	0.63	1.21	0.44	1.04	2.44	..	0.35	0.58	..
1958-59	..	0.39	0.60	0.96	0.56	1.09	2.48	..	0.37	0.32	..
1959-60	..	0.39	0.71	0.85	0.59	1.23	2.65	..	0.58	0.60	..
1960-61	..	0.45	0.75	0.92	0.57	1.34	2.78	..	0.53	0.31	..
1961-62	..	0.46	0.69	1.28	0.59	1.46	3.00	..	0.47	0.57	..
1962-63	..	0.42	0.71	1.34	0.60	1.50	3.17	..	0.46	0.35	..
1963-64	..	0.47	0.71	1.35	0.57	1.55	3.55	..	0.49	0.58	..
1964-65	..	0.48	0.74	1.38	0.68	1.64	4.00	..	0.50	0.33	..
1965-66	..	0.47	0.70	1.41	0.64	1.64	4.17	..	0.49	0.53	..
1966-67	..	0.58	0.91	1.46	0.72	1.63	4.21	..	0.63	0.45	..
1967-68	..	0.57	1.24	1.45	0.86	1.79	4.70	..	0.56	0.47	..
1968-69	..	0.53	1.16	1.61	0.92	1.98	4.87	..	0.54	0.48	..
1969-70	0.54	0.55	0.89	1.91	1.19	2.08	5.06	2.71	0.69	0.46	1.27
1970-71	0.57	0.58	0.85	1.96	0.98	2.55	5.93	2.82	0.76	0.57	1.33
1971-72	0.65	0.66	0.99	1.88	0.96	2.57	6.11	3.10	0.70	0.52	1.16
1972-73	0.69	0.69	1.34	2.38	1.32	2.79	6.37	3.20	0.86	0.51	1.43
1973-74	0.88	0.86	1.78	3.28	1.54	4.42	8.50	4.33	1.81	1.54	2.12
1974-75	1.24	1.29	1.84	3.36	1.91	5.88	11.39	5.17	1.98	1.00	2.32
1975-76	1.32	1.30	2.04	3.36	1.93	6.45	12.43	5.50	1.72	1.62	2.80
1976-77	1.38	1.35	2.43	4.47	2.04	6.69	13.71	5.98	2.02	2.15	3.66
1977-78	1.41	1.47	2.82	5.52	3.10	6.81	15.03	6.29	1.91	1.90	4.06
1978-79	1.54	1.62	2.99	5.76	2.69	7.41	16.64	6.06	2.06	1.84	4.65
1979-80	1.53	1.71	2.91	5.49	2.83	8.05	18.13	6.59	1.62	2.65	4.47
1980-81	1.59	1.77	3.39	6.50	6.75	9.66	22.09	7.58	2.60	1.89	4.82
1981-82	1.90	2.08	4.30	9.54	9.50	10.83	24.10	7.84	3.22	3.05	5.71
1982-83	1.96	2.17	4.56	8.68	8.59	11.47	24.86	8.52	2.01	2.15	5.35
1983-84	2.08	2.32	4.55	9.71	6.58	12.30	26.99	9.19	2.88	3.86	7.52
1984-85	2.20	2.52	4.70	9.47	6.58	13.09	29.04	8.67	3.42	3.07	6.11
1985-86	2.49	2.71	4.85	9.33	6.79	14.02	30.33	9.26	2.74	2.12	5.46
1986-87	2.41	2.71	4.91	9.36	5.90	15.68	33.60	10.15	3.01	3.60	7.02
1987-88	2.35	2.65	5.09	10.59	7.24	17.38	37.93	10.86	4.56	4.26	7.25
Jul-Mar 1987-88	2.33	2.60	5.09	10.05	6.72	17.09	37.50	11.40	4.40	4.43	7.56
1988-89	2.52	2.88	5.40	14.98	12.36	20.67	42.51	13.46	5.83	5.15	9.85

(Contd.)

* Prices up to 1973-74 are for Kangni rice while for later years these relate to Basmati.

TABLE 9.2

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS

(... Contd.) (Rs/unit)

Years	Mustard Oil (Mill) Kg	Vegetable Ghee (Loose) Kg	Rock Salt (Powder) Kg	Red Chillies (Av.Qlty) Kg	Sugar (Open Market) Kg	Gur (Sup. Qlty) Kg	Milk Fresh (Ltr.)	Tea in Packet (Sup.Qlty) 250 Grm
1949-50	1.71	2.69	0.17	2.41	1.13	0.39	0.57	3.48
1950-51	1.85	2.71	0.16	1.54	1.20	0.61	0.56	3.12
1951-52	1.74	3.02	0.15	1.37	1.41	0.94	0.57	3.04
1952-53	1.49	2.86	0.16	2.19	1.35	0.63	0.59	2.90
1953-54	1.84	3.17	0.17	2.67	1.31	0.56	0.57	3.30
1954-55	1.97	3.21	0.16	1.89	1.19	0.51	0.57	4.40
1955-56	1.50	2.89	0.16	1.34	1.16	0.73	0.56	4.97
1956-57	1.81	3.20	0.16	2.68	1.19	0.87	0.56	4.22
1957-58	2.44	3.85	0.17	3.80	1.36	0.72	0.57	4.66
1958-59	2.66	4.47	0.17	2.35	1.46	0.53	0.57	4.62
1959-60	2.35	3.32	0.18	3.30	1.46	0.83	0.64	5.63
1960-61	2.36	3.29	0.20	3.68	1.46	1.05	0.71	5.37
1961-62	2.41	3.35	0.19	2.78	1.47	0.99	0.71	5.19
1962-63	2.23	2.89	0.24	3.23	1.48	0.70	0.72	6.29
1963-64	2.19	2.80	0.22	3.37	1.61	0.79	0.71	6.60
1964-65	2.93	4.25	0.22	2.56	1.61	1.14	0.80	5.37
1965-66	3.49	4.18	0.24	2.80	1.61	0.84	0.87	7.79
1966-67	4.24	4.96	0.24	4.65	1.59	0.66	0.91	6.07
1967-68	3.56	4.51	0.26	3.44	1.86	1.00	0.99	2.68
1968-69	3.15	4.08	0.28	2.68	1.88	1.04	1.04	2.73
1969-70	3.40	4.78	0.30	2.83	1.88	0.96	1.13	4.15
1970-71	3.78	5.23	0.33	3.27	1.80	0.77	1.21	4.20
1971-72	3.67	5.10	0.37	3.84	2.68	1.26	1.26	4.36
1972-73	3.64	5.20	0.41	3.64	3.81	2.22	1.39	4.35
1973-74	5.32	6.60	0.57	4.37	(a)	2.37	1.80	4.35
1974-75	6.86	8.44	0.70	11.35	(a)	2.33	2.40	4.61
1975-76	7.69	9.64	0.72	8.69	(a)	2.91	2.71	4.35
1976-77	6.78	9.68	0.79	12.19	(a)	2.78	3.03	5.51
1977-78	6.82	9.66	0.96	10.76	(a)	2.36	3.11	8.70
1978-79	9.42	9.74	1.10	9.85	(a)	3.27	3.22	8.70
1979-80	10.83	10.76	1.08	8.58	(a)	6.47	3.48	8.70
1980-81	10.93	10.85	1.13	9.08	10.95	5.14	3.77	8.70
1981-82	9.66	10.90	1.19	15.67	10.48	4.20	4.20	8.70
1982-83	9.71	10.93	1.27	18.28	9.14	5.17	4.64	9.00
1983-84	12.90	12.56	1.37	14.83	8.12	5.08	4.95	11.38
1984-85	14.40	13.74	1.48	13.13	7.82	4.54	5.53	16.99
1985-86	14.41	13.60	1.59	12.29	8.92	5.65	5.68	14.88
1986-87	14.48	13.27	1.76	16.01	9.57	6.63	5.85	14.73
1987-88	16.17	14.81	1.81	19.45	9.70	5.98	6.08	14.97
Jul-Mar								
1987-88	15.87	14.46	1.81	19.52	9.74	6.13	6.05	14.61
1988-89	18.31	17.79	1.82	32.19	9.64	5.93	6.41	16.75

(a) Prices were controlled for these years 1973-74 to 1979-80.

(Contd.)

TABLE 9.2

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS

(Rs/unit)

(... Contd.)

Year	Cigarettes* (King Stork) (Pkt)	Coarse Latha (Mtr.)	Voil Printed (Mtr.)	Shoes Gents Concord (Bata)	Kerosene Oil (½ Lit)	Firewood (Kikar/ Babul) (40 Kgs.)	Match Box (40/ 50 Sticks) (Each)	Washing Soap 707/555 (Cake)	Life-buoy Soap (Cake)
1949-50	..	1.70	..	..	0.18	2.83	0.06	..	..
1950-51	..	1.84	..	..	0.18	2.75	0.06	..	..
1951-52	..	1.43	..	..	0.17	2.69	0.06	..	..
1952-53	..	1.77	..	..	0.18	2.80	0.06	..	..
1953-54	..	2.02	..	..	0.18	2.90	0.08	..	..
1954-55	..	1.47	..	..	0.17	3.01	0.06	..	..
1955-56	..	1.43	..	..	0.18	3.18	0.06	..	..
1956-57	..	1.47	..	..	0.20	3.39	0.06	..	..
1957-58	..	1.47	..	..	0.20	3.85	0.06	..	..
1958-59	0.30	1.52	..	..	0.18	3.56	0.06	..	0.52
1959-60	0.28	1.56	..	..	0.17	3.94	0.06	..	0.55
1960-61	0.28	1.60	..	..	0.17	3.95	0.06	..	0.47
1961-62	0.29	1.77	..	..	0.18	3.81	0.06	..	0.48
1962-63	0.31	1.84	..	..	0.18	3.86	0.06	..	0.44
1963-64	0.36	1.79	..	..	0.18	3.89	0.06	..	0.44
1964-65	0.33	1.76	..	..	0.20	3.91	0.06	..	0.51
1965-66	0.36	1.83	..	..	0.21	4.27	0.06	0.67	0.60
1966-67	0.37	1.90	..	..	0.23	4.53	0.06	0.70	0.61
1967-68	0.37	1.96	..	..	0.23	4.92	0.06	0.68	0.61
1968-69	0.38	2.10	..	..	0.23	5.27	0.06	0.71	0.61
1969-70	0.42	2.29	3.92	19.95	0.31	4.83	0.06	0.56	0.60
1970-71	0.45	2.69	4.00	19.95	0.33	5.22	0.07	0.58	..
1971-72	0.50	2.74	3.82	19.95	0.36	5.80	0.14	0.67	0.74
1972-73	0.56	3.37	4.18	19.95	0.37	6.19	0.16	0.75	0.79
1973-74	0.64	5.04	5.85	24.95	0.48	10.12	0.16	0.86	1.04
1974-75	0.82	5.25	7.66	36.95	0.67	12.61	0.18	1.09	1.37
1975-76	0.92	5.27	7.86	..	0.76	13.92	0.19	1.05	1.41
1976-77	1.01	5.93	12.35	71.99	0.76	15.53	0.20	1.07	1.44
1977-78	1.15	6.13	12.44	79.99	0.61	16.29	0.23	1.34	1.58
1978-79	1.26	6.15	12.67	87.49	0.69	17.21	0.25	1.35	1.70
1979-80	1.38	6.31	16.12	99.10	1.02	19.13	0.25	1.50	1.97
1980-81	1.62	6.94	17.18	109.99	1.57	23.86	0.25	1.64	2.26
1981-82	1.68	7.63	18.44	111.22	1.61	27.84	0.25	1.62	2.36
1982-83	1.75	7.63	18.35	147.87	1.62	28.67	0.25	1.59	2.49
1983-84	1.92	7.93	19.81	189.99	1.63	31.06	0.25	1.60	2.63
1984-85	2.16	8.33	19.28	191.29	1.77	32.84	0.25	1.77	2.83
1985-86	2.39	8.84	20.88	199.95	1.94	33.35	0.25	1.81	3.00
1986-87	1.73**	8.82	20.27	213.28	1.83	34.92	0.25	1.80	2.98
1987-88	2.00	9.12	22.08	229.72	1.82	37.26	0.26	1.88	3.11
Jul-Mar 1987-88	1.99	9.14	21.83	229.44	1.82	37.05	0.26	1.86	3.07
1988-89	3.00	9.30	23.17	229.95	1.82	39.31	0.29	2.13	3.67

(Contd.)

* Price up to 1970-71 relate to a 10 cigarette pack of Scissors, while for later years it relates to King Stork/Woodbine.

**Price from 1986-87 onward relates to K-2.

TABLE 9.2

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS

(...Contd.)

(Rs/unit)

Year	Electric Bulb (60-W)	Cooked Beef Plate	Cooked Dal Plate	Rice Irri-6 Kg	Pulses Masoor Kg	Pulses Mash Kg	Garlic Kg	Cooking Oil Dalda 2.5 Ltr	Vegetable Ghee 2.5 Kg
1980-81	5.85	4.42	3.02	2.59	5.77	6.99	9.17	25.03	28.55
1981-82	6.15	4.89	3.50	3.11	10.08	9.26	16.10	27.38	28.55
1982-83	6.51	5.12	3.97	3.20	7.96	7.96	9.99	29.32	28.55
1983-84	6.37	5.44	4.31	3.25	6.19	9.06	9.34	33.91	32.65
1984-85	6.52	5.48	4.34	3.39	9.96	10.58	9.82	36.25	35.58
1985-86	6.56	5.84	4.26	3.53	15.66	10.43	14.93	98.61	35.55
1986-87	7.46	6.08	4.22	3.58	13.37	10.61	15.55	39.36	35.30
1987-88	8.27	6.08	4.52	3.79	10.57	11.35	17.19	44.27	39.37
Jul-Mar									
1987-88	8.17	6.03	4.46	3.76	10.56	11.32	19.13	43.43	38.37
1988-89	9.26	6.66	4.94	3.91	11.56	14.85	10.77	51.19	47.84

Year	Curd Kg	Tea Prepared Cup	Banana Dozen	Lawn Hussain Mtr	Shirting Hussain Mtr	Shoes Lady Bata	Chappal Gents Spang	Bread Plain M.Size	Milk Powder Nido 1.8 Kg
1980-81	4.53	0.85	5.03	6.10	9.99	26.99	15.19	2.01	..
1981-82	5.09	0.91	4.78	16.08	10.57	33.56	15.86	2.29	92.57
1982-83	5.54	0.98	4.97	17.12	13.06	41.30	16.35	2.40	109.19
1983-84	5.89	1.03	5.92	18.18	14.13	50.00	17.95	2.55	99.40
1984-85	6.34	1.11	6.47	20.40	17.57	55.44	19.03	2.44	95.51
1985-86	6.56	1.12	6.52	20.83	21.33	61.95	19.95	2.60	98.61
1986-87	6.86	1.10	7.13	22.04	22.50	65.15	21.33	2.70	109.82
1987-88	7.43	1.12	7.77	22.74	23.06	82.40	23.93	2.96	124.90
Jul-Mar									
1987-88	7.35	1.12	7.33	21.83	22.75	73.01	23.30	2.93	123.53
1988-89	8.07	1.13	8.16	25.25	25.38	122.03	28.62	3.20	140.85

.. not available.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 9.3

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES
(1975-76=100)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Gram (Whole)	Sugar Refined	Vegetable Ghee	Tea	Meat	Vegetables	Fresh Milk	Cotton	Motor Fuels
1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.96	34.06	..
1956-57	32.50	31.80	23.78	29.44	35.12	43.07	20.05	..	20.91	33.54	..
1957-58	32.67	36.97	25.83	33.09	42.74	46.10	21.02	..	22.45	29.90	..
1958-59	32.77	34.54	31.60	34.43	38.95	47.50	22.29	..	25.66	34.69	..
1959-60	34.28	33.83	33.73	34.47	35.12	58.36	22.65	..	27.56	37.81	..
1960-61	39.39	32.24	35.51	34.47	35.12	112.63	23.67	..	27.12	34.69	..
1961-62	36.54	32.58	36.42	35.64	34.73	53.34	25.35	..	27.36	33.51	..
1962-63	34.76	32.47	36.63	38.09	33.47	66.47	25.12	..	27.12	33.68	..
1963-64	38.43	34.03	32.95	41.81	33.43	60.23	26.57	..	28.33	39.54	..
1964-65	41.99	34.74	41.92	43.81	39.58	59.00	26.98	..	29.31	37.25	..
1965-66	38.29	33.46	32.01	39.91	44.39	69.39	28.48	..	30.43	33.47	..
1966-67	57.76	38.12	41.69	36.64	49.20	70.21	30.29	..	33.10	33.23	..
1967-68	51.11	42.56	50.08	43.53	47.34	63.44	35.82	..	34.62	38.29	..
1968-69	43.81	42.42	52.85	40.88	46.89	67.58	38.24	..	35.95	39.72	35.92
1969-70	44.22	40.46	69.92	40.88	48.26	64.08	38.54	37.50	38.94	48.73	45.25
1970-71	46.08	40.14	49.56	40.88	53.01	70.58	46.20	50.66	40.61	53.22	46.96
1971-72	52.38	42.16	52.21	39.62	53.78	72.31	47.03	40.95	48.84	64.42	68.29
1972-73	53.88	63.43	71.91	52.26	53.53	90.45	52.10	41.84	68.80	93.21	92.53
1973-74	69.47	79.27	84.86	73.01	66.74	92.95	72.83	134.36	88.56	83.02	97.27
1974-75	102.68	90.88	106.81	90.30	87.34	100.80	100.00	88.92	100.00	100.00	100.00
1975-76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	117.33	116.95	102.23
1976-77	106.87	115.32	104.83	100.00	99.92	100.07	111.56	145.24	141.96	120.50	142.49	104.76
1977-78	116.80	134.73	171.82	100.00	100.00	160.93	120.98	141.96	147.56	117.05	169.78	114.63
1978-79	129.77	113.37	146.96	100.00	100.89	160.93	125.12	147.56	143.61	125.76	155.74	180.84
1979-80	130.85	122.75	160.98	107.99	110.43	160.93	138.83	143.61	171.76	129.96	166.85	256.01
1980-81	135.14	152.41	365.12	140.15	110.43	160.93	162.78	171.76	218.48	148.09	175.33	266.78
1981-82	157.75	170.19	511.92	163.63	110.43	160.93	173.35	218.48	153.81	168.30	183.14	286.16
1982-83	164.39	172.97	444.99	163.63	110.43	164.44	187.09	153.81	244.68	182.74	246.71	296.85
1983-84	173.36	178.55	341.19	180.41	126.44	188.48	198.03	244.68	235.40	204.93	202.80	319.83
1984-85	189.82	183.58	366.68	181.94	138.01	242.86	212.03	235.40	201.07	200.73	388.95	197.56	136.13	218.83	220.46	167.51	209.02	181.92	335.52
1985-86	199.13	208.74	301.82	213.33	134.97	211.11	244.33	212.12	217.36	192.08	299.83
1986-87	148.04	142.80	82.38	152.21	121.11	130.91	149.32	138.11	168.04	114.04	122.51
1986-87*	148.45	155.11	105.36	154.18	133.65	131.32	169.39	195.23	188.40	126.95	123.29
1987-88	145.87	154.04	95.37	155.00	130.00	130.02	167.14	196.66	188.92	128.40	123.29
Jul-Mar 1987-88	159.68	166.15	179.35	152.06	163.52	155.23	199.56	250.79	180.16	123.18	123.29
1988-89											

(Contd.)

Note: Reference notes A and B under table 9.1
* New base 1980-81.

TABLE 9.3

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES
(1975-76=100)

(... Contd.)

Year	Other Oils	Fire Wood	Cotton Yarn	Matches	Soaps	Ferti-lizers	Trans-port	Leather	Timber	Cement
1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	16.65	34.09	36.87	24.84	48.81	..	19.18	14.23	..
1957-58	..	17.95	40.63	35.71	28.16	48.81	..	20.09	15.81	..
1958-59	..	16.03	33.78	33.99	31.07	48.81	..	18.27	14.39	..
1959-60	..	16.42	34.58	30.73	31.93	48.81	..	23.39	13.67	..
1960-61	..	19.51	38.38	31.01	27.33	48.81	..	21.19	12.48	..
1961-62	..	16.78	38.76	31.22	27.30	48.81	..	21.87	12.30	..
1962-63	..	16.65	37.28	30.54	27.23	48.13	..	20.91	13.00	..
1963-64	..	17.00	39.59	30.67	27.23	47.06	..	20.68	13.23	..
1964-65	..	18.36	41.15	30.48	29.66	45.15	..	21.03	13.38	..
1965-66	..	20.59	42.39	33.77	36.01	44.18	..	23.23	17.38	..
1966-67	..	22.88	42.50	31.93	35.98	46.62	..	26.64	23.79	..
1967-68	..	23.98	45.71	32.02	34.48	55.31	..	29.47	24.52	..
1968-69	..	25.08	55.19	35.37	34.90	64.00	..	30.55	24.80	..
1969-70	43.48	26.01	57.37	36.05	38.82	63.95	36.29	33.33	24.67	..
1970-71	45.04	28.61	56.74	40.84	40.14	69.13	36.63	33.33	24.39	..
1971-72	52.75	32.14	60.81	79.62	48.52	61.70	36.54	33.64	25.01	..
1972-73	52.00	34.89	96.24	74.60	53.76	50.28	37.04	38.68	27.95	..
1973-74	66.28	57.98	108.48	78.66	63.72	67.37	55.16	38.83	35.66	..
1974-75	89.36	86.38	87.82	83.88	93.01	94.82	83.30	43.75	61.56	..
1975-76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1976-77	105.53	102.95	145.07	96.97	107.12	88.43	101.18	85.35	97.94	123.87
1977-78	105.12	104.07	141.59	99.87	119.08	86.60	94.13	109.05	109.70	150.70
1978-79	122.96	110.63	162.20	104.05	127.12	82.57	80.22	124.47	137.90	211.87
1979-80	191.83	123.83	165.61	158.60	148.59	92.80	94.72	155.16	184.69	317.17
1980-81	275.30	159.04	176.56	169.90	166.63	116.57	114.23	173.55	199.28	317.99
1981-82	285.94	187.25	174.64	170.58	178.27	118.74	121.12	174.40	184.21	362.97
1982-83	302.62	201.67	193.95	159.42	175.90	135.82	122.41	177.49	183.62	374.79
1983-84	318.10	219.72	251.65	154.89	181.15	163.95	132.63	208.86	186.52	412.65
1984-85	334.52	227.35	210.62	157.76	209.30	163.95	133.04	231.79	206.16	418.54
1985-86	350.77	232.18	207.40	159.59	193.65	163.95	133.41	261.29	211.32	446.58
1986-87	326.92	237.37	247.76	161.33	189.18	179.83	145.40	319.44	199.21	447.93
1986-87*	120.72	149.11	142.17	94.84	105.23	155.33	129.88	184.67	108.81	140.91
1987-88	132.40	155.86	165.00	96.20	111.26	159.77	130.97	195.84	114.08	149.45
Jul-Mar										
1987-88	132.40	154.88	168.02	94.84	110.35	156.42	130.78	195.86	113.99	149.68
1988-89	132.40	165.21	158.78	111.20	130.36	175.12	132.77	226.91	126.57	167.01

.. not available.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

* New base 1980-81.

Note: Reference notes A and B under table 9.1.

TABLE 9.4

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(Rs/unit)

Year	Wheat F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Rice* Basmati F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Gram Whole F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Masoor Split F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Mash Whole F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Moong Split F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Chillies Dry Red (40 Kg)	Gur F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Sugar Refined Ration Shop (40 Kg)	Ghee Desi (40 Kg) Tin	Vegetable Ghee (5 Kg)
1951-52	12.04	24.27	10.02	22.21	26.91	22.55	39.01	28.00	48.36	178.08	(a)2.54
1952-53	18.30	22.87	17.60	22.42	30.61	26.15	44.24	19.32	49.63	163.78	(a)2.54
1953-54	14.33	29.69	13.77	21.97	24.71	15.31	56.53	19.14	49.57	185.94	(a)3.14
1954-55	11.03	22.87	8.55	16.72	23.37	12.68	49.86	14.65	40.10	202.71	(a)3.41
1955-56	12.59	23.31	10.46	14.93	23.57	19.88	41.41	23.18	45.62	181.87	(a)2.95
1956-57	14.98	27.05	11.98	19.58	25.16	26.89	61.45	27.15	50.57	202.58	8.06
1957-58	14.25	29.27	12.75	23.85	32.04	29.78	106.70	23.73	72.72	240.77	9.81
1958-59	13.81	30.19	15.74	24.85	29.92	21.28	65.83	19.08	49.68	236.32	8.94
1959-60	15.81	38.08	17.09	23.40	30.21	25.74	108.97	29.83	56.67	252.65	8.06
1960-61	18.02	46.40	17.16	29.63	44.30	28.44	119.66	36.61	63.48	253.48	8.06
1961-62	17.10	49.42	18.11	31.75	37.50	35.83	75.87	35.18	63.00	245.86	8.03
1962-63	15.88	49.80	17.58	26.39	39.49	36.17	101.28	22.67	60.43	244.52	7.97
1963-64	17.36	44.15	15.84	27.23	31.04	33.86	95.01	28.71	69.25	244.89	7.85
1964-65	19.12	39.07	20.04	32.33	20.01	33.65	59.72	38.40	72.28	269.39	9.49
1965-66	17.29	36.59	16.63	39.88	34.55	30.94	69.00	26.47	68.45	272.27	10.69
1966-67	25.95	41.65	21.18	43.64	38.75	30.95	126.61	22.47	57.80	288.28	11.78
1967-68	23.26	37.94	26.79	40.12	35.72	32.69	80.57	36.44	76.81	305.50	11.17
1968-69	18.27	32.45	26.64	32.07	41.55	40.56	67.26	47.00	74.24	302.16	11.11
1969-70	20.32	23.40	38.70	43.29	47.20	49.42	85.90	27.77	73.95	332.89	11.43
1970-71	20.72	26.15	28.75	50.81	52.34	44,54	113.70	25.46	69.44	356.34	12.54
1971-72	23.95	40.46	27.24	58.54	44.89	57.94	121.65	41.87	69.93	359.26	12.59
1972-73	24.63	73.06	37.85	67.97	64.76	80.67	111.76	76.26	89.05	395.11	26.91
1973-74	30.31	92.39	43.69	81.58	117.57	110.94	128.62	69.72	124.39	620.19	33.23
1974-75	48.29	101.91	56.26	78.56	110.36	97.78	396.05	72.57	153.86	625.73	43.84
1975-76	43.69	126.90	52.42	109.57	87.75	103.12	231.64	97.05	170.38	742.10	50.30
1976-77	42.20	139.72	55.00	136.25	108.09	158.23	338.96	83.88	170.38	889.36	50.30
1977-78	50.44	162.20	89.96	142.63	142.69	182.64	328.41	76.64	170.38	924.57	50.30
1978-79	55.13	145.60	77.08	130.47	167.33	197.33	283.18	103.36	170.38	982.11	50.30
1979-80	57.27	155.38	84.35	120.19	157.25	179.76	275.20	194.33	183.99	1078.38	55.55
1980-81	58.68	201.95	191.17	206.45	185.64	221.23	320.54	148.56	238.80	1185.57	55.55
1981-82	68.75	226.64	268.11	351.76	212.06	329.05	528.53	128.83	278.80	1243.20	55.55
1982-83	71.79	228.18	232.89	231.80	191.78	289.41	571.15	162.60	278.80	1294.22	55.55
1983-84	75.50	233.36	178.92	190.50	244.61	336.48	462.82	155.75	307.40	1532.58	63.60
1984-85	83.69	235.20	191.75	366.61	285.20	297.32	386.66	130.21	310.00	1578.35	69.42
1985-86	86.75	269.92	203.95	522.00	289.70	301.98	335.48	188.05	336.61 b	1594.79	69.42
1986-87	84.84	284.02	158.33	397.97	310.67	291.32	508.78	217.68	363.48 b	1668.81	67.89
1987-88	88.22	309.62	201.70	336.49	293.46	362.09	626.50	178.11	368.19 b	1768.42	226.41**
Jul-Mar 1987-88	88.17	306.30	182.69	334.05	292.48	339.34	629.19	184.99	370.10 b	1752.02	220.22**
1988-89	95.01	318.62	342.87	373.74	391.85	520.64	988.83	180.94	364.45 b	1882.06	271.38**

(Contd.)

* Price up to 1970-71 relates to Kangni rice while for later years it relates to Basmati.

** 16 Kg Tin.

(a) Loose per seer.

(b) Open market.

TABLE 9.4

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

... Contd.) (Rs/unit)

Year	Beef (40 Kg)	Mutton (40 Kg)	Milk (40 Kg)	Eggs (000 Nos.)	Potatoes White (40 Kg)	Onion (40 Kg)	Mustard Oil (40 Kg)	Cotton Seed Oil (40 Kg)	Tea Pkt.* & Blended Lipton's Gold Label (500 Grams)	Cotton NT Sind RG (40 Kg)
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	9.99	55.02	55.77	3.37	67.25
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	7.42	50.83	43.97	2.75	73.95
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	12.73	71.39	51.17	3.08	73.74
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	13.35	60.24	63.53	3.94	76.22
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	12.72	50.23	60.92	4.37	89.42
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	12.60	61.36	70.89	4.50	89.15
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	13.96	75.20	99.40	4.50	73.35
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	8.79	83.90	94.41	4.75	71.74
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	22.71	82.87	89.69	5.19	87.34
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	13.70	84.58	78.72	5.37	96.00
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	23.96	80.65	82.49	5.06	87.80
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	11.56	73.24	70.00	5.80	86.11
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	15.87	74.45	69.37	5.96	83.29
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	14.81	117.73	106.17	5.90	99.93
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	12.76	115.93	109.51	5.99	92.44
1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	10.85	146.46	127.80	6.17	83.07
1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	11.75	99.98	96.27	5.67	78.61
1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	12.54	98.25	93.06	5.97	92.36
1969-70	..	..	..	..	..	11.47	129.28	142.31	5.75	96.79
1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	13.84	144.51	146.21	6.48	118.36
1971-72	..	..	..	..	..	14.00	126.30	133.06	4.60	140.07
1972-73	109.81	259.04	53.08	205.27	25.09	14.37	134.56	145.10	6.80	176.80
1973-74	110.28	324.57	65.97	352.61	57.52	44.40	192.51	187.96	7.85	262.33
1974-75	159.57	395.47	78.58	381.25	47.80	54.65	253.73	226.91	9.09	222.35
1975-76	227.87	457.14	92.08	405.63	44.95	48.29	269.71	230.41	10.58	287.59
1976-77	250.74	514.94	107.21	451.15	65.68	64.80	228.77	216.56	10.59	388.45
1977-78	268.67	569.72	109.33	481.63	59.51	56.76	239.49	213.10	16.95	389.35
1978-79	271.32	608.59	106.56	496.95	61.43	54.15	330.06	232.51	16.95	480.57
1979-80	304.12	665.21	115.86	515.47	54.08	79.29	405.88	214.32	16.95	416.76
1980-81	354.65	789.17	120.50	581.81	79.43	52.07	376.68	258.97	16.95	446.05
1981-82	378.13	834.95	135.62	618.30	89.25	88.13	317.11	267.90	16.95	471.24
1982-83	413.19	888.18	152.92	701.17	50.30	57.06	340.45	267.90	17.43	497.03
1983-84	437.08	938.98	167.56	774.96	91.33	115.42	461.36	316.12	22.49	745.62
1984-85	473.47	987.30	187.98	752.31	100.29	86.89	501.30	342.91	31.86	574.11
1985-86	483.09	1058.78	190.71	823.92	77.55	53.59	480.76	360.21	29.06	482.13
1986-87	539.08	1183.07	197.92	864.47	75.57	99.03	470.43	389.17	28.35	520.27
1987-88	613.69	1334.24	219.16	939.56	136.34	120.45	562.54	482.91	28.58	584.58
Jul-Mar										
1987-88	608.49	1313.16	218.57	988.72	132.72	130.27	554.04	470.30	27.97	585.21
1988-89	729.48	1560.58	219.17	1111.86	172.66	148.94	628.13	538.20	31.75	552.75**

* Price for 1975-76 onward relates to Lipton's Richbru 500 gm Pkt.
**Cotton NIAB-78—RG.

(Contd.)

TABLE 9.4

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(Rs/unit)

(... Contd.)

Year	Timber CMT	Salt Rock (40 Kg)	Motor Spirit Bulk (Litre)	Diesel Oil Light (Litre)	Kerosene Oil Bulk (Litre)	Pig Iron and Steel (Conti-nental) (Tonne)	Cement Zeal Pak (Tonne)
1951-52	..	6.43	0.51	0.14	0.28	382.05	..
1952-53	..	5.95	0.58	0.16	0.30	382.05	..
1953-54	..	5.89	0.64	0.15	0.29	382.05	..
1954-55	..	5.89	0.56	0.14	0.27	382.05	..
1955-56	..	6.49	0.59	0.17	0.32	382.05	..
1956-57	..	6.63	0.62	0.18	0.34	479.95	74.12
1957-58	..	7.03	0.62	0.19	0.35	479.95	81.77
1958-59	..	6.76	0.62	0.20	0.34	479.95	87.16
1959-60	..	6.97	0.62	0.20	0.34	407.36	87.16
1960-61	..	8.43	0.62	0.20	0.35	446.76	109.35
1961-62	..	7.23	0.62	0.20	0.35	430.64	116.14
1962-63	..	7.62	0.62	0.20	0.35	661.68	116.29
1963-64	..	6.68	0.62	0.28	0.35	555.25	118.86
1964-65	..	6.68	0.62	0.28	0.35	479.30	119.89
1965-66	..	7.64	0.62	0.29	0.34	563.65	122.25
1966-67	..	8.49	0.79	0.30	0.35	548.96	125.34
1967-68	..	8.32	0.84	0.31	0.36	583.76	128.41
1968-69	..	8.20	0.84	0.32	0.36	811.54	140.17
1969-70	..	7.77	0.84	0.32	0.37	1001.91	133.41
1970-71	..	7.89	0.92	0.40	0.38	1397.64	133.41
1971-72	..	8.65	0.92	0.40	0.45	1127.32	152.91
1972-73	971.16	10.03	1.38	0.40	0.46	1139.88	173.50
1973-74	1,118.42	9.85	1.73	0.64	0.53	1951.57	168.88
1974-75	1,618.48	24.96	2.19	0.89	0.76	3728.23	204.48
1975-76	2913.48	19.78	2.58	0.90	0.90	2724.27	277.15
1976-77	2913.48	21.59	2.70	0.90	0.90	3229.13	317.10
1977-78	3237.21	23.12	2.80	0.91	0.90	3230.00	425.07
1978-79	3825.79	27.10	3.13	1.00	0.97	3219.17	603.00
1979-80	4708.67	25.10	3.96	1.76	1.58	3756.56	901.50
1980-81	4649.81	25.37	4.83	2.69	2.69	3574.51	903.00
1981-82	4296.66	27.77	5.08	2.77	2.77	3088.20	1029.67
1982-83	4414.38	29.24	5.72	2.77	2.77	2544.45	1062.00
1983-84	4414.38	29.39	6.02	2.79	2.79	2501.56	1183.00
1984-85	4907.32	28.48	6.56	3.04	3.04	2617.99	1191.33
1985-86	5679.83	34.27	7.14	3.27	3.29	2731.60	1263.00
1986-87	6238.98	35.58	6.96	2.81	3.01	2864.58	1263.00
1987-88	6533.28	37.05	7.16	2.80	3.00	3091.66	1346.00
Jul-Mar 1987-88	6537.28	36.85	7.16	2.80	3.00	3100.00	1346.00
1988-89	8475.60	37.97	7.16	2.80	3.00	3227.78	1514.00

(Contd.)

TABLE 9.4

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(... Contd.) (Rs/unit)

Year	Caustic Soda Solid (50 Kg)	Robbia-lac VIP White (Litre)	Matches 50 Sticks Gross	Cycle Tyre Bata (Dozen)	Cycle Tube Bata (Dozen)	Bata Shoes Slippers Ladies Rani (Pair)	Lifebuoy Soap (Dozen)	Cotton Yarn 20/ 2 Sind Fin Bri-dge 5 Kg	Textile Long 5-P Kohi-noor (Metre)	Cigarettes Scissors (000)
1951-52	24.37	..	7.00	90.19	..	..	..	13.25	..	31.62
1952-53	26.14	..	7.00	91.50	..	..	4.81	13.25	..	31.94
1953-54	29.20	..	7.37	91.91	..	..	4.69	12.19	..	32.56
1954-55	31.18	..	7.00	100.00	..	5.00	5.81	24.06	..	31.25
1955-56	34.95	2.61	7.25	97.50	..	5.56	5.44	24.56	..	31.25
1956-57	36.91	2.65	7.37	90.19	31.69	5.94	4.94	24.00	..	29.69
1957-58	40.55	2.65	7.62	91.50	34.37	5.94	5.25	26.50	..	27.53
1958-59	42.08	2.82	7.25	91.19	34.25	5.87	5.69	24.50	..	26.09
1959-60	41.91	2.46	7.06	100.00	38.00	5.81	6.06	21.31	..	26.09
1960-61	32.11	2.60	7.58	97.50	38.00	5.81	5.18	23.69	..	26.09
1961-62	27.20	2.59	7.66	91.87	37.50	6.84	5.33	25.96	..	26.13
1962-63	34.26	2.85	7.56	87.00	37.50	6.84	5.48	25.04	..	27.08
1963-64	43.16	2.79	7.72	87.00	37.50	6.84	5.67	25.44	..	30.87
1964-65	44.23	2.98	7.62	87.00	37.50	6.84	6.12	26.40	..	30.87
1965-66	49.90	3.43	7.69	91.62	39.75	7.11	6.42	26.77	..	32.79
1966-67	60.13	3.88	7.35	96.00	43.50	7.95	6.60	27.19	1.20	32.40
1967-68	62.53	4.04	7.34	117.00	54.35	6.84	6.60	27.83	1.48	32.40
1968-69	95.68	4.80	7.75	118.75	54.60	6.84	6.60	31.90	1.41	32.40
1969-70	148.99	..	7.84	114.00	55.54	5.38	6.60	32.00	1.41	32.40
1970-71	109.11	4.85	8.10	114.00	51.00	7.31	6.60	32.50	1.43	35.13
1971-72	111.76	12.10	16.89	126.57	55.00	8.50	7.00	45.00	1.89	39.34
1972-73	112.64	19.24	15.48	135.00	57.00	9.42	9.06	59.29	2.05	47.15
1973-74	140.85	29.00	16.82	164.00	77.50	10.14	12.52	69.85	3.29	47.15
1974-75	352.54	30.38	17.31	216.00	87.00	14.29	15.62	59.56	3,50	63.55
1975-76	198.96	34.10	17.21	210.00	75.00	16.67	16.11	63.94	261.20*	51.55**
1976-77	165.54	34.36	16.78	219.00	79.75	19.84	16.00	100.35	293.90	58.05
1977-78	219.70	39.08	17.28	242.00	85.00	27.78	17.15	98.05	274.86	67.19
1978-79	239.73	45.25	18.01	270.50	93.33	23.21	18.72	106.42	280.69	79.88
1979-80	407.60	57.94	27.24	316.00	118.00	27.94	22.62	109.05	299.56	88.93
1980-81	675.94	58.75	29.11	340.00	139.00	28.37	25.71	120.53	293.92	111.25
1981-82	442.37	58.75	29.18	333.33	132.00	28.92	26.14	117.73	369.17	123.84
1982-83	430.80	64.48	27.25	343.00	134.00	34.22	28.19	131.44	408.67	126.68
1983-84	442.29	62.92	26.47	374.00	148.00	42.96	30.10	164.83	425.67	151.03
1984-85	504.38	58.44	27.03	376.00	148.42	44.90	31.88	136.76	410.83	173.35
1985-86	478.12	54.49	27.36	398.00	153.00	46.50	33.59	138.10	422.50	173.35
1986-87	453.06	59.38	27.65	432.00	161.00	48.67	33.59	163.22	440.00	173.35
1987-88	629.93	64.00	28.04	432.00	161.00	52.34	34.18	185.25	494.16	195.15
Jul-Mar 1987-88	570.43	63.49	27.65	431.96	161.00	51.18	34.18	193.16	485.56	195.85
1988-89	937.45	71.25	32.40	484.89	209.22	55.86	40.02	171.57	520.00	253.46 @

.. not available.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

* Textile long 5-P Kohinoor Unit 40 Metre from 1975-76.

** Cigarettes King Stork for 1975-76 onwards.

@ Cigarettes free KSFT.

TRADE & BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

TABLE 10.1

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(1976-77 to 1987-88)

(US $ million)

Items	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	July-December 1987	July-December 1988
1. Merchandise Exports	1,132	1,283	1,644	2,341	2,799	2,319	2,627	2,669	2,457	2,942	3,498	4,362	2,040	2,060
2. Merchandise Imports	—2,418	—2,751	—3,816	—4,857	—5,563	—5,769	—5,616	—5,993	—6,009	—5,984	—5,792	—6,919	—3,287	—3,414
Trade Balance	—1,286	—1,469	—2,172	—2,516	—2,764	—3,450	—2,989	—3,324	—3,552	—3,042	—2,294	—2,557	—1,247	—1,354
3. Non-Factor Services (Net)	187	—181	—205	—238	—254	—176	—189	—275	—309	—376	—287	—553	—220	—195
4. Investment Income (Net)	—169	—181	—233	—281	—261	—320	—420	—442	—506	—640	—695	—828	—416	—423
Income	33	34	46	52	95	130	121	196	155	112	92	105	69	40
Payments	—202	—215	—279	—333	—356	—450	—541	—638	—661	—752	—787	—933	—485	—463
5. Private Transfers (Net)	+590	+1,226	+1,496	+1,895	+2,242	+2,412	+3,081	+3,044	+2,687	+2,822	+2,557	+2,256	+1,130	+970
(Workers Remittances)	(578)	(1,156)	(1,398)	(1,744)	(2,116)	(2,225)	(2,886)	(2,737)	(2,446)	(2,595)	(2,279)	(2,013)	(1,019)	(865)
Balance on Current Account	—1,051	—605	—1,114	—1,140	—1,037	—1,534	—517	—997	—1,680	—1,236	—719	—1,682	—753	—1,002
6. Private Capital (Net)	+160	+128	+163	+174	+261	+364	+673	+265	+108	+757	+320	+330	+170	+75
6.1 Direct Investment (a)	4	34	33	68	71	122	26	43	100	168	129	155	62	55
6.2 Other Long-term	104	74	90	71	137	205	371	119	206	159	93	164	71	93
6.3 Shot-term	53	20	40	35	53	37	276	103	—198	430	98	11	37	—73
7. Public Capital (Net)	+582	+811	+743	+1,365	+811	+605	+522	+652	+586	+939	+656	+1,242	+392	+1,028
7.1 Disbursements, Long-term (b)	807	736	838	1,396	843	886	969	1,061	1,006	1,296	1,317	1,679	651	1,000
7.2 Less Repayments, Long-term	—128	—86	—181	—279	—270	—266	—396	—499	—449	—515	—722	—714	—344	—313
7.3 Others (Short-term and Long-term) (c)	—97	161	86	248	238	—15	—51	90	29	158	61	277	85	341
8. Allocation of SDRs (Net)	—	—	38	39	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Changes in Reserves (— = increase)	252	—315	185	—453	—45	580	—698	86	1,017	—434	—264	140	240	—78
10. Errors & Omissions (Net)	57	—20	—17	15	—25	—15	20	—6	—31	—26	7	—30	—49	—23

— nil.

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

(a) Include Portfolio Investment except Foreign Exchange Bearer Certificates.
(b) Include Net Official Transfers.
(c) Include Foreign Exchange Bearer Certificates (Introduced w.e.f. August, 1985).

TABLE 10.2

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TRADE BALANCE

Years	(Rs. million)						(US $ million)					
	Current Prices			Constant Prices*			Current Prices			Constant Prices**		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
1947-48	444	319	125	364	432	—68	138	96	42	177	123	54
1948-49	542	1,177	—635	445	1,595	—1,150	160	356	—196	205	457	—252
1949-50	535	912	—377	500	1,554	—1,054	171	276	—105	220	354	—134
1950-51	1,343	1,167	176	1,038	1,869	—831	406	353	53	521	453	68
1951-52	922	1,474	—552	679	2,112	—1,433	279	445	—166	358	571	—213
1952-53	867	1,017	—150	1,083	1,773	—690	262	307	—45	336	394	—58
1953-54	641	824	—183	823	1,306	—483	194	249	—55	249	320	—71
1954-55	491	783	—292	601	1,307	—706	149	237	—88	168	267	—99
1955-56	742	965	—223	808	1,153	—345	156	203	—47	176	229	—53
1956-57	698	1,516	—818	704	1,444	—740	147	319	—172	155	337	—182
1957-58	434	1,314	—880	379	1,176	—797	91	276	—185	95	287	—192
1958-59	444	1,025	—581	459	1,017	—558	93	215	—122	95	218	—123
1959-60	763	1,806	—1,043	763	1,806	—1,043	160	379	—219	160	379	—219
1960-61	540	2,173	—1,633	520	2,100	—1,580	114	457	—343	113	452	—339
1961-62	543	2,236	—1,693	510	1,956	—1,446	114	470	—356	111	457	—346
1962-63	998	2,800	—1,802	956	2,372	—1,416	210	588	—378	201	563	—362
1963-64	1,075	2,982	—1,907	1,030	2,432	—1,402	226	626	—400	213	591	—378
1964-65	1,140	3,672	—2,532	1,050	3,055	—2,005	239	772	—533	221	713	—492
1965-66	1,204	2,880	—1,676	1,069	2,465	—1,396	253	605	—352	226	542	—316
1966-67	1,297	3,626	—2,329	1,188	2,997	—1,809	273	762	—489	238	664	—426
1967-68	1,645	3,327	—1,682	1,459	2,793	—1,334	346	699	—353	288	581	—293
1968-69	1,700	3,047	—1,347	1,522	2,572	—1,050	357	640	—283	283	507	—224
1969-70	1,609	3,285	—1,676	1,460	2,600	—1,140	338	690	—352	254	518	—264
1970-71	1,998	3,602	—1,604	1,698	2,380	—682	420	757	—337	301	542	—241
1971-72	3,371	3,495	—124	2,370	1,774	596	591	638	—47	403	435	—32
1972-73	8,551	8,398	153	2,848	2,329	519	817	797	20	531	518	13
1973-74	10,161	13,479	—3,318	2,102	2,584	—482	1,026	1,362	—336	611	812	—201
1974-75	10,286	20,925	—10,639	2,279	2,693	—414	1,039	2,114	—1,075	563	1,146	—583
1975-76	11,253	20,465	—9,212	2,487	2,778	—291	1,137	2,067	—930	580	1,054	—474
1976-77	11,294	23,012	—11,718	2,128	2,901	—773	1,141	2,325	—1,184	545	1,110	—565
1977-78	12,980	27,815	—14,835	2,321	3,217	—896	1,311	2,810	—1,499	583	1,249	—666
1978-79	16,925	36,388	—19,463	2,431	4,049	—1,618	1,710	3,676	—1,966	699	1,502	—803
1979-80	23,410	46,929	—23,519	3,111	4,267	—1,156	2,365	4,740	—2,375	886	1,775	—889
1980-81	29,280	53,544	—24,264	3,675	4,005	—330	2,958	5,409	—2,451	1,011	1,848	—837
1981-82	26,270	59,482	—33,212	3,351	4,016	—665	2,464	5,622	—3,158	791	1,805	—1,014
1982-83	34,442	68,151	—33,709	4,072	4,270	—198	2,694	5,357	—2,663	859	1,709	—850
1983-84	37,339	76,707	—39,368	3,945	4,584	—639	2,768	5,685	—2,917	848	1,741	—893
1984-85	37,979	89,778	—51,799	3,834	5,049	—1,215	2,491	5,906	—3,415	737	1,748	—1,011
1985-86	49,592	90,946	—41,354	5,243	5,145	98	3,070	5,634	—2,564	893	1,638	—745
1986-87	63,355	92,431	—29,076	6,021	5,051	970	3,686	5,380	—1,694	1,039	1,516	—477
1987-88	78,445	111,382	—32,937	6,007	4,896	1,111	4,455	6,325	—1,870	1,217	1,727	—510
Jul-Mar 1987-88	55,909	78,533	—22,624	4,308	3,453	855	3,185	4,474	—1,289	843	1,184	—341
1988-89	61,205	95,854	—34,649	4,632	3,964	668	3,260	5,104	—1,844	836	1,308	—472

* Deflated by unit value indices constructed from official data at different bases linked at 1959-60 base.

** Calculated through GNP deflator of USA, at 1959-60 base.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics & Economic Adviser's Wing.

TABLE 10.3

UNIT VALUE INDICES AND TERMS OF TRADE (T.O.T.)
(1980-81=100)

Groups	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	July-March 1987-88	July-March 1988-89 (P)
All Groups									
Exports	98.40	106.16	118.77	124.32	118.71	132.05	163.89	162.87	165.83
Imports	110.78	119.38	125.18	133.01	132.21	136.89	170.15	170.12	180.87
T.O.T.	88.82	88.93	94.88	93.47	89.79	96.46	96.32	95.74	91.68
Food & Live Animals									
Exports	102.91	104.18	103.95	114.59	117.65	131.30	148.01	143.37	156.06
Imports	104.51	109.49	139.31	165.74	143.79	136.91	128.44	127.17	138.99
T.O.T.	98.47	95.15	74.62	69.14	81.82	95.90	115.24	112.74	112.28
Beverages & Tobacco									
Exports	110.91	127.55	151.82	163.21	175.69	163.69	174.99	173.86	148.82
Imports	107.02	98.92	109.12	106.81	109.57	127.37	127.34	141.49	138.65
T.O.T.	103.63	128.94	139.13	152.80	160.34	128.52	137.42	122.88	107.34
Crude Materials (inedible except fuels)									
Exports	90.42	95.50	115.56	113.00	86.89	81.73	140.71	142.64	128.54
Imports	101.41	104.29	105.69	119.73	116.07	121.81	132.60	128.03	157.77
T.O.T.	89.16	91.57	109.34	94.38	74.86	67.10	106.12	111.41	81.47
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants									
Exports	95.34	117.14	115.67	117.22	98.46	70.01	76.37	74.55	69.92
Imports	109.62	125.50	114.75	126.08	111.38	78.86	95.01	95.86	81.47
T.O.T.	86.97	93.34	100.80	92.97	88.40	88.78	80.38	77.77	85.82
Chemicals									
Exports	111.03	107.02	103.96	108.05	116.47	133.28	155.88	156.58	199.99
Imports	108.92	112.25	123.08	124.84	138.24	137.76	184.10	181.12	212.55
T.O.T.	101.94	75.34	84.47	86.55	84.25	96.75	84.67	86.45	94.09
Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes									
Exports	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Imports	96.17	98.67	150.18	185.14	139.95	100.7	131.30	124.13	172.60
T.O.T.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manufactured Goods									
Exports	100.15	110.67	130.82	134.53	131.52	156.84	184.39	184.78	189.52
Imports	115.21	122.18	122.23	126.51	156.07	169.09	210.35	224.72	192.68
T.O.T.	86.93	90.58	107.03	106.34	84.27	92.76	87.66	82.23	98.36
Machinery and Transport Equipment									
Exports	126.21	108.66	100.65	97.85	114.06	118.09	83.83	84.88	173.35
Imports	124.43	130.36	147.57	128.33	155.51	288.63	394.35	387.37	459.15
T.O.T.	98.81	83.35	68.20	76.25	73.35	40.91	21.26	21.91	37.75
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles									
Exports	98.20	115.36	116.00	142.44	152.70	173.28	209.91	206.01	221.57
Imports	107.62	118.64	120.71	120.15	139.52	194.30	199.41	202.80	304.42
T.O.T.	91.25	97.24	96.10	118.55	109.45	89.18	105.27	101.58	72.78

. not applicable.
(P) provisional.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.4

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(EXPORTS)

(Rs. million)

Year	Primary Commodities		Semi-Manufactures		Manufactured Goods		Total Value
	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	
1969-70	532	33	375	23	702	44	1,609
1970-71	650	33	472	24	876	44	1,998
1971-72	1,510	45	914	27	947	28	3,371
1972-73	2,366	39	2,583	30	2,602	30	8,551
1973-74	4,007	39	2,294	23	3,860	38	10,161
1974-75	4,932	48	1,308	13	4,047	39	10,286
1975-76	4,902	44	2,068	18	4,283	38	11,253
1976-77	4,622	41	1,888	17	4,783	42	11,294
1977-78	4,634	36	1,912	15	6,435	50	12,980
1978-79	5,474	32	3,489	21	7,963	47	16,925
1979-80	9,838	42	3,519	15	10,053	43	23,410
1980-81	12,824	44	3,320	11	13,135	45	29,280
1981-82	9,112	35	3,507	13	13,651	52	26,270
1982-83	10,326	30	4,618	13	19,498	57	34,442
1983-84	10,789	29	5,172	14	21,378	57	37,339
1984-85	10,981	29	6,664	17	20,334	54	37,979
1985-86	17,139	35	7,892	16	24,561	49	49,592
1986-87	16,796	26	13,214	21	33,345	53	63,355
1987-88	22,036	28	15,268	20	41,140	52	78,445
Jul-Mar 1987-88	14,265	26	10,805	19	30,838	55	55,909
1988-89	18,947	31	11,389	19	30,869	50	61,205

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.4

(... Contd.) (IMPORTS) (Rs. million)

Year	Capital Goods		Industrial Raw Material For				Consumer Goods		Total Value
			Capital Goods		Consumer Goods				
	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	
1969-70	1,655	50	344	11	957	29	329	10	3,285
1970-71	1,885	52	382	11	950	26	385	11	3,602
1971-72	1,482	42	367	11	851	24	795	23	3,495
1972-73	2,499	30	830	10	2,584	31	2,485	30	8,398
1973-74	3,975	30	904	7	5,386	40	3,214	24	13,479
1974-75	6,152	29	1,802	9	8,257	40	4,714	23	20,925
1975-76	7,158	35	1,261	6	7,709	28	4,337	21	20,465
1976-77	8,750	38	1,463	6	9,148	40	3,651	16	23,012
1977-78	9,316	34	1,921	7	11,023	40	5,555	20	27,815
1978-79	10,970	30	2,160	6	15,416	42	7,842	22	36,388
1979-80	16,679	36	2,916	6	19,834	42	7,500	16	46,929
1980-81	14,882	28	4,055	8	26,832	50	7,775	15	53,544
1981-82	17,504	30	4,861	8	28,710	48	8,407	14	59,481
1982-83	21,135	31	4,040	6	33,383	49	9,593	14	68,151
1983-84	24,419	32	4,525	6	37,017	48	10,746	14	76,707
1984-85	28,968	32	4,859	6	41,579	46	14,372	16	89,778
1985-86	33,195	37	4,966	5	36,353	40	16,432	18	90,946
1986-87	33,841	37	6,150	7	36,227	39	16,213	17	92,431
1987-88	40,350	36	8,021	7	46,984	42	16,027	15	111,382
Jul-Mar									
1987-88	27,357	35	5,555	7	33,654	43	11,967	15	78,533
1988-89	35,852	37	6,861	7	36,357	38	16,784	18	95,854

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.5

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

Year	Fish & Fish Preparations			Rice			Hides and Skins			Raw Wool		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. kg	U.V. Rs/kg
1969-70	83	23.5	3.5	94	91	1,032	18	314	56	27	6.7	4.0
1970-71	61	16.7	3.7	173	182	951	17	136	123	21	4.5	4.7
1971-72	111	22.2	5.0	274	198	1,384	20	185	106	25	4.3	5.8
1972-73	234	20.3	11.5	1,136	789	1,440	17	140	121	83	5.9	14.1
1973-74	276	17.0	16.2	2,098	597	3,515	24	139	169	64	3.0	21.3
1974-75	157	13.6	11.5	2,304	478	4,819	46	..	..	20	1.3	15.4
1975-76	279	11.5	24.3	2,479	782	3,170	30	..	..	66	4.5	14.7
1976-77	381	14.3	26.6	2,478	945	2,622	2	..	..	76	4.2	18.1
1977-78	341	13.4	25.4	2,409	879	2,740	..	..	..	73	4.9	14.9
1978-79	462	13.6	34.0	3,380	1,015	3,330	..	..	..	100	5.3	18.9
1979-80	531	13.2	40.2	4,179	1,087	3,846	..	..	..	95	4.2	22.6
1980-81	559	19.7	28.4	5,602	1,244	4,503	23	34	676	50	2.7	18.5
1981-82	790	18.2	43.4	4,128	951	4,340	6	13	462	112	5.8	19.3
1982-83	897	16.6	54.0	3,683	905	4,070	2	3	667	169	7.1	23.8
1983-84	1,007	27.6	36.5	5,688	1,265	4,496	5	7	714	171	8.2	20.9
1984-85	1,231	36.3	33.9	3,340	719	4,645	4	7	571	261	10.8	24.2
1985-86	1,335	35.9	37.2	5,527	1,316	4,200	4	11	364	274	9.8	28.0
1986-87	1,930	39.9	48.0	5,139	1,270	4,046	3	7	429	315	8.6	37.0
1987-88	2,186	43.6	50.0	6,404	1,210	5,293	5	15	333	298	6.1	49.0
Jul-Mar												
1987-88	1,662	32.7	50.8	3,931	812	4,841	4	12	333	213	4.6	46.3
1988-89	1,690	34.7	48.7	3,280	462	7,099	2	6	333	253	4.9	51.6

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.5

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

(... Contd.)

Year	Raw Cotton			Cotton Waste			Leather			Cotton Yarn		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. sq.m	U.V. Rs/sq. m	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. kg	U.V. Rs/kg
1969-70	210	84	2,496	14	13.0	1.1	109	13.7	8.0	254	72.8	3.5
1970-71	270	100	2,700	15	13.5	1.1	107	16.1	6.6	344	101.3	3.4
1971-72	955	196	4,871	27	21.0	1.3	174	16.1	10.8	592	129.2	4.6
1972-73	1,167	216	5,403	31	15.0	2.1	545	21.8	25.0	1,941	182.3	10.6
1973-74	367	37	9,922	35	12.9	2.7	419	13.1	32.0	1,811	98.2	18.4
1974-75	1,544	200	7,720	19	5.2	3.7	367	11.4	32.2	851	75.8	11.2
1975-76	981	113	8,681	10	2.7	3.7	596	4.3	138.6	1,422	110.4	12.9
1976-77	292	18	16,222	24	4.3	5.6	647	8.5	76.1	1,172	66.6	17.6
1977-78	1,102	101	10,911	16	2.8	5.7	637	8.7	73.2	1,060	60.0	17.7
1978-79	655	55	12,000	15	2.9	5.2	1,247	12.7	98.2	1,956	97.9	20.0
1979-80	3,321	251	13,231	19	2.7	7.0	1,264	10.2	123.9	2,038	99.8	20.4
1980-81	5,203	325	16,010	19	2.7	7.0	892	8.8	101.4	2,050	95.2	21.5
1981-82	2,938	231	12,719	12	1.6	7.5	1,152	11.0	104.7	2,075	95.6	21.7
1982-83	3,897	255	15,282	82	8.9	9.2	1,195	10.7	111.7	3,146	134.1	23.5
1983-84	1,772	98	18,082	195	18.5	10.5	1,972	16.6	118.8	2,931	101.8	28.8
1984-85	4,368	263	16,608	137	12.3	11.1	2,325	15.7	148.1	3,974	125.9	31.6
1985-86	8,291	639	12,975	85	9.5	8.9	2,900	17.7	163.8	4,511	157.9	28.6
1986-87	7,676	641	11,975	101	10.3	10.0	4,079	20.0	204.0	8,709	259.7	34.0
1987-88	10,759	502	21,432	162	16.5	10.0	5,042	20.0	252.0	9,530	210.9	45.0
Jul-Mar												
1987-88	6,565	292	22,483	124	12.7	9.8	3,712	15.1	245.8	6,589	140.7	46.8
1988-89	11,558	611	18,917	139	14.3	9.7	3,254	11.6	280.5	7,688	196.7	39.1

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.5

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

(... Contd.)

Year	Cotton Thread			Cotton Cloth			Petroleum & Products			Synthetic Textiles		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. sq. m	U.V. Rs/sq. m	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. sq. m	U.V. Rs/sq. m
1969-70	..	..	..	258	297.7	0.9	49	126	36	17	10.9	1.6
1970-71	13	1.8	7.2	311	332.7	0.9	39	595	65	15	11.2	1.3
1971-72	13	1.6	8.2	387	382.1	1.0	41	551	75	12	8.3	1.4
1972-73	33	2.1	15.7	1,247	516.3	2.4	129	814	158	57	13.9	4.1
1973-74	53	2.4	22.1	1,417	347.7	4.1	176	297	591	65	16.6	3.9
1974-75	57	2.5	22.8	1,313	397.1	3.3	139	162	855	22	7.5	2.9
1975-76	40	1.7	23.5	1,359	463.8	2.9	192	323	594	34	11.8	2.9
1976-77	43	1.5	28.7	1,603	416.8	3.8	269	291	923	36	9.2	3.9
1977-78	71	2.2	32.3	1,741	453.5	3.8	626	759	825	154	31.3	4.9
1978-79	58	1.4	41.4	2,135	531.8	4.0	608	681	893	65	10.3	6.3
1979-80	70	2.0	35.0	2,416	545.8	4.4	1,764	1,037	1,701	54	5.1	10.6
1980-81	101	3.2	31.6	2,390	500.9	4.8	1,675	1,005	1,667	1,272	90.8	14.0
1981-82	81	2.5	32.4	2,949	584.4	5.0	2,047	1,002	2,043	248	12.3	20.2
1982-83	162	3.6	45.0	3,579	605.3	5.9	985	363	2,713	2,798	140.2	20.0
1983-84	116	1.8	64.4	4,856	664.4	7.3	543	185	2,935	1,452	66.1	22.0
1984-85	72	1.3	55.4	4,638	687.7	6.7	525	149	3,523	636	28.6	22.2
1985-86	61	1.2	50.8	5,083	727.3	7.0	507	175	2,897	802	99.9	8.0
1986-87	57	0.9	63.0	5,931	693.5	9.0	444	191	2,325	2,698	277.6	10.0
1987-88	67	1.0	67.0	8,540	848.6	10.1	479	200	2,395	3,482	298.0	12.0
Jul-Mar 1987-88	47	0.7	67.1	6,611	658.6	10.0	379	159	2,384	2,884	244.2	11.8
1988-89	36	0.5	72.0	6,528	630.9	10.3	377	180	2,094	1,665	161.7	10.3

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.5

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

(... Contd.)

Year	Foot Wear			Animal Casings			Cement & Products			Guar & Products		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. pair	U.V. Rs/pair	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt
1969-70	23	6.1	3.8	15	296	50	19	341	56	26	62	418
1970-71	29	8.1	3.6	8	424	20	21	308	67	40	49	808
1971-72	39	9.9	3.9	10	248	38	44	590	74	39	55	712
1972-73	84	12.2	6.9	21	265	80	106	701	151	96	119	804
1973-74	95	10.5	9.0	29	489	60	167	78	214	176	67	2,622
1974-75	126	11.7	10.8	21	165	128	280	577	484	164	48	3,410
1975-76	66	7.1	9.3	35	256	137	51	99	514	197	91	2,164
1976-77	89	9.3	9.6	33	213	155	6	13	431	182	82	2,216
1977-78	72	6.6	10.9	26	182	145	3	4	800	203	89	2,276
1978-79	97	8.0	12.1	31	224	139	..	..	..	273	110	2,479
1979-80	106	8.0	13.3	41	231	314	..	..	..	333	85	3,913
1980-81	101	6.7	15.1	60	269	223	..	..	..	287	49	5,849
1981-82	100	6.2	16.1	57	270	210	..	2	..	305	56	5,450
1982-83	148	6.4	23.1	53	262	201	1	1	..	288	63	4,571
1983-84	214	9.6	22.3	56	287	195	..	..	..	322	79	4,076
1984-85	248	6.4	38.8	69	338	204	..	5	..	341	67	5,090
1985-86	248	6.8	36.5	99	482	205	..	..	..	444	73	6,082
1986-87	281	7.9	36.0	144	493	292	..	..	..	582	74	7,865
1987-88	376	10.0	38.0	210	579	363	..	..	..	923	51	18,098
Jul-Mar												
1987-88	266	7.0	38.0	150	431	348	..	..	..	667	43	15,512
1988-89	298	7.7	38.7	154	383	402	..	..	..	554	56	9,893

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.5

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

(... Contd.)

Year	Oil Cakes			Paints & Varnishes			Tobacco Raw & Manufactured			Ready Made Garments & Hosiery		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty	U.V.	Value Rs mln.	Qty	U.V.
1969-70	12	..	..	6	2.4	2.5	17	..	..	19	..	..
1970-71	6	..	..	4	1.7	2.4	14	..	..	25	..	..
1971-72	3	..	..	5	2.2	2.3	25	..	..	36	..	..
1972-73	79	..	..	5	1.0	5.0	49	..	..	97	..	..
1973-74	8	..	..	6	1.1	5.5	104	..	..	167	..	..
1974-75	..	..	..	7	0.8	8.8	133	..	..	245	..	..
1975-76	..	..	..	8	1.4	5.7	160	..	..	328	..	..
1076-77	2	..	..	10	1.0	10.0	164	..	..	418	..	..
1977-78	99	..	..	8	0.7	11.4	126	..	..	139	..	..
1978-79	72	..	..	8	0.6	13.3	101	..	..	377	..	..
1979-80	41	..	..	9	0.6	15.0	81	..	..	731	..	..
1980-81	34	..	..	14	0.6	23.3	54	..	..	745	..	..
1981-82	..	..	..	9	0.4	22.5	106	..	..	1,294	..	..
1982-83	..	..	..	9	0.5	18.0	123	..	..	2,025	..	..
1983-84	..	..	..	45	2.0	22.5	143	..	..	2,950	..	..
1984-85	..	..	..	15	0.8	18.8	158	..	..	2,662	..	..
1985-86	..	..	..	7	0.5	14.0	195	..	..	4,214	..	..
1986-87	1	1	1	11	0.7	16.0	219	..	..	7,759	..	..
1987-88	..	..	..	15	0.9	17.0	318	..	..	8,521	..	..
Jul-Mar 1987-88	..	..	..	11	0.7	15.7	217	..	..	6,475	..	..
1988-89	..	..	..	12	0.6	20.0	18	..	..	6,942	..	..

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.5

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

(... Cntd.)

Year	Drugs & Chemicals			Surgical Instruments			Carpets & Rugs			Sports Goods			Other Exports		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty	U.V.	Value Rs mln	Qty	U.V.	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.sq.m	U.V. Rs/sq.m	Value Rs mln.	Qty	U.V.	Value Rs mln.	Qty	U.V.
196970	12	..	..	15	..	..	55	..	..	30	..	..	227	..	..
197071	12	..	..	18	..	..	65	..	..	33	..	..	337	..	..
197172	11	..	..	23	..	..	109	..	..	51	..	..	345	..	..
197273	37	..	..	45	..	..	282	..	..	136	..	..	894	..	..
197374	103	..	..	85	..	..	457	..	..	188	..	..	..	..	..
197475	116	..	..	129	..	..	456	..	..	205	..	..	1,565	..	..
197576	133	..	..	131	..	..	719	2.0	359.5	189	..	..	1,748	..	..
197677	134	..	..	134	..	..	912	2.1	434.3	199	..	..	1,988	..	..
197778	146	..	..	161	..	..	1,171	1.9	616.3	195	..	..	2,401	..	..
197879	131	..	..	211	..	..	1,765	2.5	706.0	212	..	..	2,966	..	..
197980	122	..	..	240	..	..	2,198	2.7	814.1	245	..	..	3,512	..	..
198081	149	..	..	264	..	..	2,243	2.5	897.2	312	..	..	5,181	..	..
198182	125	..	..	252	..	..	1,679	1.9	883.7	320	..	..	5,485	..	..
198283	128	..	..	287	..	..	1,913	2.2	869.5	442	..	..	8,430	..	..
198384	157	..	..	430	..	..	2,323	4.7	494.3	665	..	..	9,326	..	..
198485	127	..	..	774	..	..	2,031	2.1	967.1	674	..	..	9,369	..	..
198586	84	..	..	842	..	..	2,693	2.7	997.4	787	..	..	10,599	..	..
198687	105	..	..	956	..	..	3,439	2.8	1,228.0	1000	..	..	11,775	..	..
198788	216	..	..	998	..	..	4,445	3.1	1,434.0	1145	..	..	14,324	..	..
Jul-Mar															
198788	143	..	..	624	..	..	3,212	2.2	1,460	74	..	..	33,973	..	..
198889	195	..	..	662	..	..	3,051	2.1	1,453	105	..	..	47,393	..	..

.. not available.
Qty.—Quantity
U.V.—Unit Value

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.6

QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE OF SELECTED IMPORTS

Year	Wheat (Un-milled)		Tea		Edible Oils		Crude Petroleum		Petroleum Products		Chemical Fertilizer	
	Quantity 000 mt	Unit Value Rs/mt	Quantity 000 kg	Unit Value Rs/kg	Quantity 000 kg	Unit Value Rs/kg	Quantity 000 mt	Unit Value Rs/mt	Quantity 000 mt	Unit Value Rs/mt	Quantity 000 mt	Unit Value Rs/mt
970-71	285	220	2,555	4.42	180,131	0.75	2,884	57.91	663	144.80	306	580
1971-72	690	391	31,405	5.11	52,078	1.63	1,067	161.20	586	145.00	159	332
1972-73	1,359	818	38,052	8.85	68,976	3.25	2,477	186.92	621	299.52	335	1,198
1973-74	1,229	1,258	37,881	9.06	142,337	5.76	2,854	369.66	844	537.91	631	1,419
1974-75	1,344	1,831	50,894	13.06	194,015	7.01	2,562	845.82	1,219	957.34	370	2,762
1975-76	1,186	1,505	52,514	11.74	241,459	4.34	2,791	905.05	1,219	999.18	380	1,469
1976-77	499	1,323	51,099	14.70	289,722	5.10	2,882	943.44	1,169	1,166.81	395	1,578
1977-78	1,052	1,271	61,932	20.31	267,788	5.80	3,368	1,003.56	1,302	1,181.26	604	1,735
1978-79	2,236	1,567	61,117	16.35	420,383	7.02	2,946	1,033.94	1,681	1,309.34	1,575	1,783
1979-80	602	1,729	60,912	15.65	345,557	6.64	1,619	3,617.67	4,820	109.66	1,112	2,438
1980-81	305	2,076	72,531	16.32	466,936	5.62	3,955	2,487.99	1,652	3,243.95	1,203	2,938
1981-82	360	2,224	69,453	15.70	624,054	5.42	4,478	2,706.79	1,634	3,626.07	314	2,843
1982-83	396	2,204	81,239	20.62	655,687	5.59	4,019	3,207.27	1,923	3,972.44	717	2,952
1983-84	291	2,952	95,873	26.77	857,033	8.35	4,108	2,957.40	2,015	3,479.90	490	3,141
1984-85	980	2,807	84,256	41.62	663,555	10.48	4,365	3,293.23	1,954	3,781.10	496	3,609
1985-86	1,909	2,472	83,099	26.18	825,167	7.43	3,727	2,854.87	1,949	3,147.91	544	3,822
1986-87	378	3,132	92,786	28.53	710,142	5.72	3,714	1,907.17	2,954	2,333.64	1,018	3,190
1987-88	601	3,079	90,004	24.95	1013,258	7.67	3,810	2,353.31	3,055	2,718.28	885	3,573
Jul-Mar 1987-88	351	3,261	67,781	24.12	646,740	6.86	2,868	2,388.48	2,237	2,731.52	823	3,514
1988-89	1,599	3,161	72,262	27.55	634,418	9.69	2,653	1,780.04	2,580	2,727.62	751	4,705

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.7

MAJOR IMPORTS

(Rs. million)

Items	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	July-March 1987-88	July-March 1988-89
1. Chemicals	483	550	648	815	895	2,413	2,699	3,423	4,587	5,604	6,602	8,846	10,394	7,281	8,532
2. Drugs and medicines	272	348	513	601	751	936	1,222	1,390	1,800	1,974	2,253	2,638	2,852	2,129	2,344
3. Dyes and colours	280	281	363	311	392	462	493	578	613	682	729	1,042	1,204	863	955
4. Chemical fertilizes	558	624	1,048	2,808	2,711	3,537	893	2,117	1,539	1,790	2,079	3,247	3,162	2,891	3,534
5. Electrical goods	1,189	1,302	1,594	1,699	1,804	1,915	1,687	2,079	2,391	2,477	3,114	3,118	3,688	2,365	3,627
6. Machinery (non-electrical)	2,797	3,312	4,147	4,251	5,590	5,684	6,845	9,312	10,828	13,437	14,956	15,635	19,617	12,967	19,771
7. Transport equipments	1,353	2,016	1,635	2,474	4,903	4,686	5,170	5,424	6,307	7,816	9,178	8,791	9,564	6,762	5,866
8. Paper, board and stationey	270	341	378	493	608	741	922	1,054	1,172	1,559	1,626	1,963	2,388	1,513	1,816
9. Tea	617	752	1,258	1,000	954	1,184	1,091	1,676	2,567	3,507	2,175	2,648	2,246	1,635	1,991
10. Sugar-reined	—	1	1	3	494	473	1	14	1	—	930	2,763	958	850	162
11. Art-silk yarn	127	117	804	1,138	1,547	1,301	1,570	1,607	1,586	1,589	1,321	1,626	2,170	1,538	1,635
12. Iron, steel & manufactures hereof	1,699	1,881	2,660	2,668	2,992	2,779	4,163	4,475	4,096	3,938	4,355	4,666	5,053	3,560	4,633
13. Non-fernus metals	119	339	344	327	484	582	638	647	677	934	862	1,143	1,711	1,242	1,261
14. Petroleun & products	3,744	4,083	4,918	5,247	10,685	15,199	18,046	20,529	19,161	21,763	16,775	13,977	17,270	12,961	11,760
15. Edible ois	1,047	1,478	1,553	2,953	2,295	2,625	3,450	3,670	6,518	6,954	6,129	4,062	7,769	4,937	6,277
16. Grains, pilses & flours	1,792	665	1,339	3,507	1,050	637	806	880	866	2,910	5,067	1,754	2,357	697	3,618
17. Other imports	4,118	4,922	4,612	6,093	8,774	8,390	9,786	9,276	11,998	12,844	12,795	14,512	18,979	11,349	18,072
Grand Tcal	20,465	23,012	27,815	36,388	46,929	53,544	59,482	68,151	76,707	89,778	90,946	92,431	111,382	78,533	95,854

—negligible.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.8

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs. million)

Year	A. Drganisation of Islamic Countries (OIC)*														Total (a)
	(a) Arab League														
	Algeria	Behrain	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Labnon	Libya	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Somalia	U.A.E	South Yeman	Syria	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1971-72															
Exports	–	29	55	22	103	7	6	18	14	81	2	61	–	–	398
Imports	–	2	5	1	63	1	–	–	–	92	–	40	–	–	204
1972-73															
Exports	6	25	106	8	92	22	26	36	27	128	7	149	5	1	638
Imports	–	2	7	7	204	–	8	–	–	366	1	15	–	–	610
1973-74															
Exports	11	101	207	17	146	18	68	74	37	397	37	294	17	1	1425
Imports	–	8	8	8	498	–	–	–	–	893	–	18	–	–	1433
1974-75															
Exports	40	42	313	12	183	30	59	99	36	621	44	476	19	4	1978
Imports	–	57	188	11	1224	2	–	63	20	1559	–	244	–	–	3368
1975-76															
Exports	17	137	585	20	380	4	85	98	74	796	7	367	28	14	2612
Imports	–	173	106	17	781	10	9	–	–	1515	–	1065	–	–	3676
1976-77															
Exports	30	68	498	20	317	10	115	113	68	461	22	574	68	18	2382
Imports	–	113	145	12	1183	4	–	–	–	1594	–	1071	7	–	4129
1977-78															
Exports	45	76	652	8	278	15	87	327	28	426	66	236	77	4	2325
Imports	–	17	118	39	1469	2	–	7	99	2489	4	992	–	–	5236
1978-79															
Exports	27	87	325	6	215	5	116	89	111	945	108	615	100	96	2845
Imports	–	14	128	40	2310	5	–	11	300	1962	6	1319	–	–	6095
1979-80															
Exports	10	175	393	20	487	27	55	69	85	1269	63	1130	289	111	4183
Imports	–	115	1570	76	4739	8	3	30	47	3235	–	1992	–	–	11815
1980-81															
Exports	65	111	537	33	510	12	186	91	152	1743	48	1468	108	29	5093
Imports	–	942	817	110	4276	3	–	12	77	6869	–	2986	–	–	16092
1981-82															
Exports	65	117	652	134	535	26	200	472	160	1938	40	1468	598	18	6423
Imports	–	8	2	111	5756	2	–	33	60	8497	–	3938	–	13	18429
1982-83															
Exports	6	216	292	28	474	33	44	308	256	3208	28	2853	533	56	8335
Imports	–	24	6	169	6386	1	–	287	80	9098	4	3783	–	29	19867
1983-84															
Exports	53	191	163	27	703	17	98	348	213	2928	38	2827	10	4	7620
Imports	7	92	3	278	6197	8	–	2	72	7594	–	4392	1	24	18670
1984-85															
Exports	23	181	166	53	392	28	59	550	89	2627	75	1936	207	4	6390
Imports	–	51	12	398	7105	1	–	195	66	9570	–	4608	4	1	22011
1985-86															
Exports	71	193	64	42	579	35	12	523	184	3470	24	2346	289	4	7836
Imports	3	83	23	271	6015	1	–	339	71	6719	–	2648	–	13	16186
1986-87															
Exports	20	202	34	18	530	37	59	356	165	4510	23	2348	141	5	8448
Imports	7	246	21	574	6871	2	–	9	117	4920	1	2434	–	117	15317
1987-88															
Exports	10	265	91	31	874	52	59	251	167	3892	31	2765	261	11	8760
Imports	–	363	68	402	8041	12	–	498	103	5622	–	2461	1	9	17580
1987-88(Jul-Mar)															
Exports	10	53	78	19	664	33	28	56	123	2960	26	1957	191	7	6205
Imports	–	211	26	366	5907	–	–	342	79	4148	–	1662	1	9	12751
1988-89(Jul-Mar)															
Exports	–	59	18	26	386	46	78	91	269	1601	29	2872	10	6	5491
Imports	–	177	35	215	6876	9	–	14	114	3770	–	1116	3	102	12431

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.8

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(... Contd. (Rs. million)

Year	(b) E.C.D.		Total (b)	(c) Other Asian		Total (c)	(d) Dther African				Total (d)	Total* (OIC)	8. Organisation (a) Consortium	
	Iran	Turkey		Afgha-nistan†	Others		Egypt	Came-roun	Sierra-leone	Others			USA	Canada
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1971-72														
Exports	21	1	22	44	75	119	—	—	—	1	1	540	174	11
Imports	64	9	73	103	5	108	..	—	—	—	—	385	729	43
1972-73														
Exports	60	1	61	36	22	58	—	—	—	16	16	773	349	77
Imports	98	55	153	129	15	144	..	—	—	—	—	907	2094	120
1973-74														
Exports	329	3	332	82	22	104	—	—	—	2	2	1863	541	137
Imports	221	20	241	188	7	195	11	—	—	—	11	1880	3452	514
1974-75														
Exports	594	6	600	128	130	258	12	—	3	320	335	3171	384	77
Imports	117	21	138	229	7	236	—	1	—	—	1	3743	3097	648
1975-76														
Exports	176	82	258	95	35	130	20	22	2	103	147	3147	646	88
Imports	63	16	79	244	45	289	—	—	—	10	10	4054	3743	619
1976-77														
Exports	879	69	948	128	110	238	7	35	8	147	197	3765	582	72
Imports	31	21	52	303	13	316	8	—	—	1	9	4506	3393	510
1977-78														
Exports	525	244	769	207	80	287	35	64	2	273	374	3755	656	74
Imports	57	57	114	361	24	385	—	—	—	9	9	5744	3496	575
1978-79														
Exports	464	160	624	217	38	255	7	446	2	105	560	4284	1164	98
Imports	59	82	141	457	28	485	—	—	—	11	11	6732	5791	769
1979-80														
Exports	1040	128	1168	220	353	573	12	459	1	224	696	6620	1201	137
Imports	95	68	163	431	26	457	5	—	—	4	9	12444	5219	825
1980-81														
Exports	2295	243	2538	211	114	325	7	874	1	153	1035	8991	1770	138
Imports	25	35	60	629	37	666	9	10	—	2	21	16839	5851	619
1981-82														
Exports	823	59	882	172	70	242	25	619	2	179	825	8372	1897	150
Imports	23	282	305	715	—	716	18	—	—	2	20	19470	5252	1012
1982-83														
Exports	4225	66	4291	213	116	329	10	733	—	199	942	13897	2071	190
Imports	1145	306	1451	404	4	408	14	—	—	10	24	21750	6619	907
1983-84														
Exports	6053	146	6199	220	810	1030	32	375	2	321	730	15579	3261	268
Imports	1202	307	1509	336	13	349	21	—	—	342	363	20891	8742	998
1984-85														
Exports	1132	115	1247	270	11	281	10	269	10	351	640	8558	3965	355
Imports	1061	339	1400	302	15	317	20	—	—	30	50	23778	11289	1214
1985-86														
Exports	1024	34	1059	324	24	348	12	331	12	395	750	9993	5139	494
Imports	2125	270	2395	273	6	279	20	—	3	21	44	18904	10842	2158
1986-87														
Exports	968	81	1049	464	51	515	14	193	—	600	807	10819	6411	706
Imports	1003	269	1272	259	6	265	13	5	8	24	50	16904	10195	974
1987-88														
Exports	470	192	662	627	66	693	23	121	—	733	877	10992	8603	1125
Imports	2384	833	3217	223	8	231	79	1	3	86	169	21197	12471	1332
1987-88(Jul/Mar)														
Exports	359	95	454	416	20	436	19	118	—	630	767	7862	6443	821
Imports	2187	712	2899	204	5	209	52	—	2	54	108	15967	8388	1019
1988-89(Jul/Mar)														
Exports	596	178	774	98	32	130	30	13	—	671	714	7109	7214	983
Imports	1410	941	2351	139	15	154	52	—	—	91	143	15,079	15765	1307

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.8

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs. million)

(... Contd.)

Year	for Economic Cooperation and Development (DECD)									Total (a)	(b) Other Than Consortium				
	(a) Consortium														
	Belgium	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherland	U.K.	Norway	Sweden	Japan		Denmark	Finland	Austria	Portugal	Switzerland
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1971-72															
Exports	28	62	105	125	50	260	2	15	540	1372	11	1	2	4	37
Imports	41	76	344	192	63	353	4	26	350	2221	9	8	8	1	37
1972-73															
Exports	175	183	306	434	132	631	7	44	1562	3800	46	8	8	12	103
Imports	101	113	749	233	196	683	25	69	721	5104	21	10	23	35	76
1973-74															
Exports	135	266	463	491	159	687	18	73	630	3603	50	21	8	8	217
Imports	256	252	1051	300	515	950	105	110	1126	8631	40	59	59	33	61
1974-75															
Exports	148	195	462	250	136	687	20	92	699	3150	59	9	12	10	131
Imports	387	501	1558	599	392	1230	80	211	2633	11336	64	61	73	32	100
1975-76															
Exports	82	229	598	431	151	711	41	93	786	3856	76	5	20	9	146
Imports	315	548	1242	669	260	1551	68	71	2498	11584	54	27	84	31	205
1976-77															
Exports	109	262	648	421	215	808	40	94	913	4164	100	19	19	5	167
Imports	256	501	1463	717	516	1861	69	109	3292	12687	84	21	45	310	187
1977-78															
Exports	97	253	732	377	233	861	24	65	1108	4480	119	3	25	4	180
Imports	368	808	2174	783	700	2306	74	238	3322	14844	70	4	50	16	227
1978-79															
Exports	161	423	1037	678	335	1289	18	126	1670	6999	123	8	28	5	347
Imports	389	1061	2084	1254	1862	2279	159	220	4149	20017	147	16	72	37	279
1979-80															
Exports	318	581	1430	882	376	1128	38	162	1813	8066	150	14	46	26	411
Imports	615	2149	2309	1854	1094	2878	134	291	5422	22790	369	57	122	42	431
1980-81															
Exports	226	623	1260	750	375	1163	45	159	1877	8386	115	22	62	34	398
Imports	592	1509	2694	1590	1041	3297	207	332	6188	23920	201	19	105	31	510
1981-82															
Exports	239	607	1018	873	307	1350	47	202	2222	8912	130	29	46	13	328
Imports	539	986	3497	1565	1080	3769	159	519	7346	25724	172	21	142	42	654
1982-83															
Exports	384	617	1545	1041	316	1659	90	218	2819	10950	133	35	64	31	378
Imports	621	1173	3885	2245	901	4379	166	442	9128	30466	440	201	148	47	852
1983-84															
Exports	332	767	1778	1309	457	1632	116	352	3210	13482	199	35	79	56	396
Imports	727	1425	4940	2189	856	5116	192	544	10957	36686	187	40	139	98	1182
1984-85															
Exports	482	978	2163	1564	581	2538	107	473	4573	17779	185	294	59	123	385
Imports	923	1582	5163	2164	947	5277	344	805	12002	41710	168	221	113	38	1257
1985-86															
Exports	630	1382	2984	2175	911	2731	147	925	4746	22264	312	794	81	303	414
Imports	720	1385	7860	3475	1426	5976	302	654	13518	48316	246	176	230	23	1739
1986-87															
Exports	1050	2111	4454	3675	1029	4528	250	761	6882	31857	509	435	230	570	641
Imports	1217	2370	6958	2543	2470	6175	704	912	15145	49863	414	271	186	27	2598
1987-88															
Exports	1093	2513	5491	4522	1610	5323	282	1006	8847	40415	687	726	330	1161	868
Imports	1383	4911	8769	2698	2162	7625	618	917	16910	59796	287	274	283	46	2593
1987-88(Jul-Mar)															
Exports	851	1913	4012	3385	1145	3823	226	773	6027	29419	517	537	237	878	666
Imports	972	3017	5952	1846	1705	5310	424	637	11851	41121	236	211	199	38	1920
1988-89(Jul-Mar)															
Exports	667	1819	3951	2939	1080	3960	288	661	7442	31004	461	240	158	709	550
Imports	1185	2833	6533	2986	2108	5832	310	845	13458	53162	221	224	670	26	1922

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.8

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(... Contd.)

(Rs. million)

Year	B. Drganisation for Economic Cooperation & Development				Total (b)	Total (OECD)	C. Council of Mutual Economic Association (CMEA)							D. SAARC	
	(b) Other than Consortium												Total (CMEA)		
	Spain	Greece	Austra-lia	Newze-land			USSR	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Hung-ary	Poland	Roma-nia		Bangla-desh	India
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1971-72															
Exports	18	12	28	6	119	1491	136	38	32	29	95	30	360	–	–
Imports	3	2	36	4	108	2329	84	20	52	12	102	29	299	–	–
1972-73															
Exports	94	30	65	8	374	4174	223	46	49	40	118	44	520	–	–
Imports	12	2	100	–	279	5383	165	22	45	16	187	36	471	–	–
1973-74															
Exports	114	18	154	33	623	4226	256	2	14	23	143	6	444	–	–
Imports	17	5	60	12	346	8927	181	21	96	63	201	76	638	–	–
1974-75															
Exports	123	57	50	16	467	3617	317	13	37	30	165	62	624	138	–
Imports	44	17	1254	11	1645	12981	109	31	77	40	228	179	734	35	–
1975-76															
Exports	275	56	69	7	663	4519	195	21	17	40	119	106	498	220	150
Imports	25	25	139	82	672	12256	469	47	54	22	144	149	926	77	13
1976-77															
Exports	242	10	84	12	658	4822	251	55	28	38	27	48	447	73	1
Imports	43	4	559	65	1318	14005	431	114	64	86	92	63	850	257	236
1977-78															
Exports	162	15	70	6	584	5064	273	86	60	52	24	62	557	260	347
Imports	58	23	592	32	1072	15916	357	35	88	57	211	92	840	491	471
1978-79															
Exports	322	17	131	13	994	7993	296	38	45	49	100	100	628	294	167
Imports	256	47	806	77	1737	21754	548	52	115	77	133	217	1142	421	209
1979-80															
Exports	230	77	130	24	1107	9173	424	18	61	94	129	82	908	579	479
Imports	141	65	906	157	2290	25080	512	112	136	107	171	318	1356	493	130
1980-81															
Exports	158	60	252	26	1127	9513	448	135	108	345	39	56	1131	646	962
Imports	807	51	502	197	1923	25843	456	237	152	236	346	281	1708	711	22
1981-82															
Exports	236	30	344	36	1192	10104	485	116	113	208	49	112	1083	708	602
Imports	412	34	752	154	2383	28107	308	347	157	120	470	411	1811	580	79
1982-83															
Exports	236	49	215	41	1182	12132	689	333	156	131	96	48	1453	558	340
Imports	327	62	981	367	3425	33891	332	516	106	100	163	237	1454	871	60
1983-84															
Exports	264	28	337	53	1447	14929	983	97	170	139	83	193	1665	624	343
Imports	959	184	739	211	3739	40425	551	188	196	221	338	836	2330	911	148
1984-85															
Exports	387	93	366	65	1957	19736	951	646	125	112	172	86	2092	695	498
Imports	570	192	2391	190	5140	46850	438	128	218	220	123	281	1408	869	261
1985-86															
Exports	446	285	509	79	3223	25487	1168	803	528	343	52	46	2940	1066	465
Imports	540	121	2713	213	6001	54317	577	327	257	185	171	126	1643	855	197
1986-87															
Exports	868	256	746	150	4405	36262	1507	366	131	184	49	34	2271	1100	324
Imports	830	65	1447	287	6125	55788	529	83	375	311	291	176	1765	680	166
1987-88															
Exports	1467	501	1036	153	6929	47344	1895	406	304	259	155	127	3146	1862	483
Imports	1094	59	1665	543	6844	66640	645	106	334	436	146	412	2079	857	341
1987-88(Jul-Mr)															
Exports	1088	458	690	107	5178	34597	1487	338	239	235	104	84	2487	1023	340
Imports	584	55	1053	355	4651	45772	504	78	157	313	97	346	1495	672	240
1988-89(Jul-Mr)															
Exports	1159	186	1029	217	4709	35713	1137	120	150	168	30	37	1642	1007	811
Imports	609	11	2257	319	6259	59421	363	46	284	509	149	177	1528	553	438

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.8

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs. million)

(... Contd.)

year	D. SAARC			Total (SAARC)	E. Association of South East Asian Countries (ASEAN)					Total (ASEAN)	F. Central America	G.South America	H. Other European Countries			Total (H)
	Maldives	Nepal	Sri Lanka		Malaysia	Singapore	Indonesia	Thailand	Philippines				Malta	Yugoslavia	Others	
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
1971-72																
Exports	—	—	65	65	24	61	50	23	—	158	5	2	5	35	10	50
Imports	..	2	109	111	16	26	10	44	2	98	20	5	—	60	60	120
1972-73																
Exports	3	—	65	68	56	296	659	6	1	1018	6	8	13	121	8	142
Imports	2	5	298	305	58	131	7	59	4	259	4	347	—	76	92	168
1973-74																
Exports	4	—	128	132	53	392	933	12	29	1419	38	34	30	187	20	237
Imports	2	2	356	360	91	183	120	45	3	442	2	85	—	144	160	304
1974-75																
Exports	9	1	600	743	65	117	131	20	72	405	39	46	15	119	35	169
Imports	2	23	546	606	700	195	324	72	6	1297	37	33	—	136	234	370
1975-76																
Exports	5	1	360	736	19	152	133	8	15	327	57	10	18	64	12	94
Imports	2	12	505	609	310	205	411	92	8	1026	33	31	—	95	13	108
1976-77																
Exports	5	1	437	517	18	134	187	36	3	378	56	9	13	19	56	88
Imports	5	3	444	945	414	213	384	40	12	1063	12	99	1	122	62	185
1977-78																
Exports	1	4	232	844	12	250	310	55	35	662	49	101	12	12	20	44
Imports	5	7	633	1607	587	293	532	38	26	1476	20	71	1	203	24	228
1978-79																
Exports	27	3	423	914	16	237	75	57	31	416	11	41	8	25	31	64
Imports	2	26	423	1081	830	922	447	84	53	2336	58	64S	1	220	34	255
1979-80																
Exports	5	1	381	1445	24	291	152	49	48	564	121	421	17	74	34	125
Imports	6	43	443	1115	1291	944	496	108	66	2905	16	695	—	223	41	264
1980-81																
Exports	2	4	300	1914	42	555	73	38	27	735	376	240	14	56	45	115
Imports	7	26	419	1185	1506	762	245	137	38	2688	39	1055	—	231	117	348
1981-82																
Exports	1	—	296	1607	37	625	294	16	7	979	233	15	2	15	4	21
Imports	1	12	485	1157	1648	932	428	352	63	3423	6	552	—	326	46	372
1982-83																
Exports	1	2	121	1022	185	635	147	78	14	1059	316	20	8	8	100	116
Imports	3	7	515	1456	2107	801	376	262	102	3648	51	569	11	235	192	438
1983-84																
Exports	10	1	232	1210	250	506	312	71	21	1160	64	83	2	2	107	111
Imports	17	9	386	1471	3233	846	432	264	24	4799	139	875	6	293	329	628
1984-85																
Exports	21	1	369	1584	123	294	173	236	40	866	23	18	3	10	62	75
Imports	3	9	588	1731	4677	1531	653	327	41	7229	33	1318	54	220	323	497
1985-86																
Exports	2	6	879	2418	206	258	421	416	299	1600	48	647	5	48	118	171
Imports	1	47	434	1534	3498	1221	937	335	28	6019	109	1193	28	306	471	805
1986-87																
Exports	2	14	749	2189	126	524	439	989	240	2318	110	385	6	37	163	206
Imports	24	18	597	1485	2798	1476	410	605	44	5333	163	984	12	398	484	894
1987-88																
Exports	10	23	1359	3737	213	550	611	1007	300	2681	78	64	12	62	184	258
Imports	1	21	833	2053	3784	1531	585	657	103	6660	157	1171	13	447	459	919
1987-88(Jul-Mar)																
Exports	6	18	971	2358	134	390	375	597	142	1638	57	52	7	19	118	144
Imports	—	17	579	1508	2766	1154	414	492	9	4835	107	808	8	311	326	645
1988-89(Jul-Mar)																
Exports	10	13	853	2694	164	645	773	1379	448	3409	39	91	9	73	146	228
Imports	1	16	731	1739	3608	1392	682	754	9	6445	184	1010	2	387	315	704

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.8

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(... Contd.) (Rs. million)

Year	I. Other Asian Countries							J Other African Countries									
	China	Hong Kong	North Korea	South Korea	Burma	Others	Total (I)	Liberia	Ghana	Kenya	Mauritius	Nigeria	Tanzania	Malawi	Others	Total (J)	Grand Total
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
1971-72																	
Exports	146	505	2	2	..	—	654	1	..	13	4	4	2	2	20	46	3371
Imports	42	24	12	13	8	5	104	—	—	14	—	—	2	..	8	24	3495
1972-73																	
Exports	193	961	10	34	4	22	1224	32	15	27	22	24	9	10	479	618	8551
Imports	362	33	7	53	48	—	449	—	—	78	—	—	11	..	16	105	8398
1973-74																	
Exports	39	1116	4	24	9	22	1214	10	..	34	47	15	20	12	416	554	10161
Imports	472	55	26	42	85	—	680	—	—	64	—	—	25	..	22	111	13479
1974-75																	
Exports	151	787	5	9	40	148	1140	6	4	21	9	24	3	20	245	332	10286
Imports	535	105	57	102	114	40	953	1	1	112	1	—	27	—	29	171	20925
1975-76																	
Exports	176	1240	18	9	24	58	1525	4	2	36	16	21	12	8	243	340	11253
Imports	549	135	22	137	53	33	929	2	—	137	—	—	25	—	329	493	20465
1976-77																	
Exports	96	711	4	3	27	50	891	3	2	22	17	16	20	2	239	321	11294
Imports	634	175	10	253	18	34	1124	9	1	140	—	—	20	—	53	223	23012
1977-78																	
Exports	368	794	—	30	31	73	1296	7	91	19	20	9	24	5	433	608	12980
Imports	629	261	4	487	46	40	1467	56	—	286	5	—	56	—	50	446	27815
1978-79																	
Exports	143	1394	27	119	1	60	1744	2	110	58	26	22	17	4	591	830	16925
Imports	981	239	20	567	97	66	1970	17	—	269	2	—	16	19	92	415	36388
1979-80																	
Exports	1442	1841	18	80	1	40	3422	5	—	155	18	29	8	4	392	611	23410
Imports	1464	228	2	824	55	83	2656	6	—	329	5	—	28	12	18	398	46929
1980-81																	
Exports	3571	1141	11	143	9	248	5123	23	—	14	129	44	6	10	916	1142	29280
Imports	1765	259	3	766	52	218	3063	81	—	336	—	—	27	21	311	776	53544
1981-82																	
Exports	1559	1210	6	82	3	147	3007	31	1	20	70	17	18	6	686	849	26270
Imports	1891	254	9	1309	70	526	4059	44	—	284	—	—	27	21	148	524	59482
1982-83																	
Exports	1680	1502	6	178	1	315	3682	78	1	18	21	26	10	3	588	745	34442
Imports	1791	234	12	1222	56	762	4077	113	1	367	7	—	45	63	221	817	68151
1983-84																	
Exports	770	500	14	320	3	304	1911	113	—	70	104	7	1	3	329	627	37339
Imports	1906	233	—	1148	31	737	4055	108	1	772	9	—	51	58	95	1094	76707
1984-85																	
Exports	1032	1073	2	470	15	835	3427	52	—	42	92	560	88	3	763	1600	37979
Imports	2465	377	1	1217	56	809	4925	144	2	1496	71	—	69	82	145	2009	89778
1985-86																	
Exports	275	1294	1	1202	20	1516	4308	115	2	78	89	7	255	2	1432	1980	49592
Imports	1954	335	—	1550	62	984	4885	136	—	1218	20	—	50	25	88	1537	90946
1986-87																	
Exports	330	1777	3	2009	3	2259	6381	168	1	132	163	77	683	3	1187	2414	63355
Imports	3623	308	2	1997	100	1056	7086	140	1	1557	22	—	114	54	142	2030	92431
1987-88																	
Exports	877	2738	2	1933	24	1623	7197	240	7	112	353	37	462	2	1735	2948	78445
Imports	3942	473	3	3288	99	1531	9336	54	—	622	30	8	159	58	240	1171	111382
1987-88(Jul-Mar)																	
Exports	679	1503	1	1248	16	1069	4516	185	7	74	244	35	434	1	1218	2198	55909
Imports	2873	348	1	2174	92	1078	6566	40	—	500	19	5	104	35	127	830	78533
1988-89(Jul-Mar)																	
Exports	1889	3049	—	2007	22	1694	8661	309	2	55	347	11	162	4	729	1619	61205
Imports	3948	459	2	2936	75	1233	8653	1	—	526	27	14	148	69	306	1091	95854

* Excluding Maldives, Malaysia and Indonesia.
† Membership Suspended.
.. not available.
—negligible.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.9

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS AND ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

(% share)

REGION	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	July-March 87-88	July-March 88-89
Developed Economies															
Exports	41.0	43.5	39.3	47.6	39.7	32.9	38.6	35.5	40.3	52.2	51.7	57.5	60.7	62.2	58.8
Imports	60.4	61.7	58.0	60.5	54.0	48.9	47.9	50.3	53.5	52.7	60.6	61.3	60.6	59.1	62.7
a. OECD															
Exports	40.2	42.7	39.0	47.2	39.2	32.5	38.5	35.2	40.0	52.0	51.4	57.2	60.4	61.9	58.4
Imports	59.9	60.9	57.2	59.8	53.4	48.3	47.3	49.7	52.7	52.2	59.7	60.3	59.8	58.3	62.0
b. Other European Countries															
Exports	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Imports	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
CMEA															
Exports	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	5.5	5.9	3.6	4.0	4.4	2.7
Imports	4.5	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.1	3.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6
Developing Countries															
Exports	54.6	52.5	56.4	48.7	56.4	63.2	57.4	60.3	55.2	42.3	42.4	38.9	35.3	33.4	38.5
Imports	35.1	34.6	39.2	36.4	43.1	47.9	49.1	47.5	43.5	45.7	37.6	36.8	37.5	39.0	35.7
a. OIC															
Exports	28.0	33.3	28.9	25.3	28.3	30.7	31.9	40.3	41.7	22.5	20.2	17.1	14.0	14.1	11.6
Imports	19.8	19.6	20.7	18.5	26.5	31.4	32.7	31.9	27.2	26.5	20.8	18.3	19.0	20.3	15.7
b. SAARC															
Exports	6.5	4.6	6.5	5.4	6.2	6.5	6.1	3.0	3.2	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.8	4.2	4.4
Imports	3.0	4.1	5.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8
c. ASEAN															
Exports	2.9	3.3	5.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.9	5.6
Imports	5.0	4.6	5.3	6.4	6.2	5.0	5.8	5.4	6.3	8.1	6.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.7
d. Central America															
Exports	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Imports	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
e. South America															
Exports	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Imports	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
f. Other Asian Countries															
Exports	13.6	7.9	10.0	10.3	14.6	17.5	11.5	10.7	5.1	9.0	8.7	10.1	9.2	8.1	14.0
Imports	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.9	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.4	7.6	8.4	8.4	9.0
g. Other African Countries															
Exports	3.0	2.8	4.7	4.9	2.6	3.9	3.2	2.2	1.7	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	2.7
Imports	2.4	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

.. not available
— nil.

TABLE 10.10

HOME REMITTANCES

(US $ million)

Country	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	July-March 1987-88	July-March 1988-89
Total Middle East	34.74	938.39	2408.44	2344.28	2069.29	2021.51	1673.61	1418.51	1105.35	1024.96
Abu Dhabi	—	81.79	163.68	169.92	144.70	145.07	101.41	75.83	59.84	50.84
Bahrain	2.46	43.43	46.80	52.48	51.07	61.92	51.58	41.10	31.98	32.44
Dubai	—	96.55	143.49	110.28	112.06	114.78	126.80	112.25	86.14	69.59
Iran	0.66	26.40	3.40	2.37	2.50	—	—	—	—	—
Iraq	0.12	5.46	22.22	13.67	6.06	—	—	—	—	—
Kuwait	7.04	53.97	210.88	239.35	205.39	225.18	208.21	193.90	151.02	132.81
Libya	2.22	21.90	99.27	50.11	31.65	10.57	3.16	2.71	2.12	1.88
Qatar	2.17	50.93	92.18	67.38	59.05	63.65	52.92	34.00	27.11	27.78
Saudi Arabia	7.87	464.10	1441.96	1441.08	1245.23	1162.87	945.52	827.75	647.49	615.14
Sharjah	—	29.93	37.51	28.78	45.17	51.62	49.95	28.25	21.89	21.90
Sultanat-e-Oman	12.20	63.93	147.05	168.86	166.41	185.85	134.06	102.72	77.76	72.58
Germany (West)	1.32	16.95	49.87	36.18	36.43	35.27	34.77	35.75	27.66	22.10
Norway	0.67	9.26	14.30	13.85	13.47	21.51	24.77	29.16	23.34	18.45
United Kingdom	72.13	76.69	161.72	141.79	135.98	223.27	204.93	215.06	168.86	133.47
Canada	2.12	6.69	6.99	7.76	6.49	7.71	8.63	9.88	7.26	7.84
USA	9.98	51.53	133.52	105.82	105.35	194.46	191.94	178.33	135.00	126.51
Others	15.04	56.82	110.83	87.76	78.91	91.58	139.91	125.91	96.09	96.54
Total	136.00	1156.33	2885.67	2737.44	2445.92	2595.31	2278.56	2012.60	1563.56	1429.87

—nil.

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

TABLE 10.11

GOLD AND CASH FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES HELD AND CONTROLLED BY STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

(Rs. million)

Period	Total				Cash				Gold			
	Jun*	Dec*	Low	High	Jun*	Dec*	Low	High	Jun*	Dec*	Low	High
1948	518	1,416	..	..	496	1,394	..	..	22	22	..	..
1949	1,655	980	..	..	1,611	936	..	..	44	44	..	..
1950	959	942	..	..	915	898	..	..	44	44	..	..
1951	1,513	1,482	..	..	1,469	1,438	..	..	44	44	..	..
1952	1,046	606	..	..	965	525	..	..	81	81	..	..
1953	669	689	..	..	588	608	..	..	81	81	..	..
1954	631	631	..	..	550	550	..	..	81	81	..	..
1955	696	1,156	..	..	615	1,042	..	..	81	114	..	..
1956	1,395	1,263	..	..	1,280	1,148	..	..	115	115	..	..
1957	1,201	1,021	..	..	1,086	906	..	..	115	115	..	..
1958	881	766	..	..	764	533	..	..	117	233	..	..
1959	1,043	1,227	..	..	807	988	..	..	236	239	..	..
1960	1,170	1,294	..	..	921	1,045	..	..	249	249	..	..
1961	1,225	1,133	..	..	974	882	..	..	251	251	..	..
1962	1,128	1,184	..	..	876	932	..	..	252	252	..	..
1963	1,436	1,328	1,208	1,450	1,184	1,076	956	1,198	252	252	252	252
1964	1,235	1,043	1,043	1,411	981	789	789	1,157	254	254	254	254
1965	952	990	899	1,127	698	736	645	873	254	254	254	254
1966	1,263	939	939	1,336	1,009	685	685	1,082	254	254	254	254
1967	793	759	759	858	539	505	505	606	254	254	254	254
1968	864	1,138	774	1,138	608	882	518	882	256	256	256	256
1969	1,423	1,482	1,180	1,601	1,167	1,226	924	1,345	256	256	256	256
1970	1,368	877	877	1,777	1,112	621	621	1,521	256	256	256	256
1971	949	814	814	1,186	685	550	554	922	264	264	260	264
1972	3,138	3,145	841	3,208	2,474	2,481	577	2,944	664	664	264	664
1973	4,584	4,840	3,219	4,840	3,920	4,176	2,555	4,176	664	664	664	664
1974	3,985	4,669	2,951	5,976	3,321	4,005	2,286	5,312	664	664	664	664
1975	4,813	4,135	3,836	5,236	4,149	3,471	3,172	4,572	664	664	664	664
1976	6,085	5,336	3,593	6,518	5,409	4,660	2,929	5,842	676	676	664	676
1977	4,266	5,294	3,811	5,294	3,590	4,618	3,135	4,618	676	676	676	676
1978	10,003	8,241	5,082	10,718	6,889	4,397	4,364	7,223	3,114	3,844	718	4,126
1979	8,956	11,978	7,676	11,978	4,099	2,761	2,089	5,206	4,857	9,217	4,091	9,217
1980	19,992	17,974	15,111	19,992	8,228	6,210	2,671	9,551	11,764	11,764	8,902	12,440
1981	18,472	15,737	15,225	23,330	10,686	7,951	6,457	11,764	7,786	7,786	7,786	11,892
1982	17,477	19,648	15,136	20,556	10,322	12,490	7,350	13,403	7,155	7,158	7,155	7,786
1983	35,952	37,176	20,491	37,176	25,751	26,975	13,333	26,975	10,201	10,201	7,158	10,201
1984	34,534	26,010	26,010	37,184	24,808	16,284	15,198	26,983	9,726	9,726	9,726	10,201
1985	19,006	23,209	19,006	25,175	9,344	13,538	9,344	15,449	9,662	9,671	9,662	9,734
1986	27,570	24,966	24,043	27,570	16,293	13,689	13,623	17,057	11,277	11,277	9,671	11,277
1987	31,024	24,587	22,404	28,897	15,972	9,535	7,352	16,844	15,052	15,052	11,277	15,052
1988	23,927	23,343	22,501	27,010	8,640	8,056	7,214	11,958	15,287	15,287	15,287	15,287

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

* Last day of the month.

.. not available.

TABLE 10.12

GOLD AND CASH FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES HELD AND CONTROLLED BY STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

Period	Total				Cash				Gold			
	Jun*	Dec*	Low	High	Jun*	Dec*	Low	High	Jun*	Dec*	Low	High
1948	157	428	..	..	150	421	..	..	7	7	..	..
1949	500	296	..	..	487	283	..	..	13	13	..	..
1950	290	284	..	..	277	271	..	..	13	13	..	..
1951	457	448	..	..	444	435	..	..	13	13	..	..
1952	316	183	..	..	292	159	..	..	24	24	..	..
1953	202	208	..	..	178	184	..	..	24	24	..	..
1954	190	190	..	..	166	166	..	..	24	24	..	..
1955	210	243	..	..	186	219	..	..	24	24	..	..
1956	293	265	..	..	269	241	..	..	24	24	..	..
1957	252	214	..	..	228	190	..	..	24	24	..	..
1958	185	161	..	..	160	112	..	..	25	49	..	..
1959	219	258	..	..	169	208	..	..	50	50	..	.
1960	246	272	..	..	194	220	..	..	52	52	..	.
1961	257	238	..	..	204	185	..	..	53	53	..	..
1962	237	249	..	..	184	196	..	..	53	53	..	..
1963	302	279	254	305	249	226	201	252	53	53	53	53
1964	259	219	219	296	206	166	166	243	53	53	53	53
1965	200	208	189	236	147	155	136	183	53	53	53	53
1966	265	197	197	280	212	144	144	227	53	53	53	53
1967	167	159	159	180	114	106	106	127	53	53	53	53
1968	182	239	162	239	128	185	109	185	54	54	53	54
1969	299	311	248	336	245	257	194	282	54	54	54	54
1970	287	184	184	373	233	130	130	319	54	54	54	54
1971	199	171	171	249	144	116	116	194	55	55	55	55
1972	285	286	177	292	225	226	121	232	60	60	55	60
1973	463	489	269	489	396	422	209	422	67	67	60	67
1974	403	472	298	604	336	405	231	537	67	67	67	67
1975	486	418	388	529	419	351	321	462	67	67	67	67
1976	614	539	363	658	546	471	296	590	68	68	68	68
1977	431	534	385	534	363	466	317	468	68	68	68	68
1978	1,010	832	514	1,083	696	444	442	729	314	388	72	417
1979	904	1,210	755	1,210	414	279	211	526	490	931	413	931
1980	2,019	1,815	1,526	2,019	831	627	270	965	1,188	1,188	899	1,188
1981	1,866	1,589	1,537	2,356	1,080	803	652	1,168	786	786	768	1,201
1982	1,460	1,527	1,452	1,669	862	971	721	1,085	598	598	556	765
1983	2,758	2,770	1,596	2,770	1,975	2,010	1,039	2,010	783	760	555	783
1984	2,489	1,715	1,715	2,743	1,788	1,074	1.045	1,990	701	641	641	764
1985	1,190	1,452	1,190	1,627	585	847	585	998	605	605	599	629
1986	1,638	1,446	1,445	1,638	968	793	792	1,034	670	653	586	670
1987	1,784	1,405	1,276	1,784	919	545	419	971	865	860	651	865
1988	1,326	1,258	1,245	1,529	479	440	406	677	847	818	815	858

* Last day of the month.
. not available.

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

TABLE 10.13

EXCHANGE RATES

(Pakistan Rupees in Terms of One Unit of Foreign Currency)

Country	Currency	(Average During the Year)				July-March		% Change till March 89 since			% Change July-March
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88	1988-89	Jun 80	Jan 7,82	Jun 88	1988-89/ 1987-88
Australia	Dollar	11.7358	11.3954	11.4095	12.8605	12.5436	15.5569	—28.44	—30.19	—9.37	—19.37
Austria	Schilling	0.7148	0.9244	1.2678	1.4489	1.4384	1.4566	—47.16	—57.79	—2.58	—1.25
Bangladesh	Taka	0.5394	0.5399	0.5606	0.5632	0.5634	0.5828	5.85	—15.01	—6.04	—3.33
Belgium	Franc	0.2476	0.3193	0.4304	0.4876	0.4842	0.4889	—29.87	—48.49	—2.44	—0.96
Canada	Dollar	11.3269	11.6856	12.6343	13.7327	13.5052	15.5346	—47.40	—49.10	—10.17	—13.06
China	Yuan	5.6501	5.1841	4.6261	4.7288	4.7167	5.0310	28.82	7.94	—8.46	—6.25
Denmark	Krone	1.3684	1.7777	2.3662	2.6568	2.6353	2.6571	—32.78	—49.88	—0.18	—0.82
France	Franc	1.6116	2.1008	2.7024	3.0218	3.0042	3.0162	—22.75	—44.72	—3.24	—0.4
Germany (W)	D. Mark	4.9317	6.4990	8.9207	10.1907	10.1195	10.2430	—46.32	—58.15	—2.60	—1.21
Hong Kong	Dollar	1.9405	2.0696	2.2030	2.2580	2.2538	2.3989	—20.00	—30.67	—8.57	—6.05
India	Rupee	1.2375	1.3167	1.3363	1.3322	1.3349	1.2621	—3.27	—11.25	3.22	5.77
Iran	Rial	0.1629	0.1921	0.2310	0.2553	0.2528	0.2676	—50.67	—55.21	—5.50	—5.53
Italy	Lira	0.0079	0.0096	0.0127	0.0139	0.0138	0.0139	—17.68	—42.52	—3.65	—0.72
Japan	Yen	0.0609	0.0815	0.1126	0.1319	0.1287	0.1452	—69.67	—70.12	—6.09	—11.36
Malaysia	Ringgit	6.2197	6.4641	6.6982	6.9234	6.9394	6.9701	—35.14	—37.89	—2.48	—0.44
Nepal	Rupee	0.9199	0.8306	0.7958	0.7982	0.8005	0.7558	9.36	2.22	3.45	5.91
Netherlands	Guilder	4.0964	5.7673	7.9049	9.0531	0.9799	9.0789	—44.88	—57.00	—2.25	—1.09
Norway	Krone	1.7171	2.0998	2.4081	2.7255	2.6884	2.7873	—29.11	—40.64	—2.49	—3.55
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	4.2392	4.4121	4.5811	4.6969	4.6861	4.9689	—43.09	—44.61	—8.50	—5.69
Singapore	Dollar	6.9244	7.4348	7.9738	8.6208	8.5566	9.4475	—53.73	—51.99	—12.41	—9.43
Sri Lanka	Rupee	0.5764	0.5853	0.6012	0.5998	0.6091	0.5695	9.45	—15.20	—1.63	6.95
Sweden	Krona	1.7204	2.1030	2.5799	2.8780	2.8445	2.9780	—14.79	—41.62	—4.11	—4.48
Switzerland	Franc	5.9173	7.8223	10.7931	12.3367	12.2746	12.1272	—49.89	—55.28	0.63	1.22
Thailand	Baht	0.6132	0.6018	0.6571	0.6883	0.6825	0.7372	—36.04	—42.81	—8.13	—7.42
U.A.E.	Dirham	4.1271	4.3960	4.6783	4.7931	4.7810	5.0997	—49.88	—49.47	—8.52	—6.25
U. K.	Pound	18.5615	23.2538	26.2111	30.8545	30.2402	33.6730	—30.67	—43.49	—4.96	—10.19
U.S.A.	Dollar	15.1512	16.1391	17.1793	17.5994	17.5545	18.7243	—49.28	—49.28	—8.46	—6.25
I.M.F.	SDR	15.0348	17.7287	21.3222	23.5650	23.3331	24.6985	—48.71	—53.95	—5.50	—5.53

Source: State Bank of Pakistan & Economic Adviser's Wing.

(+) Appreciation
(—) Depreciation

FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOWS

TABLE 11.1

TOTAL EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF PAKISTAN
AS ON JUNE 30, 1988

(Payable in Foreign Exchange) (US $ million)

Lending Country/Agency		Debt Outstanding as on 30.6.1988		
		Disbursed	Undisbursed	Total
I—Consortium Including Outside Consortium Arrangements.				
1. Belgium	—Official Aid	25.510	14.616	40.126
	—Export Credits	0.093	—	0.093
	Sub-total(Belgium)	25.603	14.616	40.219
2. Canada	—CIDA Loans	490.183	0.034	490.217
	—EDC Credits	1.312	50.754	52.066
	Sub-total(Canada)	491.495	50.788	542.283
3. France	—Official Aid	8.513	—	8.513
	—State-com. Bank/ Export Credits	340.019	122.635	462.654
	—Financial Institutions	14.289	—	14.289
	Sub-total(France)	362.821	122.635	485.456
4. Germany	—Official Aid	1,039.522	165.780	1,205.302
	—Supplier's Credits	87.146	124.068	211.214
	—Financial Institutions	13.406	—	13.406
	Sub-total(Germany)	1,140.074	289.848	1 429.922
5. Italy	—Capital Aid	6.444	—	6.444
	—Export Credits	142.717	134.008	276.725
	Sub-total(Italy)	149.161	134.008	283.169
6. Japan	—Official Aid	1,837.401	372.518	2,209.919
	—Supplier's Credits	66.539	0.112	66.651
	—Financial Institutions	8.998	—	8.998
	Sub-total(Japan)	1,912.938	372.630	2,285.568
7. Netherlands	—Official Aid	180.842	22.924	203.766
	—Export Credits	18.515	6.912	25.427
	Sub-total(Netherlands)	199.357	29.836	299.193
8. Norway	—Supplier's Credits	2.182	—	2.182
	—Financial Institutions	—	7.000	7.000
9. Sweden	—Financial Institutions	—	4.083	4.083
10. U.K.	—Export/Supplier's Credits	6.352	—	6.352
	—CDFC	1.118	—	1.118
	—Financial Institutions	114.146	—	114.146
	Sub-total(U.K.)	121.616	—	121.616
11. U.S.A.	—Official Aid	1,622.300	196.770	1,819.070
	—Supplier's Credits	0.213	—	0.213
	—Financial Institutions	81.742	—	81.742
	—CCC (USA)	120.250	38.391	158.641
	—PL-480 Title-I (CLCC)	962.128	9.791	971.919
	Sub-total(USA)	2,786.633	244.952	3,031.585
12. Asian Development Bank		1,260.016	2,310.750	3,570.766
13. IBRD		940.440	1,445.840	2,386.280*
14. IDA (Including EEC Special Action Loans)		1,831.003	1,117.270	2,948.273
15. IFC		68.300	15.053	83.353
16. IFAD		86.887	32.601	119.488
	Sub-total(Consortium Sources)	11,378.526	6,191.910	17,570.436
II. Non Consortium Sources:				
1. Austria	—Official Aid	1.216	0.940	2.156
	—Export Credits	0.166	—	0.166
	Sub-total(Austria)	1.382	0.940	2.322

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.1

TOTAL EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF PAKISTAN
AS JUNE 30, 1988

(US $ million)

(... Contd.)

(Payable in Foreign Exchange)

Lending Country/Agency		Debt Outstanding as on 30-6-1988		
		Disbursed	Undisbursed	Total
2. Bulgaria	–Export Credits	0.584	–	0.584
3. China	–Loans	103.145	56.854	159.999
	–Guaranteed Credits	39.135	191.349	230.484
	Sub-total(China)	142.280	248.203	390.483
4. Czechoslovakia	–Export Credits	0.933	71.300	72.233
5. Denmark	–Official Aid	32.278	0.391	32.669
	–Supplier's Credits	0.065	–	0.065
	Sub-total(Denmark)	32.343	0.391	32.734
6. German-DR	–Export Credits	0.036	–	0.036
7. Spain	–Supplier's Credits	0.511	–	0.511
8. Romania	–Export Credits	76.161	–	76.161
9. Switzerland	–State-Cum-Bank Credits	28.829	32.745	61.574
	–Guaranteed Credits	6.829	-	6.829
	Sub-total(Switzerland)	35.658	32.745	68.403
10. USSR	–State Credits	264.236	331.780	596.016
	–Commercial Credits	5.651	–	5.651
	Sub-total(USSR)	269.887	331.780	601.667
11. Yugoslavia	–Supplier's Credits	0.712	–	0.712
Sub-toal (Non-Consortium Sources)		560.487	685.359	1,245.646
III. Islamic Countries:				
1. Abu Dhabi	–Loan	128.930	–	128.930
2. Iran	–Loan	163.540	–	163.540
3. Kuwait	–Loan	114.747	41.058	155.805
	–Guaranteed Credits	10.000	2.500	12.500
	Sub-total(Kuwait)	124.747	43.558	168.305
4. Libya	–Loan	43.052	–	43 052
5. Qatar	–Guaranteed Credits	5.698	–	5.698
6. Saudi Arabia	–Loan	326.157	64.78	390.973
	–Export Credits	0.180	–	0.180
	Sub-total (Saudi Arabia)	326.337	64.78	391.117
7. DPEC Fund	–Loan	66.534	26.837	93.371
8. IDB	–Loan	34.370	57.575	91.945
	Sub-total(Islamic Countries)	893.208	192.75	1,085.958
V. IMF (Trust Fund)	–Loan	80.932	–	80.932
Total (All Sources)		12,913.153	7,070.019	19,983 172

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

Note: Excludes $ 12.1 million as insurance recoveries in respect of Tarbela repairs contributed by Germany, IDA, Italy, U.K. Australia and Tarbela Development Fund during 1980-81.

* Includes $ 153.920 million as exchange adjustment.

CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency.
CCC : Commodity Credit Corporation.
IDA : International Development Association.
CDFC: Common Wealth Development Finance Corporation.
IDB : Islamic Development Bank.
EDC : Export Development Corporation.
IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
DPEC: Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
IMF : International Monetary Fund.

TABLE 11.2
COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF LOANS AND GRANTS (BY TYPE)

(US $ million)

Year	Project Aid		Non-Project								Total	
			Non Food		Food		BOP		Relief			
	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Oisburse-ments	Commit-ments	Oisburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments
I. Pre PLAN												
1951-52	43		–		–		–	–	–	–	43	
1952-53	12		–		94		–	–	–	–	106	
1953-54	70		9		9		–,–		–	–	88	
1954-55	45		39		16		–	–	–	–	100	
Sub-Total-I	170	406	48	244	119	192	–	–	–	–	337	842
II. 1st PLAN												
1955-56	91		67		32		–	–	–	–	190	
1956 57	77		52		1		–	–	–	–	130	
1957-58	137		62		35		–	–	–	–	234	
1958-59	129		91		65		–	–	–	–	285	
1959-60	93		103		40		–	–	–	–	236	
Sub-Total-II	527		375		173		–	–	–	–	1,075	
III. 2nd PLAN												
1960-61	323	160	96	11	60	171	–	–	–	–	479	342
1961-62	238	202	126	8	65	94	–	–	–	–	429	304
1962-63	354	244	91	98	200	159	–	–	–	–	645	501
1963-64	345	267	85	130	96	144	–	–	–	–	526	541
1964-65	442	336	301	173	89	197	–	–	–	–	832	706
Sub-Total-III	1,702	1,209	699	420	510	765	–	–	–	–	2,911	2,394
IV. 3rd PLAN												
1965-66	369	367	109	109	59	57	–	–	–	–	537	533
1966-67	282	331	209	179	137	113	–	–	–	–	628	623
1967-68	210	401	194	146	157	182	–	–	–	–	561	729
1968-69	473	389	153	171	30	34	–	–	–	–	656	594
1969-70	248	323	216	158	91	83	–	–	–	–	555	564
Sub-Total-IV	1,582	1,811	881	763	474	469	–	–	–	–	2,937	3,043
V. Non PLAN												
1970-71	616	365	124	186	133	61	–	–	–	–	873	612
1971-72	72	281	6	79	65	49	–	–	–	–	143	409
1972-73	139	100	307	161	97	94	–	–	–	–	543	355
1973-74	425	170	94	181	139	117	610	30	–	–	1,268	498
1974-75	722	286	120	183	113	97	160	410	–	–	1,115	976
1975-76	534	389	241	155	146	160	30	360	–	–	951	1,064
1976-77	641	449	111	211	140	112	219	188	–	–	1,111	960
1977 78	613	516	206	143	73	95	71	102	–	–	963	856
Sub-Total-V	3,762	2,556	1,209	1,299	906	785	1,090	1,090	–	–	6,967	5,730
VI. 5th PLAN												
1978-79	1,064	599	190	213	55	50	86	86	–	–	1,395	948
1979-80	1,002	808	121	161	55	21	419	419	61	61	1,658	1,470
1980-81	591	676	182	103	73	66	16	16	111	111	973	972
1981-82	887	536	320	174	110	89	10	10	293	293	1,620	1,102
1982-83	1,115	744	174	299	120	80	–	–	178	178	1,587	1,301
Sub-Total-VI	4,659	3,363	987	950	413	306	531	531	643	643	7,233	5,793
VII. 6th PLAN												
1983-84	1,580	695	166	149	88	177	–	–	155	155	1,989	1,176
1984-85	1,804	903	161	125	196	79	–	–	150	150	2,311	1,257
1985-86	1,810	1,055	186	93	163	245	–	–	135	135	2,294	1,528
1986-87	2,035	1,006	331	205	130	57	–	–	130	130	2,626	1,398
1987-88	1,903	1,223	390	219	230	218	–	–	164	164	2,687	1,824
Sub- Total VI	9,132	4,882	1,234	791	807	776	–	–	734	734	11,907	7,183
VIII. 7th PLAN												
1988-89 (E)	2,039	1,204	668	493	398	535	–	–	170	170	3,275	2,402
Grand Total	23,573	15,431	6,101	4,960	3,800	3,828	1,621	1,621	1,547	1,547	36,642	27,387
% of Total	64.3	56.3	16.7	18.1	10.4	14.0	4.4	5.9	4.2	5 7	100.0	100.0

– nil.
E Estimates.

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

TABLE 11.3

ANNUAL COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS, SERVICE PAYMENTS AND EXTERNAL DEBT OUTSTANDING

(US $ million)

Year	Debt outstanding at end of period		Transactions during period					Debt Servicing as % of		
					Service Payments*					
	Debt Disbursed & outstanding	Undisbursed Debt**	Commitments	Disbursements	Principal	Interest	Total	Export Receipts	Foreign Exchange Earnings	GNP (mp) Current Prices
1950-51	—	..	..	..	—	—	—	..	..	..
1951-52	—	..	43	..	—	—	—	..	..	..
1952-53	1	..	106	..	—	—	—	..	..	..
1953-54	10	..	88	..	—	1	1	0.7	..	..
1954-55	24	..	100	842						
1955-56	40	..	190	..	1	1	2	1.3	..	..
1956-57	78	..	130	..	2	3	5	3.4	..	..
1957-58	79	..	234	..	2	3	5	5.5	..	..
1958-59	97	..	285	..	6	3	9	9.7	..	..
1959-60	145	..	236	..	6	5	11	6.9	..	0.3
1960-61	171	..	479	342	11	6	17	14.9	..	0.4
1961-62	225	..	429	304	20	11	31	27.2	..	0.7
1962-63	408	..	645	501	34	13	47	22.4	..	1.0
1963-64	661	..	526	541	44	18	62	27.4	..	1.2
1964-65	1,021	..	832	706	37	25	62	25.9	..	1.0
1965-66	1,325	..	537	533	41	33	74	29.2	..	1.1
1966-67	1,696	..	628	623	52	44	96	35.2	..	1.3
1967-68	2,099	..	561	729	62	46	108	31.2	..	1.3
1968-69	2,532	..	656	594	93	65	158	44.3	..	1.8
1969-70	2,959	..	555	564	105	71	176	52.1	..	1.8
1970-71	3,425	..	873	612	101	81	182	43.3	..	1.7
1971-72	3,766	..	143	409	71	51	122	20.6	..	1.3
1972-73	4,022	..	543	355	107	86	193	23.6	18.1	3.0
1973-74	4,427	..	1,268	498	118	79	197	19.2	14.2	2.2
1974-75	4,796	1,854	1,115	976	144	104	248	23.9	16.3	2.2
1975-76	5,755	1,811	951	1,064	141	108	249	21.9	13.7	1.8
1976-77	6,341	1,914	1,111	960	175	136	311	27.3	15.3	2.0
1977-78	7,189	2,041	963	856	165	162	327	24.9	11.2	1.7
1978-79	7,792	2,514	1,395	948	233	203	437	25.6	12.0	2.1
1979-80	8,658	2,586	1,658	1,470	350	234	584	24.7	11.9	2.3
1980-81	8,765	2,579	973	972	360	243	603	20.4	10.6	2.0
1981-82	8,799	2,921	1,620	1,102	288	203	491	19.9	8.8	1.5
1982-83	9,312	3,087	1,587	1,301	390	244	634	23.5	9.6	2.0
1983-84	9,469	3,436	1,989	1,176	453	274	727	26.3	10.9	2.1
1984-85	9,732	4,321	2,311	1,257	513	275	788	31.6	12.9	2.3
1985-86	11,108	5,242	2,294	1,528	603	303	906	29.5	13.5	2.6
1986-87	12,023	6,113	2,626	1,399	723	378	1,101	29.9	15.5	3.1
1987-88	12,913	7,070	2,687	1,824	691	426	1,117	25.1	14.7	2.8
1988-89 (E)	..	..	3,275	2,402	711	462	1,173	26.4	15.5	2.8

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

.. not available.
— nil.
E Estimated.
* Excludes interest on short term borrowing and IMF charges
** Exclusive of grants.

TABLE 11.4

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS ON FOREIGN LOANS
(Paid in foreign exchange)

(US $ million)

Country	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (R. E.)
I. CONSORTIUM													
1. Belgium													
Principal	1.556	1.712	1.613	1.888	1.490	1.221	1.128	1.067	0.853	1.552	1.233	1.506	1.404
Interest	1.830	1.019	0.761	0.948	0.734	0.533	0.397	0.290	0.188	0.255	0.327	0.406	0.918
2. Canada													
Principal	1.069	2.965	4.029	3.968	4.090	2.897	4.352	4.026	8.331	8.647	8.757	9.817	9.775
Interest	1.817	1.967	2.127	1.556	1.792	1.347	1.273	1.131	0.969	1.199	0.810	0.597	0.732
3. France													
Principal	6.320	7.647	18.330	23.779	31.795	24.708	21.154	19.364	21.223	22.758	21.127	25.048	25.973
Interest	3.487	7.569	13.716	15.305	19.483	12.822	11.679	11.049	11.547	11.157	12.775	15.358	19.685
4. Germany													
Principal	8.201	5.170	33.025	39.184	20.777	11.923	21.436	27.086	32.365	33.071	44.725	54.990	54.252
Interest	17.935	19.857	22.558	23.402	13.383	11.896	12.783	18.328	21.224	19.218	24.147	26.999	24.401
5. Italy													
Principal	8.572	4.659	13.135	13.040	18.761	13.745	12.393	15.004	15.178	14.118	13.685	15.549	18.476
Interest	2.859	2.945	5.657	6.111	7.032	7.683	6.154	7.289	6.789	5.908	6.402	6.038	6.903
6. Japan													
Principal	6.061	10.410	25.646	19.572	19.396	13.013	23.700	24.964	21.837	25.629	32.206	42.958	56.789
Interest	10.887	13.972	17.434	19.004	24.498	23.340	24.465	26.071	24.784	34.574	46.330	59.300	65.532
7. Netherlands													
Principal	1.252	1.492	1.196	2.211	1.971	0.509	2.563	3.509	3.537	4.754	7.715	8.593	9.861
Interest	1.072	1.539	0.674	1.801	2.276	0.383	1.946	3.055	2.770	3.971	4.738	5.379	5.244
8. Norway													
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Sweden													
Principal	0.106	–	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.007	0.006	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest	–	–	0.012	0.002	0.001	0.001	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.160
10. U.K.													
Principal	36.040	31.647	26.610	15.770	21.558	30.182	22.581	19.869	21.166	62.133	68.975	40.527	30.823
Interest	6.821	6.464	6.899	5.285	17.067	23.747	11.819	12.820	12.439	15.170	12.587	13.417	12.942
11. U.S.A.													
Principal	22.417	18.902	27.205	75.407	81.578	23.223	75.143	104.670	127.578	135.460	169.761	135.758	133.851
Interest	21.338	25.581	37.222	60.874	52.796	23.100	68.438	74.068	77.716	78.757	76.935	69.856	86.315
TOTAL (I)													
Principal	91.594	84.004	150.799	194.832	196.425	121.428	184.456	219.859	252.068	308.122	368.184	334.046	341.214
Interest	68.046	80.888	107.060	134.288	139.062	104.858	138.954	154.101	158.426	170.209	185.051	197.350	222.832
II. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS													
1. ADB													
Principal	2.446	4.468	5.666	10.221	13.172	14.942	17.112	20.013	24.865	28.241	38.247	43.571	49.874
Interest	6.482	9.352	15.853	16.951	22.513	21.093	21.613	21.179	25.054	23.010	54.094	67.161	83.378
2. IBRD													
Principal	19.789	21.726	24.081	30.453	30.326	30.744	30.337	26.972	27.033	28.673	33.906	50.768	49.459
Interest	27.994	34.097	39.522	41.163	38.325	33.212	31.975	33.511	32.279	42.983	72.225	97.572	107.828
3. IDA													
Principal	2.414	2.574	2.675	3.165	3.691	3.706	4.486	5.448	7.869	10.176	12.168	13.550	14.995
Interest	3.906	4.616	4.971	5.529	6.106	6.734	8.286	9.829	11.005	13.408	15.539	17.118	16.521
4. IFC													
Principal	0.085	0.560	0.358	0.012	..	2.668	4.979	4.977	6.317	22.326	18.314	19.375	19.130
Interest	0.105	0.072	0.266	0.825	1.895	5.086	5.715	4.741	8.085	8.776	8.797	5.940	3.850
5. IFAD													
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.259	0.322	0.523	0.725	0.821	0.905
6. IMF Trust Fund													
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.774	14.454	19.397	47.334	56.296	57.019	40.171
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.154	0.990	0.932	0.745	0.515	0.251
TOTAL (II)													
Principal	24.734	29.328	32.780	43.851	47.189	52.060	59.688	71.864	85.481	136.750	158.931	184.283	173.629
Interest	38.487	48.137	60.612	64.468	68.839	66.125	67.589	70.673	77.735	99.632	152.125	189.127	212.733
I. NON-CONSORTIUM													
1. Australia													
Principal	–	–	–	0.178	1.410	1.653	1.345	1.598	1.370	1.034	0.998	0.548	–
Interest	–	–	0.054	0.062	0.543	0.927	0.637	0.962	0.398	0.229	0.111	0.025	..
2. Austria													
Principal	0.085	0.051	0.109	–	0.124	0.195	0.261	0.242	0.154	0.245	0.078	0.270	0.113
Interest	0.106	0.043	0.046	–	0.053	0.062	0.170	0.070	0.027	0.042	0.010	0.035	0.020
3. Bulgaria													
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	0.358	0.254	0.207	0.368	0.200	0.227	0.235	0.108
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	0.088	0.042	0.013	–	–	0.136	0.217	0.129
4. China													
Principal	–	0.256	0.537	0.615	0.727	1.860	1.580	2.003	1.385	1.680	3.706	3.709	3.709
Interest	–	0.158	0.113	0.121	0.202	0.486	0.245	0.443	0.252	0.387	2.361	2.162	1.961
5. Czechoslovakia													
Principal	0.591	1.117	1.940	2.332	3.247	1.548	3.876	2.049	1.600	1.624	0.975	0.373	0.373
Interest	0.141	–	0.836	0.480	0.297	0.070	0.566	0.310	0.169	0.123	0.080	0.061	0.042

RE. Revised Estimate.

(Contd.)

TABLE-11.4

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS ON FOREIGN LOANS
(Paid in foreign exchange)

(US $ million)

Country	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (R. E.)
6. Denmark													
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.052	0.047	0.213	0.442	0.442	0.486	0.773
Interest	–	–	–	–	0.032	0.038	0.031	0.012	–	–	–	–	–
7. East Germany													
Principal	–	0.353	0.666	0.651	0.395	0.929	0.903	0.731	0.722	0.898	0.220	0.070	0.038
Interest	–	0.311	0.530	0.152	0.258	0.573	0.251	0.150	0.096	0.090	0.025	0.010	–
8. Hungry													
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Poland													
Principal	0.994	0.223	0.249	0.284	0.298	0.135	0.115	0.051	–	–	–	–	–
Interest	1.067	0.095	0.028	0.016	–	0.013	0.063	0.002	–	–	–	–	–
10. Romania													
Principal	0.994	1.119	1.113	1.078	1.507	2.985	3.043	4.734	1.949	1.849	5.602	5.546	5.545
Interest	1.067	0.857	0.664	0.473	0.506	0.515	0.503	0.491	0.311	0.299	7.489	1.807	1.566
11. Switzerland													
Principal	4.300	4.863	3.698	2.086	2.296	3.288	2.828	2.774	1.310	1.391	0.356	0.110	1.565
Interest	1.772	1.571	1.526	1.930	2.036	2.359	1.766	1.426	0.748	0.628	0.715	0.918	0.740
12. Yugoslavia													
Principal	0.031	0.638	1.009	0.987	2.786	1.404	1.633	0.465	0.518	0.417	0.298	0.334	0.126
Interest	0.002	0.131	0.311	0.372	0.424	0.262	0.245	0.079	0.097	0.061	0.045	0.032	0.019
13. USSR													
Principal	11.180	16.492	11.553	12.217	28.339	36.124	36.312	35.160	34.117	35.241	34.234	34.017	30.023
Interest	1.662	2.306	4.106	6.413	9.067	9.109	8.250	7.873	9.003	5.547	7.351	5.754	4.931
14. Singapore													
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	0.087	0.046	0.030	0.006	–	–	–	–
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	0.059	0.017	0.005	0.003	–	–	–	–
15. Spain													
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.019	0.072	–	–	–
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL (III)													
Principal	18.175	25.112	20.874	20.428	41.129	50.567	52.248	50.091	43.712	45.021	47.136	45.697	42.373
Interest	5.817	5.472	8.214	10.019	13.418	14.561	12.786	11.855	11.176	7.406	18.323	11.021	9.408
IV. ISLAMIC COUNTRIES													
1. Behrain													
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.042	–	–	–	–
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.003	0.357	–	–	–
2. Iran													
Principal	–	–	–	52.727	54.448	47.515	62.084	79.813	96.270	69.907	69.907	69.907	68.666
Interest	16.599	18.562	18.506	18.363	15.643	10.190	14.086	26.240	15.126	10.114	8.151	13.193	4.202
3. Libya													
Principal	–	–	–	6.030	7.748	8.095	7.914	7.856	1.739	1.793	1.793	1.912	1.732
Interest	1.872	1.894	1.855	1.657	1.598	1.385	1.104	0.815	0.319	0.504	0.469	0.486	0.426
4. Kuwait													
Principal	0.175	0.656	3.100	8.787	1.620	1.571	2.660	3.867	5.058	6.560	6.883	7.069	7.639
Interest	–	0.434	0.175	0.740	0.866	1.406	3.040	3.540	4.719	3.900	3.824	3.817	3.786
5. Qatar													
Principal	–	1.433	1.429	1.428	–	0.135	1.169	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest	–	0.258	0.214	0.171	–	0.012	1.661	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Saudi Arabia													
Principal	–	–	–	11.101	2.996	2.949	11.884	11.672	16.732	20.434	48.762	22.696	49.979
Interest	–	0.075	0.697	1.053	1.105	1.569	2.443	4.176	4.576	4.736	4.162	3.868	3.539
7. UAE													
Principal	11.465	2.006	2.000	2.000	2.006	3.179	4.110	3.027	5.606	6.506	7.406	7.414	7.108
Interest	1.690	1.790	2.163	2.670	1.460	2.816	2.119	2.077	2.870	5.412	5.187	5.612	4.544
8. OPEC Fund													
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	0.516	1.794	2.658	3.705	3.672	3.638	4.704	5.458
Interest	–	0.027	0.168	0.208	0.236	0.264	0.286	0.333	0.548	0.518	0.510	0.489	0.437
9. Iraq													
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. IDB													
Principal	–	–	–	8.302	6.146	–	2.394	2.193	2.192	4.362	10.793	13.238	12.778
Interest	–	–	–	0.623	0.461	–	–	–	–	–	0.458	0.690	0.664
TOTAL (IV)													
Principal	11.640	4.095	6.529	90.375	74.964	63.960	94.009	111.086	131.398	113.234	149.182	126.940	153.360
Interest	20.161	23.040	23.778	25.485	21.369	17.642	24.739	37.181	28.161	25.541	22.761	28.155	17.598
V. FOOD CREDIT CANADA & CCC													
Principal	28.491	21.588	22.744	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest	3.505	4.495	3.080	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III+IV+V)													
Principal	174.634	164.727	233.726	349.486	359.707	288.015	390.401	452.900	512.659	603.127	723.433	691.266	710.576
Interest	136.016	162.032	202.744	234.260	242.688	203.186	244.062	273.810	275.498	302.788	378.261	425.653	462.571

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

– nil.
R. E. Revised Estiamtes.

TABLE 11.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

Lending Country Agency	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year
A Consortium									
1. Belgium-Capital Aid	4.8	Interest Free	30	5.0	Interest Free	30	5.2	Interest Free	30
—Export Credits	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Canada-CIDA	187.8	0.0	50	21.3	—	50	42.3	—	50
—EDC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. France-StateCredit	17.9	3.0	25.5	19.4	3.0	25.5	—	—	—
—Bank Credits	17.9	8.8	10	19.4	8.0	10	—	—	—
Financial Insitutions	9.8	8.70-8.75	5	2.4	8.7	6	58.5	9.3	12
4. Germany-Capital Aid	27.0	0.75	50	104.6	0.75-2.0	28.50	33.2	0.8	50
—Export Credits									
Financial Insitutions	—	—	—	4.3	7.25	6	59.4	9.3	12
5. Italy-Capital Aid	—	—	—	7.0	6.0	10	—	—	—
—Export Credits	10.6	7	10	13.0	7.0	10	32.8	7.0	10
6. Japan-Capita Aid	60.2	3.5	30	171.1	3.0-3.5	30	43.6	2.75	30
—Suppliers Credits	14.3	7.5-8.0	3-8	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Netherlands-Capital Aid	—	—	—	26.7	2.5	30	19.4	2.50	30
—Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. U.K. Export Credits/ Suppliers Credits	2.9	8.5	7-11	—	—	—	53.0	9.25-10.8	7-10
—U.K. Financial Institutions	16.0	2.5(b)	5.5-6	21.2	2.25(b)	5-9	—	—	—
9. U.S. Aid Loans	—	—	—	29.0	2(a)	40	111.0	1.25(b)	7-10
—U.S. Financia Institutions	—	—	—	34.5	2.25(b)	5	38.0	2(a)	40
—PL-480	56.4	2(a)	40	38.0	2(a)	40	—	—	—
—CCC Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exim bank/Sipppliers Credits	—	—	—	25.5	8.5	10	—	1.0	50
10. IFAD	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.5	0.75	50
11. IDA	122.2	0.75	50	164.0	0.75	50	221.0	1-8.1	17-40
12. ADB	139.0	1.0-8.3	15-40	143.6	1-7.7	15-40	153.6	11.0	9
13. IFC	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.9	—	—
14. TDF (Insurance Recovery)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. IBRD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

(... Contd.)

Lending Country/Agency	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year
A. Consortium									
1. Belgium-Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	2
—Export Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—			
2. Canada-CIDA	12.6	—	50	40.1	—	50	16.3	—	50
—EDC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. France-State Credit	30.1	3.0	25.5	—	—	—	13.1	3	17
—Bank Credits	30.1	8.5	10	—	—	—	13.1	10.9	10
Financial Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Germany-Capital Aid	31.6	0.75	50	16.8	0.75	50	47.9	0.8	50
—Export Credits	3.7	7.5	6	3.7	7.5-8.5	6-1/2	4.7	10.5 to 10.75	9½
Financial Institutions									
5. Italy-Capital Aid	0.7	1(b)	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Export Credits	15.9	7-7.5	10	15.0	7-7.5	10	23.4	7to7.75	10
6. Japan-Capital Aid	107.5	2.75	30	121.1	2.75	30	76.8	2.8	30
—Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	10	6
7. Netherlands-Capital Aid	13.3	2.5	30	13.3	2.5	30	11.0	2.5	30
—Suppliers Credits	1.6	1.5+1(b)	4+7-10	2.6	9-10	10	1.8	8 to 9	10
8. U.K. Export Credits/	6.2	1.75-2(b)	6-7	1.6	1(b)	7-12	2.5	7.5	7
Suppliers Credits	25.2	7.5	8-1/2	22.21.25	—7.5	5-1/2 - 9	68.6	7 to 10	6 to 10
—U.K. Financial Institutions				(b)		40	67.0	2 to 3	40
9. U.S. Aid Loans	—	—	—	14.0	2(a)	3—5-1/2	—	—	—
—U.S. Financial Institutions	—	—	—	2.6	1-1.5(b)	40	47.5	2 to 3	40
—PL-480	57.0	2(a)	40	47.5	2(a)	2	85.0	0.75	3
—CCC Credits	—	—	—	60.0	3/4(c)	12	—	—	—
Exim bank/Suppliers Credits	1.4	7.0	6	1.9	8				
10. IFAD	11.3	1.0	50	11.7	1.0	50	—	—	—
11. IDA	105.0	0.75	50	269.0	0.75	50	228.8	0.8	50
12. ADB	138.3	1-9	20-40	239.0	1-11	20-40	183.4	1 to 11	25to40
13. IFC	6.6	115-12.25	9	3.2	13.75	12	92.3	11¼	7 to 11½
14. TDF (Insurance Recovery)	12.1(a)	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. IBRD	—	—	—	138.5	11.60	2	75.2	11.43	17to20

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(... Contd.) (US $ million)

Lending Country/ Agency	1983-84 Amount	1983-84 Interest Rate Commission %	1983-84 Amortization year	1984-85 Amount	1984-85 Interest Rate Commission %	1984-85 Amortization year	1985-86 Amount	1985-86 Interest Rate Commission %	1985-86 Amortization year
A. Consortium									
1. Belgium-Capital Aid	7.2	Interest Free	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Export Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Canada-CIDA	2.5	—	50	35.5	—	50	23.4	—	50
—EDC	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.8	9.85	10
3. France-State Credit	11.4	3.0	25.0	12.7	3.0	25	28.0	3	25½
—Bank Credits	11.4	10.95	10.0	12.7	10.9	10	28.0	11.5	10
Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Germany-Capital Aid	89.9	0.7	50	49.2	0.75	50	20.9	0.75	50
—Export Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.9	8.25 to 12.0	4-14½
Financial Institutions	14.8	8-12	5-10	15.2	12	10	—	—	—
5. Italy-Capital Aid	16.3	2.25 to 7.5	10 to 13½	21.5	2.5 to 7.5	10-13	65.0	2.5	15½
—Export Credits	12.8	8to8.5	8to9.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Japan-Capital Aid	173.3	2.75to 3.25	30	128.6	3.25	30	—	—	—
—Suppliers Credits	5.2	0.5	7	8.7	0.6	25(b)	29.6	—	5-8½(d)
7. Netherlands-Capital Aid	8.9	2.5	30	4.6	2.5	30	—	—	—
—Suppliers Credits	9.8	5-10	7-16	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. U.K. Export Credits/ Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	0.8	5	6	—	—	—
—U.K. Financial Institutions	34.4	7.75to 11.72	7 to 10.50	91.2	6-7	6	27.0	0.5(b)	4½
9. US. Aid Loans	25.0	2-3	40	83.0	(a)	40	—	—	—
—US. Financial Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—PL-480	47.5	2-3	40	52.3	(a)	40	122.3	(a)	40
—CCC Credits	18.0	0.75	3	59.1	0.75(c)	3	111.5	0.75(c)	3
Exim bank/Suppliers Credits	3.0	4.5to10	7-10	62.0	12	10	—	—	—
10. IFAD	24.3	1	50	8.6	1	50	—	—	—
11. IDA	123.3	0.75	50	243.3	0.75	50	184.6	0.75	50
12. ADB	337.8	1to10.5	15-40	372.6	1to10.25	15-40	579.1	1-11	9½-40
13. IFC	—	—	—	55.6	—	—	—	—	—
14. TDF (Insurance Recovery)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. IBRD	131.5	11.43	16-20	433.0	—	16-20	473.0	0.5(f)	20

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN (US $ million)

(.. Contd.)

Lending Country/ Agency	1986-87 Amount	1986-87 Interest Rate Commission %	1986-87 Amortization year	1987-88 Amount	1987-88 Interest Rate Commission %	1987-88 Amortization year
A. Consortium	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Belgium-Capital Aid						
—Export Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Canada-CIDA						
—EDC	143.0	3.25	30	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. France-State Credit						
—Bank Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial Institutions	92.6	0.75	50	35.2	0.75	50-52
	95.4	(e)	5.5-10	44.0	(j)	8-10
4. Germany-Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Export Credits						
Financial Institutions	2.2	2.5	15½	113.6	1.5	30½
5. Italy-Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Export Credits	—	—	—	270.1	3.25	30
	6.6	0.6(d)	7	—	—	—
6. Japan-Capital Aid						
—Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	9.4	2.5	31
	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Netherlands-Capital Aid						
—Suppliers Credits	3.3	6.5	7	—	—	—
8. U.K. Export Credits/	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suppliers Credits						
—U.K. Financial Institutions	91	(a)	40	—	—	—
	14	6.7	5	—	—	—
9. U.S. Aid Loans	47.5	(a)	40	76.0	(a)	40
—U.S. Financial Institutions	72(c)	0.75(c)	3	93.6	0.75(c)	3
—PL-480						
—CCC Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exim bank/Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	11.9	4	20
				182.5	0.75	50
10. IFAD	193.9	0.75	50	564.5	1—11	15—40
11. IDA	552.2	1—11	15—40	12.8	6.5—6.75	9—11
12. ADB	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. IFC	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. TDF (Insurance Recovery)	397.0	0.5(f)	20	477.4	0.5(f)	20
15. IBRD						

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(... Contd.) (US $ million)

Lending Country/ Agency	July-March 1987-88			July-March 1988-89		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year
A. Consortium						
1. Belgium-Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Export Credits	—	—	—	32.3	7.40	10½
2. Canada-CIDA	—	—	—	—	—	—
—EDC	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. France-State Credit	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Bank Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Germany-Capital Aid	35.8	0.75	50-52	9.1	0.75	50
—Export Credits	44.8	(j)	8-10	—	—	—
Financial Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Italy-Capital Aid	115.5	1.5	30.5	—	—	—
—Export Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Japan-Capital Aid	257.4	3.25	30	736.4	2.75	25-30
—Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Netherlands-Capital Aid	9.6	2.5	31	—	—	—
—Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. U.K. Export Credits/ Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
—U.K. Financial Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. U.S. Aid Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
—U.S. Financial Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
—PL-480	76.0	(a)	40	76.0	(a)	40
—CCC Credits	74.7	0.75(c)	3	220.0	—	—
Exim bank/Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. IFAD	11.9	4	20	16.2	4	20
11. IDA	—	—	—	2.0	0.75	35
12. ADB	564.5	1-11	15-40	657.8	1-6.41	13-35
13. IFC	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. TDF (Insurance Recovery)	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. IBRD	96.0	0.5(f)	20	148.0	Variable	20

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

.. Contd.)

ending Country/Agency	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year
3. Non-Consortium									
1. Austria-Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Suppliers Credits	0.6	8	5	—	—	—	1.2	8.4	9.5
2. China	5.7	4.5-5.0	6.5	3.6	4.5	6	1.8	4.5	6.5
3. Czeckoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Denmark	—	—	—	23.8	Interest Free(b)	35	0.6	9.0	11
5. Germany D. Republic									
—Export Credits	0.6	7	9.5	—	—	—	1.3	7.(	—
6. Hungary	—	—	—	1.8	6	6	—	—	—
7. Norway (Financial Institutions)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Sweden (Financial Institutions)	13.9	3.5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. U.S.S.R. State Credits	—	—	—	48.2	2.5	—	—	—	—
—Export/Guaranteed Credits	—	—	—	57.5	3.5-6	12	—	—	—
13. Switzerland Guaranteed Credits	4.4	2.5	32	5.0	1.0(b)	5-6	—	—	—
14. Yugoslavia	—	—	—	1.4	7	6	2.7	1.0(b)	6-11
15. Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	7.5	6
C. Islamic Countries									
1. Abu Dhabi-Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Iraq	40.0	4	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Iran Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Kuwait Loans	—	—	—	18.3	3	25	—	—	—
—Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	10.0	1.5(b)	10.5	—	—	—
5. Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	93.1	3	20	260.7	0-3	11.20
6. OPEC Fund	11.0	0.75(i)	20	13.0	0.75	20	15.7	0.75	20-25
7. Islamic Development Bank	16.7	7.5	2	—	—	—	6.5	7.5	1.25
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	1.5	7
D. IMF Trust Fund	47.8	0.5	10	71.2	0.5	10	157.4	0.5	10

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.3

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(... Contd.) (US $ million)

Lending Country/Agency	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year
B. Non-Consortium									
1. Austria-Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Supplier Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. China	3.5	5	8-1/2	5.4	7	10	47.4	5 to5.5	8½-17
3. Czechosovakia	2.6	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. German D. Republic									
—Export Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Norway Financial Institutions)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Romania	2.7	—	3	27.8	8	10	—	—	—
10. Sweden Financial Institutions)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Spain	42.9	4.5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. U.S.S.R.State Credits									
—Export/Guaranteed Credits	—	—	—	21.4	5	5 to 12	7.4	1.0(b)	7
13. Switzerland Guaranteed Credits	14.5	6	5	0.1	10	10	4.3	0 to 1	6-12
14. Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Singapore	—	—	—	8.3	7.5	10	—	—	—
C. Islamic Countries									
1. Abu Dhabi-Capital Aid	—	—	—	25.2	3	18	—	—	—
2. Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Iran Captal Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Kuwait loans	42.7	3.5	20	30.3	1 to 1.5	30 to 32	13.7	1.0	32
—Supplier Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Saudi Anbia	14.7	3	20	—	—	—	46.4	3.0	20
6. OPEC Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.0	Zero	20
7. Islamic Development Bank	—	—	—	27.2	5-1/2	8	15.9	On lease	9½
8. Qatar-Supliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. IMF Trust Fund	16.1	0.5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

(... Contd.)

Lending Country/ Agency	1983-84			1984-85			1985-86		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year
B. Non-Consortium									
1. Austria-Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. China	—	—	—	4.2	7.0	6.50	—	—	—
3. Czeckoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Germany D. Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Export Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Norway (Financial Institutions)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Sweden (Financial Institutions)	1.7	11.4	9	—	—	—	0.2	—	25
11. Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. U.S.S.R. State Credits	278.4	5.5	12	—	—	—	•		
—Export/Guaranteed Credits							0.2	7.5	7
13. Switzerland Guaranteed	3.4	1(b)	10	1.0	1(b)	10	—	—	—
Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Singapore									
C. Islamic Countries									
1. Abu Dhabi-Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Iran Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.6	4	18
4. Kuwait Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	10.0	(h)	20	5.0	—	17
6. OPEC Fund	2.6to4.3	2.5to8.0	7 to 15-20	34.1	(h)	10	—	—	—
7. Islamic Development Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. IMF Trust Fund									

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(... Contd.) (US $ million)

Lending Country/ Agency	1986-87			1987-88		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	Amorti-zation year	Amount	Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	Amorti-zation year
B. Non-Consortium						
1. Austria-Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. China	156.9	6	13½—10	57.1	7.0	13
3. Czeckoslovakia	32.3	4	11	39.0	8.0	10
4. Denmak	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Germaiy D. Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—
—ExportCredits	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Norway (Financial Institutions)	—	—	—	7.0	0.5(b)	25
8. Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Romana	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Sweden (Financial Institutions)	—	—	—	4.1	2.0(k)	8½
11. Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. U.S.S.R. State Credits	15.4(g)	—	25	—	—	—
—ExportGuaranteed Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Switzerland Guaranteed Credit	39.3	variable	10	—	—	—
14. Yugoslvia	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Singapire	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Islamic Countries						
1. Abu Dhabi-Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Iran Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. KuwaitLoans	10.5	1.5	25	—	—	—
—Supplies Credits	—	—	—	2.5	1.5(b)	5½
5. Saudi Arabia	49.4	3%	28	—	—	—
6. OPEC fund	3.6	2¼	17	8.0	2.25	17
7. IslamicDevelopment Bank	15.5	—	25	7.0	7%(l)	11
				7.4	3%(i)	15
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. IMF Trus Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

(... Contd.)

Lending Country/ Agency	July-March 1987-88			July-March 1988-89		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	Amorti-zation year	Amount	Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	Amorti-zation year
B. Non-Consortium						
1. Austria-Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. China	57.1	7.0	13	—	—	—
3. Czeckoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Germany D. Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Export Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Norway (Financial Institutions)	7.0	0.5(b)	25	—	—	—
8. Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Sweden (Financial Institutions)	4.1	2.0(k)	8½	—	—	—
11. Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. U.S.S.R. State Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Export/Guaranteed Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Switzerland Guaranteed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—
(E. Singapore)						
C. Islamic Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Abu Dhabi-Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Iran Capital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Kuwait Loans	2.5	1.5(b)	5½	—	—	—
—Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Saudi Arabia	8.0	2.25	17	—	—	—
6. OPEC Fund	7.0	7(i)	11	—	—	—
7. Islamic Development Bank	7.4	3(i)	15	—	—	—
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. IMF Trust Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

— nil.

(a) 2% for 1st 10 years and 3% thereafter.
(b) Above Libor: London inter bank offered rate.
(c) Above US Prime Rate
(d) Above JLTPR.
(e) Variable not exceeding 12%.
(f) Above CQB: Cost of Qualified Borrowing.
(g) Additional Liability Loan.
(h) Free Lease Financing.
(i) Service Charges.
(j) Variable not exceeding 10% p.a.
(k) 2% above New York City Interbank market rate.
(l) Return on IDB's Investment.

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development.
ADB: Asian Development Bank.
IFC: International Finance Corporation.
TDF: Tarbela Development Fund.

TABLE 11.6

GRANT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

(US $ million)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Consortium Including outside Consortium arrangements:												
1. Canada	—	2.0	5.1	9.2	3.5	10.3	11.5	19.9	12.9	12.7	15.2	14.3
2. Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	2.3
3. Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
4. Netherlands												
5. New Zealand	—	—	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	—	0.5	—	—	0.8	0.3
6. Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. U.K.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	4.2
10. U.S.A.	—	9.2	84.3	29.2	58.5	110.6	41.0	83.8	96.0	141.5	125.1	172.6
11. U.N. and Specialised agences	—	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1
12. U.N.D.P. secial grant	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.0	2.0	—	0.4
13. Ford Fourdation	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.9	1.5	1.2	4.2	1.4	2.0
14. F.A.C. other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. EEC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. U.N. Emergency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Relief supplies and cash grantsfrom various countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. World Fool Programmx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total-I)	—	12.5	91.0	40.6	63.7	124.1	60.4	108.9	112.0	161.5	146.7	197.3
II. Non-Consotium:												
1. Australia	—	—	0.3	5.2	2.3	4.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.0	7.6	6.9
2. China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (I)	—	—	0.3	5.2	2.3	4.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.0	7.6	6.9
III. Islamic Countries												
1. Iran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Saudi Araba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. U.A.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (+II+III)	—	12.5	91.3	45.8	68.0	128.6	62.2	111.4	113.5	162.5	154.3	204.2
IV. Relief Assisance for Afghan Refigees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Indus Tarbea Development Fund:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. New Zealanl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. U.K.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. U.S.(a)Dollas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)Rupes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. EEC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (V)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (Grans)	—	12.5	91.3	45.8	68.0	128.6	62.2	111.4	113.5	162.5	154.3	204.2

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.6

GRANT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

(US $ million)

(... Contd.)

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
I. Consortium including outside Consortium arrangemennts:												
1. Canada	17.6	14.6	23.6	18.9	33.9	9.2	5.0	4.1	3.8	3.0	1.6	2.2
2. Germany	6.3	2.4	6.3	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.6	0.6	1.4	4.8	2.2	0.6
3. Japan	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	—	—
4. Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.9	—	0.7	—	—
5. New Zealand	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	—	—	—
6. Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	1.7	5.9
7. Sweden	—	—	0.9	2.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	5.3	6.2	0.5	—	—
8. Switzerland	—	—	..	0.1	..	..	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
9. U.K.	15.3	2.7	10.2	9.3	7.3	8.4	9.0	1.2	2.8	8.6	4.2	3.7
10. U.S.A.	148.3	152.8	164.0	155.9	66.6	74.8	63.9	24.0	58.2	38.3	26.6	33.1
11. U.N. Specialised agencies	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	—	49.8	17.8	16.6	24.1
12. U.N.D.P. special grant	3.0	—	—	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	4.7	—	—	—
13. Ford Foundation	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.2	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
14. F.A.C. other	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	10.8	15.6	4.7	11.9	23.3
15. EEC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. U.N. Emergency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Relief supplies and cash grants from various countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. World Food Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total-(I)	194.7	176.8	209.4	195.7	119.1	106.0	95.6	59.8	82.5	27.6	32.4	56.1
II. Non-Consortium:												
1. Australia	5.9	6.2	6.3	0.9	..	1.6	1.6	..	0.2	—	—	—
2. China	—	—	60.0	—	—	—	43.5	2.9	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (II)	5.9	6.2	66.3	0.9	—	1.6	45.1	2.9	0.2	—	—	—
III. Islamic Countries												
1. Iran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. U.A.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (I+II+III)	200.6	183.0	275.7	196.6	119.1	107.6	140.7	62.7	82.7	27.6	32.4	56.1
IV. Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Indus Tarbela Development Fund:												
1. Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	4.8	2.2	0.6
2. Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	8.6	4.2	3.7
5. New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	20.5	10.0	9.0
6. U.K.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. U.S.(a) Dollars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Rupees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. EEC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.6	33.9	16.4	13.3
Sub-Total (V)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95.3	61.5	48.8	69.4
Total (Grants)	200.6	183.0	275.7	196.6	119.1	107.6	140.7	62.7				

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.6

GRANT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

(.. Contd.) (US $ million)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	July-March 87-88	July-March 88-89
I. Consortium Including outside Consortium arrangements:																
1. Canada	4.2	4.7	7.6	3.1	25.7	—	—	1.2	12.1	13.5	28.5	50.6	54.6	1.0	—	8.1
2. Germany	1.3	1.3	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Japan	—	—	3.4	5.2	23.1	20.2	38.8	48.8	22.9	39.9	47.9	38.1	95.2	56.6	36.0	61.3
4. Netherlands	—	5.4	7.0	—	5.9	9.7	10.4	—	7.2	8.9	—	14.1	12.3	53.8	43.8	17.5
5. New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Norway	2.5	4.1	11.2	11.4	14.8	14.8	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.0	10.1	8.2	7.4	12.6	12.4	7.6
7. Sweden	4.3	5.1	4.7	6.5	9.1	9.1	8.2	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	—	—	9.2	—	21.1	—	—	—
9. U.K.	2.6	5.7	35.1	75.3	68.5	29.0	—	8.9	15.5	28.0	32.7	22.6	24.6	6.4	6.3	54.3
10. U.S.A.	32.8	2.2	18.5	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.3	27.5	109.5	205.7	167.0	190.9	174.4	270.0	25.0	22.0
11. U.N. and Specialised agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.3	20.0	—	—	8.9	40.0	40.0	—
12. U.N.D.P. special grant	3.0	3.0	4.7	3.0	9.2	—	19.0	14.4	13.9	13.3	15.8	14.9	13.3	12.1	12.1	12.4
13. Ford Foundation	0.1	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. EEC	3.0	3.0	3.0	—	—	8.7	6.5	26.4	—	7.0	7.2	—	1.1	42.4	40.6	1.8
16. U.N. Emergency	16.0	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Relief supplies and cash grants from various countries	—	—	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. World Food Programme	—	—	13.9	14.6	11.5	30.6	11.5	—	18.6	4.0	33.3	19.5	5.7	3.6	3.6	—
19. Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	6.1	9.3	—	—	—
20. France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	4.4	—	—	—
Sub-Total-(I)	81.3	56.8	139.2	141.3	185.2	140.6	122.6	160.2	222.9	351.3	361.7	366.5	462.3	499.1	219.8	185.0
II. Non-Consortium:																
1. Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (II)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Islamic Countries																
1. Iran	7.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Saudi Arabia	—	30.0	30.0	10.0	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. U.A.E.	—	—	—	—	2.0	53.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (I+II+II)	88.4	30.5	169.2	151.3	196.2	193.6	123.6	170.2	222.9	351.3	361.7	366.5	462.3	499.1	219.8	185.0
IV. Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	—	—	—	—	—	116.8	109.6	315.6	240.8	155.2	150.0	135.0	129.6	164.4	132.2	105.5
V. Indus Tarbela Development Fund:																
1. Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. U.K.	2.6	5.7	—	—	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. U.S.(a)Dollars	9.0	9.0	18.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)Rupees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. EEC	—	—	—	—	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (V)	11.6	14.7	18.0	—	26.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (Grants)	100.0	102.0	187.2	151.3	222.2	310.4	233.2	485.8	463.6	506.5	511.7	501.5	591.9	663.5	352.0	290.5

— nil.

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

FAC : Food Aid Corvention.

EEC : European Economic Community.

Note: Commitments n case of Indus/Tarbela represents actual drawals from the Indus/Tarbela Development Fund.

TABLE 11.7

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(US $ million)

Lending Country/Agency	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
A. Consortium including outside consortium arrangements:											
(a) Bilateral:											
1. Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. France	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.0	—	—	—	—
4. Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	30.0
5. Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.6	—	4.6	17.6	16.8
7. Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	—	2.4	—	1.4
8. Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. U.K.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.0	—	17.2	11.1
10. U.S.A.	—	15.0	28.0	20.0	—	68.0	27.0	142.3	42.0	119.3	125.9
Sub-Total (a)	—	15.0	28.0	20.0	—	68.0	73.4	170.3	49.0	176.1	185.2
(b) Multilateral:											
1. IBRD	30.5	—	14.0	13.8	18.9	—	49.0	—	24.1	104.6	—
2. IFC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.6	—	3.8
3. IDA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.5
4. ADB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. IFAD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Indus/Tarbela Insurance Recovery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (b)	30.5	—	14.0	13.8	18.9	—	49.0	0.8	24.7	104.6	22.3
Sub-Total A (a+b)	30.5	15.0	42.0	33.8	18.9	68.0	122.4	171.1	73.7	280.7	207.5

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.7

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(.. Contd.)

(US $ million)

Lending Counry/Agency	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
A. Consortiun including outside consortium arrangements:												
(a) Bilatera:												
1. Belgium	—	—	0.4	—	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	—	2.5	12.7
2. Canada	7.3	—	—	49.7	—	11.0	13.5	39.1	10.6	—	10.0	78.4
3. France	0.3	15.1	5.8	6.3	17.5	4.9	12.2	16.2	30.6	—	21.7	23.9
4. Germany	79.7	28.1	22.2	27.2	34.9	22.6	31.9	48.9	24.9	2.5	24.8	61.3
5. Italy	—	—	3.4	12.0	6.1	8.8	13.0	49.2	23.1	4.4	3.8	0.3
6. Japan	27.9	20.5	26.3	27.1	22.8	17.0	16.4	18.0	19.5	—	31.0	—
7. Netherlands	—	1.0	9.2	2.2	1.1	1.9	3.3	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.9	6.5
8. Sweden	—	—	—	0.3	1.8	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. U.K.	17.9	11.2	42.7	28.6	22.3	238.2	21.7	36.0	69.9	5.9	15.6	68.3
10. U.S.A.	243.0	113.1	298.7	80.1	276.2	171.3	180.2	187.5	71.1	65.4	212.4	125.1
Sub-Total (a)	376.1	328.6	408.7	233.5	383.7	480.7	294.4	400.7	255.6	81.6	326.7	376.5
(b) Multilateral:												
1. IBRD	39.6	58.5	—	20.3	35.1	19.1	98.0	19.2	—	—	—	60.0
2. IFC	—	—	5.5	—	3.2	—	3.9	—	—	—	—	—
3. IDA	7.8	57.8	103.2	30.2	33.2	12.1	44.4	38.7	23.1	—	97.3	53.1
4. ADB	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	—	23.4	—	38.5	82.4
5. IFAD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Indus/Tarlela Insurance Recovery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (b)	47.4	116.3	108.7	30.5	71.5	31.2	150.4	57.9	46.5	—	135.8	195.5
Sub-Total A (a+b)	423.5	444.9	517.4	264.0	455.2	511.9	444.8	458.6	302.1	81.6	462.5	572.0

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.7

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(US $ million)

(Contd.)

nding Country/ gency	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	July-March → 87-88	88-89
Consortium including outside consortium arrangements:																
(a) Bilateral:																
1. Belgium	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.2	—	—	0.1	7.2	7.5	—	—	—	—	32.3
2. Canada	54.4	70.5	11.6	187.8	21.3	42.3	12.6	40.1	16.3	2.5	35.5	57.8	—	—	—	—
3. France	26.1	64.6	51.5	45.7	41.3	58.5	60.2	—	26.2	22.8	25.4	56.0	143.0	—	—	—
4. Germany	22.8	39.3	35.6	27.0	108.9	92.6	35.3	20.5	52.6	104.7	64.4	60.8	188.0	79.2	80.6	9.1
5. Italy	9.3	7.7	9.6	10.6	20.0	32.8	16.6	15.0	23.4	18.9	21.5	65.0	2.2	113.6	115.5	—
6. Japan	23.0	54.8	78.1	74.5	171.1	43.6	107.5	121.1	76.9	178.5	137.3	29.6	6.6	270.1	257.4	736.4
7. Netherlands	11.0	31.2	17.5	—	26.7	19.4	14.9	15.8	12.8	18.7	4.6	—	—	9.4	9.6	—
8. Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	7.0	—
9. Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	4.1	—
10. U.K.	72.6	—	10.0	18.9	21.2	53.0	31.4	23.8	71.1	34.4	92.0	27.0	3.3	—	—	—
11. U.S.A.	97.8	178.8	248.2	56.4	127.0	149.0	58.4	146.0	199.5	141.3	256.4	233.8	224.5	169.6	150.7	296.0
Sub-Total (a)	321.0	451.1	466.1	425.7	542.5	496.3	336.9	382.8	478.9	531.2	637.1	530.0	567.6	653.0	624.9	1073.8
(b) Multilateral:																
1. IBRD	60.0	50.0	70.0	—	—	—	—	138.5	75.2	131.5	433.0	473.0	170.0	477.4	96.0	148.0
2. IFC	—	—	—	—	—	30.9	6.6	3.2	92.3	—	55.4	—	—	12.8	—	—
3. IDA	82.0	107.6	94.0	122.2	164.0	221.0	105.0	269.0	228.8	173.3	243.3	184.6	52.9	182.5	—	2.0
4. ADB	70.5	119.0	73.6	139.0	143.6	153.6	138.3	239.0	183.4	337.8	372.6	579.1	552.2	564.5	485.4	657.8
5. IFAD	—	—	—	—	—	47.5	11.3	11.7	—	24.2	8.6	—	—	11.9	11.9	16.2
Sub-Total (b)	212.5	276.6	237.6	261.2	307.6	453.0	273.3*	661.4	579.7	666.8	1,113.6	1,236.7	1,143.1	1,249.1	593.3	824.0
Sub-Total A (a+b)	533.5	727.7	703.7	686.9	850.1	949.3	610.2	1,044.2	1,058.6	1,198.0	1,750.2	1,766.7	1,710.1	1,902.1	1218.2	1897.8

(Contd.)

* Includes $ 12.1 million on account of Indus/Tarbela Insurance Recovery.

TABLE 11.7

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(... Contd.) (US $ million)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
B. Non-Consortium:											
1. Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Czechoslovaka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Germany D.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Kuwait-Suppiers Credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.9	—
13. Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (B)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.9	—
C. Islamic Counties:											
1. Abu Dhabi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Iran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Kuwait	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Libya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. OPEC Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Islamic Development Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (C)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. I.M.F. Trust Fnd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	30.5	15.0	42.0	33.8	18.9	68.0	122.4	171.1	73.7	306.6	207.5

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.7

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(US $ million)

(... Contd.)

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
B. Non-Consortium:												
1. Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
2. Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3
4. China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217.4	—	—	—
5. Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	2.5	22.9	—	5.6	—	—	—	—	—
6. Denmark	—	—	6.3	1.2	—	—	—	—	5.3	—	—	—
7. Germany D.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Kuwait-Suppliers Credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.9	—	—	—	—
9. Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Poland	—	—	—	2.5	—	1.2	1.5	—	—	—	—	13.5
11. Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. U.S.S.R.	10.0	—	17.8	—	4.8	18.1	30.1	7.1	246.8	—	32.0	—
13. Yugoslavia	3.5	10.8	2.5	8.5	5.3	—	6.1	—	2.4	—	—	—
14. Switzerland	—	—	10.6	—	—	—	3.5	10.3	3.5	—	—	—
15. Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (B)	13.5	10.8	37.2	14.7	33.0	19.3	46.8	22.3	475.4	—	32.0	17.5
C. Islamic Countries:												
1. Abu Dhabi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	580.0
3. Iran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Kuwait	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Libya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.0
6. Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. OPEC Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Islamic Development Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (C)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	610.0
D. I.M.F. Trust Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	437.0	455.7	554.6	278.7	488.2	531.2	491.6	480.9	777.5	81.6	494.5	1,199.5

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.7

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(... Contd.)

(US $ million)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	July-March 87-88	July-March 88-89
B. Non-Consortiun:																
1. Austria	—	—	1.7	0.6	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Australia	—	1.3	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. China	—	4.3	—	5.7	3.6	1.8	3.5	5.4	47.4	—	4.2	—	156.9	57.1	—	—
5. Czechoslovakia	-	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	32.3	39.0	—	—
6. Denmark	6.4	—	—	—	23.8	0.6	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Germany D.R.	2.8	2.6	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Kuwait-Supplies Credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Hungary	—	—	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Romania	—	—	—	13.9	—	—	45.6	37.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. U.S.S.R.	214.5	3.5	0.1	—	105.7	—	14.5	21.4	7.4	278.4	—	0.2	15.4	—	—	—
13. Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Switzerland	—	—	1.4	4.4	5.0	2.7	—	0.1	4.4	—	—	0.2	39.3	—	—	—
15. Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—
16. Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (B)	223.6	11.6	13.6	25.1	141.3	6.4	71.5	14.6	59.2	280.1	5.2	0.4	243.9	96.1	—	—
C. Islamic Countries:																
1. Abu Dhabi	100.0	—	13.0	40.0	—	—	—	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Iran	—	48.6	150.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Kuwait	—	50.9	25.0	—	28.3	—	42.7	30.3	13.7	—	—	20.6	10.5	2.5	2.5	—
5. Libya	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Qatar	10.0	—	—	—	—	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Saudi Arabia	97.5	30.0	0.7	—	82.9	260.7	14.7	—	46.4	—	—	—	49.4	—	—	—
8. OPEC Fund	—	—	21.5	11.0	13.0	15.7	—	—	32.0	—	10.0	5.0	3.6	8.0	8.0	—
9. Islamic Development Bank	—	—	—	16.7	—	6.5	—	27.2	15.9	3.9	34.1	—	15.5	14.4	14.4	—
Sub-Total (C)	257.5	116.3	210.2	67.7	124.1	289.8	57.4	82.6	108.0	3.9	44.1	25.6	79.0	24.9	24.9	—
D. I.M.F. Trust Fund	—	—	—	47.8	71.2	157.4	16.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	1014.6	855.6	927.4	827.5	1186.7	1402.8	755.2	1191.4	1225.7	1482.0	1799.5	1721.7	1665.6	2023.1	1243.1	1897.8

— nil.

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

TABLE 121

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		High Schools		Secondary Vocational Institutions		Arts and Science Colleges		Professional Colleges		Universities
Year	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
1947-48	8,413	1,549	2,190	153	408	64	46	18	40	5	..	..	2
1948-49	9,073	1,564	2,174	154	411	70	49	20	42	6	19	2	2
1949-50	9,411	1,586	2,134	172	469	89	59	25	46	9	19	2	2
1954-55	14,162	2,474	1,517	196	747	148	90	40	77	19	24	1	4
1959-60	17,901	3,260	1,974	281	1,069	203	100	35	126	32	40	5	4
1960-61	20,909	4,057	1,798	275	1,172	225	109	47	131	33	42	5	4
1961-62	24,930	5,350	2,011	364	1,300	255	103	40	146	37	39	5	6
1962-63	28,338	6,715	2,023	423	1,349	275	103	41	159	39	41	5	6
1963-64	30,950	7,416	2,379	462	1,459	308	117	38	190	51	43	5	6
1964-65	32,589	8,021	2,701	589	1,622	367	145	58	225	62	45	5	6
1965-66	32,930	8,272	2,785	626	1,658	376	113	39	228	63	48	5	6
1966-67	34,678	8,535	2,970	659	1,776	423	142	62	258	76	48	5	7
1967-68	36,453	9,324	3,018	719	1,827	458	165	72	251	76	50	5	7
1968-69	38,870	10,250	3,290	790	1,910	490	180	80	270	80	58	5	7
1969-70	41,290	11,170	3,560	860	1,995	520	190	90	290	85	59	5	7
1970-71	43,710	12,097	3,822	928	2,063	529	206	97	314	87	73	6	7
1971-72	45,854	12,290	4,110	1,038	2,247	571	284	134	339	93	73	6	8
1972-73	49,580	14,437	4,406	1,163	2,498	621	391	152	334	89	76	7	8
1973-74	50,574	15,061	4,586	1,223	2,742	718	314	150	354	95	81	8	8
1974-75	51,744	15,673	4,713	1,266	2,898	770	301	141	361	96	83	8	10
1975-76	52,800	15,829	4,783	1,307	3,047	806	282	116	404	107	98	8	12
1976-77	53,162	15,941	4,990	1,352	3,214	860	231	81	433	116	98	8	12
1977-78	53,882	16,238	5,100	1,359	3,239	880	222	77	430	116	95	8	15
1978-79	55,265	16,854	5,194	1,393	3,321	898	223	76	429	119	99	8	15
1979-80	57,220	17,771	5,233	1,407	3,361	924	219	85	430	118	99	8	15
1980-81	59,168	18,595	5,295	1,412	3,479	967	231	88	433	119	99	8	19
1981-82	61,117	19,420	5,362	1,423	3,597	1,010	247	92	440	120	99	10	20
1982-83	71,358	20,245	5,432	1,435	3,715	1,052	263	96	447	124	99	10	20
1983-84	73,228	20,876	5,984	1,763	4,213	1,171	279	100	469	150	99	8	20
1984-85*	73,812	21,551	6,132	1,817	4,630	1,250	290	104	467	153	99	8	21
1985-86	77,207	22,441	6,260	1,893	4,677	1,315	293	105	528	167	100	8	22
1986-87(R E)	30,431	23,637	6,358	1,937	4,839	1,364	296	106	552	171	100	8	23
1987-88(R E)	33,872	24,906	6,458	1,982	5,008	1,416	299	107	581	177	99	8	22
1988-89(E)	37,545	26,250	6,560	2,028	5,183	1,469	235	108	599	182	99	8	22

E Estimated
R E Revised Estmates
. . not available.
* Partially estimated.

Source: 1. Central Bureau of Education.
2. University Grants Commission.

TABLE 12.2

ENROLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

Year	Primary Stage (I–V) (000 No.)		Middle Stage (VI–VIII) (000 No.)		High Stage (IX–X) (000 No.)		Secondary Vocational (000 No.)		Arts and Science Colleges (000 No.)		Professional Colleges (Number)		Universities (Number)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1947-48	770	110	221	21	58	7	4	1	14	1	4,368	327	644	56
1948-49	830	120	225	24	59	7	4	2	17	1	4,517	349	690	64
1949-50	920	120	250	24	57	9	5	2	21	2	4,925	394	737	71
1954-55	1,550	240	332	45	109	15	11	3	43	6	8,082	833	1,998	49
1959-60	1,890	370	422	63	149	23	13	3	76	12	12,434	1,851	4,092	778
1960-61	2,060	430	449	67	160	27	15	6	71	12	12,921	1,929	5,084	1,009
1961-62	2,270	480	461	75	161	23	19	8	72	14	13,950	2,265	7,214	1,335
1962-63	2,490	530	491	82	209	38	20	8	94	18	14,906	2,470	9,464	1,679
1963-64	2,750	570	576	119	217	54	23	7	119	21	17,677	2,661	9,049	1,945
1964-65	3.050	700	624	128	222	46	21	6	127	24	17,372	2,990	13,221	2,730
1965-66	3,160	750	689	149	244	49	21	5	139	28	19,061	2,919	13,420	2,979
1966-67	3,380	790	763	169	273	55	22	7	148	32	19,840	3,121	12,807	2,522
1967-68	3,750	990	793	164	275	50	24	8	153	34	25,000	3,500	15,903	2,993
1968-69	3,830	1,010	846	170	296	56	24	8	159	40	30,081	3,899	13,087	2,665
1969-70	3,910	1,030	899	175	337	62	29	9	175	45	33,633	4,219	15,475	3,298
1970-71	3,960	1.040	933	178	336	67	35	10	199	50	37,245	4,612	17,057	3,703
1971-72	4,210	1,110	963	196	366	71	40	12	186	49	36,182	4,970	17,507	3,878
1972-73	4,450	1,270	1,041	232	390	81	59	6	186	47	37,596	6,450	18,678	4,212
1973-74	4,810	1,370	1,096	247	418	78	40	14	193	53	42,483	6,768	19,081	4,134
1974-75	4,971	1,430	1,196	279	462	100	42	14	208	58	44,734	8,086	21,396	4,500
1975-76	5,319	1,549	1,247	294	493	106	31	9	211	53	56,140	8,785	22,772	5,121
1976-77	5,611	1,591	1,298	309	509	116	29	8	223	66	56,932	9,541	37,711	8,968
1977-78	5,015	1,598	1,304	317	506	123	26	7	221	72	62,113	10,766	41,130	6,998
1978-79	5,131	1,630	1,301	327	479	124	29	7	233	75	67,296	11,986	38,623	6,000
1979-80	5,213	1,676	1,391	345	476	125	35	7	253	78	72,479	13,206	41,810	5,712
1980-81	5,474	1,782	1,412	359	509	130	40	7	270	87	55,897	8,519	42,688	7,113
1981-82	5,741	1,896	1,494	389	543	135	45	8	283	94	57,602	9,109	47,573	8,483
1982-83	6,179	2,010	1,494	389	578	141	49	8	297	101	58,587	9,219	48,912	7,851
1983-84	6,860	2,174	1,730	424	606	146	53	8	355	111	56,276	9,314	50,418	7,816
1984-85*	6,828	2,252	1,805	446	645	160	57	8	373	117	59,169	9,742	54,031	8,407
1985-86	7,094	2,365	1,910	516	667	177	59	9	400	126	68,317	13,817	59,891	8,801
1986-87(RE)	7,445	2,430	2,051	563	682	183	61	10	411	130	72,317	15,817	61,319	9,523
1987-88(RE)	7,606	2,498	2,134	594	698	190	63	11	425	135	77,465	17,892	65,340	9,786
1988-89 (E)	7,768	2,566	2,216	625	715	197	64	11	439	140	80,316	19,799	69,361	10,048

Sources: 1. Central Bureau of Education.
2. University Grants Commission.

R E : Revised Estimates.
E Estimated.
* Partially estimated.

TABLE 12.3

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN, BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

Year	Primary Schools (Thousands)		Middle Schools (Thousands)		High Schools (Thousands)		Secondary Vocational Institutions		Arts and Science Colleges		Professional Colleges		Universities	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1947-48	17.8	2.4	12.0	0.8	6.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948-49	17.8	2.3	12.0	0.8	7.0	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1949-50	19.9	2.5	12.1	1.0	8.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	35.5	5.8	10.7	1.5	12.7	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	44.8	8.4	13.0	1.9	18.3	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	31
1960-61	50.0	10.0	14.4	2.1	20.0	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	452	40
1961-62	54.8	11.1	16.7	2.6	21.5	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	929	41
1962-63	63.6	13.3	18.7	3.2	23.0	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	692	51
1963-64	69.8	14.6	19.6	3.8	25.0	5.3	1,499	337	4,938	1,262	1,137	150	1,128	62
1964-65	75.9	16.7	22.1	4.7	27.7	6.3	1,493	375	5,432	1,428	1,239	175	1,265	72
1965-66	74.9	17.4	23.1	5.3	28.4	6.5	1,436	379	5,711	1,522	1,370	180	1,264	85
1966-67	80.0	18.3	25.2	6.0	31.6	7.8	1,680	440	6,049	1,628	1,405	190	1,366	75
1967-68	83.8	20.3	26.1	6.3	33.4	8.3	1,770	470	6,208	1,719	1,435	195	1,484	92
1968-69	88.0	22.5	28.8	6.7	34.5	9.0	1,900	510	7,080	2,045	1,684	224	1,345	96
1969-70	92.0	25.0	31.5	7.7	35.5	9.6	2,050	520	7,950	2,370	1,737	228	1,473	125
1970-71	96.3	27.2	34.2	8.6	36.4	10.2	2,208	532	8,823	2,695	1,868	225	1,568	137
1971-72	105.7	29.7	36.0	9.2	37.9	10.6	2,326	555	8,313	2,318	1,879	224	1,640	150
1972-73	108.8	32.9	41.4	11.3	40.7	12.0	2,204	517	8,346	2,596	2,060	231	1,644	171
1973-74	115.7	35.0	41.9	11.6	45.3	13.3	2,582	579	8,990	2,433	2,315	387	2,327	215
1974-75	125.5	42.4	43.5	12.8	51.1	15.3	2,462	597	9,635	2,642	2,624	478	2,455	330
1975-76	130.3	44.1	46.4	13.6	55.7	16.6	2,630	805	11,313	3,167	3,087	472	2,726	296
1976-77	133.3	44.8	46.0	13.8	59.6	17.9	2,476	715	11,834	3,246	3,167	472	2,916	351
1977-78	134.4	45.3	48.8	14.2	60.6	18.5	2.225	626	11,548	3,184	3,331	486	3,265	358
1978-79	136.9	42.6	49.9	13.7	62.9	17.9	2.532	699	11,836	3,348	3,443	501	3,573	340
1979-80	140.9	47.8	51.4	14.9	63.8	19.4	2,817	674	12,077	3,430	3,500	510	3,068	332
1980-81	150.0	48.7	52.2	15.2	65.9	20.2	3,171	711	12,384	3,544	3,343	463	3,183	395
1981-82	159.1	49.6	53.7	15.6	68.7	21.7	3,408	743	12,691	3,658	3,609	516	3,357	385
1982-83	168.1	50.5	55.1	16.1	70.4	21.7	3,616	775	13,000	3,775	3,628	557	3,322	449
1983-84	177.3	57.1	57.8	18.7	78.3	24.1	3,835	807	13,130	4,142	3,769	604	3,490	488
1984-85*	179.0	57.2	57.4	17.0	78.7	24.5	4,034	833	19,951	7,315	3,884	629	3,589	509
1985-86	180.6	57.2	57.1	17.2	81.6	24.9	4,190	861	25,599	10,408	3,925	762	3,740	541
1986-87(RE)	183.3	58.3	59.1	17.8	83.2	25.4	4,346	889	28,199	11,908	3,943	822	3,878	585
1987-88(RE)	186.3	59.4	61.2	18.4	85.0	25.9	4,502	917	31,247	13,501	3,966	895	4,020	602
1988-89 (E)	189.2	60.5	63.3	19.1	86.8	26.4	4,702	986	34,295	15,094	3,989	968	4,162	619

R E : Revised Estimates.
E Estimated.
.. not available.
* Partially esimated.

Sources: 1. Central Bureau of Education.
2. University Grants Commission.

TABLE 12.4

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY LEVEL

(Rs. million)

Year	Total Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	College Education	University Education	Technical Education	Teacher Education	Other Items (e)	Development Expenditure	Non-Development Expenditure
1947-48	30.4	11.0	5.4	(a)	1.9	(b)	8.0	4.1	..	..
1948-49	44.5	20.0	8.4	(a)	3.3	(b)	7.0	5.7	..	..
1949-50	43.9	20.8	9.6	(a)	6.5	(b)	1.3	5.7	..	..
1954-55	94.5	41.7	17.1	(a)	19.0	(b)	3.0	13.7	..	..
1959-60	163.8	60.2	34.4	17.7	15.2	4.0	7.1	25.2	48.0	115.8
1960-61	193.1	65.3	47.2	23.4	18.1	5.3	2.1	31.7	38.1	155.0
1961-62	272.6	82.2	62.8	35.0	35.1	13.4	5.2	38.9	62.4	210.2
1962-63	346.3	91.0	68.2	43.9	52.3	26.7	6.7	57.5	123.1	223.2
1963-64	399.7	117.2	59.3	31.9	40.1	39.9	10.0	101.3	142.7	257.0
1964-65	450.9	137.0	63.3	33.1	47.9	46.7	10.3	112.6	160.4	290.5
1965-66	509.2	147.2	67.3	38.2	43.1	42.2	12.7	157.9	177.5	331.7
1966-67	440.0	152.1	75.1	35.7	36.1	30.3	12.3	98.4	106.2	333.8
1967-68	513.6	161.9	75.6	43.0	40.6	40.5	13.7	138.3	160.9	352.7
1968-69	553.0	168.9	79.6	46.4	44.2	47.4	14.2	152.3	185.4	367.6
1969-70	578.7	196.8	91.8	49.6	44.7	46.7	16.5	132.6	170.1	408.6
1970-71	789.9	221.9	93.8	45.3	92.0	81.9(c)	24.4(d)	230.6	309.5	480.4
1971-72	796.8	275.3	103.7	49.8	69.3	79.8(c)	20.0(d)	198.9	201.3	595.5
1972-73	1,000.7	315.4	113.5	85.6	81.8	79.9(c)	15.9(d)	309.4	277.2	723.5
1973-74	1,269.3	399.2	189.7	166.8	107.9	152.0(c)	17.7(d)	236.0	340.6	928.7
1974-75	1,744.5	451.5	290.0	162.3	124.0	191.8(c)	29.5(d)	495.4	523.4	1,221.1
1975-76	2,482.2	767.3	431.3	249.4	174.3	326.1(c)	38.5(d)	501.3	751.1	1,731.1
1976-77	2,802.6	853.1	577.9	274.6	210.7	338.5(c)	42.2(d)	505.4	782.3	2,020.3
1977-78	3,300.7	823.6	464.7	672.4	258.0	323.1(c)	58.5(d)	700.4	855.0	2,445.7
1978-79	3,875.9	1,305.1	731.7	367.8	324.2	515.2(c)	73.3(d)	558.6	1,067.0	2,808.9
1979-80	4,153.5	1,604.4	820.4	387.5	426.2	518.7(c)	71.0(d)	325.3	1,060.2	3,093.3
1980-81	4,619.1	1,570.0	918.8	427.6	459.2	546.5(c)	57.4(f)	639.1	1,240.5	3,378.6
1981-82	5,602.0	1,820.0	986.9	493.0	611.3	748.8(c)	83.5(f)	857.9	1,687.4	3,914.6
1982-83	6,469.5	2,092.1	1,256.0	642.0	665.5	952.7(c)	100.3(f)	760.9	1,941.5	4,528.0
1983-84	7,542.3	2,544.0	1,599.0	784.3	759.3	1,002.9(c)	96.0(f)	757.3	1,715.4	5,826.9
1984-85	10,224.3	3,284.1	2,375.1	1,034.0	936.5	1,094.9(c)	302.5(f)	1,197.2	2,446.1	7,778.2
1985-86	12,644.8	3,916.0	2,771.0	1,139.9	1,159.2	1,659.8(c)	309.8(f)	1,689.3	3,255.0	9,389.8
1986-87(E)	14,880.8	4,564.1	3,406.1	1,347.9	1,317.4	1,946.3(c)	402.7(f)	1,896.1	3,712.0	11,168.8
1987-88(E)	17,512.2	5,319.6	4,187.3	1,593.9	1,497.3	2,282.2(c)	523.4(f)	2,108.5	4,233.3	13,278.9
1988-89(E)	21,425.1	6,504.5	5,122.9	1,950.0	1,831.9	2,795.8(c)	640.4(f)	2,579.6	5,134.2	16,290.9

Sources: 1. Central Bureau of Education.
2. Ministry of Education.

.. not available.

E: Estimated.

Note:— Expenditure incurred on Health, Education, Agriculture, Veterinary, Forest, Industries etc. has been included under Technical and Professional education.

(a) Expenditure on college education includes under universities.

(b) Expenditure on Technical & Professional education includes under teacher special education.

(c) The expenditure includes the expenditure on teacher training colleges.

(d) Expenditure on teacher training schools only, expenditure on teacher training colleges included in technical & professional education.

(e) Other items includes expenditure on scholarships, administration, other facilities, lumpsum provision, grant-in-aid, general and miscellaneous work etc. However expenditure on work from 1970-71 onward has been included under relevant sectors as development expenditure.

(f) Expenditure on Teacher Training also includes technical & professional education partially, break-up of which is available from budget accounts.

TABLE 12.5

HEALTH FACILITIES

Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Maternity & Child Health Centres	Beds in Hospitals & Dispen-	Registered Doctors	Registered Dentists	Registered Nurses	Registered Lady Health Visitors	Population per Hospital Bed	Population per Doctor	Expenditure(mln Rs)* Development	Expenditure(mln Rs)* Non-Development
1947	292	722	91	13,769	..	..	..	..	2,564	..	..	..
1948	300	741	963	14,117	1,360	..	88	4	..	..	..	..
1949	301	769	102	14,180	1,912	..	214	4	..	..	..	..
1950	304	807	107	14,524	2,298	..	418	67	2,431	15,366	..	..
1951	306	823	110	14,741	2,621	..	574	100	2,454	14,804	..	..
1952	311	860	153	15,324	2,860	..	674	123	2,419	12,962	..	..
1953	320	889	177	15,872	3,227	..	786	129	2,393	11,769	..	..
1954	319	928	183	17,092	3,590	..	862	138	2,277	10,838	..	..
1955	333	984	198	19,197	3,293	..	963	142	2,077	12,108	..	..
1956	335	980	224	19,398	4,270	..	1,064	159	2,106	9,569	..	..
1957	336	1,053	257	19,640	4,770	..	1,190	169	2,132	8,778	..	..
1958	338	1,112	284	21,169	5,387	..	1,269	181	2,027	7,964	..	..
1959	337	1,155	349	21,658	5,968	..	1,725	195	2,029	7,364	..	..
1960	342	1,195	348	22,100	6,485	..	1,929	230	2,038	6,944	8.70	57.00
1961	341	1,251	422	22,394	7,255	..	2,067	276	2,063	6,368	21.13	69.00
1962	361	1,374	449	22,775	7,894	..	2,238	314	2,087	6,021	34.10	78.00
1963	365	1,514	488	23,429	8,619	..	2,472	377	2,088	5,674	34.55	80.00
1964	365	1,626	524	23,664	9,418	..	2,641	501	2,126	5,342	75.22	78.00
1965	379	1,695	554	25,603	10,682	..	2,945	627	2,022	4,846	46.47	84.00
1966	389	1,754	558	26,200	10,845	..	3,183	712	2,033	4,911	35.31	86.00
1967	391	1,834	650	27,291	11,732	..	3,527	348	1,678	3,903	70.80	92.00
1968	398	1,751	650	27,112	12,369	..	3,813	970	2,079	4,557	59.79	99.00
1969	405	1,846	668	27,618	13,011	..	4,123	1,085	2,100	4,458	67.99	128.00
1970	411	1,875	668	28,976	14,109	377	4,543	1,169	2,061	4,231	61.70	151.70
1971	495	2,136	631	30,969	14,862	439	5,075	1,322	1,986	4,137	57.62	141.10
1972	496	2,137	675	35,337	15,789	503	5,504	1,458	1,792	4,012	95.55	171.90
1973	521	2,566	662	35,699	16,485	539	5,751	1,618	1,846	3,997	175.67	210.10
1974	517	2,836	690	33,866	17,194	597	6,010	1,627	2,005	3,949	363.00	278.00
1975	518	2,908	696	37,776	17,887	638	6,144	1,636	1,852	3,912	629.10	360.64
1976	525	3,063	715	39,129	18,757	694	6,685	1,688	1,843	3,845	540.00	439.20
1977	528	3,220	726	40,518	19,863	720	7,186	1,738	1,834	3,742	512.00	558.60
1978	536	3,206	748	42,469	20,931	767	7,768	1,823	1,804	3,660	569.00	641.60
1979	550	3,367	772	44,367	21,938	829	8,382	1,921	1,779	3,598	717.00	661.89
1980	602	3,466	812	47,412	23,594	911	9,098	2,009	1,716	3,448	942.00	794.82
1981	600	3,478	823	48,441	26,668	999	9,872	2,171	1,731	3,144	1,037.00	993.10
1982	613	3,457	817	50,335	29,931	1,103	10,554	2,368	1,717	2,888	1,183.00	1,207.00
1983	626	3,351	794	52,164	33,584	1,203	11,070	2,562	1,708	2,654	1,526.00	1,564.90
1984	633	3,386	767	53,603	38,322	1,324	12,000	2,795	1,714	2,398	1,587.45	1,785.12
1985	652	3,415	778	55,886	42,501	1,395	14,249	2,992	1,695	2,229	1,881.50	2,393.81
1986	670	3,441	773	57,709	46,494	1,536	15,734	3,688	1,692	2,100	2,615.00	3,270.00
1987	682	3,498	798	60,093	51,020	1,616	16,722	3,928	1,678	1,973	3,114.41	4,064.00
1988	710	3,616	998	64,471	55,238	1,734	17,731p	4,178p	1,610	1,880	2,802.00	4,519.00

.. not avalable
P provisional
* Expendture figures are for respective financial years (1988=1988-89)

Source: 1. Health Division.
2. Planning & Development Division.
3. Economic Adviser's Wing.

TABLE 12.6

DATA ON EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF IMMUNIZATION (1977 to 1988)

Vaccine/doze	1977 to 1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
B.C.G.	4,058,142	4,202,666	6,673,744	3,458,750	4,294,814	4,238,220	4,236,292
POLIO							
I	3,603,459	6,466,587	6,363,932	3,779,330	4,912,167	4,750,814	4,768,641
II	1,873,032	4,614,108	5,960,161	3,271,860	3,977,158	3,894,824	3,768,332
III	858,885	1,850,110	6,054,773	2,313,367	3,005,294	3,130,162	3,169,281
BR	293,648	225,674	794,487	2,107,761	1,013,630	1,271,672	1,138,662
D. P. T.							
I	957,316	2,333,870	2,747,047	2,497,818	3,685,074	3,704,651	3,755,887
II	1,065,098	1,356,593	2,422,185	2,057,199	3,133,845	3,275,547	3,277,074
III	688,251	851,687	2,382,332	1,832,062	2,905,200	3,065,507	3,114,883
BR	105,091	81,440	295,193	761,726	614,757	811,742	950,015
D. T.							
I	175,155	3,959,781	3,585,347	1,251,408	1,169,047	775,439	557,489
II	563,081	2,655,629	3,510,399	1,156,838	798,769	619,298	497,301
BR	73,056	105,018	531,269	1,302,178	417,149	462,795	193,188
T. T.							
I	983,344	511,335	462,546	671,482	1,847,723	2,242,496	2,938,030
II	90,526	244,970	280,287	384,839	1,208,131	1,496,990	2,079,442
BR	8,903	—	7,505	22,620	18,820	48,834	133,130
MEASLES	576,742	1,415,944	2,521,752	2,382,597	3,123,874	3,372,650	3,171,508

Source: (i) National Institute of Health.
(ii) Ministry of Health.

— nil.
B.C.G. Bacillus + Calamus + Guerin.
D.P.T. Diphtheria + Perussis + Tetanus.
D.T. Diphtheria + Tetanus.
T.T. Tetanus Toxoid.
B.R. Booster.

TABLE 12.7

DOCTOR CONSULTING FEE IN VARIOUS CITIES

(In rupees)

Period	Faisal-abad	Gujran-wala	Hyder-abad	Islam-abad	Karachi	Lahore	Multan	Pesha-war	Quetta	Rawal-pindi	Sialkot	Sukkur	Average
November 73	10.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	12.08
" 74	15.00	15.00	20.00	18.75	20.00	15.00	10.00	20.00	17.50	20.00	10.00	16.00	16.43
" 75	20.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	22.50	15.00	17.50	19.58
" 76	20.00	20.00	23.75	23.75	27.75	17.50	20.00	23.13	28.13	27.19	15.00	20.00	22.18
" 77	20.00	20.00	28.75	35.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	35.00	35.00	15.00	20.00	25.31
" 78	20.00	20.00	32.14	22.50	34.00	20.00	22.50	33.13	40.00	35.00	15.00	20.00	26.19
" 79	40.00	20.00	33.75	..	48.00	28.33	25.00	35.00	35.00	45.00	20.00	35.00	29.55
" 80	40.00	32.00	35.00	50.00	54.44	47.50	27.50	37.50	37.50	50.00	30.00	35.00	39.70
" 81	70.00	32.00	36.00	50.00	60.00	47.50	42.50	50.00	32.50	50.00	50.00	25.00	45.48
" 82	30.00	32.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	50.00	40.00	12.00	37.50	50.00	50.00	40.00	42.63
" 83	50.00	..	58.75	60.00	60.00	50.00	60.00	12.00	37.50	50.00	50.00	50.00	48.96

AVERAGE DOCTOR CALL FEE IN VARIOUS CITIES

" 84	20.00	20.00	45.00	55.00	36.11	10.00	60.00	15.63	45.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	38.89
" 85	20.00	32.00	55.00	50.00	30.00	10.00	12.50	20.00	45.00	50.00	50.00	35.00	34.13
" 86	20.00	32.00	55.00	50.00	26.39	14.17	12.50	20.00	45.00	50.00	50.00	30.00	33.76
" 87	20.00	32.00	55.00	26.25	26.70	24.29	12.50	20.00	46.25	25.42	50.00	30.00	30.70
" 88	20.00	32.00	50.00	26.25	26.54	24.29	14.00	20.00	67.00	25.42	50.00	30.00	32.13

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Statistical Bulletins.

.. not available.

TABLE 12.8

SERIOUS CRIMES

Crimes	1971	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Murder	3982	4625	4548	5453	6075	6404	6807
Dacoity	130	99	85	248	340	307	366
Robbery	1104	497	518	910	1255	1186	1318
Burglary	13232	10285	8579	8914	8499	8190	8525
Riots	1868	1591	1941	2291	2593	2475	2374
Abduction/Kidnapping	3065	3022	4599	5064	5155	5124	5089
Rape	636	567	1025	1512	1602	1624	1715
Child Lifting	33	46	66	85	102	130	94
Cattle Theft	8541	9232	4755	4597	5598	3783	4721
Other Theft	20091	19134	24732	16404	19915	19202	22871
Others	76997	115321	113738	174557	180591	199021	213811

Source: Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Interior.

TABLE 12.9

LOCAL COUNCILS AND NUMBER OF SEATS (INCLUDING MINORITIES, WOMEN WORKERS AND PEASANTS) FOR 1987 ELECTIONS

	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluch-istan	AJ&K	Islam-abad	Northern Areas	FATA	Total
RURAL LOCAL COUNCILS									
District/Agency Councils									
Number	29	13	15	19	5	—	3	11	95
Members	1,806	903	482	405	195	—	32	320	4,143
Union Councils									
Number	2,392	612	655	315	180	12	105	—	4,271
Members	43,602	9,698	4,741	3,912	1,860	148	748	—	64,709
Municipal Corporations									
Number	8	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	13
Members	647	187	43	54	—	—	—	—	931
URBAN LOCAL COUNCILS									
Municipal Committees									
Number	63	29	17	10	7	—	3	—	129
Members	1,713	871	227	230	136	—	34	—	3,211
Town Committees									
Number	135	108	23	20	10	—	—	2	298
Members	2,153	1,355	184	224	65	—	—	14	3,995
Total Members	49,921	13,014	5,677	4,825	2,256	148	814	334	76,939
Cantonment Boards									
Number	18	8	11	3	—	—	—	—	40
Members	89	38	36	5	—	—	—	—	168
Grand Total									
Councils	2,645	773	722	368	202	12	111	13	4,846
Members	50,010	13,052	5,713	4,830	2,256	148	814	334	77,157

—Nil. Source: Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development.

Note: The number of special interest seats have been included in the above figures.

TABLE 12.10

INCOME & EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL COUNCILS
FOR THE YEAR 1981-82 TO 1988-89

(Rs. million)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (E)	1987-88 (E)	1988-89 (E)
				INCOME				
1. M/Corporations, Municipal & Town Committees	2,584.99	3,209.42	3,566.28	4,059.07	4,487.05	4,935.75	5,429.33	5,972.26
2. District Councils	569.36	775.98	758.83	975.31	1,095.77	1,205.35	1,325.88	1,458.47
3. Union Councils	155.68	194.31	175.52	260.01	220.12	242.13	266.34	292.97
Total	3,310.03	4,179.71	4,500.63	5,294.39	5,802.94	6,383.23	7,021.55	7,723.70
				EXPENDITURE				
1. M/Corporations, Municipal & Town Committees	2,771.51	3,274.29	3,238.27	4,007.25	4,569.47	5,026.42	5,529.06	6,081.97
2. District Councils	529.83	693.42	683.98	976.60	999.73	1,099.70	1,209.67	1,330.64
3. Union Councils	164.49	157.30	164.90	193.14	210.96	232.06	255.27	280.80
Total	3,465.83	4,125.01	4,087.15	5,176.99	5,780.16	6,358.18	6,994.00	7,693.47

Source: Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development.

E Estimated.

Note: Estimated figures have been calculated giving 10% increase to the actual figures available for the year 1985-86.

TABLE 13.1

PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE

(Rs. billion)

Sector	First Plan (1955-60)	Second Plan (1960-65)	Third Plan (1965-70)	Non-Plan Period (1970-78)	Fifth Plan (1978-83)	Sixth Plan Allocations (1983-88)	Sixth Plan Revised Actuals (1983-88)	Seventh Plan Allocations (Original) (1988-93)
Agriculture	0.46	0.91	1.38	6.49	14.86	15.35	17.7	15.6
(a) Agriculture	0.46	0.70	0.82	4.14	6.06	12.35	9.2	12.3
(b) Fertilizer Subsidy	—	0.21	0.56	2.35	8.80	3.00	10.0	3.3
Wate	0.97	4.60	4.51	12.81	15.77	32.10	23.3	28.4
Eneny	0.60	1.29	1.76	13.84	38.83	116.50	78.9	124.3
(a) Power	0.57	1.16	1.57	10.88	28.12	87.40	54.3	90.2
(b) Fuels	0.03	0.13	0.19	2.96	10.71	29.10	24.6	34.1
Indutry	0.74	0.48	0.79	11.29	25.40	20.50	14.3	9.0
Mineals	0.12	0.09	0.27	0.49	0.40	5.75	1.2	7.0
Trapport and Communications	1.08	1.60	2.52	15.66	35.21	57.52	46.2	61.5
Physcal Planning and Housing	0.51	0.96	0.70	5.69	9.00	15.50	24.8	20.0
Eduotion and Manpower	0.23	0.46	0.56	3.44	5.64	19.85	15.5	25.7
Health	0.08	0.17	0.28	2.38	4.58	13.00	10.6	13.3
Popuation Welfare Programme	—	0.01	0.14	0.82	0.60	2.30	2.1	3.5
Othe/Miscellaneous Programmes	0.07	0.04	0.29	2.63	2.32	6.63	10.2	16.3
Sub-Total:	4.86	10.61	13.20	75.54	152.61	305.00	244.8	324.7
Plus: Special Development Programme	—	—	—	—	0.15	15.00	3.8	25.3
Less: Operational Shortfall	—	—	—	—	—	30.00	—	—
Total (Net):	4.86	10.61	13.20	75.54	152.76	290.00	248.6	350.00

— nil

Source: Planning and Development Division

TABLE 13.2

EXPENDITURES UNDER ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ADP)
CLASSIFIED BY SECTORS, 1975-76 to 1988-89

(Rs. million)

Item	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88(RE)	1988-89(BE)
Agriculture	1,052	1,347	1,421	2,041	3,194	3,340	3,427	3,457	2,798	2,920	4,435	3,346	4,404	3,370*
Water	1,244	1,852	1,556	1,748	1,698	1,616	2,808	3,840	3,381	3,541	4,597	5,155	5,137	3,857†
Power	2,316	2,422	2,646	2,935	3,255	3,851	4,592	5,324	5,115	8,025	8,405	10,477	13,091	13,743
Industry	1,239	3,466	4,593	4,608	4,714	4,476	2,675	2,047	2,286	1,597	692	404	310	390
Fuels and Minerals	951	429	587	664	847	1,660	1,400	1,878	2,003	3,117	2,618	2,631	2,986	3,204
Transport and Communications	2,690	3,175	3,158	4,026	3,898	5,004	5,438	5,557	5,024	5,542	6,506	5,823	5,142	7,605
Physical Planning and Housing	1,209	1,277	1,273	1,534	1,423	1,923	1,887	2,065	2,612	2,748	2,952	4,333	5,552	3,943
Education	708	566	647	772	830	1,193	1,337	1,441	1,548	1,976	2,905	3,719	4,339	3,875
Health	629	540	512	648	686	906	1,037	1,085	1,563	1,700	1,766	2,527	2,656	2,800
Population Planning	189	183	105	114	127	131	174	178	202	346	456	483	513	433
Social Welfare	16	18	17	18	25	31	44	51	58	59	84	150	207	333
Manpower	30	23	18	37	49	50	102	156	322	206	163	126	210	268
Works Programme/Rural Development	193	181	123	214	186	458	709	979	952	1,042	883	1,956	2,670	2,081
Indus Basin/Tarbela	851	619	436	1,031	886	1,230	853	1000	481	364	386	395	211	†
Miscellaneous	241	141	58	189	152	268	517	355	437	372	603	1,963	—	4,391
Sub-Total:	13,558	16,239	17,150	20,579	21,970	26,137	27,000	29,413	28,782	33,555	37,443	43,488	47,320	50,293
Special Development Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	366	527	840	653	1,320	3,627@
PMs Special Local Development Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—
Provincial Corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
Less: Operational Shortfall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,308	—	—	—	—	—	1,496
Total (Net):	13,558	16,239	17,150	20,579	21,970	26,137	27,000	28,255	29,148	34,082	38,283	44,141	49,840	50,424+

Source: Planning and Development Division.

R E — Revised Estimates
B E — Budget Estimates
— nil.
† Includes Rs 147.54 million for Indus Basin/Tarbela.
* Includes Rs 1402.0 million for subsidy on fertilizer.
@ Includes Rs 139.6 million for providing shelter for shelterless.
+ Provision for Provincial Corporations falls outside ADP hence excluded.

TABLE 13.3

PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE UNDER ADP AND ITS FINANCING

(Rs. million)

Executing Agency	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88(RE)	1988-89(BE)
Expenditure:														
Federal Government	8,968	11,436	12,996	15,509	17,460	20,271	20,940	20,979	21,257	26,134	27,545	31,128	33,809	33,816
Indus Basin/Tarbela	841	619	436	1,031	886	1,230	853	1,000	481	364	386	395	211	148
Total (Federal)	9,809	12,055	13,432	16,540	18,346	21,501	21,793	21,979	21,738	26,498	27,931	31,523	34,020	33,964
Total (Provincial)	3,749	4,184	3,718	4,039	3,624	4,636	5,800	6,125	7,044	7,057	9,512	11,965	14,501	12,833
(a)Punjab	2,068	2,180	1,966	2,187	1,724	2,403	3,100	3,193	3,670	3,750	4,962	6,260	7,565	6,714
(b)Sind	802	972	824	951	790	1,078	1,230	1,302	1,537	1,421	1,999	2,521	3,047	2,715
(c)N.W.F.P.	569	719	655	641	618	780	990	1,089	1,180	1,208	1,622	2,046	2,472	2,164
(d)Baluchistan	310	313	273	260	292	375	480	541	659	678	929	1,138	1,417	1,240
Special Development Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	366	527	840	653	1,320	3,627
Grand Total:	13,558	16,239	17,150	20,579	21,970	26,137	27,000	28,255	29,148	34,082	38,283	44,141	49,840	50,424
Financng:														
Internal Resources	2	2,271	4,632	2,917	2,871	11,143	9,062	6,090	7,327	1,472	15,354	9,641	9,561*	17,258
(a) Federal Government	(—)563	1,898	4,045	1,643	1,223	7,766	6,449	4,804	4,762	(—)434	11,943	6,853	3,782*	11,718
(b) Provinces	149	21	64	299	179	1,358	704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Autonomous Bodies	416	353	523	975	1,469	2,109	1,909	2,286	2,565	1,906	3,411	2,788	5,779	5,540
External Resources	9,461	7,630	7,237	9,216	12,555	10,981	12,491	14,974	13,651	15,094	20,073	23,081	25,968	28,934
Gap between Development Expenditure & Resources	9,095	6,338	5,281	8,446	6,544	4,013	7,035	6,191	8,170	17,516	2,856	11,419	14,311	4,346
Total Financing	13,558	16,239	17,150	20,579	21,970	26,137	27,000	28,255	29,148	34,082	38,283	44,141	49,840	50,538@

R E — Revised Estimates
B E — Budget Estimates
— nil.
* Includes Rs 3.1 billion on account of Wapda Bonds.
@ Includes Rs 113 million proposed to be met from outside ADP.

Source: Planning and Development Division.

One lakh—One hundred thousand—100,000
Ten lakh—One million—1,000,000
One Crore—Ten million—10,000,000
Million—Ten lakh
Billion—One thousand million
Trillion—One thousand billion

WEIGHTS

One Seer = 2.057 lbs. = 0.9331 kg
One Maund = 82.286 lbs. = 37.324 kg
One CWT (hundred weight) = 112 lbs. = 50.8011 kg
One long ton = 2240 lbs. = 1.016 metric tons
One cotton bale = 375 lbs. = 170.2 kg
One bushel = 0.73 mds. = 27.25 kg

AREA

One Acre = 4840 sq. yards = 0.4047 Hectare
One cubic metre = 35.315 cubic feet

LENGTH

One Yard = 36 Inches = 0.914 Metre
One Mile = 1760 yards = 1.709 kilometre

LIQUID MEASURES

One Imperial Gallon = 4.561 litres = 1.20094 American Gallons
One American Barrel = 34.9726 Imperial Gallons = 42 American Gallons
One ton of liquified methane = 50,000 cubic feet of natural gas = Appl 16 barrels
One Tonne of oil = 7.454 barrels

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Prior to 1972
One Rupee = US $ 0.21
One US $ = Rs 4.76

Upto to February 1973
One Rupee = $ 0.09
One US $ = Rs 11.00

After February 1973
One Rupee = US $ 0.101
One US $ = 9.9 Rupees

w.e.f. 8th January 1982, Rupee is floating against dollar and is linked to a basket of currencies.

YEARS

Calendar Year — January 1 to December 31
Fiscal/Trade/Agriculture Year — July 1 to June 30
Before 1959-60, the fiscal year was from April 1 to March 31

CROPPING SEASONS

Kharif—Crops sown in late spring or in the beginning of summer and harvested in autumn. Rabi—Crops sown in autumn and harvested in the following spring.

PCPPI—2097(89) E.A. Wing—7,000—21.5.89.